



January 14, 2021

MR. JOHN GREENEWALD JR.
SUITE 1203
27305 WEST LIVE OAK ROAD
CASTAIC, CA 91384-4520

FOIPA Request No.: 1417683-001
Subject: FILE NUMBER 62-HQ-46855
(BOOK REVIEW FILE)

Dear Mr. Greenewald:

The enclosed documents were reviewed under the Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA), Title 5, United States Code, Section 552/552a. Below you will find check boxes under the appropriate statute headings which indicate the types of exemptions asserted to protect information which is exempt from disclosure. The appropriate exemptions are noted on the enclosed pages next to redacted information. In addition, a deleted page information sheet was inserted to indicate where pages were withheld entirely and identify which exemptions were applied. The checked exemption boxes used to withhold information are further explained in the enclosed Explanation of Exemptions.

Section 552		Section 552a
<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(1)	<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(A)	<input type="checkbox"/> (d)(5)
<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(2)	<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(B)	<input type="checkbox"/> (j)(2)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (b)(3)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(C)	<input type="checkbox"/> (k)(1)
<u>50 U.S.C., Section 3024 (i)(1)</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(D)	<input type="checkbox"/> (k)(2)
_____	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(E)	<input type="checkbox"/> (k)(3)
_____	<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(F)	<input type="checkbox"/> (k)(4)
<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(4)	<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(8)	<input type="checkbox"/> (k)(5)
<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(5)	<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(9)	<input type="checkbox"/> (k)(6)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (b)(6)		<input type="checkbox"/> (k)(7)

193 page(s) were reviewed and 181 page(s) are being released.

Please see the paragraphs below for relevant information specific to your request as well as the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum for standard responses applicable to all requests.

- Document(s) were located which originated with, or contained information concerning, other Government Agency (ies) [OGA].
- This information has been referred to the OGA(s) for review and direct response to you.
- We are consulting with another agency. The FBI will correspond with you regarding this information when the consultation is completed.

Please refer to the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum for additional standard responses applicable to your request. **“Part 1”** of the Addendum includes standard responses that apply to all requests. **“Part 2”** includes additional standard responses that apply to all requests for records about yourself or any third party individuals. **“Part 3”** includes general information about FBI records that you may find useful. Also enclosed is our Explanation of Exemptions.

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

If you are not satisfied with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's determination in response to this request, you may administratively appeal by writing to the Director, Office of Information Policy (OIP), United States Department of Justice, 441 G Street, NW, 6th Floor, Washington, D.C. 20530, or you may submit an appeal through OIP's FOIA STAR portal by creating an account following the instructions on OIP's website: <https://www.justice.gov/oip/submit-and-track-request-or-appeal>. Your appeal must be postmarked or electronically transmitted within ninety (90) days of the date of my response to your request. If you submit your appeal by mail, both the letter and the envelope should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Act Appeal." Please cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so it may be easily identified.

You may seek dispute resolution services by contacting the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS). The contact information for OGIS is as follows: Office of Government Information Services, National Archives and Records Administration, 8601 Adelphi Road-OGIS, College Park, Maryland 20740-6001, e-mail at ogis@nara.gov; telephone at 202-741-5770; toll free at 1-877-684-6448; or facsimile at 202-741-5769. Alternatively, you may contact the FBI's FOIA Public Liaison by emailing foipaquestions@fbi.gov. If you submit your dispute resolution correspondence by email, the subject heading should clearly state "Dispute Resolution Services." Please also cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so it may be easily identified.

See additional information which follows.

The enclosed documents represent the final release of information responsive to your Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA) request.

This material is being provided to you at no charge.

Duplicate copies of the same document were not processed.

Sincerely,



Michael G. Seidel
Section Chief
Record/Information
Dissemination Section
Information Management Division

Enclosure(s)

FBI FOIPA Addendum

As referenced in our letter responding to your Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA) request, the FBI FOIPA Addendum provides information applicable to your request. Part 1 of the Addendum includes standard responses that apply to all requests. Part 2 includes standard responses that apply to requests for records about individuals to the extent your request seeks the listed information. Part 3 includes general information about FBI records, searches, and programs.

Part 1: The standard responses below apply to all requests:

- (i) **5 U.S.C. § 552(c).** Congress excluded three categories of law enforcement and national security records from the requirements of the FOIPA [5 U.S.C. § 552(c)]. FBI responses are limited to those records subject to the requirements of the FOIPA. Additional information about the FBI and the FOIPA can be found on the www.fbi.gov/foia website.
- (ii) **Intelligence Records.** To the extent your request seeks records of intelligence sources, methods, or activities, the FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(1), (b)(3), and as applicable to requests for records about individuals, PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(1), (b)(3), and (j)(2)]. The mere acknowledgment of the existence or nonexistence of such records is itself a classified fact protected by FOIA exemption (b)(1) and/or would reveal intelligence sources, methods, or activities protected by exemption (b)(3) [50 USC § 3024(i)(1)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that any such records do or do not exist.

Part 2: The standard responses below apply to all requests for records on individuals:

- (i) **Requests for Records about any Individual—Watch Lists.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of any individual's name on a watch list pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(7)(E) and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(7)(E), (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that watch list records do or do not exist.
- (ii) **Requests for Records about any Individual—Witness Security Program Records.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records which could identify any participant in the Witness Security Program pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(3) and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(3), 18 U.S.C. 3521, and (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that such records do or do not exist.
- (iii) **Requests for Records for Incarcerated Individuals.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records which could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any incarcerated individual pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(7)(E), (b)(7)(F), and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(7)(E), (b)(7)(F), and (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that such records do or do not exist.

Part 3: General Information:

- (i) **Record Searches.** The Record/Information Dissemination Section (RIDS) searches for reasonably described records by searching systems or locations where responsive records would reasonably be found. A standard search normally consists of a search for main files in the Central Records System (CRS), an extensive system of records consisting of applicant, investigative, intelligence, personnel, administrative, and general files compiled by the FBI per its law enforcement, intelligence, and administrative functions. The CRS spans the entire FBI organization, comprising records of FBI Headquarters, FBI Field Offices, and FBI Legal Attaché Offices (Legats) worldwide; Electronic Surveillance (ELSUR) records are included in the CRS. Unless specifically requested, a standard search does not include references, administrative records of previous FOIPA requests, or civil litigation files. For additional information about our record searches, visit www.fbi.gov/services/information-management/foipa/requesting-fbi-records.
- (ii) **FBI Records.** Founded in 1908, the FBI carries out a dual law enforcement and national security mission. As part of this dual mission, the FBI creates and maintains records on various subjects; however, the FBI does not maintain records on every person, subject, or entity.
- (iii) **Requests for Criminal History Records or Rap Sheets.** The Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division provides Identity History Summary Checks – often referred to as a criminal history record or rap sheet. These criminal history records are not the same as material in an investigative “FBI file.” An Identity History Summary Check is a listing of information taken from fingerprint cards and documents submitted to the FBI in connection with arrests, federal employment, naturalization, or military service. For a fee, individuals can request a copy of their Identity History Summary Check. Forms and directions can be accessed at www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/identity-history-summary-checks. Additionally, requests can be submitted electronically at www.edo.cjis.gov. For additional information, please contact CJIS directly at (304) 625-5590.
- (iv) **National Name Check Program (NNCP).** The mission of NNCP is to analyze and report information in response to name check requests received from federal agencies, for the purpose of protecting the United States from foreign and domestic threats to national security. Please be advised that this is a service provided to other federal agencies. Private Citizens cannot request a name check.

EXPLANATION OF EXEMPTIONS

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552

- (b)(1) (A) specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy and (B) are in fact properly classified to such Executive order;
- (b)(2) related solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of an agency;
- (b)(3) specifically exempted from disclosure by statute (other than section 552b of this title), provided that such statute (A) requires that the matters be withheld from the public in such a manner as to leave no discretion on issue, or (B) establishes particular criteria for withholding or refers to particular types of matters to be withheld;
- (b)(4) trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person and privileged or confidential;
- (b)(5) inter-agency or intra-agency memorandums or letters which would not be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with the agency;
- (b)(6) personnel and medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;
- (b)(7) records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes, but only to the extent that the production of such law enforcement records or information (A) could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings, (B) would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication, (C) could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, (D) could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of confidential source, including a State, local, or foreign agency or authority or any private institution which furnished information on a confidential basis, and, in the case of record or information compiled by a criminal law enforcement authority in the course of a criminal investigation, or by an agency conducting a lawful national security intelligence investigation, information furnished by a confidential source, (E) would disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions, or would disclose guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if such disclosure could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law, or (F) could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual;
- (b)(8) contained in or related to examination, operating, or condition reports prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of an agency responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions; or
- (b)(9) geological and geophysical information and data, including maps, concerning wells.

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

- (d)(5) information compiled in reasonable anticipation of a civil action proceeding;
- (j)(2) material reporting investigative efforts pertaining to the enforcement of criminal law including efforts to prevent, control, or reduce crime or apprehend criminals;
- (k)(1) information which is currently and properly classified pursuant to an Executive order in the interest of the national defense or foreign policy, for example, information involving intelligence sources or methods;
- (k)(2) investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes, other than criminal, which did not result in loss of a right, benefit or privilege under Federal programs, or which would identify a source who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(3) material maintained in connection with providing protective services to the President of the United States or any other individual pursuant to the authority of Title 18, United States Code, Section 3056;
- (k)(4) required by statute to be maintained and used solely as statistical records;
- (k)(5) investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for Federal civilian employment or for access to classified information, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(6) testing or examination material used to determine individual qualifications for appointment or promotion in Federal Government service the release of which would compromise the testing or examination process;
- (k)(7) material used to determine potential for promotion in the armed services, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished the material pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence.

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

The Black Vault



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

Discover the Truth at: <http://www.theblackvault.com>

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1417683-1

Total Deleted Page(s) = 8
Page 16 ~ b3; b6; b7C; b7E;
Page 17 ~ b3; b6; b7C; b7E;
Page 18 ~ b3; b6; b7C; b7E;
Page 19 ~ b3; b6; b7C; b7E;
Page 20 ~ b3; b6; b7C; b7E;
Page 21 ~ b3; b6; b7C; b7E;
Page 22 ~ b3; b6; b7C; b7E;
Page 23 ~ b3; b6; b7C; b7E;

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X Deleted Page(s) X
X No Duplication Fee X
X For this Page X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 6/26/74
 (ATT: IS-3 SECTION, INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : *Am* SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
 BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, 6/7/74.

book

Enclosed is one copy of "Black Mafia," by FRANCIS
A.J. IANNI.

114

11

OR

*detached
for review
to be filed
in 100-87235
ENCLOSURE
7/1/74
AB*

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
- 1 - New York

MMM:mah
(3)

REC-52

62-46855-1134

EX-101

14 JUN 28 1974

FIVE



70 JUN 12 1974

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

AC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

8/14/74

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 -

b6
b7C

**PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS**

You are authorized to obtain one copy of the below-listed books, published by Pathfinder Press, 410 West Street, New York, New York 10014, for use of the Bureau:

"An Introduction to the Logic of Marxism"
by George Novack (\$1.95)

"The Origins of Materialism"
by George Novack (\$2.95)

"Their Morals and Ours: Marxist vs. Liberal
Views on Morality"
by George Novack (\$1.45)

*Rec'd
9/14/74
GB*

a

REC-32 62-46855-1135

You should obtain these books discreetly and as soon as possible and forward same to attention of IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division.

1 - (6221 IB) (*detached + sent*)

b6
b7C

EB:aso (5)

AUG 15 1974

NOTE:

Books requested by SA IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division. Books are needed at FBIHQ for research in connection with the pending lawsuit by the Socialist Workers Party against the FBI and other Government agencies and officials. New York is, therefore, requested to expedite purchase and forward to FBIHQ as soon as possible.

- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Dep. AD Adm. _____
- Dep. AD Inv. _____
- Asst. Dir.:
- Admin. _____
- Comp. Syst. _____
- Ext. Affairs _____
- Files & Com. _____
- Gen. Inv. _____
- Ident. _____
- Inspection _____
- Intell. _____
- Laboratory _____
- Plan. & Eval. _____
- Spec. Inv. _____
- Training _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director Sec'y _____

MAILED 2
AUG 15 1974
FBI

EB

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

SAC, New York (100-37235)
Attention: Liaison Section

8/21/74

Director, FBI (62-43355)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

1 - [redacted]

b6
b7C

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.

~~"Soviet Impact on World Politics,"~~
~~Editor - Kurt Landon (\$8.95)~~
Hawthorne Books, Inc.,
200 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10016

9-10-74
cb

Obtain above book as soon as possible and forward to Bureau.

ML

1 - [redacted] (6221 IB)

b6
b7C

EB:aso (5)

NOTE:

Book requested by SA [redacted], Training Unit, IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division, for reference purposes.

- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Dep. AD Adm. _____
- Dep. AD Inv. _____
- Asst. Dir.:
- Admin. _____
- Comp. Syst. _____
- Ext. Affairs _____
- Files & Com. _____
- Gen. Inv. _____
- Ident. _____
- Inspection _____
- Intell. _____
- Laboratory _____
- Plan. & Eval. _____
- Spec. Inv. _____
- Training _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director Sec'y _____

MAILED 7
AUG 21 1974
FBI

REC-63

62-46000-113619

EX-110

AUG 21 1974

ALB/FAC

130

56 AUG 26 1974
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

gfc

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

FROM : *[Signature]* SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

DATE: 9/5/74

ReBulet, 8/21/74.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "Soviet Impact on World Politics."

By Kurt L. Lockwood

REC-12

62-46855-1137

ST-118

10 SEP 9 1974

[Handwritten initials]

*detached to be filed in 7-24-74
9-10-74
EB*

2 - Bureau (Encl. 1)
1 - New York

MMM:mah
(3)

ENCLOSURE

[Handwritten signature]



SEP 10 1974

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Assoc. Dir. _____
 Dep. AD Adm. _____
 Dep. AD Inv. _____
 Asst. Dir.:

- Admin. _____
- Comp. Syst. _____
- Ext. Affairs _____
- Files & Com. _____
- Gen. Inv. _____
- Ident. _____
- Inspection _____ b6
- Intell. _____ b7C
- Laboratory _____
- Plan. & Eval. _____
- Spec. Inv. _____
- Training _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director Sec'y _____

TO : [Redacted]

DATE: September 17, 1974

FROM : [Redacted]

SUBJECT: JOEY
BY DONALD GODDARD
INFORMATION CONCERNING

THE KILLING OF JOEY GALLO
BY HARVEY ARONSON
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Book Reviews

Book

SYNOPSIS:

Organized crime figures and their illegal activities have received considerable publicity recently from the mass media as evidenced by the large number of newspaper series, books and film scripts outlining ruthless crimes.

Joseph Gregory Gallo, better known as "Crazy Joe," [Redacted] [Redacted] " have been particularly good copy in their fight to wrest some control of the lucrative criminal rackets from the late La Cosa Nostra Commission member, Joseph Profaci, and his successor Joseph Colombo. b6 b7C

The authors have combined an early history of the Mafia with trite biographical sketches of Al Capone, Albert Anastasia and Meyer Lansky and have not injected any new material for Bureau consideration. Most of Aronson's anecdotes apparently were researched from police files and newspaper morgues, supplemented by material obtained from former FBI Agent William David Kane, who was assigned to the Organized Crime Division of the New York office until 1967 when he resigned and was subsequently placed on the "no contact" list for comments critical of the Bureau. Goddard's contribution is a semi-psychological study of Joey Gallo as father, prison lawyer and killer, reinforced by some lengthy interviews with his first wife his psychiatrist, and a few social acquaintances.

REC-36

62-46855-1138

There are a number of references to the Bureau in these books most of which are either non-derogatory or complimentary, with one exception. In one section, Aronson describes how an unidentified "official," who did not

1 - [Redacted]
1 - [Redacted]

500

MPK:jsj(5)

SEP 24 1974

CONTINUED OVER

PERS. REC. UNIT

b6
b7C

Memorandum to
Re: Joey and The Killing of Joey Gallo

b6
b7c

believe in the Mafia, was being given a tour of the Gallo bastion in Brooklyn when Larry Gallo allegedly remarked to the "official" that the FBI's suggestion to nail wire mesh on the windows of the Gallo residence had actually deflected a grenade.

Notwithstanding the typographical errors, and misspellings contained in Aronson's book, it is fast-moving and entertaining while Goddard's offering, although more scholarly, is slower paced and analytical.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

mbc
1/10

wvc
JEM
MAK

jm

K

Memorandum to
Re: Joey and The Killing of Joey Gallo

DETAILS:

b6
b7c

The purpose of this memorandum is to review jointly the captioned books, which have recently been published, for possible interest to the Bureau.

Authors' Backgrounds

P.O. B. -

Donald Goddard, a Londoner by birth, worked for eight years as an editor in the Sunday Department of the New York Times. He claims both New York and London as home and commutes regularly between the two cities. Joey is Goddard's first published book, although sections of this book were already published in a magazine called New York.

No information is contained in Bureau files regarding Goddard.

Award-winning journalist Harvey Aronson, a native New Yorker, reported the news for 17 years for Newsday, Long Island's major daily, before retiring in 1970 to write full-time. Aronson co-authored and co-edited the 1969 sex spoof, Naked Came The Stranger, followed by his first major work, The Defense Never Rests, with F. Lee Bailey in 1973.

Bureau files contain no pertinent information identifiable with Aronson.

Old Material Rehashed

No fewer than 25 books have been published since 1970 describing organized crime figures and their activities, including several which have since been made into hit movies.

The authors of Joey and The Killing of Joey Gallo have introduced no new material of interest to either the Bureau or informed law enforcement agencies. The writers have rehashed the same old filler material that their colleagues in prior publications have used, ranging from early Mafia history to biographical sketches of Al Capone, Meyer Lansky, Albert Anastasia, and the like.

Memorandum to [redacted]
Re: Joey and The Killing of Joey Gallo

b6
b7c

Both authors have adequately described the turmoil caused by the Gallo gang's quest to wrest some portion of the lucrative criminal rackets controlled by the late La Cosa Nostra Commission member, Joseph Profaci, and his successor, Joseph Colombo.

Mistakes Abound

In the first line of Aronson's book, the author mistakenly refers to [redacted] instead of [redacted]. Thereafter, the accuracy of the next 250 pages does not improve much as Aronson succeeds in misspelling several names of prominent Gallo associates and does not spare the maiden name of Joey Gallo's mother. The author's lack of scholarship does not stop with typographical errors and misspelled words but succumbs to a lack of proper research. He relates, in one section, how after the killing of Joey Gallo, two brothers, [redacted] and [redacted] (Last Name Unknown), who participated in the "hit" of Gallo, allegedly took refuge in a Nyack, New York, hideout. In truth, neither [redacted] nor [redacted] showed up at this place.

b6
b7c

Goddard's book, although researched better, especially from a genealogical viewpoint, was very confusing because the reader often has a difficult time deciding who is speaking at a particular point, since the author prefers to use the first person singular for much of the book.

Confusion in both books emanates, to a large degree, from a seemingly inexhaustible stream of hoodlum names. This confusion could have been avoided, it is felt, had the authors included an index, or even better, an organizational chart outlining on which side of the street these hoodlums lined up and on what side of the street they eventually were buried. Because of the countless switching of allegiances between Gallo and Profaci henchmen, it is a task for the informed reader to keep track of the activity; for the uninformed, it is almost an impossibility without a scorecard.

Retail prices of \$10.00 and \$6.95, respectively, certainly would indicate that the reader is entitled to a little more scholarship and organization in works of this sort.

Memorandum to
Re: Joey and The Killing of Joey Gallo

b6
b7c

Bureau References

Although the references to the Bureau in both books are non-derogatory and in most cases complimentary, there is one snide remark that Aronson makes in describing how an unidentified "official" did not believe in La Cosa Nostra and was getting a tour of President Street in Brooklyn. Larry Gallo, who was on the street, allegedly commented to the official how the FBI had given the Gallos the idea of putting wire mesh on the windows of the President Street bastion to prevent damage from hand grenades and that someone had, in fact, tossed a grenade at a window and it had fallen harmlessly into the street. The official, according to Aronson, became a believer.

The foregoing story, although hardly true, points out how some of the episodes of the Gallo gang have been fabricated and created by journalists and authors to add color and respectability to ruthless organized crime figures.

Apparently, Aronson received a fair amount of his research material from former Special Agent William David Kane, who was assigned to the New York office's Organized Crime Division prior to his resignation in September, 1967. Shortly thereafter, Kane was dropped from the special mailing list and subsequently made a "no contact" for statements critical of the Bureau.

Overall Observations

Although the authors follow, in fair chronological order, the often-published criminal episodes of the Gallo-Profaci War, each has something to contribute to the reader.

A reader unfamiliar with the confrontation and seeking an overview of the times, would find the Aronson book acceptable as well as interesting and entertaining. However, as has been mentioned above, the accuracy should be taken with the proverbial grain of salt. In addition, it might be obvious to informed readers that Aronson's research techniques took him no further than newspaper morgues, assorted public files and interviews with "informed sources."

Memorandum to [redacted]
Re: Joey and The Killing of Joey Gallo

b6
b7C

Goddard's book, on the other hand, although containing most of the hackneyed episodes found in Aronson's publication, and somewhat confusing through the use of the first person singular, reflects quite a bit more research than The Killing of Joey Gallo. For the serious reader and those interested in a more detailed picture of Gallo, Goddard's book would be a better choice. Much of Goddard's material springs from lengthy interviews with Joey Gallo's [redacted] and his unidentified psychiatrist. No doubt, follow-up leads of other social acquaintances were furnished by [redacted]. From these interviews a more in-depth picture of the complexities of Joey Gallo is painted describing the hoodlum, the convict, the prison lawyer, the father.

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall

- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Dep. AD Adm. _____
- Dep. AD Inv. _____
- Asst. Dir.: **b6**
- Admin. _____ **b7C**
- Comp. Syst. _____
- Ext. Affairs _____
- Files & Com. _____
- Gen. Inv. _____
- Ident. _____
- Inspection _____
- Intell. _____
- Laboratory _____
- Plan. & Eval. _____
- Spec. Inv. _____
- Training _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director Sec'y _____

TO : Mr. W. R. Wannall *wrw*

DATE: 9/23/74

FROM : *A*

1 - Administrative Policy Folder
(Attn:)

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION
IS - 3 SECTION

PURPOSE:

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 9/30/73 through 9/23/74, a total of 39 books was requested. Total books for review: 3; total books for reference: 36.

Status report will be submitted by 9/30/75.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Book Review Program be continued.

en
62-46855
EB: vb

(3) w/r
56 SEP 27 1974

EX-112

REC-45

5-Step
62-46855-1139

rec'd

EB

JWS/TJ

[Handwritten signature]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Handwritten initials

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION,
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-60898) (P)

DATE: 9/24/74

Handwritten initials: cwj/psj

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to San Francisco, 5/9/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau under separate cover is one copy of the book, "1974 Yearbook on International Communist Affairs".

Handwritten flourish

*No id
9/26/74
to be kept in
room 720-D
OB*

REC-75

62-46855-1140

EX-111

SEP 26 1974

2 Bureau (RM)
1 - San Francisco
WFM/sdr #S-1
(3)

Handwritten initials: WFM

130



OCT 01 1974

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

11/11/74

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 -

b6
b7C

**PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS**

You 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.

- (1) "State Secrets: Police Surveillance in America" by Paul Cowan, Nick Egleson and Nat Hontoff
Published by Holt, Rinehart and Winston (\$10)
- (2) "Perversions of Justice: The Prosecution and Acquittal of the Panther 21" by Peter L. Zimroth
Viking Press, Inc.
625 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10022 (\$12.95)

*Rec'd 11-21-74
1198*

J

Obtain above books as soon as possible and forward to Bureau.

REC-50 *62-46855-114*

1 - (6221 IB)

b6
b7C

EB:jvl (5)

EX-110

NOTE:

Book number one requested by Assistant Director W. R. Wannall, Intelligence Division, and book number two requested by IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division. Books for reference purposes.

JM9

MAILED 3
NOV 12 1974
FBI

56 NOV 18 1974

- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Dep. AD-Adm. _____
- Dep. AD Inv. _____
- Asst. Dir.:
- Admin. _____
- Comp. Syst. _____
- Ext. Affairs _____
- Files & Com. _____
- Gen. Inv. _____
- Ident. _____
- Inspection _____
- Intell. _____
- Laboratory _____
- Plan. & Eval. _____
- Spec. Inv. _____
- Training _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director Sec'y _____

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

10/9/74

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

1 -

b6
b7C

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.

"Exclusive!" (\$8.95) by Marilyn Baker
The Inside Story of Patricia Hearst and the SLA
Macmillan Publishing Company, Inc.
866 Third Avenue
New York, New York 10022

Obtain above book as soon as possible and forward to Bureau.

1 - (6221 IB)

b6
b7C

EB:aso (5)

NOTE:

Book requested by SA IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division, for reference purposes.

MAILED 20
OCT 8 1974
FBI

62-46855

NOT RECORDED
6 OCT 8 1974

509

- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Dep. AD Adm. _____
- Dep. AD Inv. _____
- Asst. Dir.:
- Admin. _____
- Comp. Syst. _____
- Ext. Affairs _____
- Files & Com. _____
- Gen. Inv. _____
- Ident. _____
- Inspection _____
- Intell. _____
- Laboratory _____
- Plan. & Eval. _____
- Spec. Inv. _____
- Training _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director Sec'y _____

[Handwritten signature]

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

SAC, Sacramento

11/11/74

Director, FBI (62-46355)

1 - [redacted]

b6
b7C

PURCHASE 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.

"United States Taxpayers' Union" (Special Edition) (tabloid)
Published by Tax Strike News
Post Office Box 1029
Poterville, California 93257
Distributed by [redacted]
Chairman, USTU
Post Office Box 606
Camarillo, California 93010

*Rec'd
12/2/74*

Obtain above book as soon as possible and forward to Bureau.

1 - [redacted] (6221 IB)

b6
b7C

EB:jvl (5)

NOTE:

Book requested by SA [redacted] IS-1 Section, Intelligence Division, for reference purposes.

62-46355-114714

- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Dep. AD Adm. _____
- Dep. AD Inv. _____
- Asst. Dir.:
- Admin. _____
- Comp. Syst. _____
- Ext. Affairs _____
- Files & Com. _____
- Gen. Inv. _____
- Ident. _____
- Inspection _____
- Intell. _____
- Laboratory _____
- Plan. & Eval. _____
- Spec. Inv. _____
- Training _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director Sec'y _____

EX-1 REC-7

~~RECORDED~~
8 NOV 12 1974

MAILED 11
NOV 11 1974
FBI

JGP/600

NOV 13 1974 TELETYPE UNIT []

SAC, Los Angeles

11/11/74

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - [redacted]

b6
b7c

PURCHASE OF BOOKS

BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain one copy of the below-listed book for use of the Bureau. Mark books to attention of IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division.

"The National Educator" Book
(June, 1974 issue) (tabloid)
Published by Educator Publications
Post Office Box 333
Fullerton, California 92632

*Rec'd
12-11-74*

Obtain above book as soon as possible and forward to Bureau.

1 - [redacted] (6221 IB)

b6
b7c

EB:jvl (5)

NOTE:

Book requested by SA [redacted] IS-1 Section, Intelligence Division, for reference purposes.

EX-105
REC-75

62-46855-1143

JGP/6

MAILED 11
NOV 11 1974
FBI

- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Dep. AD Adm. _____
- Dep. AD Inv. _____
- Asst. Dir.:
- Admin. _____
- Comp. Syst. _____
- Ext. Affairs _____
- Files & Com. _____
- Gen. Inv. _____
- Ident. _____
- Inspection _____
- Intell. _____
- Laboratory _____
- Plan. & Eval. _____
- Spec. Inv. _____
- Training _____
- Legal Coun. _____

NOV 12 1974 MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DATE: 11/25/74

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

FROM : *PA* SAC, LOS ANGELES (62-7557) (RUC)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

th

Re Bureau letter dated 11/11/74.

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of "The National Educator", June 1974 issue.

4840 JEH

M
a

b6
b7c

EX 103

REC-62 62-46855-1144

DEC 2 1974

1 - Attached for review to be read to inform 4072

- 2 - Bureau (Encls. 2)
- 1 - Los Angeles

ENCLOSURE

THREE

WCC/kah
(3)



FIES

DEC 6 1974

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

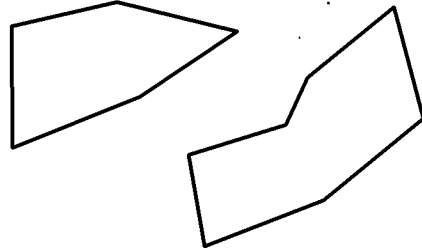
- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Dep. AD Adm. _____
- Dep. AD Inv. _____
- Asst. Dir.:
- Admin. _____
- Comp. Syst. _____
- Ext. Affairs _____
- Files & Com. **b6**
- Gen. Inv. **b7C**
- Ident. _____
- Inspection _____
- Intell. _____
- Laboratory _____
- Plan. & Eval. _____
- Spec. Inv. _____
- Training _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director Sec'y _____

DATE: November 22, 1974

TO: [Redacted]

FROM: [Redacted]

SUBJECT: "POLICE REPORT: A VIEW
OF LAW ENFORCEMENT."
BY JERRY WILSON



By letter 10-24-74, [Redacted]

[Redacted] Little, Brown and Company, Publishers, Boston, Massachusetts, submitted to the Director an advance proof of captioned book by Jerry Wilson, former Chief of the Washington, D. C., Metropolitan Police Department (MPD). [Redacted], who is not identifiable in Bureau files, invites any comments the Director may care to make concerning the book which is scheduled for publication in May of 1975. Receipt of advance proof acknowledged by letter dated 11-5-74. In regard to this communication, the Director has noted "review and advise please."

The advance proof was reviewed by Training Division and no inaccuracies or derogatory information relating to the FBI were found.

The author, Jerry Wilson, attempts to convey his personal overview of the criminal justice system within the United States based upon his experiences as Chief of Police of the Washington Metropolitan Police Department. His general overview includes comments concerning measurements of crime in America since 1960; crime control in the nation's capital; common sense - the key to handling civil disturbances; new processes for improving police performance; organizational concepts; police personnel issues; recruitment and employment process and standards; career process for police officers; use of civilians by police departments; new directions for police training processes.

1 - [Redacted]

GWS:msm
(3) *msm*

62-46555-

NOT RECORDED
CONTINUED

141

~~DEC 9 1974~~

~~OVER~~

b6
b7C

Back to memo
F185
57 DEC 13 1974

Memorandum to
RE: "POLICE REPORT: A VIEW OF
LAW ENFORCEMENT." BY JERRY WILSON

b6
b7c

The author refers to the FBI only in the context of administering the uniform crime reporting system, wherein the FBI serves as a national clearinghouse which receives voluntarily submitted crime reports from state and local agencies.

Wilson expresses concern throughout the book of the problems involved with crime statistics not reflecting what is actually occurring in the total criminal justice system, i.e., the prosecutors, courts and corrections.

The author views the most important function of a chief of police as being his role of the main reporter for public safety information. Wilson refers to the "paper crime wave" of the late 1960's which had grown out of improved crime reporting by police departments seeking to justify LEAA financing.

Wilson stresses the dilemma of the police administrator and the frustrations inherent in coordination of the total criminal justice system. He feels the objectives of typical police organizations are extremely difficult to identify, and therefore, are usually expressed in broad, general terms, i.e., crime prevention, etc. Wilson states that the criminal justice system utilizes statistics as performance measures and not as criteria for accomplishing the objectives of the criminal justice system. He advises that due to the discretionary powers of police, the use of police legal advisors to bridge the communication gap between the police, prosecutors and the courts should be encouraged. As an example of problems facing the criminal justice system, the author states that the prosecutors are concerned with "jury appeal" of cases to insure conviction rates, as this is the criteria utilized to measure effectiveness. In contrast, the police departments perceive success from statistics of the number of crimes reported, case closures, and arrest rates. Wilson states that in view of the prosecutors' concern for "jury appeal," the MPD formed a Case Review Section in 1972.

Memorandum to
RE: "POLICE REPORT: A VIEW OF
LAW ENFORCEMENT." BY JERRY WILSON

b6
b7c

The author notes that it is much easier to describe what is wrong with the law enforcement systems than to devise solutions. Wilson's approach to career development programs stresses a de-emphasis on the term "professional" with the emphasis placed on the term "master craftsman."

Wilson concludes by reflecting on the cyclical nature of training concepts wherein during the 1930's, 1940's, and 1950's, police departments learned by doing and during the 1960's and the early 1970's, the emphasis was on academically oriented training programs. He feels that there is a movement into the later 1970's once again emphasizing training programs based on learning by doing.

Advance proof being retained at FBI Academy for reference material.

OBSERVATION:

Although no inaccuracies relating to the Bureau were found, as a matter of policy, it is felt the Director would not wish to comment regarding the book.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

Ky
J. [unclear]
[unclear]
[unclear]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: IS-3 SECTION, INTELLIGENCE DIV.

FROM : *AW*, LOS ANGELES (62-7557) (RUC)

DATE: 1/9/75

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

P
Re Bureau letter to Sacramento, dated 11/11/74;
Sacramento airtel to Los Angeles, dated 11/18/74, no copy
to the Bureau.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy each of the
following:

"United States Tax Payers Union"
(Special Edition)
Published by Tax Strike News
Post Office Box 1089
Porterville, California 93257

D

"Tax Strike News" (a monthly publication)
December 1974 Edition
Post Office Box 1089
Porterville, California

b7D

Above furnished by [redacted] on 1/7/75, who
obtained same by sending a letter [redacted]
[redacted], expressing interest
in the organization and asking for copies of their publication.

b6
b7c

1145

1/10
detached for
1-20-75
EB
ENCLOSURE
2 - Bureau (Encl. 2) (RM)
2 - Los Angeles
(1 - [redacted])
RFK/em
(4)

REC-13

EX-105

62-46855
JAN 16 1975

b7D



57 JAN 29 1975

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

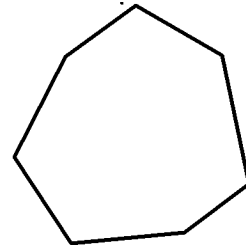
- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Dep. AD Adm. _____
- Dep. AD Inv. _____
- Asst. Dir.:
- Admin. _____
- Comp. Syst. _____
- Ext. Affairs _____
- Files & Com. **b6**
- Gen. Inv. **b7C**
- Ident. _____
- Inspection _____
- Intell. _____
- Laboratory _____
- Plan. & Eval. _____
- Spec. Inv. _____
- Training _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director Sec'y _____

TO [Redacted]

DATE: 12/11/74

FROM [Redacted]

SUBJECT: **LJH**
"THE FAMILY MAN"
 BY ROBIN MOORE, WITH MILT MACHLIN
BOOK REVIEW



SYNOPSIS

Captioned book was forwarded to Mr. Kelley by Knight's Prison Library of New York City, without cover letter, and contains a handwritten notation on inside page with an illegible signature which reads "Merry Christmas, 1974." Same page gives credit for assistance in preparing material on organized crime and the FBI to former SA William D. Kane (EOD 8/4/52, clerk; resigned 9/15/67). Book concerns organized crime in New York area with main characters Pat Conte, a New York City policeman, Governor's Special Counsel on Crime in the Streets, U. S. Congressman from New York and finally a candidate for Governor, who is an active member of one of the Mafia "families," and his cousin, Regan Doyle, first a New York City policeman and then an FBI Agent who investigates organized crime. The book rehashes all the old criticisms of the late J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI's refusal to believe such an organization as Mafia existed, but beginning on page 575 contains a reference to Mr. Kelley which is extremely insulting and implies that he is a tool of the President. Moore who also wrote "The Green Berets" is allegedly friendly with members of anti-Castro Cuban organizations. Machlin, an editor of "Argosy" magazine, wrote a book casting doubt on the guilt of Caryl Chessman. Kane, a former SA, subsequent to his voluntary resignation, testified at a New York State Liquor Authority Hearing to information which he had gained while employed as a Bureau Agent. He also attempted to obtain an FBI report for "Life" magazine, from Agents of the New York Office.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

~~62-46855-~~
~~NOT RECORDED~~
 19 DEC 19 1974

DEC 12 1974
 [Handwritten initials]

1 - [Redacted]
1 - [Redacted]

KV

PESS. REC. UNIT

DETAILS - OVER

15
 [Handwritten initials]
 4 1975

[Handwritten initials]
 [Handwritten initials]

ORIGINAL FILED IN

b6
b7C

Memorandum

RE: "THE FAMILY MAN" BY ROBIN MOORE, WITH MILT MACHLIN, BOOK
REVIEW

b6
b7c

Captioned book was forwarded to Mr. Kelley by Knight's Prison Library, 753 Ninth Avenue, New York, New York, without cover letter. A handwritten notation on an inside page with an illegible signature reads "Merry Christmas, 1974." This same page carries an acknowledgement paragraph thanking Bill Kane (William D. Kane) who served for fifteen years with the FBI, ten of them as head of the Mafia Squad in the New York Office, and as chief consultant and director of research for "Life" magazine's Mafia series, thanking him for his invaluable assistance in preparing material on organized crime and the FBI for this book.

"THE FAMILY MAN"

This appears to be a very knowledgeable book about various organized crime "families" in the New York area, which centers about the activities of a young family member, Pat Conte, who becomes a New York City policeman while still carrying out "hits" and other assignments for the "Family," leaves the police department for an assignment out of the Governor's office as Special Counsel on Crime in the Streets, serves two terms as a United States Congressman from New York, and then runs for Governor--still maintaining his ties and activities with the "Family."

Another of the main characters, Regan Doyle, a cousin of Pat Conte, starts out as a New York City policeman but early in his career becomes an FBI Agent. Doyle is interested in wiping out organized crime and eventually, he's not sure when, suspects that Conte is a member of the Mafia but is unable to get any solid proof.

MENTION OF THE FBI:

There are numerous references to the FBI throughout the book, most of which rehash the old, well-publicized criticisms concerning the late J. Edgar Hoover, the FBI's refusal to believe that such a thing as organized crime exists, and our mishandling of the Valachi admissions.

Memorandum

RE: "THE FAMILY MAN" BY ROBIN MOORE, WITH MILT MACHLIN, BOOK
REVIEW

b6
b7c

On Page 575, the author refers to Mr. Kelley as "the chief who had succeeded Pat Gray, who had succeeded J. Edgar Hoover." On the day before the election which will see Pat Conte become Governor of New York, Regan Doyle who is now convinced he has the evidence he needs, is called to Washington for a conference with Mr. Kelley. Regan is sure that Mr. Kelley, an ex-cop, a pro, an ex-Special Agent, will understand in a way that Hoover never could have. The following conversation between Mr. Kelley and Regan Doyle ensues:

"That report you sent in. It's dynamite."

"I know," Doyle said, "I've been working on it one way or another for nearly twenty years."

"You deserve a lot of credit," the chief said, "but you have to have one hell of a case before you move on something like this. This would be a national scandal. It would look very bad for our government."

"But I've got a witness, an eyewitness."

Mr. Kelley then produces a telegram and confirmation that Regan's eyewitness has been found dead. The conversation continues:

"We've still got a case. We've got Terli's confession on tape. We got a witness to the tape. We got that cigarette case."

"You know better than that. Without Terli we've got nothing. They'd laugh us out of court."

"What about the cigarette case with the fingerprints on it?"

"We haven't even dusted it yet."

"But suppose the three sets of prints are on it?"

"You think we can prove in court that they were made on the murder site, with the witness dead now? Maybe somebody robbed the thing and sold it to Terli. Maybe Terli let Pat take a cigarette out of it. There could be a lot of maybes that don't make it into a murder case. You know the rules of evidence. The U. S. Attorney would laugh us out of his office, let alone a jury."

Memorandum

RE: "THE FAMILY MAN" BY ROBIN MOORE, WITH MILT MACHLIN, BOOK
REVIEW

b6
b7c

"Well, we can bring charges against Conte on fraud. We can check out his income. We could put the IRS on it. It'll knock him out of the Governor's race for sure."

The chief turned in his swivel chair away from Doyle, toward the wall, toward the flags hanging behind him. He seemed to be speaking into the wall.

"I don't think I'm getting through to you, Doyle. This is not just my opinion. It's what I've been told by the Attorney General's office.

The Director sighed, unhappily.

"And between you and me, the Attorney General got the word from higher up too. Would you believe that we've got to drop this case for reasons of national security?"

"Jesus!" Regan said, softly. "Where does it all end?"

"Stick with it, Doyle," the chief said, "but don't push it. It'll all add up some day. Jobs change, offices change. Look at me. Did anybody ever think I'd be in this seat?" He extended his hand to Doyle. "You've done a terrific job. At least you and I know that, and I won't forget it."

AUTHORS:

Robin Moore, born Robert Lowell Moore, Jr., October 31, 1925, is the author of such books as "The Green Berets," "The French Connection," and "The Happy Hooker." Bufiles reflect that he has had connections with members of anti-Castro Cuban organizations, and that his name and address were found in the address book of a woman who has been connected with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in Jamaica.

Milt Machlin, born Milton Robert Machlin, June 26, 1924, is an editor of "Argosy" magazine and is the author of "Ninth Life," which is a story about Caryl Chessman which appears to cast doubt on the guilt of Chessman.

Memorandum

RE: "THE FAMILY MAN" BY ROBIN MOORE, WITH MILT MACHLIN, BOOK
REVIEW

b6
b7c

WILLIAM DAVID KANE

Kane, a former Special Agent, entered on duty with the FBI as a clerk August 4, 1952, and was appointed as a Special Agent in September, 1954. He submitted his resignation effective September 15, 1967, to pursue an opportunity of great benefit to his family.

Some two months after Kane voluntarily resigned from the Bureau, he appeared at a New York Liquor Authority Hearing regarding an investigator for that agency. Kane identified himself at that time as being an investigator for the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. During the hearing, Kane testified to information which he had gained while employed as a Bureau Agent.

On May 26, 1971, the New York Office advised that information had been obtained during the course of a sensitive investigation that Kane had contacted Special Agents of the New York Office in an attempt to obtain an FBI report for "Life" magazine, concerning a presidential appointee. In view of this action on the part of Kane, Agents of the New York Office were instructed to have no contact with him without prior specific Bureau approval.

Byairtel 10/2/72, the New York Office submitted a news article from the New York Sunday News which indicated Kane had been selected to head a private anticrime organization under the name of "The Long Island Committee for Crime Control, Inc.," which was allegedly to act as a "buffer" between the citizen and law enforcement agencies and would give particular emphasis to organized crime infiltration of legitimate business.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : *NSW/pvm* DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTN: IS-3 SECTION
INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : SAC, DETROIT (62-4295) (RUC)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

DATE: 2/6/75

Re Bureau letter to Detroit, 6/27/74.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "Terrorism and Communism" by LEON TROTSKY, written in 1921.

- ② - Bureau (RM) (Enc. 1) ENCLOSURE
- 1 - Detroit
- DEW/rlh
- (3)

*detached
to take
Report on 485 SEA
2/10/75 / ch*

W

REC-56
EX-101

62-46855-11416

14 FEB 10 1975

FILE



FEB 20 1975

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

2/28/75

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

1 -

b6
b7C

You are authorized to obtain one copy of the below-listed book for use of the Bureau. Book published by Harper & Row, 49 E. 33rd Street, New York, New York 10016.

~~"Conspiracy: The Implication of the Harrisburg Trial for the Democratic Tradition" by Bert Marshall, Harper & Row, 1974~~

You should obtain this book discreetly and as soon as possible and forward same to attention of IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division.

MAILED 3
FEB 28 1975
FBI

*Ncd
6-12-75
9B*

1 - (6221 IB)

b6
b7C

EB:aso (5)

RFX

9B

NOTE:

Book pertains to Berrigan case and to Counterintelligence Program. It is not available in the Bureau Library. Requested by SAs and

b6
b7C

REC-56

62-46855-1147

16 MAR 3 1975

- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Dep. AD Adm. _____
- Dep. AD Inv. _____
- Asst. Dir.:
- Admin. _____
- Comp. Syst. _____
- Ext. Affairs _____
- Files & Com. _____
- Gen. Inv. _____
- Ident. _____
- Inspection _____
- Intell. _____
- Laboratory _____
- Plan. & Eval. _____
- Spec. Inv. _____
- Training _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director Sec'y _____

54

4 MAR 7 1975

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Mr. W. R. Wannall

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

4/25/75

[Redacted]

"SOVIET ATTITUDES TOWARD AUTHORITY"
BY MARGARET MEAD
BOOK REVIEW

SYNOPSIS:

This is to review Margaret Mead's book "Soviet Attitudes Toward Authority," which deals with the problems of Soviet character and attitudes. The book was written during the Cold War when our only access to the Soviet Union was through the memories of exiles. Unable to visit the USSR at the time, the Margaret Mead's research team studied Soviet culture at a distance, utilizing individual informants and also written and visual materials.

The author asks several questions in an attempt to examine contemporary Soviet character and developing institutions. What is the nature of the hold which the contemporary authority system in all of its ramifications--Party doctrine, censorship, political police, and the educational system--has on the population? And what are the conditions under which this hold may be expected to get stronger, to remain the same, to get weaker? It is toward answers to these questions that this review is directed.

THE AUTHOR:

Dr. Margaret Mead, noted anthropologist, headed a research team to study the effects of Soviet authority on its people. Having traveled extensively to compile anthropological data, Dr. Mead served as a consultant for several United States Government agencies, including the Department of State. She has written many books revealing her findings most notably those in the Samoan Islands. Bureau files contain no derogatory information concerning Margaret Mead.

① 62-46855 (Book Review Control File)
MEP: vb
(7)

62-46855
NOT
170 MAR 8 1975

CONTINUED - OVER

[Handwritten signature]
~~NOV 3 1975~~

NOV 3 1975 *[Handwritten initials]*

DUPLICATE YELLOW

[Vertical handwritten notes on right margin]

Memorandum to Mr. W. R. Wannall

Re: "Soviet Attitudes Toward Authority" by Margaret Mead; Book Review

DETAILS:

The Communist Party applies a blanket set of standards to the school, family, and society. Therefore, in every field of administration, from the school system to the industrial system, from editing of magazines to agricultural research, there is one accepted doctrine.

At any given moment in history, there is only one course of action which is right; the Party, through its leaders, perceives this right course; all must acknowledge the leaders monopoly of this Truth at any given time, whether it concerns the tempo and method of collectivization, making a pact with a former enemy power, or shifting a metallurgical policy.

The Soviets tend to enshroud their leaders with infallibility. It was written of Lenin, "Lifting his head higher than the stars, Lenin could see at once the entire world and he could direct the entire world at one time." Or, "placing in Stalin's hand a spyglass as he stands on the walls of the Kremlin as he 'looks and rules the country solicitously' he looks and looks without ever getting tired. His sensitive ear hears everything, his sharp glance sees everything; how the people live, how they work."

The Ideal Soviet Communist embodies Truth which, in the early days, was arrived at by Party discussions in which all members participated. Accordingly, each was supposed to exercise full freedom of discussion until a decision was reached. But in 1921, Lenin decided that this process was too time consuming, hence the issuance of Truth and true decisions.

Today, the appropriate behavior of a Party member is to know principles of Marxism-Leninism and to apply them as directed, not to think about them. Belief and practice of Bolshevik doctrine are inextricably joined. Loss of faith is to become the active agent of the enemies of the Soviet Union. It is considered that an individual who was once trained as a member of the Party will have so learned to combine belief and action, that if he changes his mind, he is potentially more dangerous than one who never underwent this training. Such training provides rationale to the relentlessness with which Soviets persecute any Party members who appear to have deviated in the slightest degree.

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. W. R. Wannall

Re: "Soviet Attitudes Toward Authority" by Margaret Mead; Book Review

Within this behavior, there must be a rigid subordination of personal and private feelings to the demands of the final goals of the Party. Man feels his moral responsibility for communal matters and thus he develops a sense of duty. The personal interests must always be subordinated to the social. Rest must be transformed into a means for more effective work or be suspect. In their philosophy, self-criticism and suspicion are vital. To the Soviets, the closer the relationship and the greater the trust, the greater the danger, the more possible a betrayal, and the greater the need for suspicion. If anything is wrong, then everything is wrong, or will be almost immediately. If someone is not completely a friend, then he is completely an enemy. The Party seems to have a difficulty in believing that the enemy is ever completely destroyed.

To keep the Party clean and strong, its ranks must be constantly purged, resulting in the organization of a political police force. The formula for displacing those who have been too slow or too fast in adjusting is to initiate a political housecleaning. But the Soviets can change frequently and not appear to be influenced by death or punishment due to their nature of being goal-oriented. However, since 1939, there have been more temporary banishments or demotions as opposed to executions. This is due partly to the shortage of trained personnel since World War II.

The political police are a unique and very important part of Soviet society. Headed by the Polish zealot Dzerzhinski, they initially operated under two premises. First, that it was better that one hundred innocent men die than to let one guilty man escape. Secondly, they are not particular in whom they arrest, for to them, everyone is guilty to some degree.

Today, the political police are an integral part of the ordinary governmental apparatus, with their own Party cells, responsible to the Central Committee and the Politburo to guard against their becoming independent of the Party. Known as the KGB, the police force numbers over one and a half million members, who are placed strategically in every branch of Soviet life and are responsible for the security of the system and for defending it against sabotage and treason. They draw their power from their lack of association with the populace. Consequently, it is felt that an ideal recruit for this position would be an orphan reared in one of the State institutions. These children are accustomed to being alone, but they develop loyalty to each other. This upbringing supposedly makes the political police a group specially trained and immune to temptation and corruption.

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. W. R. Wannall

Re: "Soviet Attitudes Toward Authority" by Margaret Mead; Book Review

Generally, in Soviet society, during the first fifteen years of the regime, authority over all children belonged to the State. However, the authority of parents has been re-emphasized and they are now recognized as the principal figures in the early life of the child. Father and mother share the responsibility of bringing up their children. Therefore, it is the equal right of the parent to receive love and respect, and it is their duty to deserve it. Obedience is seen as the first step toward developing a disciplined will.

Endurance is vital in a child's early days for parents must awaken and support in each child the urge to do better than yesterday. In the upbringing of children, corporal punishment is strictly forbidden. The necessity to spank arises from a weakness in parental authority.

Children must work and play well in a group to enkindle the "Party spirit," hence the desirability of collective life. They must enter life properly prepared, communistically reared, and strong muscled. They must know exactly their bedtime, time of play, and preparation of lessons.

Two strong possible weaknesses in the current Soviet system of authority are: first, the loss of leadership personnel and secondly, the increase in apathy in the general population, exemplified by their national drinking problem.

It is not surprising that compromise in the Western sense is not comprehensible to Soviet leadership. They consider compromise to be false in the sense that an issue may be represented by the figure of a lens which is correctly focused; there is only one correct focus for any given situation, and this is not seen as arrived at by finding some mid-point between lens readings which are too open and those which are too closed. Rather, all settings, except the correct focus, are seen as deviating from the single correct position.

And so, Dr. Mead concludes that the survival of mid-twentieth century civilization depends upon understanding; not only of our own culture, but that of other countries, in particular that of a potential global adversary.

ACTION:

For information.

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

3/27/75

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - [redacted]

b6
b7c

**PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS**

You are authorized to obtain one copy of the below-listed book for use of the Bureau. Book published by Taplinger Publishing Company, 29 E 10th Street, New York, New York 10003.

**"Chinese Secret Service" by
Richard Deacon (\$14.95)**

You should obtain this book discreetly and as soon as possible and forward same to attention of IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division.

*Rec'd
4-1-75*

1 - [redacted] (6221 IB)

EX-111

62-46855-1148

b6
b7c

EB:aso (5)

REC-71

7 MAR 28 1975

NOTE:

Book requested by SA [redacted] CI-2 Section, Intelligence Division, for research purposes.

- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Dep. AD Adm. _____
- Dep. AD Inv. _____
- Asst. Dir.:
- Admin. _____
- Comp. Syst. _____
- Ext. Affairs _____
- Files & Com. _____
- Gen. Inv. _____
- Ident. _____
- Inspection _____
- Intell. _____
- Laboratory _____
- Plan. & Eval. _____
- Spec. Inv. _____
- Training _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director Sec'y _____

MAR 26 1975

WOC

elo

ADP

54

APR 3 1975

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

1 - [redacted]
1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall

b6
b7c

Mr. W. R. Wannall

1/21/75

[redacted]

"INSIDE THE COMPANY--CIA DIARY"
(BOOK REVIEW)
RESEARCH MATTER

1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]

The purpose of this memorandum is to review the book "Inside the Company--CIA Diary" by author Philip Burnett Franklin Agee.

SYNOPSIS:

Philip Agee was employed by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) from July, 1957, to early 1969. Captioned book is a devastating attack on CIA in which Agee exposes numerous operations, techniques, and identities of CIA officers and recruited agents.

The book was recently published in England for distribution in the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, and Canada. Negotiations are currently underway for it to be published in the United States sometime in May, 1975, and even earlier in France.

In view of the numerous accurate but slanted revelations made by Agee concerning CIA, it is bound to have numerous repercussions around the world.

Agee makes brief mention of the FBI activities of SIS in Latin America during and immediately after World War II. The most potentially harmful mention of FBI, however, is the fact that as of 1969 we were conducting operations in Mexico from our Legal Attache Office in Mexico City.

ACTION: None. For information.

DETAILS - OVER

- ① - 62-46855 (Book Review File)
- 1 - File of Philip B. F. Agee

LM:aso (11)

62-46855-

~~NOT RECORDED~~

46 MAR 24 1975

68 MAR 6 1975

5039
62-80750-
ORIGINAL FILED IN

LM

Memorandum to Mr. W. R. Wannall
Re: "Inside the Company--CIA Diary"
(Book Review)

DETAILS:

The Author

Philip B. F. Agee was employed by CIA for approximately 12 years, during which he served as an operational officer in Ecuador, Uruguay and Mexico. He also served at Headquarters, Langley, Virginia.

By self-admission, Agee is now a dedicated socialist (if not Marxist) who has expressed determination to expose CIA officers and operations and take the measures necessary to drive these officers out of the foreign countries where they are operating. Agee has also expressed determination to seek within the United States to have the CIA abolished.

During his service with CIA, Agee encountered a tense and unhappy family life which ended in divorce and separation from his children. He currently resides in England.

Since his resignation from CIA Agee has traveled on at least five occasions to Cuba, reportedly for research purposes.

Covert Activities of CIA

In the book Agee identifies numerous CIA officers and recruited agents along with their cryptonyms, not only in the countries in which he served but also in other countries. He describes in detail methods used by CIA to manipulate foreign government policy by recruitment of agents of influence, agents in labor unions, the governments, the newspaper field, and among the lay population. He also reveals technical techniques employed by CIA in foreign countries which included microphone and telephone surveillance, mail covers, opening of mail, monitoring of emanations from code machines of both friendly and hostile countries. Agee also reveals in the book a technique employed by CIA concerning secret writing which the reviewer of this book had never heard mention of before.

Memorandum to Mr. W. F. Wannall
Re: "Inside the Company--CIA Diary"
(Book Review)

The National Security Agency (NSA)

Agee reveals in the book that NSA engages in monitoring activities in foreign countries and also engages in attempting to break diplomatic codes of both friendly and hostile countries. He also reveals that NSA monitored air line reservations systems in Mexico and additionally monitored Soviet "burst" transmissions in Mexico.

The FBI

Agee on several occasions briefly mentions SIS operations in Latin America during World War II and shortly thereafter. He explains that during this period the FBI was responsible for counterintelligence activities against Germany and in its efforts engaged in joint operations with Uruguayan officials in Uruguay. One of these operations was a telephone tapping project which was taken over by the CIA when the CIA station was created in Montevideo in the late 1940s.

Agee also briefly mentions Legal Attache offices in Latin America but with the exception of our office in Mexico City makes no statement concerning them outside from informing that these offices look out for FBI interests in Latin America.

In referring to our Legal Attache Office in Mexico City, however, Agee states: "The station also receives copies of reports from FBI penetration operations against Mexican revolutionary organizations. Mexico is the only country in Latin America, except Puerto Rico, where the FBI continued operations against the local left when the CIA took over in 1947. The FBI intelligence is of high quality." Agee further stated in relation to this that: "The station also collects information about communists from the U. S. living in Mexico. Many of them arrived during the McCarthy period and some have subsequently become Mexican citizens. Information about them is mainly of interest to the FBI, which calls them the American communist group in Mexico City. Information collected about them (by CIA) includes that obtained through the telephone tapping operation," which is run jointly with Mexican authorities.

Memorandum to Mr. W. E. Wannall
Re: "Inside the Company--CIA Diary"
(Book Review)

Conclusions of Book

Agee continuously asserts that he is now convinced that the primary purpose behind CIA operations in countries such as those in which he served is to back and support the monopolistic capitalists who rule, regardless of the effect it has on the populace. He, therefore, urges the abolition of CIA. He further urges socialist forms of government in mid- and undeveloped countries of the world which will concern themselves primarily with the welfare of the masses rather than the welfare of the select few who reign.

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

6-24-75

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - [redacted]

b6
b7C

**PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS**

You 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.

- (1) "With the Weathermen: The Personal Journal of a Revolutionary Woman" By Susan Stern
Published by Doubleday & Co. (\$8.95)
- (2) "More Power Than We Know: The People Movement Toward Democracy" By Dave Dellinger.
Published by Anchor Press/Doubleday & Co. (\$10.00)
- (3) "This Soldier Still at War" By John Bryan.
Published by Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. (\$9.95)

Rec'd 1-7-57

Obtain above books as soon as possible and forward to Bureau.

EX-108 62-46855-1149

REC-1

1 - [redacted] (6221 IB)

EB (5)EB

JUN 24 1975

b6
b7C

NOTE:

Books number one and two requested by [redacted] Section Chief of IS-2 Section, and book number three requested by SA [redacted] IS-1 Section, Intelligence Division. Books for research purposes.

- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Dep. AD Adm. _____
- Dep. AD Inv. _____
- Asst. Dir.:
- Admin. _____
- Comp. Syst. _____
- Ext. Affairs _____
- Files & Com. _____
- Gen. Inv. _____
- Ident. _____
- Inspection _____
- Intell. _____
- Laboratory _____
- Plan. & Eval. _____
- Spec. Inv. _____
- Training _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director Sec'y _____

MAILED 3
JUN 23 1975
A-FBI

*ABE
AR*

JUL 15 1975

MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT

1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]
5/9/75
1 - [redacted]

b6
b7C

Mr. W. R. Wannall

[redacted]

**"FAT SASHA AND THE URBAN GUERRILLA"
BY DAVID BONA VIA
BOOK REVIEW**

SYNOPSIS:

This is to review David Bonavia's book, "Fat Sasha and the Urban Guerrilla," which is reportedly a factual account of people, conversations, situations, and events in the Soviet Union, observed mostly in the period of 1971-1972, but some dating back to 1969. The author analyzes the KGB, the Jewish Movement, and Russian dissent in general through events in the lives of his acquaintances, including a Soviet dissident named "Fat Sasha." This realistic, humanistic approach provides the reader with first-hand information on Russian social order and its horrific injustices. This review attempts to present the author's views after three years in Moscow as a British correspondent.

AUTHOR:

Born in [redacted], David Bonavia graduated from Cambridge University. In 1967, he launched a career with "The Times" of London which has taken him to Saigon, Moscow, and Peking. Observations in the Soviet Union have prompted this book. Bonavia, now Peking Correspondent of "The Times," is the first journalist to hold this post since the Communists came to power in China. Bureau files contain no derogatory information on the author. He was declared "persona non grata" and expelled from the USSR in 1972, apparently for his contacts with dissidents.

b6
b7C

DETAILS:

Perhaps the mood at Khrushchev's funeral at Novodevichy Cemetery best depicts the Soviet attitude of enforced indifference. It was a sparsely attended event, marked "mostly by mud and the umbrellas of foreigners" under the over watchful eye of the armed "secret" police. Most Russians, learning of his death only that morning, had heard almost nothing of the man after his deposition in 1964.

1 - 62-46855 (Book Review Control File)
MEP: vb

(6)

6 MAY 30 1975

62-46855-15
NOT RECORDED
170 CONTINUED - OVER

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. W. R. Wannall

Re: "Fat Sasha and the Urban Guerrilla," by David Bonavia

The responsibility for controlling and eliminating controversial news or newsmakers belonged to the KGB, Russia's secret police. "They see dissidents as fish in a pond, while they watch them from the bank. As long as the observer can see the fish he is satisfied. If however, these fish begin to school or drift away, he must reach out and knock them on the head." These political police use propaganda for two reasons, first, as a means of communication, and secondly, as a means of persuasion. A dissident once remarked that the "people had minds baked hard by the million ton pressure of propaganda."

Soviets are appalled at Western youths, for the press daily feeds them a diet of the worst horror stories about hippies, long hair, and crime. The Soviet press is guilty of what so many Western news medias are equally guilty of--turning small group activities into mass youth trends. Only the unusually stupid or cynical, or those who deliberately close their minds to foreign affairs, can fail to get at least a general idea that they are being misled. "Pravda," the leading Soviet newspaper, seldom puts the most interesting news on its front page. Instead, there is a long editorial on domestic policy of an optimistic and orthodox tone, with the stereotyped heading of "The Duty of a Communist" or "Harvest Tolls."

In 1972, Russia regarded the Communist countries as falling into three blocs. The first were those countries whose relations were totally satisfactory (East Germany, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Mongolia, North Vietnam, and North Korea). The second category consisted of those with which relations left something to be desired (Yugoslavia, Rumania, Cuba). And those countries (China, Albania) with which relations were "downright bad" made up the third group. Consequently, the Soviet press will print nothing derogatory about the first group. Even national disasters will be scantily mentioned with information about their true extent spread only by rumors. About groups two and three, the press will print nothing good. A train wreck or flood will be reported through a "message of sympathy" for the people. Once a Soviet author obtained a copy of George Orwell's "1984" and could hardly believe that the author was English. "I can't imagine that anybody but a Russian could have written it. It is so accurate."

Many feel the USSR has taken in too much territory to be a completely governable unit on an efficient basis. However, the Soviet Union has a reasonably low crime rate, which they attribute to the following:

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. W. R. Wannall

Re: "Fat Sasha and the Urban Guerrilla," by David Bonavia

- a. A drastic reduction in the value of money, so that it has less attraction for the criminal.
- b. Impossibility of leaving the country without elaborate visa procedures.
- c. Almost everybody's whereabouts are known at any given time.
- d. Increase in the number of crimes for which the death penalty is applicable.
- e. Step up in the surveillance and documentation of every aspect of the individual's life.
- f. Blame all the crimes on "remnants of the past and bad elements."

The Soviet Party system encompasses all Russians in varying degrees. People who are not very efficient at their work are liable to join the Party in order to gain security. The brightest people sometimes deliberately do not join the Party, because it may affect mobility early in their career: if they are considered Party stalwarts, their superiors may want to keep them indefinitely in the post where they have proved themselves. Those who remain at their posts and do the Party's bidding in everything will eventually be rewarded by being given a simple but well-paid administrative job. This could include managing a hair dressing salon. It is quite accepted that an academic qualification can be bought for money.

On paper, the USSR has the highest proportion of doctors per head of population. But to work as a doctor does not pay well, so many of them abandon or neglect their jobs to find better work or practice medicine on the side for high fees.

The high cost of living in the Soviet Union is not matched by a high average wage earnings. Prices are prohibitive in the shops, the quality of goods is poor when available, and the industries are run in a primitive manner. The State owns the shops and service industries, therefore, fluctuates prices to suit their purposes.

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. W. R. Wannall

Re: "Fat Sasha and the Urban Guerrilla," by David Bonavia

Moscow was hopeful when France rejected NATO, that this would further divide Western Europe from America and be an influence on the larger Western Communist parties, mainly France and Italy. The Soviets are most fearful of a person like Czechoslovakia's Dubcek, who gains the trust of the people around him, sufficient to win power at the national level, and then starts implementing the ideals of real democratic Socialism.

The USSR Jewish population of approximately three million can emigrate, but it is very difficult to get visas. Application for one could result in loss of job, or expulsion from schools. Often, gross humiliation has accompanied visas. Prior to her departure to Israel with her family, a young Jewish girl was subject to a humiliating gynecological examination under the guise of "smuggling charges." It has been said that the Jewish people would "vote with their feet" if the frontiers were thrown open.

The narrow confines within which most Soviet existences are led, combined with a well-known Russian tradition, lead to what is probably the world's worst alcoholism problem. A man who does not have enough money for a whole bottle of vodka goes into a store and discreetly wags two fingers. Another joins him, and they wag one finger until a third man turns up. Then they go off and share their investment. There is a joke about a three-man Western spy-ring which is being tracked down by the Soviet authorities. Two of its members have already been caught, but the third is more elusive. He is captured one day, because someone comes up to him in a grocery store and says, "Would you be the third," and he surrenders.

Every new person who comes to live in Russia believes that he or she will be able to leave the country with a detached and balanced view of it. The extraordinary thing is that no one does, except for those who isolate themselves so much in the foreign community, or in some kind of illusory world, that they have no significant contact with the country at all. Among those who seek real contact, the final reaction is usually one of disillusionment and bitterness at what it reveals.

In summing up his experiences, Bonavia states that, "If there is anything to be deduced from the Soviet authorities' treatment of dissenters of all kinds, it is that there is little new to be deduced. The Soviet Union is

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. W. R. Wannall

Re: "Fat Sasha and the Urban Guerrilla," by David Bonavia

evolving in many directions, but not towards a more tolerant official attitude with regard to political protest or intellectual change. Nor is it rushing backwards towards Stalinism: the feeling at the top appears to be that neither Stalin nor Khrushchev provided the right set of answers to this problem, and perhaps, that it has not been found even yet. In such a vacuum of policy, the aim of the authorities will be to suppress manifestations of the thing they do not know how to cope with. Possibly, that in itself could be called a policy: it looks more like a series of expedients."

ACTION:

For information purposes.

200

~~SECRET~~

- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall
- 1 - [redacted]
- 4/30/75
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - [redacted]

b6
b7C

Mr. W. R. Wannall

[redacted]

**"THE FROLIK DEFECTION"
(BOOK REVIEW)
RESEARCH MATTER**

This memorandum sets forth a review of the book "The Frolik Defection" by Josef Frolik, a Czechoslovak Intelligence Service (CIS) officer who defected to CIA in Europe in 1960 and was resettled in the U. S. He later was made available for debriefing by the FBI, and although under primary CIA control, is currently an informative asset of this Bureau. CIA provided us a copy of the unfinished manuscript of this book, which has been written by Frolik with the assistance of a ghost writer, Charles Whiting, a British author. The FBI is mentioned only briefly, and in no way derogatorily.

In his book, Frolik traces his CIS career, which began in 1952 following his service in the Czechoslovak Army. Until 1960, he worked as a counterintelligence agent within Czechoslovakia. From 1960 to 1964, Frolik was assigned to the CIS British desk as a case officer. This experience led to his posting to London in April, 1964, under cover of Labor Attache at the Czechoslovak Embassy there.

In connection with his London assignment, Frolik cites a number of CIS operations carried out in England. Despite some successes on his part on behalf of CIS, he began to feel he was under suspicion and, in fact, this was substantiated by actions of his CIS superiors and his apparent premature reassignment to Prague in March, 1966.

- ① - 62-46855 (Book Review File)
- 1 - [redacted] (FROLIK)

NOT RECORDED
MAY 16 1975

CONTINUED — OVER —

AKN:prd
(9)

~~SECRET~~

Classified by 1833
Exempt from GDS, Category Number 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

ORIGINAL FILED IN 26

b3
b7E

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

5 May 1975
260 375

~~SECRET~~

Memorandum to Mr. W. R. Wannall
Re: "THE FROLIK DEFECTION"
(BOOK REVIEW)

The author recounts the continuation of his CIS career on his return to Czechoslovakia, always with the lurking fear that the CIS did not trust him. Following the Soviet invasion in August, 1968, he began making plans to defect and managed to make contact with CIA. Just before he was to be dismissed by CIS in 1969, he was able to obtain leave in another Eastern European country, and during this vacation period, by prearrangement he was contacted by CIA and his outright defection ensued. The account of the defection in the book, according to CIA, is partly false in order to protect his true escape route, and the actual countries through which he escaped are not shown.

Much of the book is a recitation of details of various CIS cases and operations mounted against the British in an obvious attempt to maintain the reader's interest. It portrays the lengths to which CIS will go to attain its ends, and Frolik time after time emphasizes the perfidy of CIS and other Soviet-bloc intelligence services, particularly the Soviets.

The brief mention of the FBI involves the Colonel Abel case. Frolik recalls that the defection of Reino Hayhanen at the U. S. Embassy, Paris, in 1956 led to the FBI's arrest in New York City of Abel. Frolik cites a subsequent interview of Hayhanen by David Brinkley, in which the impression was left that a Soviet-bloc spy who surrendered to U. S. authorities would not be punished but rewarded and protected, as a major reason for his own later decision to defect.

CIA has advised the book will be published in May or June, 1975, first in England and thereafter in the U. S.

ACTION:

None. For information.

- 2 -
~~SECRET~~

1 - [redacted]
1 - W. R. Wannall

W. R. Wannall

4/15/75

b6
b7C

[redacted]

1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]

"HOW TO SPY ON THE U. S."
(BOOK REVIEW)
RESEARCH MATTER

The purpose of this memorandum is to review the book "How to Spy on the U. S." by author Alexander Steele (pseudonym, true name Peter Nicholas James).

Attached copy of captioned book received in mail by Director being returned herewith to Director's Office.

SYNOPSIS:

The author, claiming the story recited in captioned book is true with some names, places and sequence of events changed, sets forth a tale of his encounter with a Polish national in West Germany who subsequently flees from Poland and settles in the United States in a refugee status. The author recites how he assisted the Polish national to flee from West Germany to Switzerland and how he assisted in his settlement in the U. S. The author also sets forth in his book his suspicions that said Polish national upon arrival in the U. S. commenced engagement in espionage in behalf of the KGB.

ACTION:

None. For information.

~~CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)~~

~~DATE: 11-13-84
81-0243~~

E

- ① - 62-46855 (Book Review File)
- 1 - [redacted] (Peter Nicholas James)

Enclosure
LH:pld
(9)

~~Classified by 1078 RFP/Cal
Declassify on: OADR 8-30-83
201, 481~~

62-46855

~~NOT RECORDED~~

46 APR 29 1975

CONTINUED - OVER

b3
b7E
ORIGINAL FILED IN 67E

b3
b7E

APR 12 1975

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Memorandum [redacted] to Wannall
Re: "How To Spy On The U. S. "
(Book Review)



b6
b7C

DETAILS:

The Author:

Peter Nicholas James, born [redacted]
[redacted] was employed as a Space Systems Analyst with Pratt-Whitney
Aircraft Research and Development Center, West Palm Beach, Florida,
from 1962 to 1971. During said employment he attended many inter-
national conferences and associated with communist-bloc nationals in
attendance.

b6
b7C

[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted] ~~(U)~~

b3
b7E

[redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted]
[redacted] ~~(U)~~

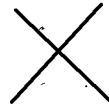
b3
b7E

James, in addition to being author of captioned book, also
authored book entitled "Soviet Conquest From Space" published in 1974.

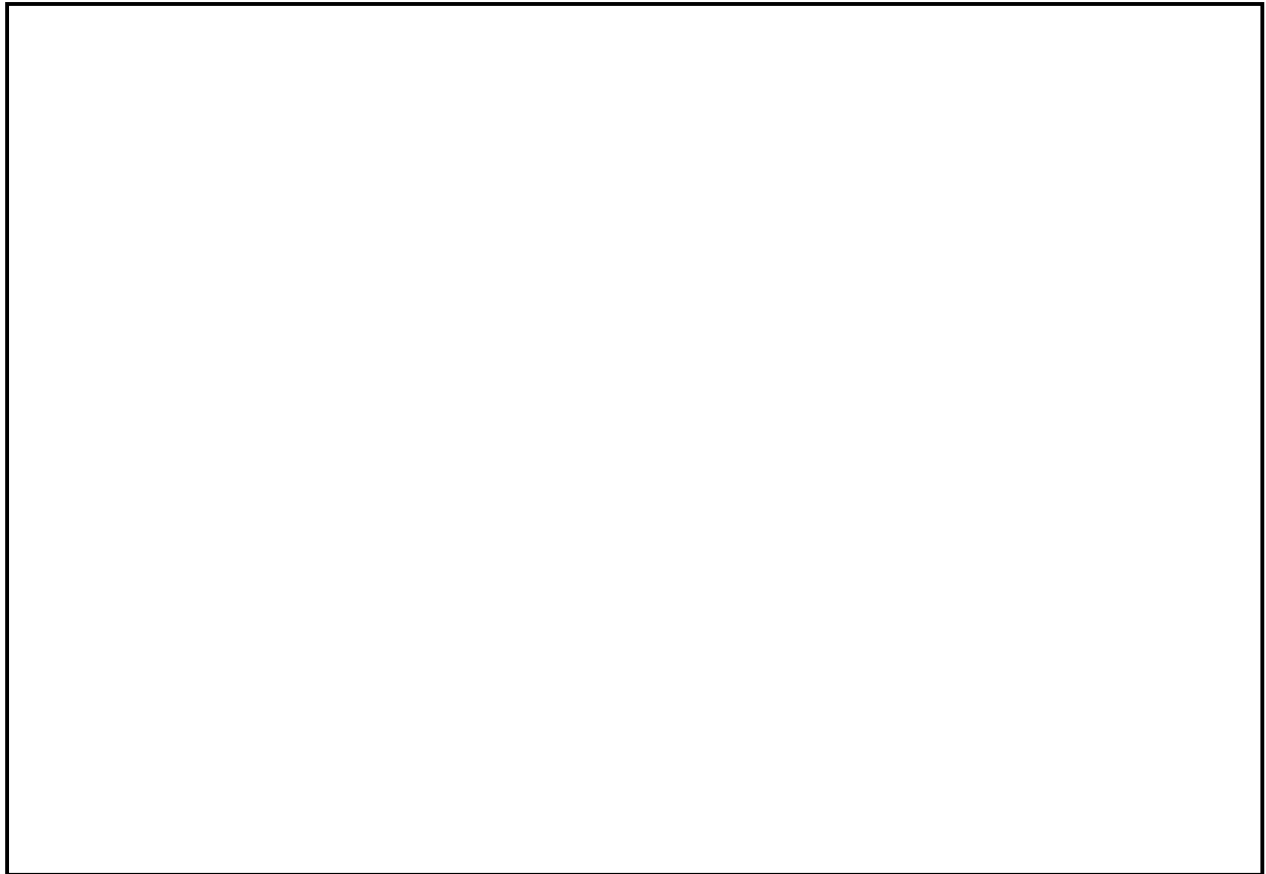
[redacted]

b3
b6
b7C
b7E

Memorandum to Wannall
Re: "How To Spy On The U. S. "
(Book Review)



b6
b7C



b3
b6
b7C
b7E

Publication of Books by James:

On 12/15/71 James advised the FBI he planned to write a book on space technology.

By letter dated 10/5/72 James again advised he is preparing to write a book "Soviet Conquest in Space." As noted above, said book was published in 1974.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
-3-

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Wannall
Re: "How To Spy On The U. S. "
(Book Review)



b6
b7c

On 10/16/72 James advised he has written a book to be published in which in a fictional fashion, contacts and activities of eastern bloc espionage agents are depicted in the Palm Beach County area, Florida. James desired to make it known the locale of these activities in this book could be changed if this would cause problems for any FBI efforts in the Palm Beach area. James was advised that his comments would be made a matter of record.

By letter dated 6/20/73 James advised he is writing a book on communist espionage in the U. S. As indicated above, the book he was referring to is captioned book.

Subsequently, in 11/74, James advised he is writing a book entitled "Anatomy of a Kidnapping" which will cover the 1/74 kidnapping and murder of Daniel Whitmer Ebersole, Lakewood, New York. He requested permission to interview Special Agents and was informed that as the crime had not yet been resolved in court he should recontact the FBI when the legal process is complete.

Pertinent Comments Contained in Captioned Book:

In captioned book he set forth such statements as follows: On page 31, in quoting a CIA officer, the following was stated, "But right now our liaison relations with the Bureau are poor." When asked what he meant, CIA officer replied, "It's a private feud." On page 46, again quoting a CIA officer, recorded, "Hoover retaliated by severing all liaison relations with the Agency, except those by telephone or by the mail, but he wouldn't allow his Agents to have personal contact with us."

On the same page the following was set forth, "The FBI Agents who know what the espionage game is about are located mainly in Washington. The other Agents in field offices throughout our country haven't been trained for counterespionage work and I doubt that they would recognize the merits of the leads you have given us." The author credited the above statement to a CIA officer. On page 47 he set forth that "the FBI is understaffed and operating under a handicap. It's almost as if foreign



Memorandum [redacted] to Wannall
Re: "How To Spy On The U. S. "
(Book Review)

b6
b7C

agents are challenging the Bureau to try and stop them. They are taking advantage of our freedoms. . . . I'm not talking against the Bureau, I'm talking about the rules they are operating under and the laws of our country. " Again, the author credited the above to a CIA officer. On page 105 the author set forth his view that "the competence of the FBI in the counter-intelligence field was being challenged by U. S. intelligence agents throughout the Executive Branch. " On page 148 the author stated "it's an accepted fact that legal and illegal aliens are pouring into the United States practically unabated, and because of the laxity in our immigration laws and the enforcement of existing laws, communist espionage agents have exploited the situation to their advantage, just as they exploited the breakdown of liaison relations between the FBI and CIA.

While James, in his book, gives the appearance of quoting a CIA officer, the reviewer noted that invariably the information he credits to a CIA officer had appeared in newspapers and publications.

Contents of Book:

James, as perusal of the book indicates, has read extensively on Soviet espionage activities and relations between FBI and CIA. He also has gathered extensive knowledge concerning the laws of the U. S. in relation to counterintelligence matters.

Though James sets forth items in the book that, taken out of context, are derogatory of the FBI and CIA, the main thrust of his book is a plea to strengthen the espionage laws of the U. S. and thereby increase the capability of the FBI.

Background on Main Character in Captioned Book:

b3
b7E

The character depicted in captioned book is undoubtedly [redacted] subject of Bufile [redacted] No derogatory information exists on [redacted] in FBI or CIA files. He was interviewed by FBI on 11/18/71.

b6
b7C

Memorandum [redacted] to Wannall
Re: "How To Spy On The U. S. "
(Book Review)

b6
b7C

Case File on Author, Peter Nicholas James:

In view of James' numerous contacts with communist-bloc
officials both outside and within the U. S., he was the subject of Bufile
[redacted] No evidence of disloyalty exists on James.

b3
b7E

1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall

b6
b7c

1 - [Redacted]
1 - [Redacted]

Mr. W. R. Wannall

[Redacted]

4/3/75

1 - [Redacted]
1 - [Redacted]
1 - [Redacted]

"PHILOSOPHY OF THE URBAN GUERRILLA,"
BY ABRAHAM GUILLEN
BOOK REVIEW

[Handwritten signature]

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this memorandum is to review the book "Philosophy of the Urban Guerrilla," by Abraham Guillen, translated and edited by Donald C. Hodges. Incorporated in this review are parallels and differences between Guillen's philosophy and that of the revolutionary Carlos Marighella.

SYNOPSIS:

As early as 1972, Guillen had been in touch with Donald C. Hodges, a professor of philosophy at Florida State University, about editing this book. As noted in Bureau files, Hodges is a professed member of the Communist Party, sympathetic to the cause of a Third World Revolution. The author, Guillen, has stated his works are virtually unknown in North America "except to the CIA and Pentagon who have tried to suppress their diffusion throughout Latin America." This book embodies the premise of a Third World uprising staged to free Latin America from the "bonds of the dollar." Guillen is considered to be the theoretician and intellectual mentor of the notorious Tupamaros of Uruguay.

ACTION:

For information.

HX

0

① 62-46855 (Book Review Control File)
1 - 100-432926 (Abraham Guillen)

62-46855-

APR 12 1975

MEP:vb
(9)

DETAILS - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. W. R. Wannall

Re: "Philosophy of the Urban Guerrilla," by Abraham Guillen

DETAILS:

The Author

Abraham Guillen, born in Spain in 1913, began his revolutionary career during the Spanish Civil War (1936-39). Sentenced to death for his anti-Franco activities, he escaped from prison and emigrated to Uruguay where he became the intellectual mentor of that country's revolutionary guerrillas, the Tupamaros. One of the most prolific revolutionary writers in Latin America in the 1960's, he served as their first exponent and systemizer of strategy and tactics for the urban guerrilla. As a Neo-Marxist, he added the historical to the economic methods of Karl Marx to produce his own concepts. Since 1952, he has published more than 20 books. A search of Bureau files placed Guillen in South America as late as 1960, where he was training communist guerrillas along the lines of Fidel Castro.

Observations

Carlos Marighella and Abraham Guillen, Third World revolutionaries, opposed each other on many crucial points, the most flagrant being their difference in setting for the Third World Revolution. Guillen argued that it must be urban in origin while Marighella predicted victory based on a rural strategy.

Marighella, a Maoist, favors rural guerrillas, but sees the need for a united axis power between the urban and rural forces. In his "Minimanual of the Urban Guerrilla," he theorizes the countryside as the strategic element for warfare while the tactical element comes from the city. Marighella favored a combined strategy of the rural and urban forces with strategic emphasis on the vital role of the rural mobile column.

To the contrary, Guillen endorses an urban guerrilla who would isolate the rural faction. He feels that the stronger job will be done if each faction performs independently of the other. Guillen further stated that if rural guerrillas are given prominence this subordinates the principal to the secondary tasks of the revolution. While such forces can lend support to the urban army, they are not alone capable of achieving victory.

At one time, Guillen shared Marighella's idea of the preeminence of the rural column. However, with his shift to urban emphasis, he sees man over terrain, with topography only a passive element for consideration.

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. W. R. Wannall

Re: "Philosophy of the Urban Guerrilla," by Abraham Guillen

Revolution is made by man, not land. The epicenter of a revolutionary war must be in the great urban zones where heavy artillery is not as effective or efficient as in the rural terrain for countering and annihilating guerrillas. Guillen attributes this to the fact that the enemy cannot heavily fire on a city without injuring some of its own forces. Hence, there is safety in the city.

To best utilize the factor of "urban security" Guillen advises the guerrillas to live separately, but fight together. One must be like a fish in water to be successful in this type of a war. To endure one must change domicile frequently, never settling in a given place.

Guillen emphasizes choosing a favorable population over terrain. In a war of liberation, victory is decided by the side that endures longest morally, politically, and economically. Marighella shares this idea of a sympathetic population. His theory of revolution is to demonstrate that the government is incapable of fulfilling its primary purpose, that is, providing a stable and ordered society. He urged his followers to reply to violence with violence. If the guerrillas attack the police and the police cannot defend or protect themselves, they are powerless to protect the citizenry, which is their basic function. Guillen supported Lenin's idea of abolishing civil service jobs such as police, military, etc. His idea of abolition was to employ the tactics suggested by Marighella to liquidate the "war lords." By proving the established protective forces to be ineffective, Guillen and Marighella won some popular support for their movements.

Abraham Guillen offered an alternative to Fidelista and Guevarista techniques. He was emphatic on the idea of retaliation for urban guerrillas, that is, the use of firearms to provide protective cover for mass demonstrations, strikes, and student rebellions. Guillen felt that the revolutionary success in Latin America rested with urban guerrillas from all social classes but the oligarchy and the middle-sized capitalists. His idea of the continental revolution was the concept of the country encircling the city vs. subversion of the country by the city.

This revolutionary urged the use of clandestine militias who would work by day and fight by night to return the land to those who cultivate it. He defined a revolution's potential as that area where the population is found. An essential ingredient for victory was to ally the peasant and worker. He advocated the use of the artichoke strategy, that is, eating the enemy bit by

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. W. R. Wannall

Re: "Philosophy of the Urban Guerrilla," by Abraham Guillen

bit, living off their arms, munitions, and by the use of paramilitary effects. To clinch a victory, there must be a consistently clandestine campaign where the police and the military will be misinformed and harassed from all sides.

Carlos Marighella embodied similar ideas, undoubtedly discussed with Guillen when the two met in Europe and spent a month together. He viewed class struggle as a necessity of armed struggle by guerrillas with two primary objectives: 1) disposition to kill police; and 2) expropriation of government resources and the expropriation of resources belonging to big capitalists, with small expropriations used for maintenance of individual guerrillas and large expropriations for the sustenance of the revolution itself.

His works, especially his "minimanual," have been circulated extensively throughout guerrilla camps. Marighella advocated making his theories known by sending communiques to community organizations, hanging them on telephone poles, any method to get them before the public.

To correlate their relationship, we may look at their published works. While Marighella's book, "The Minimanual of the Urban Guerrilla," has been considered by so many to be the "Holy Writ" of the modern guerrilla, so Guillen's "Strategy of the Urban Guerrilla" is called the "maxi"-manual of the urban guerrillas.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Dep. AD Adm. _____
- Dep. AD Inv. **b6**
- Asst. Dir. _____ **b7c**
- Adm. _____
- Comp. Syst. _____
- Ext. Affairs _____
- Files & Com. _____
- Gen. Inv. _____
- Ident. _____
- Inspection _____
- Intell. _____
- Laboratory _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Plan. & Eval. _____
- Spec. Inv. _____
- Training _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director Sec'y _____

1 - [Redacted Box]

1 - [Redacted Box]

1 - [Redacted Box]

DATE: 6/30/75

1 - [Redacted Box]

1 - [Redacted Box]

1 - [Redacted Box]

1 - [Redacted Box]

1 - [Redacted Box]

1 - [Redacted Box]

TO : Mr. W. R. Wannall *WRW*

FROM : [Redacted Box] *RF*

SUBJECT: "THE STRATEGY OF TERRORISM"
BY DAVID FROMKIN

Book Review

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this memorandum is to review David Fromkin's essay, "The Strategy of Terrorism," which is an historical approach in the analyzation of the powerful strategical technique of terrorism. This article appeared in the July, 1975, edition of Foreign Affairs (Vol. 53, No. 4), on pages 683-698. Foreign Affairs is a publication of the Council on Foreign Relations, Inc., in New York City, New York.

JGD
Revised
6/30/75
RF

SYNOPSIS:

Fromkin's essay characterizes terrorism to be a political strategy which manipulates others' fears and arms the terrorist bands with the capacity to intimidate and blackmail the governments of the world. For exemplary reasons, the author analyzes various terrorist activities: Robespierre's Reign of Terror in France in the late Eighteenth Century; the Irgun organization's series of terrorist attacks against property interests in Palestine; the Algerian National Liberation Front's rash of violence in the 1950's; and todays Arab-Palestinian strategical terrorist activities directed toward the sphere of world transportation. Through the analyzation of these grim historical and contemporary events, Fromkin further delineates terrorism as a notorious strategy which is utilized as a weapon by those who are prepared to use violence but who believe that any contest of sheer strength would be absolute failure.

12

ACTION:

For information purposes.

REC-27

62-46855-1150

5 JUL 7 1975

CONTINUED - OVER

62-46855
CDS: vb.
(9)

RF

RF
102

5-HEF

57 JUL 05 1975

Memorandum to Mr. W. R. Wannall
Re: "The Strategy of Terrorism," by David Fromkin
62-46855

DETAILS:

Political terrorism emerged as a concept only in 1793, whereas both organized and irregular (or guerrilla) warfare, its misbelieved counterparts, began with the human race. Terrorism differs from guerrilla warfare in that guerrillas aim at a physical result while terrorists strive for a psychological result; but even that psychological result is not the final goal. Defined accordingly, "Terrorism is violence used in order to create fear; but it is aimed at creating fear in order that the fear, in turn, will lead somebody else--not the terrorist--to embark on some quite different program of action that will accomplish whatever it is that the terrorist really desires."

As a unique, indirect strategy, terrorism achieves its goals through the responses to its acts instead of through its acts. In other such strategies, the violence is the point of origin--its consequences the end. Yet for terrorism, the consequences of the violence themselves are the beginning and furthermore form a basis toward objectives that are more remote. Therefore, the key to terrorism lies in one's response to such actions. Terrorism wins only if one responds to it in the manner the terrorists desire, such as a military or police overreaction. If there is no response, or one different from the desired, the terrorists will fail to achieve their objectives--this is the ultimate weakness of terrorism.

Unfortunately, in spite of its inherent weakness, terrorism has been remarkably successful, yet its success seems to be due in large part to a miscomprehension of the strategy by its opponents. Terrorism operates on two levels: violence and response. Neglecting the more important of the two levels, the opponents have centered their attention on the criminal justice aspects (prevention and punishment). However, the more crucial issue involves the manner in which the opponent's response affects the political goals of the terrorists.

In conclusion, terrorism wins or loses only in terms of one's response to it; which means that its fate lies in the hands of the opponent and not the terrorist.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall

TO : Mr. W. R. Wannall *W.R.W.*

DATE: 10/14/75

FROM : *JAC*

1 - Administrative Policy Folder
(Attn:)

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION
IS-3 SECTION

- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Dep. AD Adm. _____
- Dep. AD Inv. _____
- Asst. Dir.: **b6**
- Admin. _____ **b7C**
- Comp. Syst. _____
- Ext. Affairs _____
- Files & Com. _____
- Gen. Inv. _____
- Ident. _____
- Inspection _____
- Intell. _____
- Laboratory _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Plan. & Eval. _____
- Spec. Inv. _____
- Training _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director Sec'y _____

PURPOSE:

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.

STATISTICS:

During period 9/23/74 through 9/30/75, a total of 12 books was requested. Total books for review: 5; total books for reference: 7.

Status report will be submitted by 9/30/76.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Book Review Program be continued.

EX-111

REC-30

62-46855-1151

OCT 15 1975

5-1151

62-46855

EB:fb

(3)

58 OCT 29 1975 *fb*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Dep. AD Adm. _____
- Dep. AD Inv. _____ b6
- Asst. Dir.: _____ b7C
 - Admin. _____
 - Comp. Syst. _____
 - Ext. Affairs _____
 - Files & Com. _____
 - Gen. Inv. _____
 - Ident. _____
 - Inspection _____
 - Intell. _____
 - Laboratory _____
 - Legal Coun. _____
 - Plan. & Eval. _____
 - Spec. Inv. _____
 - Training _____
 - Telephone Rm. _____
 - Director Sec'y _____

1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall
 1 -
 1 -

DATE: 10/17/75

1 -
 1 - Book Review File
 1 -

TO : Mr. W. R. Wannall *WRW*

FROM : *JR*

SUBJECT: "PROTEST AND THE URBAN GUERRILLA"
BY RICHARD CLUTTERBUCK
BOOK REVIEW

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this memorandum is to review the book, "Protest and the Urban Guerrilla," by Richard Clutterbuck.

SYNOPSIS:

This book, published in 1974 by Abelard-Schuman Limited, is an analysis of the origins of violence which haunts our Western World today, its objectives, its organization and international links, and finally ways of controlling it in the future. The review highlights Clutterbuck's analysis of "urban guerrilla" violence.

ACTION:

None. For information only.

AUTHOR

EX 104

REC-65

62-46855-1152

Richard Clutterbuck, a retired Major General of the British Army, is a lecturer in International Politics, Political Violence and Revolution at the University of Exeter. He is a graduate of Pembroke College, Cambridge, in the field of mechanical sciences and the author of two previous books, "The Long, Long War" and "Riot and Revolution in Singapore and Malaya." Bureau files contain no information on subject.

CDS: vb
(7)

SEE DETAILS PAGE TWO



61 NOV 4 1975

Memorandum to Mr. W. R. Wannall

Re: "Protest and the Urban Guerrilla," by Richard Clutterbuck

DETAILS:

According to the author, the term "urban guerrilla" was almost unknown until 1967 when it stole the scene in such dramatic forms as the politically motivated street gangster, the political kidnapper, and the hijacker. Since the late sixties, its growth has been greatly enhanced by the opportunities for mass publicity, and today exists as a grave hardship to the international world.

Clutterbuck describes the "urban guerrilla" as typically a young man or woman of higher than average education, brought up in greater than average affluence and who represents only a tiny percent of his generation, but who can do great damage and attract great attention--whether he be a member of the Weatherman in America, the "Angry Brigade" terrorists in Britain, or the Arab Students in Black September. Clutterbuck believes that most of the people involved in this kind of political violence are so involved primarily from causes within their own personalities--such as frustration arising from the real or imagined lack of opportunities to attain their aspirations or from the realization that they lack the ability to achieve them.

The philosophy of the urban guerrilla is quite simple--he is fighting a "propaganda war supported by a shooting war." His basic aim is to provoke repression. In so doing, his first point of attack is the law and its liberal forms in hopes to make the system unworkable and ultimately cause the Government to be faced with a collapse of order and the threat of the public taking the law into its own hands. At the same time, his aim is to increase misery by causing unemployment through the bombing of stores and factories. However, the most important single task of the urban guerrilla is propaganda; in order, first of all, to arouse the "have-nots"; and secondly, to shame or intimidate the "haves" by appealing to their conscience. As Clutterbuck explains, if the urban guerrilla cannot arouse the middle-class conscience, then he must induce in them such a fear for their safety and livelihood that they are willing to pay a large price for peace. Yet all this depends on the element of publicity; and unfortunately there is nothing so newsworthy as violence.

According to Clutterbuck, the urban guerrilla in the most advanced countries have thus far been technically proficient but politically inept--the Weatherman being such an example. Nonetheless, the price of failure to

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. W. R. Wannall

Re: "Protest and the Urban Guerrilla," by Richard Clutterbuck

control the use of violence by these militant minorities to blackmail the majority has been high and will become higher as the years go by, due to the growing international links between violent revolutionary groups and the growing vulnerability of modern society to their violence.

Clutterbuck concludes that the most effective control over urban guerrilla warfare lies in the minds of the public. Yet at this point, a dilemma arises: how to break the few dozens of guerrillas without eroding the liberties of innocent people and how to prevent or punish violence without stifling legitimate public protest. Clutterbuck believes this can be accomplished only if the bulk of ordinary people are aware of the nature of the threat and are willing to take personal risks to defeat it.

Finally, the author emphasizes that the art of protecting the majority from the conspiracy of the minority depends upon good police intelligence. Conspirators must keep the number of those "in the know" at a minimum in order to maintain secrecy. Therefore, this makes them very vulnerable, since the identification of quite a small number of them can totally disrupt their leadership and their plans.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. R. Wannall *Wannall*

FROM : *[Redacted]*

SUBJECT: "WITHOUT CLOAK OR DAGGER"
BY MILES COPELAND
BOOK REVIEW

1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall

1 - *[Redacted]*
1 - *[Redacted]*
1 - *[Redacted]*

DATE: 10/17/75

1 - *[Redacted]*
1 - *[Redacted]*

1 - Book Review File

1 - *[Redacted]*

- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Dep. AD Adm. **b6**
- Dep. AD Inv. **b7C**
- Asst. Dir.:
- Admin. _____
- Comp. Syst. _____
- Ext. Affairs _____
- Files & Com. _____
- Gen. Inv. _____
- Ident. _____
- Inspection _____
- Intell. _____
- Laboratory _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Plan. & Eval. _____
- Spec. Inv. _____
- Training _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director Sec'y _____

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this memorandum is to review Miles Copeland's book, "Without Cloak or Dagger," published in 1974, by Simon and Schuster.

SYNOPSIS:

The author attempts, through discussion of the British SIS, the Soviet KGB, the French SDECE, and primarily, the American CIA, to educate the reader on such matters as intelligence, espionage, and counterespionage, yet avoids any exposure of sensitive identities or operations. He allows some of the CIA's cliquishness, and self-justification to slip through--but on the whole, he is at their defense striving to achieve his basic aim in conveying a "fundamental understanding" of the CIA and in correcting popular misconceptions

ACTION:

RPK CDS For information only.

AUTHOR:

Miles Copeland, born 5/5/34 in Canada, is employed at Carleton University, Ontario, Canada, as an Associate Professor. He was previously employed by I.M.C. Magnetics Corp., at Westburg, New York, as an electrical engineer. Bureau files have no information on Copeland's claimed previous employment as an OSS officer, nor any mention of his possible involvement with CIA. Copeland claims to have been a consultant to the newly formed CIA and was called back from time to time thereafter to review the systems he had devised. Says that espionage has occupied most of his working life. Bureau files contain no derogatory information on subject.

CDS: vb

5 **NOV 05 1975** *167* **OCT 28 1975**

NOT RECORDED

167 OCT 28 1975

ORIGINAL FILED IN

b3
b7E

Memorandum to Mr. W. R. Wannall

Re: "Without Cloak or Dagger," by Miles Copeland

DETAILS:

Copeland points out that, contrary to popular opinion, "The CIA is 'not' an espionage organization"; in fact, espionage is but a small part of intelligence (the clandestine dirty tricks part) which he claims is utilized solely as a last resort. Instead, the Agency seeks intelligence by "alternative means," such as the analysis of non-secret publications, the application of mathematical and non-mathematical game theories, and the exchange of knowledge with both American and foreign newspapermen on an off-the-record basis.

Copeland believes that intelligence and security services tend to be counterrevolutionary forces in the sense that their functions are related to the preservation of the government in power under which they operate-- whatever its political leanings. The CIA, according to one of its spokesmen, "will support politicians, political groups, and governments through the world whose objectives are compatible with our own," in order to preserve or promote our government; it will sometimes even work with unpopular organizations-- American, international, and foreign. Perhaps the problem is who decides what objectives are compatible with our own and how far does an intelligence agency go in supporting or opposing those objectives.

One aspect of the espionage world which Copeland analyzes, which might be new information to most readers, involves his account of the position and operation of the CIA field station. As Copeland so explains, within many United States embassies throughout the world, there exists these small groups of CIA personnel who run CIA "operations" outside the embassy. The field station is sometimes located in a single part of the embassy building; but, more often, these CIA officers are found scattered throughout such offices as the military attache's office, the consulate office, the commercial attache's office, and so forth.

Copeland sees increasing dangers facing the CIA and identifies two: first, terrorism and particularly New-Left terrorism, which he says is a "worldwide, if amorphous conspiracy"; and second, the competing imperialisms of the Soviet Union and Communist China--vying with one another to economically

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. W. R. Wannall

Re: "Without Cloak or Dagger," by Miles Copeland

strangle the United States by taking over areas of the world with strategic materials. As the dangers are increasing, the Agency's power to deal with them is proportionately increasing; and as Copeland believes, the CIA may soon become the world's most powerful Government agency. Yet as the Agency's power increases, so does the public's fear of it. This, according to Copeland, produces a dilemma for the CIA: How to remain powerful, anonymous, secret, and at the same time win public confidence. And further adding to the dilemma, Copeland stresses that no other event has ever shaken the American intelligence community so much as the Watergate affair, along with all of its sideshows.

In conclusion, Copeland attempts to predict the Agency's plans for the future. As he so states, "under the prompting first of the emergence of the 'new terrorism' and more recently of the Watergate affair, the Agency's espionage branch is in the early stages of 'not a reorganization so much as a reorientation.'" Every effort, he believes will be made to ensure maximum congressional understanding of the necessity of this "reorientation," and the congressional support the Agency will need to protect it from increasing attacks that will be made on it by segments of the public which must necessarily remain uninformed. Yet whatever the outcome, the Agency will be required, in the interest of national security, to commit some highly unpopular acts over the next decade, and its survival will depend on the extent to which the public becomes confident that the Agency really has unpublizable information necessitating its moves, and that it is acting entirely in the public interest.

Mention of the FBI

Copeland identifies the Bureau as a member of the intelligence community which is assigned the task of fighting dangers internally and which is rather intolerant in allowing other agencies to trespass in its field of responsibility. He defines the FBI's relationship with the CIA as quite uneasy--particularly in matters which deal with the handling of captured foreign spies. As Copeland so explains, the "publicity-conscious" FBI officials overtly deal with foreign spies by means of public arrest and trial; and, therefore, they are handicapped by all the rules of evidence. The CIA, on the other hand, prefers to covertly handle foreign agents in order that they might freely utilize whatever extremes are necessary in dealing with such matters. Yet, as Copeland so acknowledges, one

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. W. R. Wannall

Re: "Without Cloak or Dagger," by Miles Copeland

of the rare cases in which there does exist a certain amount of cooperation between the FBI and the CIA is in contacts maintained by the CIA's Special Projects Division for purposes of developing a capability in the Third World whose energy and mineral resources vital to our national security are located, in order that in the event we found ourselves in an armed conflict with any Communist nation, we would not also find ourselves cut off from such resources. Copeland does not further explain or describe the FBI's involvement with the CIA on this matter.

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

11/26/75

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 -

b6
b7C

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS
BUDED: 12/9/75

You are authorized to obtain eight copies of the below-listed book for use of the Bureau. Book published by Pathfinder Press, 410 West Street, New York, New York 10014.

"COINTELPRO" (Paper \$1.95)

need 12/3/75

Because of the current litigation with the Socialist Workers Party and the relevance of this material to the suit, New York Office should furnish the requested material by 12/9/75 and forward same to attention of IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division.

1 - (6221 IB)

b6
b7C

EB:fb
(5) *fb*

EB

RM

[Handwritten signature]

NOTE:

Book requested by SA IS-2 Section, Intelligence Division, for research purposes.

MAILED 14
NOV 26 1975
FBI

REC-15

62-46855-1153

DEC 2 1975

- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Dep. AD Adm. _____
- Dep. AD Inv. _____
- Asst. Dir.:
- Admin. _____
- Comp. Syst. _____
- Ext. Affairs _____
- Files & Com. _____
- Gen. Inv. _____
- Ident. _____
- Inspection _____
- Intell. _____
- Laboratory _____
- Plan. & Eval. _____
- Spec. Inv. _____
- Training _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director Sec'y _____

51 DEC 12 1975

MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. R. Wannall *WRW*

FROM : *JS*

SUBJECT: "WITH THE WEATHERMEN"
BY SUSAN STERN
BOOK REVIEW

I -
I -
I -

DATE: 12/3/75

I - Book Review File
I -

- Sec. Dir. _____
- Asst. Dir. _____
- Dep. AD Adm. _____
- Dep. AD Inv. _____
- Asst. Dir.:
- Admin. _____
- Comp. Syst. _____
- Ext. Affairs _____
- Files & Com. *b6*
- Gen. Inv. _____
- Ident. *b7C*
- Inspection _____
- Intell. _____
- Laboratory _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Plan. & Eval. _____
- Spec. Inv. _____
- Training _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director Sec'y _____

The purpose of this memorandum is to review captioned book.

SYNOPSIS:

"With the Weathermen" is a shocking personal journal of the development and life of Susan Stern as a revolutionary, militant feminist, published in 1975, by Doubleday and Company, Inc. In light of her former status as a Weatherman, she presents to her readers the first inside account ever to be written of this subversive group; in so doing, she uninhibitedly reveals the harshness of life and psychological violence which its leaders inflicted on every member.

AUTHOR:

Susan Stern (Harris) was born in Brooklyn, New York, January 31, 1943. While working on a Masters Degree in Social Work, Stern became actively involved in various subversive activities. She is noted as an original member of the Seattle Weatherman group of 1968-1970 and the "lone woman defendant" of the Seattle Eight Conspiracy Trial. According to Bureau files, Stern has not been actively involved in any revolutionary activities since her release from prison in 1972.

ACTION:

None. For information only. *62-46855-*
NOT RECORDED
DEC 12 1975 DEC 9 1975

CDS: vb
(6) *pk* *DS* *RPX*

CONTINUED - OVER

5- Had



DEC 17 1975

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

100-451958-111
ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. W. R. Wannall
Re: "With the Weathermen," by Susan Stern

DETAILS:

Frustrated with the peace movement's inability to dent the American war machine and to end the "maddness" of the Vietnam War, a segment of impatient SDS revolutionaries broke away from their contemporaries in June, 1969, to collectively join arms and establish themselves as the Vietcong Cadre in the United States--they called themselves the Weatherman. According to Stern, they envisioned their role as street-fighting men and women with revolutionary suicidal dedication--they were "The Way"--and those who fell short of total subjugation to Weatherman discipline were merely "Whimpy Running-Dogs" among other such-phrased names.

To enhance survival and fight fascism, this newly formed SDS cleavage organized itself on a collective life style based on a celebration of youth, rock 'n' roll, dope, acid, and sex. Each collective lived together as a whole, alienated from all non-Weatherman, in whatever living accommodations they could obtain. They lived mainly off of funds from home, the selling of personal belongings, shoplifted merchandise, and the benefits of food stamps. Daily they engaged in psychological, tyrannizing "criticism--self-criticism" sessions in attempts to purge themselves of American indoctrination and resocialize their lives to follow the harsh, militant Weatherman philosophy. Their propaganda was aimed at recruiting the youth of the Nation. Daily the collectives would raid schools and colleges to distribute Weatherman leaflets and to spill forth their foul-mouthed rhetoric.

The Weatherman philosophy is centered around the philosophies of Mao, Ho Chi Minh, and Che Guevara, which stresses that the way to a successful revolution is struggle; for struggle produces change; and change is growth. The Weatherman emphasize that the key to being a successful revolutionary is total self-sufficiency--like a guerrilla fighter; however, this self-sufficient independency must not dominate their total character for all Weatherman must function anonymously within the collectives, and more importantly, there must be no monogamies; for the leadership considered monogamies not only a deterrent to collectivity but also a deterrent to the successful "smashing of the State."

Each collective was held accountable to and functioned according to the Weatherman leadership which was located in Chicago. However, most Weatherman activities were the result of planning on individual, collective

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. W. R. Wannall

Re: "With the Weathermen," by Susan Stern

levels. They made their plans within the confidential confines of the collective yet, due to the small size of the Weatherman, they usually had to center their efforts around events staged by other movement groups. Here their main objective was to turn peaceful demonstrations into violent demonstrations. Not only would they provoke revolutionary violence in their own geographical areas, but they would also travel by means of "collective" cars or rented vehicles to other states in which demonstrations were being held.

Although the book briefly mentions the FBI and does not disclose any outstanding, unknown facts about the Weatherman, it does prove to be rather enthralling reading. Yet one cannot help but rightfully question upon conclusion of such readings--who were they (any of them) really fighting?

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. R. Wannall *WRW*

FROM : *JLW* [Redacted]

SUBJECT: "THINKING ABOUT CRIME"
BY JAMES Q. WILSON
BOOK REVIEWS

1 - [Redacted]
1 - [Redacted]
1 - [Redacted]
2 - [Redacted]

DATE: 10/3/75

(1 - [Redacted])
1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall
1 - [Redacted]
1 - [Redacted]
1 - Book Review File
1 - [Redacted]

- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Dep. AD Adm. **b6**
- Dep. AD Inv. **b7C**
- Asst. Dir.:
- Admin. _____
- Comp. Syst. _____
- Ext. Affairs _____
- Files & Com. _____
- Gen. Inv. _____
- Ident. _____
- Inspection _____
- Intell. *W*
- Laboratory _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Plan. & Eval. _____
- Spec. Inv. _____
- Training _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director Sec'y _____

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this memorandum is to review James Wilson's most recent work, "Thinking About Crime," published by Basic Books, Inc., 1975.

SYNOPSIS:

This book is a provocative and insightful study consisting mainly of a collection of Wilson's previously published essays on the subject of crime and control. He confronts such topics as predatory crime, violent offenses, heroin, police strategies, the courts, sentencing, corrections, and the death penalty. However, the main thrust of his study and importance in conjunction with this review is centered around his belief that proper design of public policies in accordance to crime necessitates first a clear understanding of "the nature of man" and the extent to which that nature can be changed--an aspect which Wilson feels has been too long misunderstood. Therefore, this book is as much about how to think about crime as it is about crime itself.

AUTHOR:

James Q. Wilson is Henry Lee Shattuck, Professor of Government at Harvard University. He is considered an expert on crime and has served on various presidential task forces and national advisory commissions on crime, law enforcement, and drug abuse prevention. He is the author of, among other works, "Varieties of Police Behavior," and "Political Organizations." Bureau files contain no derogatory information regarding author.

DETAILS:

According to Wilson, the ~~social~~ ^{biological} model is clearly an historical failure and a hypocritical philosophy in light of its proven inefficacy. Yet he is not opposed to efforts to ~~rehabilitate~~ ^{rehabilitate} only

62-46855-1
NOT RECORDED

DeG...
62-116579

ORIGINAL FILED IN

CDS: vb (11)

CONTINUED - OVER

55



14/10/75

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Memorandum to Mr. W. R. Wannall

Re: "Thinking About Crime" by James Q. Wilson

opposed to it as a penal policy. He strongly stresses that it is wrong to think about crime in terms of its "causes" and then accordingly search for ways to alleviate those causes, especially since most of the "causes of crime" arise from ultimate causes which have been formed entirely by choice or are the product of biological or social processes and, therefore, cannot or will not be changed.

Instead what is necessary, recommends Wilson, is a serious policy-oriented analysis of crime which places heavy emphasis on "the manipulation of objective conditions--not necessarily because of a belief that the 'causes of crime' are being eradicated--but because behavior is easier to change than attitudes." Causal analysis, states Wilson, will rarely lead to discovering policy choices and makes it difficult or impossible to develop reasonable policy alternatives. Therefore, one should ask not what is the "cause" of the problem, but instead what is the condition which one desires to bring into being.

With such an objective in mind, Wilson suggests a rather bold alternative approach to the problem of crime--a utilitarian philosophy of punishment. In so doing, he restores Jeremy Bentham's "felicific calculus" of pain and pleasure, not because of the validity of such a perspective in accordance to causal analysis but, because it is the only instrument which Wilson believes society possesses by which it can alter behavior. Utilization of this philosophy requires us to assume that people act in response to the costs and benefits of alternative courses of action. He also reestablishes Cesare Beccaria's emphasis on equal punishment for equal crimes. Wilson stresses that it is not the severity of the sanction which is of ultimate importance in the punitive perspective as society has been so inclined to believe in the past, but instead it is the probability (the certainty) of arrest, conviction, and punishment which is of chief importance.

In view of these principles, Wilson denotes a strategy of control which is well within our abilities--namely, to incapacitate offenders (primarily habitual offenders) by definite and uniform sentences. According to present statistical data, most serious crimes are committed by recidivists, and a very large portion of these repetitive offenders suffer little or no loss of freedom despite their repeated acts of crime. Wilson, therefore, emphasizes that the application of these penalties may not act as a deterrent, but obviously they

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. W. R. Wannall
Re: "Thinking About Crime" by James Q. Wilson

could serve to incapacitate, and for the period of incapacitation, prevent these offenders from committing additional crimes. Theoretically then, incapacitation should produce a reduction in the present crime rate without even making any allowances for such additional reduction as might result from enhanced deterrence or rehabilitation.

Wilson also notes that, in still other areas, such as elements of law enforcement, the courts, and sentencing policies, there can be more immediate and direct alterations made in order to promote deterrence and reduce recidivism. However, he is opposed to many of the public's favorite uncertain and dubious remedies for crime such as improving police efficiency, establishing tougher laws, and promoting better criminal rehabilitation. As he so states, if we have little effect in making people more honest and loving, we can at least make stealing more difficult and increase the risks of getting caught and punished.

In conclusion, Wilson challenges American policy makers in their search for a successful strategy against crime to think in terms of what is feasible for a government or community to do and try to discover by experimentation and observation, which of those things will produce, at acceptable costs, desirable changes in the level of criminal victimization. In other words, we should try to learn more about what works, and in the process abandon our ideological preconceptions about what "ought" to work.

ACTION:

None. For information.

JAC
RPT

COS

WRW/TUL

B/KVH

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

JBA
PWR

[Large handwritten signature]

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

1/16/76

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 -

b6
b7C

W/O
PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS
BUDED: 1/27/76

You are authorized to obtain one copy of the below-listed book for use of the Bureau. Book published by Facts on File, Inc., 119 West 57th Street, New York, New York 10019.

"Political Terrorism" Edited by Lester A. Sobel.

NO LOC.

Furnish the above book by 1/27/76 and forward same to attention of IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division.

1 - (6221 IB)

EB:fb
(5) *fb*

Rec'd 1/28/76
[Handwritten signature]

b6
b7C

NOTE:

Book requested by SA IS-1 Section, Intelligence Division, for research purposes.

- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Dep. AD Adm. _____
- Dep. AD Inv. _____
- Asst. Dir.:
- Admin. _____
- Comp. Syst. _____
- Ext. Affairs _____
- Files & Com. _____
- Gen. Inv. _____
- Ident. _____
- Inspection _____
- Intell. _____
- Laboratory _____
- Plan. & Eval. _____
- Spec. Inv. _____
- Training _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director Sec'y _____

MAILED 5
JAN 16 1976
FBI

REC-116

62-46855-1154

JAN 20 1976

28 1976

MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT

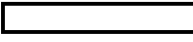
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

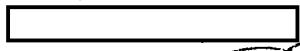
18

b3
b7E

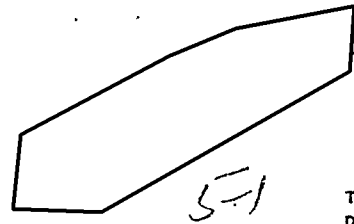
b6
b7C

TO :  M/k

DATE: 12/4/75

FROM : 

SUBJECT: BOOK ENTITLED "SWEET GOGARTY"
BY MATTHEW HOCHBERG

 5-1

Ext. Affa
Files & C
Gen. Inv.
Ident.
Inspection
Intell.
Laborator
Legal Co
Plan. & E
Spec. Inv.
Training
Telephone
Director Sec

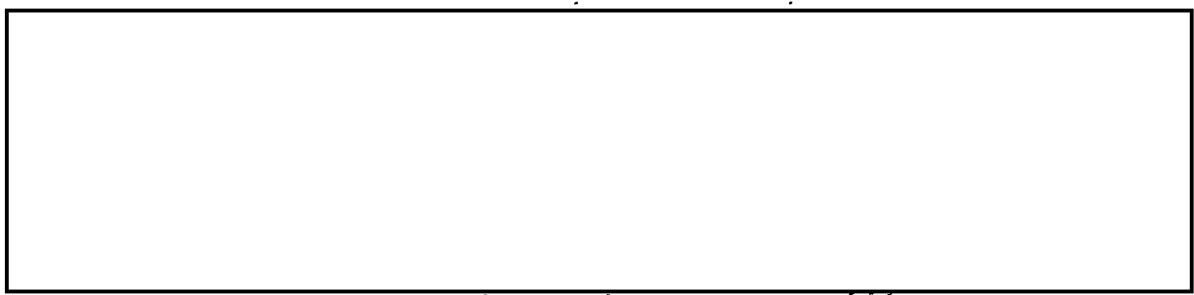
Book Reviews

By letter dated "Feb. 10, 1975" which was received at FBIHQ on November 24, Matthew Hochberg of North Miami Beach, Florida, has sent Mr. Kelley a copy of his new book entitled "Sweet Gogarty," together with a brief note stating, "Do you like serious novels about Irish Cops? Here is one written by me."

A quick review of the book reflects that it is a 111-page paperback which deals with a police captain named Samuel Gogarty. Gogarty, in common with other police officers in the book, is profane even in the company of women, engages in immoral activities, and is prone toward violence. Gogarty also conveys the impression of being of marginal emotional stability, and he is obsessed with the fear that he will be killed by being nailed to a cross.

62-46155-
NOT RECORDED

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:



b3
b7E

In August, 1975, Hochberg wrote to request that he be advised, pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act, "if you are keeping a file on me and what the file consists of." By form letter dated August 13, he was requested to furnish additional information concerning himself so that his FOIA request could be processed. (There is no record of his having complied with this request.) (62-115530-5567)

1 - 
1 - 

DEC 17 1975

b6
b7C

GWG: 1976(5)

P372

CONTINUED - OVER

CORRECTION

Memorandum

RE: BOOK ENTITLED "SWEET GOGARTY" BY MATTHEW HOCHBERG

b6
b7c

The title page of "Sweet Gogarty" reflects that it was published by December Press of Chicago, Illinois, and that its publication was "aided by a grant from the National Endowment of the Arts." December Press is not identifiable in Bufiles; however, the National Endowment of the Arts probably is identical with the National Endowment for the Arts, which reportedly was formed in 1965 by an act of Congress to encourage private support of the arts and humanities and is financed principally through Federal grants and private donations. (157-17187-1019)

RECOMMENDATION:

In view of the above-cited information in our files, as well as the contents of Hochberg's book, it is not felt that receipt of his brief note or the book should be acknowledged.

RU
AK
AK

1 - [redacted]

b6
b7C

SAC, Springfield

2/3/76

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS
BUDED: 2/17/76

You are authorized to obtain one copy of "International Terrorism and Political Crimes," edited by M. Cherif Bassiouni. Price of the softcover edition is \$19.75. This book is published by Charles C. Thomas, 301-327 East Lawrence Avenue, Springfield, IL 62717.

Furnish the above book by 2/17/76, and forward same to attention of IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division.

1 - [redacted] (6221 IB)

EB:vb
(5) *vb*

EB

b6
b7C

b7D

RP

NOTE:

Book requested by SA [redacted] IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division, for research purposes.

62-46855

~~*62-46855*~~

~~NOT RECORDED~~
FEB 4 1976

~~NOT RECORDED~~
FEB 8 1976

- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Dep. AD Adm. _____
- Dep. AD Inv. _____
- Asst. Dir.:
- Admin. _____
- Comp. Syst. _____
- Ext. Affairs _____
- Files & Com. _____
- Gen. Inv. _____
- Ident. _____
- Inspection _____
- Intell. _____
- Laboratory _____
- Plan. & Eval. _____
- Spec. Inv. _____
- Training _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director Sec'y _____

MAILED 10
FEB 2 1976
FBI

MC

FEB 11 1976
RP

MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN

1 - W. R. Wannall

b6
b7c

1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]

12/1/75

1 - [redacted]
1 - Book Review Folder

Mr. W. R. Wannall

[redacted]

ON SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY
ROY A. MEDVEDEV
BOOK REVIEW

The purpose of this memorandum is to review captioned book.

SYNOPSIS:

Roy Medvedev's most recent work On Socialist Democracy published 1975, by Alfred A. Knopf Inc., is a critical analysis of Soviet politics and society, manifesting the conditions and problems of present day Soviet Union - and forecasting possibilities for the future. Medvedev is a strong believer in Marxism as a flexible, developing philosophy, and believes the democratization of Soviet social and political life is an "objective necessity" in today's time. However Medvedev acknowledges that despite his socialistic democratic beliefs, the more likely, prospective trend in Russian policies will be a movement toward "tightening the screws." This work is circulated in the USSR as an underground publication.

THE AUTHOR:

Roy A. Medvedev was born in [redacted] He studied philosophy at Leningrad University and received a graduate degree in education. Medvedev is also the author of Let History Judge and coauthor of A Question of Madness. He resides in Moscow.

b6
b7c

ACTION:

For information only.

1 - 62-46855

CDS

CDS:cap
(8)

62-46855-
170 DEC 8 1975
RFX

JFC

SEE DETAILS PAGE 2

70 DEC 12 1975
252
DUPLICATE YELLOW

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-46855-10412

Memorandum to Mr. Wannall
Re: On Socialist Democracy
Roy A. Medvedev
Book Review

DETAILS:

According to the author's forward, his book was not originally written for a Western audience; its purpose was to stimulate discussion among Soviets, both within and outside the party, and in particular to influence opinion among the progressive element in the lower echelons of the leadership. There was never any chance of publishing this book in the USSR; yet it circulates and is read extensively throughout the Soviet Union as an "underground" work.

Medvedev delineates the contemporary Soviet system as grossly inadequate, inefficient, and even disastrous to the economic, the intellectual, and the moral development of Soviet politics and society. Such fallacies in socialist doctrine, explains Medvedev, can be credited to the departure of Soviet political thought from the disciplines and methodologies of Marxism-Leninism, and furthermore to the absence of a practical realization of Democracy within the Soviet network.

Medvedev notes that many democratic rights theoretically exist in various Soviet documents - what is absent is their actual implementation. Furthermore, democratic principles which do exist in a practical sense have become so obscured by present dogma that they lack validity as true elements of democracy. For example, although the basic democratic principle of majority rule exists within the Party structure, no discussion is allowed once a decision has been decided. What is necessary, proposes Medvedev, is the right of the minority to dissent, or perhaps even a multi-party system.

Within today's Communist Party, there exist three basic trends of political thought - Medvedev belongs to the left-wing trend, the Party-Democrats. They are the weakest, inside and outside the party.

A second trend is the Neo-Stalinist. Signifying right-wing opposition, they are in favor of the political rehabilitation of Stalin - the restoration of "firm" leadership, "strong" regime, and terroristic methods. Neo-Stalinism is the prevailing ideology in a large section of the party and state apparatus and has infiltrated the top ranks of the Army, trade unions, and youth organizations.

Memorandum to Mr. Wannall
Re: On Socialist Democracy
Roy A. Medvedev
Book Review

Medvedev identifies the third trend as the moderate-conservative trend, the most strongly represented in the present party and state leadership. This group oscillates violently between the two extremes, desiring to preserve the regime and prevent any appreciable shift to the left or the right.

Nonetheless, Medvedev believes the Soviet leadership to be more susceptible to the right; he therefore warns his Soviet comrades that the total victory of Neo-Stalinism could have a grave international effect. It could very probably lead to a sharp increase in tension between the communist and capitalist camps - possibly even a new world war.

Medvedev concludes his study with a brief discussion of American political trends. In reference to the "New Left," he stresses the necessity for the Communist party to discover a means by which cooperation with this faction may be established. Since the "New Left" has strong feelings against various undemocratic trends in Soviet political life, Medvedev believes a socialist democratic system would enhance such relations. Analyzing the "New Right," he states that a growing number of middle and lower class Americans are adhering to this doctrine, as he notes George Wallace's popularity. He therefore appeals to the Soviet Union to do everything in its power to prevent such "right-wing fascist" takeover in the United States.

A systematic and consistent socialist democratization of the Soviet System is inevitable, according to Medvedev, if the Soviets are to regain their role and influence among progressive forces of the world. However in light of the presently increasing power status of the Neo-Stalinist, the more likely prospect, admits Medvedev, will be a movement toward the right.

SAC, Chicago

1/16/76

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 -

b6
b7C

**PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS
BUDED: 1/27/76**

You are authorized to obtain one copy of the below-listed book for use of the Bureau. Book published by Precedent Publishing, Chicago, Illinois.

"Revolutionary Guerrilla Warfare" Edited by Sam C. Sarkesian.
(\$13.95)

NO LOC.

Furnish the above book by 1/27/76 and forward same to attention of IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division.

recd 1/27/76

1 - (6221 IB)

b6
b7C

EB:fb
(5) *fb*

EB



NOTE:

Book requested by SA IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division, for research purposes.

Assoc. Dir.	_____
Dep. AD Adm.	_____
Dep. AD Inv.	_____
Asst. Dir.:	_____
Admin.	_____
Comp. Syst.	_____
Ext. Affairs	_____
Files & Com.	_____
Gen. Inv.	_____
Ident.	_____
Inspection	_____
Intell.	_____
Laboratory	_____
Plan. & Eval.	_____
Spec. Inv.	_____
Training	_____
Legal Coun.	_____
Telephone Rm.	_____
Director Sec'y	_____

MAILED 5
JAN 18 1976
FBI

2/5

6 JAN 30 1976

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

REC-45

62-46855-1155

3 JAN 20 1976

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 1/23/76
(ATTENTION: IS-3 SECTION, INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (62-6227)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS
BUDED: 1/27/76

Re Bureau letter to Chicago dated 1/16/76.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of
"Revolutionary Guerrilla Warfare", edited by SAM C.
SARKESIAN.

EX-110-11000

B

*detached
for 1/27/76
1-27-76*

ENCLOSURE

REC-50 1156

- 2 - Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM)
 - 1 - Chicago
- TEB:flk
(3)

JAN 26 1976

EB



1976

1 - [redacted]

b6
b7C

SAC, New York

2/4/76

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS
BUDED: 2/18/76

You are authorized to obtain one copy of "The Electronic Criminals," written by Robert Farr. Price of the book is \$8.95. This book is published by McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1221 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York 10017.

Furnish the above book by 2/18/76, and forward same to attention of IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division.

1 - [redacted] (6221 IB)

EB: vb.
(5)

EB

RP
Rec'd 2/17/76

b6
b7C

NOTE:

Book requested by SA [redacted], IS-2 Section, Intelligence Division, for research purposes.

ST 112 REC-48

MAILED 9
FEB 5 1976
FBI

62-46855-1157

- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Dep. AD Adm. _____
- Dep. AD Inv. _____
- Asst. Dir.:
- Admin. _____
- Comp. Syst. _____
- Ext. Affairs _____
- Files & Com. _____
- Gen. Inv. _____
- Ident. _____
- Inspection _____
- Intell. _____
- Laboratory _____
- Plan. & Eval. _____
- Spec. Inv. _____
- Training _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director Sec'y _____

F-117
10

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]

- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Dep. AD Adm. _____
- Dep. AD Inv. b6
- Asst. Dir.: b7C
- Admin. _____
- Comp. Syst. _____
- Ext. Affairs _____
- Files & Com. _____
- Gen. Inv. _____
- Ident. _____
- Inspection _____
- Intell. ✓
- Laboratory _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Plan. & Eval. _____
- Spec. Inv. _____
- Training _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director Sec'y _____

TO :

Mr. W. R. Wannall *W. R. Wannall*

DATE: 1/23/76

FROM :

[redacted] *FHC*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBJECT:

INVESTIGATIVE TECHNIQUES OF THE FBI
CONTAINED IN BOOKS WRITTEN BY FORMER
BUREAU PERSONNEL AND OUTSIDERS

~~4-1-78
Classified by 2803 RDD/etj
Declassify on: OADR
293824-001~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

All sections of the Book Review File maintained at Headquarters have been reviewed for the purpose of determining if any of our investigative techniques were revealed in the books whose reviews are contained therein. Information dealing primarily with double agents and electronic surveillances plus a few of our other procedures are contained in the following books:

Canada
In 1962, "The Quiet Canadian" by H. Montgomery Hyde accused the FBI of a reluctance to utilize double agents during the early years of World War II and in fact claims the Bureau never truly mastered the techniques of handling double agents.

[Large redacted area]

b3
b6
b7C
b7E

SI 112 *REC-53*
In 1966, Jack Anderson's forthcoming "Washington Expose," furnished by a confidential source at his publisher, Public Affairs Press, cited a number of FBI espionage cases including an exaggerated account of a meeting between an FBI double agent and Yori Novikov (Soviet Embassy Attache declared persona non grata) and a charge that, in July 1966, following disclosure of the FBI's use of a microphone in the Fred Black case, the Director sought to break the double

62-46855

RMM:lij
(6)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

5-R...

20 FEB 10 1976

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Memorandum to Mr. W. R. Wannall

Re: Investigative Techniques of the FBI Contained in Books
Written by Former Bureau Personnel and Outsiders

agent case of John Huminik whose services had been utilized in the Valentin Revin persona non grata case. Also, Anderson stated that Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach submitted a memorandum to the Supreme Court in July, 1966, "naming Hoover 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 security or national safety. In all cases, Hoover had approved wiretaps under loose authority from successive Attorney Generals." (In connection with the Black case, it will be recalled, Solicitor General Thurgood Marshall in July, 1966, presented to the Supreme Court a "Supplemental Memorandum for the United States," containing a pertinent portion, "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 oppose the installations of devices such as that in question for intelligence....")

UP. (Gil and Ann Chapman's book "Who's Listening Now" in April, 1967, devoted portions to the FBI's use of electronic devices. It was felt that most of the material had been plagiarized from an article by William Turner, ex-Agent, in a November, 1966, issue of "Ramparts" in which Turner criticized the Bureau's use of wiretaps.

"The Intruders" by Senator Edward V. Long, Chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure, in 1967, sets forth the "invasions of privacy by agents of the Federal Government" and is a 230-page attack on microphones, wiretaps, mail covers, and two-way mirrors, and cites the FBI's search in the Rudolph Abel investigation and the electronics coverage in the Judith Coplon case.

W. E. In 1967, "The Espionage Establishment" by David Wise and Thomas B. Ross mentioned the FBI's bugging of the apartment of Soviet illegal agents Robert and Joy Ann Baltch. That same year, in his "Privacy and Freedom," Alan F. Westin delves into the use of electronic-surveillance activities by civilian agencies such as the FBI.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Memorandum to Mr. W. R. Wannall

Re: Investigative Techniques of the FBI Contained in Books
Written by Former Bureau Personnel and Outsiders

"The Trial of Jimmy Hoffa" by James Riddle
Hoffa as told to Donald I. Rogers in 1970, mentions that
the FBI tapped the phones and bugged the quarters of Hoffa
and his attorneys. These charges were categorically refuted
in the court record. 615

"Kennedy Justice" by Victor S. Navasky in 1971,
constituted a major attack on the Director and Bureau
concerning our use of technical and microphone surveillances.

Jim Bishop's "The Days of Martin Luther King, Jr."
also in 1971, mentions the FBI's electronic surveillances
on King.

In 1972, "Dick Gregory's Political Primer" by
Richard Claxton Gregory dealt in part with unfounded
allegations of extensive uncontrolled wiretapping surveillances
and the FBI usage of informants to set up "political killings."

William W. Turner, former Agent, was the author
of "How to Avoid Electronics Eavesdropping and Private
Invasion" in 1972, and accuses the Bureau of promiscuous
tappings and buggings. Turner claimed 22 bugs were found
in Las Vegas casinos in 1966, which were connected to
leased lines channelled to the local FBI offices. This
claim was incorrect. Actually, the FBI microphone devices
concealed in a telephone instrument in the Fremont Hotel
in Las Vegas were discovered in 1963. 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 were not reported discovered and
were never recovered by the Bureau. Turner described in
detail and by diagram various electronic devices and cited
methods by which they can be detected by the layman. He
discussed the "Mike-tel" which involves altering the use
of a telephone set. He described a small unit perfected
by the FBI referred to as a bumper-beeper that when dropped
into a gas tank will continuously energize itself by chemical
reaction to the fuel. This was completely false. He
accurately and factually described CAT, our "autobug" for
the concealed automobile transmitter.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Memorandum to Mr. W. R. Wannall

Re: Investigative Techniques of the FBI Contained in Books
Written by Former Bureau Personnel and Outsiders

CID. In 1974, "The CIA and The Cult of Intelligence"
by Victor Morchetti and John D. Marks exposed our wiretap
program against numerous foreign embassies in Washington
and the fact that in cooperation with the Chesapeake and
Potomac Telephone Company, FBI Agents regularly monitor
phones in the offices of all communist governments represented
here and on occasion, embassies of noncommunist countries
when their nations are engaged in negotiations with the U. S.
Government. ~~(S)~~ (U)

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information purposes only.

Rev.

Wannall

*JBA
JRM*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTN: IS-3 SECTION,
INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

DATE: 2/10/76

FROM : SAC, SPRINGFIELD (62-2525)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

BUDED: 2/17/76

Re Bureau letter to Springfield, 2/3/76.

Being transmitted to the IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division, FBIHQ, under separate cover, is copy of book entitled "International Terrorism and Political Crimes", published by Charles C Thomas Publishers, Springfield, Illinois.

RECEIVED
FEB 12 1976

*10-11
2-13-76
ab.*

ST 104

REC-65 62-46855-1159

FEB 12 1976

b6
b7c

- 3 - Bureau (62-46855)
 - 1 - Package
 - 1 - Springfield (62-2525)
- JWD/es

(4)



FEB 24 1976

SAC, Boston

2/20/76

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS

BOOK REVIEWS

BUDED: 3/5/76

Cyc

You are authorized to obtain one copy of "We Are Your Sons," written by Robert and Michael Meeropol. Price of the book is \$10. This book is published by Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, Massachusetts 02107.

Furnish the above book by 3/5/76, and forward same to attention of IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division.

1 - [redacted] (6221 IB)

EB:vb
(5) *vb*

Rec'd 2/25/76

NOTE:

Book requested by SA [redacted] CI-1 Section, Intelligence Division, for research purposes.

EX-104

REC-45

MAILED 4
FEB 25 1976
FBI

62-46855-1160
XEROX

MAR 11 1976

FEB 25 1976

- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Dep. AD Adm. _____
- Dep. AD Inv. _____
- Asst. Dir.:
- Admin. _____
- Comp. Syst. _____
- Ext. Affairs _____
- Files & Com. _____
- Gen. Inv. _____
- Ident. _____
- Inspection _____
- Intell. _____
- Laboratory _____
- Plan. & Eval. _____
- Spec. Inv. _____
- Training _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director Sec'y _____

MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-459000-1

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Assoc. Dir.
 Dep. AD Adm.
 Dep. AD Inv.
 Asst. Dir.:
 Admin.
 Comp. Syst.
 Ext. Affairs
 Files & Com. b6
 Gen. Inv. b7C
 Ident.
 Inspection
 Intell.
 Laboratory
 Legal Coun.
 Plan. & Eval.
 Spec. Inv.
 Training
 Telephone Rm.
 Director Sec'y

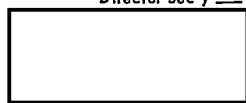
TO :

DATE: 3/17/76

FROM :

Book Reviews

SUBJECT: REVIEW OF BOOK
 "SOCIETY'S VICTIM - THE POLICEMAN"
 BY WILLIAM H. KROES, PH.D.
 RESEARCH (EXTERNAL AFFAIRS) *Colby*



PURPOSE: To set forth review of captioned book which deals with stress and the police. An autographed copy was forwarded to the Director with the author's letter of 2/11/76, acknowledged 2/25/76.

SYNOPSIS: This 119-page book was written to publicize stress in policing, show its harmful effects on police, and give possible suggestions for reducing it. The psychologist-author opines stress may be the paramount police problem. He suggests reducing stress by identifying the "stressors" (i.e. forces producing stress) and taking actions to eliminate them or dull their impact; preparing officers to handle stress better; and providing stressed officers with help from others. Book's theme and suggestions make it a valuable law enforcement guide.

RECOMMENDATION: None. For information.

REC-23
 EX-116
 62-46855-1161

APPROVED: <i>[Signature]</i>	Comp. Syst. <u> </u>	Laboratory <u> </u>
Assoc. Dir. <u> </u>	Ext. Affairs <u> </u>	Legal Coun. <u> </u>
Dep. AD Adm. <u> </u>	Gen. Inv. <u> </u>	Plan. & Eval. <u> </u>
Dep. AD Inv. <u> </u>	Ident. <u> </u>	Rec. Mgmt. <u> </u>
Asst. Dir.: <u> </u>	Inspection <u> </u>	Spec. Inv. <u> </u>
Admin. <u> </u>	Intell. <u> </u>	Training <u> </u>

MAR 20 1976
 24

DETAILS:

INDICES: Bufiles indicate contact with author Kroes in 1973 in connection with an invitation for the Director to participate in a panel discussion sponsored by the American Psychological Association in Montreal, Canada, on 8/27/73. Mr. Kelley agreed to this appearance

~~RESEARCH SECTION~~

1 -
 1 -
 1 -
 1 -
 62-46855

(Attention: Publications Desk, IS-3)

b6
b7C

MF:mdh (9)

CONTINUED - OVER

F.54
mdh
 61 MAR 29 1976



Memorandum

RE: REVIEW OF BOOK, "SOCIETY'S VICTIM - THE POLICEMAN," BY
WILLIAM H. KROES, PH.D., RESEARCH, (EXTERNAL AFFAIRS)

b6
b7c

while Chief of Police in Kansas City but subsequently withdrew from the commitment. Bufiles contain no information identifiable with the Institute for Stress Management which Dr. Kroes presently directs in Los Angeles. (u)

BOOK REVIEW: This volume was published by Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Illinois, copyright 1976. The body of the text has 119 pages with references and an index included thereafter.

Author Kroes wrote this book to give the behavioral science community, general public, and law enforcement personnel some understanding of stress in policing and its harmful effects on the police officer, his job performance and his family. It was also designed to serve as a police management guide for reducing unnecessary stressors.

The first four chapters discuss job stress itself, stresses shared by police with other professions and stresses unique to policing. Stress is defined as psychological occupational pressures or burdens which adversely affect workers. The author opines that job stress may be a policeman's paramount problem today.

Noting that shift work, job overload, job underload, inadequate resources, lack of voice in decisions affecting job, administrative pressure and other factors are mutually shared by police with other professions, the author points out that certain situations involving the courts, a negative public image, conflicting cultural values and line of duty crisis situations are stressors somewhat unique to policing. Dr. Kroes observes that the latter stressor is the only built-in one. He recognizes that command level officers also suffer from high stress levels, but he feels this is secondary to that experienced by the street officer.

Chapter five deals with the effects of stress on the officer's health, personality, job performance and home life. Although acknowledging that statistics utilized are out-dated (1950), the author states that police appear to have a higher mortality ratio as a result of stress-related causes than most other workers - particularly due to arteriosclerotic heart disease, suicide and diabetes mellitus. He notes that in 1950 twice as many officers' deaths resulted from suicide (94) as from homicide (54), adding that police stressors are even higher today than then.

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum

RE: REVIEW OF BOOK, "SOCIETY'S VICTIM - THE POLICEMAN," BY
WILLIAM H. KROES, PH.D., RESEARCH, (EXTERNAL AFFAIRS)

b6
b7c

The author observes that an eager, idealistic, righteous, responsibility-seeking recruit soon often becomes an overserious, cynical, emotionally withdrawn and authoritarian police officer. Job stress, per Dr. Kroes, is the main cause of such a transformation. He feels too much attention, money and effort is spent screening and selecting police candidates--too little in recognizing and eliminating or reducing stressors such "select" recruits almost immediately experience which often produces drastic personality changes. Dr. Kroes reports that stress decreases alertness, physical stamina and reaction time of an officer, thereby disrupting him psychologically and physiologically.

The concluding and most important chapter enumerates methods for stress reduction. They are three - identify the stressors, prepare officers to handle stress better, and provide stressed officers with help from others.

To accomplish the first, the author recommends identifying alterable stressors and thereafter developing, implementing and maintaining programs for reducing or eliminating them. Developing stress awareness, insight into self and others, and providing specific training are suggested as means of helping officers handle stress better. Providing role-playing opportunities in training and emphasizing officers' having healthy tension-relieving outlets are specifically highlighted in this latter respect. The third stress reducer, providing supportive help from others, can include informal support from bosses, peers, family and friends, or formal assistance from mental health professionals. Dr. Kroes recommends that a full-time mental health worker be available on each police force. He believes the returns will be fourfold--in reduced turnover, absenteeism, sicknesses and productivity.

COMMENTS: Book's brevity, intelligent discussion of police stressors and presentation of suggestions for reducing them, make it a valuable guide for law enforcement administrators and others.

1 - []

b6
b7C

SAC, Newark

4/1/76

Director, FBI (62-46855)

**PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS**

You are authorized to obtain one copy of "Urban Terrorism, Theory, Practice and Response," written by Anthony M. Burton. This book is published by The Free Press, A Division of MacMillan Publishing Co., Inc., 100D Brown Street, Riverside, New Jersey 08075. Cost of the book is \$12.95.

Furnish this book to the attention of IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division.

1 - [] (6221 IB)

EB: vb
(5)

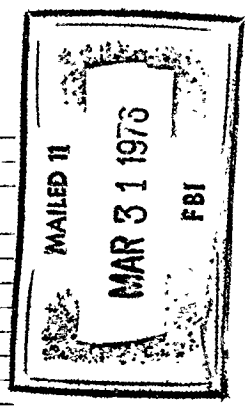
*Recd 4/8/76
EX*

b6
b7C

NOTE:

Book requested by SA [] IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division, for research purposes.

REC-83 62-46855-1162



APR 2 1976

- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Dep. AD Adm. _____
- Dep. AD Inv. _____
- Asst. Dir.:
- Admin. _____
- Comp. Syst. _____
- Ext. Affairs _____
- Files & Com. _____
- Gen. Inv. _____
- Ident. _____
- Inspection _____
- Intell. _____
- Laboratory _____
- Plan. & Eval. _____
- Spec. Inv. _____
- Training _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director Sec'y _____

JFC

APR 16 1976 MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : [Redacted] *WHP*

FROM : [Redacted] *79C
R/4*

SUBJECT: ~~"IS ESPIONAGE NECESSARY?"~~
~~BY HERBERT SCOVILLE, JR.~~
REVIEW

1 [Redacted]
1 [Redacted]
1 [Redacted]
1 [Redacted]
DATE: 5/6/76

1 [Redacted]

- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Dep. AD Adm. _____ **b6**
- Dep. AD Inv. _____ **b7C**
- Asst. Dir.:
- Admin. _____
- Comp. Syst. _____
- Ext. Affairs _____
- Files & Com. _____
- Gen. Inv. _____
- Ident. _____
- Inspection _____
- Intell. _____
- Laboratory _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Plan. & Eval. _____
- Spec. Inv. _____
- Training _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director Sec'y _____

WHP
0
Book Review

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this memorandum is to review Herbert Scoville's essay, "Is Espionage Necessary?", appearing in the April, 1976, edition of "Foreign Affairs" (Vol. 54, No. 3), on pages 482-495. "Foreign Affairs" is a publication of the Council on Foreign Relations, Inc., in New York, New York. Scoville held the position of Assistant Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency in 1963-1969; also, he was the Assistant Director for Research (1962-63); and Assistant Director for Scientific Intelligence (1955-62) of the Central Intelligence Agency. He is the author of the book "Missile Madness."

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

SYNOPSIS:

Scoville critically analyzes the controversial utilization of espionage techniques by U. S. intelligence agencies. His study concentrates predominately on the use of such techniques for positive intelligence and counterintelligence purposes abroad. Through comparative analysis, he evaluates the importance and effectiveness of espionage in relation to three additional means of intelligence collection: overhead photographic observation, communications and other electronic intelligence, and also open sources. Despite various limitations encompassing espionage for intelligence collection purposes, Scoville concludes that these techniques have a critical potential as a source of intelligence and should not be abolished.

ACTION:

For information only.

REC-34

62-46855-1163

MAY 11 1976

CDS: vb (6)

vb
CU
129

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-15-80 BY SP5 RJG/ry
10/6/87 JPB/BTJ/RBG #274,834

CONTINUED - OVER

62-46855

5

RK



b3
b7E

Memorandum to
Re: "Is Espionage Necessary?" by Herbert Scoville, Jr.

b6
b7c

DETAILS:

Briefly, Scoville discusses the use of covert action by our intelligence agencies, often by illegal means, to secretly influence foreign governments, groups, or individuals. He strongly opposes such tactics, noting their sometime inability to remain secret and evaluating their effectiveness only in terms of seriously undermining the United States Government's reputation. Moreover, in his opinion, such operations are not proper policy for a democratic Government to utilize in combat against hostile influences. He urges the U. S. to stress the good qualities of our democratic society--not copy the reprehensible tactics of those we are opposing. Upon these premises, Scoville concludes that the use of espionage for influential purposes is unfounded, unnecessary, and should be abandoned immediately to prevent further deterioration of America's reputation.

The main emphasis of captioned study concerns the value of espionage as a positive intelligence and counterintelligence source. This involves the recruiting of agents in foreign nations, encouraging the defection of knowledgeable individuals, audio-surveillance, and other such techniques falling under the general category of espionage.

First the author indicates, rarely do human covert sources provide data on military matters of any great value or data easily usable for decision-making in a democratic society, especially in the Soviet Union or China where security is very tight. In areas such as the Third World Countries where security is less stringent, espionage can be of greater value. However, in today's time, espionage serves an important role for military intelligence only in the area of military intentions. But the potentialities of espionage in this capacity are limited due to such factors as the time delay involved in getting information from the espionage source to the intelligence community, as well as due to their very nature--which makes them very unreliable in a time of crisis and highly susceptible to being doubled.

Espionage has even less application in the economic area, because many opportunities are available to obtain sufficient data from nonclassified sources.

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to

Re: "Is Espionage Necessary?" by Herbert Scoville, Jr.

b6
b7c

In the political intelligence field, espionage finds greater justification. Here the goal is to understand what people are thinking or planning which is less susceptible to technological intelligence collection. In the less advanced countries, covert intelligence operations are more useful and especially needed because there is a lack of full and frank press reports, decisions are often made by a small coterie of persons without exposure to the press, and governments come and go with extraordinary rapidity.

The final area of analysis on the value of espionage is counter-intelligence activities. Covert human operations abroad are especially vital to our security for neither overhead photography nor direct use of open sources can play a major role in obtaining desired intelligence. However, Scoville notes that, although counterintelligence may be a vital tool and probably irreplaceable in combating violent or foreign subversion, it has, nevertheless, produced unacceptable abuses of our fundamental constitutional rights; of which FBI activities have raised the most critical constitutional problems. He suggests that the American Government develop new methods of guarding society from such subversion without trampling on individual liberties, however, submits no indication as to what these new methods should be.

Overall, concludes Scoville, espionage activities should be limited to only those targets where the potential gains clearly outweigh the potential risks. Nevertheless, it is important to note, halting the use of espionage techniques entirely would be wrong, for despite certain limitations, espionage does have a critical potential as a source of intelligence information, especially for counterintelligence. Moreover, the threat of espionage can be at least a deterrent. Therefore, effective counterintelligence (largely covert) is essential to our true security.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Dep. AD Adm. **b6**
- Dep. AD Inv. **b7C**
- Asst. Dir.:
- Admin. _____
- Comp. Syst. _____
- Ext. Affairs _____
- Files & Com. _____
- Gen. Inv. _____
- Ident. _____
- Inspection _____
- Intell. _____
- Laboratory _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Plan. & Eval. _____
- Spec. Inv. _____
- Training _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director Sec'y _____

1 - [Redacted Box]

1 - [Redacted Box]

1 - [Redacted Box]

1 - [Redacted Box]

DATE: 5/11/76

1 - [Redacted Box]

TO : [Redacted Box] *TWK/JF*

FROM : [Redacted Box] *the [Redacted]*

SUBJECT: ~~"TERRORIST AND TERRORISM"~~
BY EDWARD HYAMS
BOOK REVIEW

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this memorandum is to review the book "Terrorist and Terrorism," published by St. Martin's Press, Inc., New York, New York, 1974.

SYNOPSIS:

In captioned book, Edward Hyams presents a broad view of terrorism as a political strategy. He discusses the ideologies of four "terrorists" whose works have provided the fundamentals of various terrorist movements: the ideologies of Max Stirner, Sergei Nechayev, Michael Bakunin, and Johann Most. He also analyzes various "practitioners" of terrorism, such as the anarchists, the Socialist Revolutionaries, Irish Republican Army (IRA), and the Palestinians. The main objective of his study, however, is to emphasize the effectiveness of terrorism as a political strategy and to acknowledge its justifiability on a strictly practical level.

ACTION:

None. For information only.

62-46855

CDS: vb

(6) *vb*

CL5

REC 12

62-46855-116A

CONTINUED - OVER

3 MAY 12 1976

5-TAD



66 MAY 209 27 1976

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Memorandum to
Re: "Terrorist and Terrorism" by Edward Hyams

b6
b7c

DETAILS:

The Author

Edward Hyams, born in London, England, in 1910, attended the University of College School in London, and Lycee Jacquard and University of Lausanne, both in Switzerland. Presently, he resides in Devonshire, London, and works as a writer and translator. He is also the author of "A Dictionary of Modern Revolution," 1973. Bureau files have no information on captioned author.

Throughout history, states Hyams, political militants have proven their effectiveness with undeniable successes through utilization of the strategy of terrorism.

Terrorists have one immediate objective--to weaken both the hold and the will of the tenants of political power. The author delineates two distinctive types of terroristic means: direct terrorism and indirect terrorism. Direct terrorism is the method used to terrorize the actual tenants of power and office, thus sparing the common people. Indirect terrorism, however, is a means utilized by terrorists to discredit the government and expose government as incapable of maintaining law and order and protecting its own people.

In earlier times, political militants relied on the assassinations of chiefs' of state and other men in power to achieve their goals. Today, terrorists tend to concentrate on generalized targets--indiscriminately killing and attempting to violently sabotage whole systems of law and order. The author states two basic reasons for this change: chiefs' of state are more carefully guarded today, and the elimination of one undesirable leader is merely apt to bring into office an even worse replacement. Moreover, contemporary terrorists believe that acts of terrorism force attention to their cause instead of yielding direct revolutionary gains, which Hyams refers to as "propaganda by deed"--the Irish and Palestinian terrorists being excellent examples.

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to
Re: "Terrorist and Terrorism" by Edward Hyams

b6
b7c

The success of a terrorist campaign is dependent upon certain key conditions. Those terrorist organizations throughout history which survived, flourished, and accomplished their objectives were those groups which had the tacit support of the community in which they were operating, or at least a major proportion of it, or if not their support, at least their benevolent neutrality. However, if a terrorist campaign is designed explicitly to win independence for a nation, its success is dependent upon an additional pre-condition: there must be, apart from the terrorists, a respectable nationalist organization capable of governing once the terrorists have successfully impaired leadership by those in power. Terrorism is merely a means to an end. Very rarely are terrorists direct beneficiaries of their terrorism.

Governmental response to a campaign of terrorism can in itself be harmful and play directly into the hands of terrorists. For example, governments which resort to counterterrorism must strictly guard against the use of improper or indiscriminate reprisals by its representatives, for such actions could have an adverse effect on the public, swaying them more in favor of the terrorists. Also, governments should never inflate terrorist-figures. The most likely way to win recruits for a cause is to give the impression that it is being fought by a very large number of militants. Such an illusion might also adversely affect a government's own police force.

In final analysis, Hyams concludes that terrorism is simply "a normal condition of social life under the rule of law"--it is a manifestation of social war. Social war is neither more nor less justifiable than power wars between nations; hence, to question the justifiability of terrorism is pointless. Furthermore, he believes terrorism can never be totally eliminated, except possibly by preemptive, sustained counterterrorism which, in itself, would be very hazardous and probably impossible. The author perhaps idealistically believes terrorism, nonetheless, can be self-reducing--that is, its occurrence can be reduced by merely a progressive liberalization of laws in favor of an even greater and more generous measure of social justice.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 7/13/76
 ATTN: Research Satellite Section,
 Domestic Intelligence Division

FROM : *EWB* SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-60898)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
 BOOK REVIEWS

EWB ReBulet to San Francisco, 5/9/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau under separate cover is one copy of the book, "1976 yearbook on international communist affairs".

*Book to be
 kept in Room
 4840
 7-16-76
 EB*

Handwritten mark

ST 104 REC-73

62-46855-1165

JUL 16 1976

12

②-Bureau (RM)
 1-San Francisco
 RSB:kah
 (3)



Handwritten initials

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO :

DATE: 7-13-76

FROM : CM

SUBJECT: NOVEL ENTITLED "SPECIAL AGENT"
BY NOEL B. GERSON



- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Dep. AD, Adm. _____
- Dep. AD Inv. _____
- Asst. Dir.:
- Adm. Serv. _____
- Ext. Affairs _____
- Fin. & Pers. _____
- Gen. Inv. b6
- Ident. b7C
- Inspection _____
- Intell. _____
- Laboratory _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Plan. & Eval. _____
- Rec. Mgnt. _____
- Spec. Inv. _____
- Training _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director Sec'y _____

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this memorandum is to briefly review the 255-page novel entitled "Special Agent" by Noel B. Gerson-- which novel centers around an FBI investigation of an auto theft ring.

SYNOPSIS:

In line with arrangements made through Robert Havel, Director of Public Information in the Department, Noel Gerson (a prolific novelist and friend of Attorney General Levi) visited the Bureau last October in connection with a novel he desired to write focusing on an FBI auto theft ring investigation. Gerson, who is from Clinton, Connecticut, was also afforded an opportunity to discuss auto theft matters with personnel of the New Haven Office.

The New Haven Office now has forwarded the page proofs for Gerson's novel for our review. The novel is to be published this October by E. P. Dutton, and Gerson is hopeful that "Reader's Digest" will print a condensed version of it.

Detailed review of the novel reflects that Gerson has relied primarily on his imagination, in writing a story which he feels presents the FBI in a favorable light. However, due to Gerson's lack of understanding of FBI investigative operations, as well as his unfamiliarity with Federal law and criminal procedure, the novel includes numerous instances of FBI Agents conducting searches and making arrests under circumstances where the available facts would not support our

1 -
1 -

GWG:slr (6)

CONTINUED - OVER

JUL 30 1976



Memo Jenkins to Bureau 7/15/76 TDJ:pmc

AUG 10 1976

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

ORIGINAL FILED IN

62-46855
NOT RECORDED

Memo [unclear]

[redacted] memo
RE: NOVEL ENTITLED "SPECIAL AGENT"

b6
b7c

obtaining the necessary warrants. In addition, FBI Agents investigate a murder without adequate indication of Federal jurisdiction.

In his Introduction to the book, Gerson acknowledges assistance he received from FBI personnel and notes that "individual characters (in the book) are strictly the products of my own imagination." His FBI characters are, in fact, imaginary, the principal ones being a black Agent, a Jewish Agent, a female Agent, a squad supervisor, and an ASAC and SAC--various of whom engage in conduct that would subject them to administrative action and possibly to court action. As a highly experienced novelist, Gerson apparently has developed a pattern for success of his books wherein his principal characters, like those in soap operas, are subject to human frailties, including domestic tensions, excessive drinking, and sexual involvement. Such frailties are present in FBI characters and others in this novel, but they do not prevent the solution of a major auto ring case which has international ramifications and involves a drug-smuggling operation. Nor do they prevent the reader from empathizing with and "pulling for" the FBI characters.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information. Since this is a novel and does not profess to be a factual treatment of an FBI investigation or a factual portrayal of actual FBI personnel, it is not felt any effort should be made to have Mr. Gerson correct or revise the page proofs. (In fact, such corrections and revisions would require very extensive rewriting of the novel; and it is highly doubtful that Gerson or his publisher would agree, at this late state in the book's publication, to such corrections and revisions.)

APPROVED:	Ext. Affairs.....	Laboratory.....
Assoc. Dir.....	Fin. & Pers.....	Legal Coun.....
Dep. AD Adm.....	Gen. Inv.....	Plan. & Eval.....
Dep. AD Inv.....	Ident.....	Rec. Mgmt.....
Asst. Dir.:	Inspection.....	Spec. Inv.....
Adm. Serv.....	Intell.....	Training.....



[redacted] memo
RE: NOVEL ENTITLED "SPECIAL AGENT"

b6
b7c

DETAILS:

In September, 1975, Robert Havel, Director of Public Information in the Justice Department, contacted you regarding the interest of Noel Gerson (who has known Attorney General Levi since their years together in school in Chicago) in writing a novel centered around an FBI auto theft investigation.

Gerson, who lives in Connecticut, visited FBIHQ in October, 1975, and general background data was furnished him. In addition, he was afforded a tour of FBIHQ and the FBI Academy, and arrangements were made for him to visit the New Haven Office and to discuss auto theft matters with personnel there.

Late last month, Gerson gave the New Haven Office a set of the page proofs for the novel he has written based on a fictitious auto theft ring investigation. The novel which is being published by E. P. Dutton & Company, is entitled "Special Agent," and is 255 pages long. Gerson is hopeful that "Reader's Digest" will print a condensation of it.

A detailed review indicates that Gerson has relied primarily on his imagination, rather than on fact, in writing this story. His Introduction acknowledges the time spent and courtesies shown Gerson by FBI personnel in Washington, at Quantico, and in New Haven; and there is little question of his friendly intent or his belief that the novel presents the FBI in a favorable light. However, due to Gerson's lack of background and understanding of FBI investigative operations and procedures, as well as his lack of familiarity with Federal law and criminal procedure, the novel portrays FBI Agents as conducting searches and making arrests, as well as installing court-approved wiretaps, under circumstances where the available facts would not support our obtaining necessary warrants. The novel also attributes to the FBI Laboratory scientific findings and conclusions that the Laboratory could not make.



[redacted] memo
RE: NOVEL ENTITLED "SPECIAL AGENT"

b6
b7c

The principal FBI characters are the SAC and ASAC of the fictional Winthrop, Connecticut, Field Office, together with a squad Supervisor, a black Agent, a female Agent, and a Jewish Agent. At various places in the novel, each of these persons is portrayed as engaging in conduct that could result in administrative, or possibly in court, action. For example, on page 41, the ASAC joins the SAC in the SAC's office where the SAC produces a bottle of bourbon and they both pour a drink.

On page 42, the reader learns that the ASAC's son has been arrested as a participant in three bank robberies; however, while awaiting trial, he furnishes information which assists in the auto theft ring investigation and the final pages of the novel show him receiving a two-year probationary sentence and being placed in the custody of his ASAC father.

The squad Supervisor buys drinks for himself and for the female Agent during and after official duty hours. She has contemplated (page 24-25) having a relationship with him, but instead she becomes sexually involved with the Jewish Agent (page 160 and 200).

The black Agent and the Jewish Agent conduct a search (page 181-183) at the home of the paramour of the leader of the auto theft ring. Although the novel indicates they have obtained a search warrant, there is no apparent basis for a search warrant to have been issued; and the search basically is a fishing expedition and has overtones of harassment.

The novel also conveys erroneous information and impressions concerning the FBI National Academy and the National Crime Information Center. Furthermore, the FBI launches an investigation (page 149) of the murder of a woman associated with the auto theft ring despite the apparent absence of Federal jurisdiction over the murder.



[redacted] memo
RE: NOVEL ENTITLED "SPECIAL AGENT"

b6
b7c

In addition, FBI personnel display a tendency to jump to positive conclusions without having adequate factual bases for doing so--but invariably their conclusions prove correct. FBI Agents do solve the above-mentioned murder case and arrest the members of the auto theft ring--the principal members of which are also drug smugglers.

This book is strictly a fictional work. The characters are fictitious, and incidents and situations described in the novel often defy the realities of FBI experience and FBI operations. There are soap opera-like overtones to some of the characters and some of the events in this novel--and this may be an important part of the pattern of Gerson's success as a novelist.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Dep. AD Adm. _____
- Dep. AD Inv. _____
- Asst. Dir.:
- Admin. _____
- Comp. Syst. _____
- Ext. Affairs _____
- Files & Com. _____
- Gen. Inv. _____
- Ident. _____
- Inspection _____
- Intell. _____
- Laboratory _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Plan. & Eval. _____
- Spec. Inv. _____
- Training _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director Sec'y _____

TO : [Redacted]

DATE: 9-9-76

FROM : [Redacted]

Book Review

SUBJECT: BOOK ENTITLED "POLITICAL TERRORISM: THE THREAT AND THE RESPONSE" BY FRANCIS M. WATSON

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this memorandum is to briefly review the 219-page book entitled "Political Terrorism: The Threat and the Response" by Francis M. Watson, furnished the Director by [Redacted] Robert B. Luce, Inc.-Publishers. [Redacted] also indicated WTOP Television has discussed the possibility of interviewing the Director and Mr. Watson together on the show "Nine in the Morning."

SYNOPSIS:

Watson's book examines how terrorism works through illustrations of various organizations such as the Weather Underground, the Symbionese Liberation Army, et cetera.

Calling the Hearst Case the first political kidnaping in this country, he indicates that its basic aim of terrorism was beclouded to the point that much was lost that should have been of real significance to the public as to how it must react to future incidents of terrorism. He states that with all of the time and paper spent in reporting the Hearst case, relatively few newscasts or paragraphs analyzed the situation in such methodical terms as did Richard J. Gallagher, Assistant Director of the FBI, in a Washington Star interview, which he quotes from in part.

EX-100 REC-59 62-46855-1066

Recognizing that law enforcement agencies are obviously up against problems in coping with terrorism different from those they are accustomed to encountering in dealing with traditional crime, Watson says the problem must be addressed in a more positive manner or it will eventually destroy the best of law enforcement agencies. He says it will require the conduct of

Enclosure *Sent 9-13-76 HRC*

- 1 - [Redacted] - Enclosures (2)
- 1 - [Redacted] - Enclosures (2)
- 1 - [Redacted] - Enclosures (2)

ULG:slr (7)

CONTINUED - OVER



SEP 23 1976

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

[redacted] memo

RE: BOOK ENTITLED "POLITICAL TERRORISM: THE THREAT AND THE RESPONSE"

b6
b7c

all law enforcement activities in accordance with the highest standards of professionalism, coupled with a concerted effort to have this quality of performance recognized by the public at large. He further states that law enforcement must accumulate as much detail as possible on the people and organizations behind the violence.

Watson, a former Army officer who conducted a year-long study of underground newspapers in 1970 and furnished information to the FBI from time to time, most recently furnished information concerning the People's Bicentennial Commission. Bufiles contain nothing identifiable with [redacted] and previous correspondence with Robert B. Luce, Inc., was cordial.

b6
b7c

Mr. Kelley has already indicated he will not appear as an interviewee with Mr. Watson on television.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter be forwarded to [redacted] thanking him for the book but declining the invitation to be interviewed with Mr. Watson.

APPROVED:	Ext. Affairs.....	Laboratory.....
Assoc. Dir.....	Fin. & Pers.....	Legal Coun.....
Dep. AD Adm.....	Gen. Inv.....	Plan. & Eval.....
Dep. AD Inv.....	Ident.....	Rec. Mgmt.....
Asst. Dir.:	Inspection.....	Spec. Inv.....
Adm. Serv.....	Intell.....	Training.....

DETAILS:

In his Foreword to his book, Watson states that terrorism is not new in world history, but what is new in the current wave of terrorism is that its perpetrators are usually not downtrodden masses, but small groups of people who have adopted terrorist tactics in attempts to impose their particular ideology on the masses--whether the ideology be of the "left," the "right," or of some chaotic mixture in between.

W W

[redacted] memo

RE: BOOK ENTITLED "POLITICAL TERRORISM: THE THREAT AND
THE RESPONSE"

b6
b7c

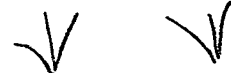
Mr. Watson, a security and management consultant with more than ten years experience in research on the aspects of political violence, revolution and propaganda, and the author of numerous articles, research and instructional publications on terrorism, then goes on to reveal the kinds of organizations which commit terrorism.

He examines how terrorism works through illustrations which include Black September, the Tupamaros, the Japanese Red Army, the Weather Underground, the Symbionese Liberation Army, and the Manson family.

Calling the Hearst case the first political kidnaping in this country, Watson says that a good deal of the not surprising friction between the SLA and State and Federal agencies crept into the story as it unfolded, and thus, the real unfolding, that is an actual, living display of the basic aim of terrorism, was beclouded to the point that much was lost that should have been of real significance to the public as to how it must react to future incidents of terrorism. He states that with all of the time and paper spent in reporting the Hearst case, relatively few newscasts or paragraphs analyzed the situation in such methodical terms as did Richard J. Gallagher, Assistant Director of the FBI, in a Washington Star interview, which he quotes from in part. (Pages 8, 13, 195)

Watson deals with his subject in six chapters which are self-explanatory: What is Terrorism? How Does it Work? Who Does It? Who Supports It? Where Can it Lead? What Can be Done About It?

In his concluding chapter, Watson states that law enforcement agencies are obviously up against problems in coping with terrorism different from those they are accustomed to encountering in dealing with traditional crime. He says that the problem must be addressed in a more positive manner and that it must be addressed, or it will eventually destroy the best of law enforcement agencies. And he indicates that addressing the problem does not mean being lenient with the terrorists--the requirement is for the conduct of all law



[redacted] memo

RE: BOOK ENTITLED "POLITICAL TERRORISM: THE THREAT AND
THE RESPONSE"

b6
b7c

enforcement activities in accordance with the highest standards of professionalism, coupled with a concerted effort to have this quality of performance recognized by the public at large. Neither will be sufficient alone. He says the requirements for intelligence in fighting terrorism are enormous, and since the terrorists are operating within the population this intelligence must be gathered from within the population. Law enforcement must accumulate as much detail as possible on the people and organizations behind the violence. They must chart the command structures and communications and alliance networks of these organizations. The more information of this type the agencies fighting them have the more precise they can be in going after the real perpetrators of the violence and the less danger to the lives and property of innocent citizens. The public must be told this, repeatedly, in detail, and in every way possible.

Watson, who is presently Executive Director of the U. S. Institute for the Study of Conflict, was formerly an Army officer and in 1970 conducted a year-long study of underground newspapers. From time to time, he has furnished information to the FBI on the results of his studies and most recently, in May, 1976, he furnished data concerning the People's Bicentennial Commission which recently mailed out 10,000 letters to secretaries of high officials of large United States corporations, offering a \$25,000 reward to any secretary who furnished concrete information that would lead directly to the arrest, prosecution, conviction and imprisonment of any corporate official for criminal activity relating to corporate operations.

[redacted] Bufiles contain nothing identifiable with [redacted] [redacted] Byltr 12-5-62, the late Mr. Hoover thanked Robert B. Luce for making a book by Morris L. Ernst entitled "Untitled: The Diary of My 72nd Year," available.

b6
b7c

Mr. Kelley has already indicated that he will not appear as an interviewee with Mr. Watson on television.

1 - [redacted]

b6
b7c

SAC, New York

10/21/76

Handwritten initials

Director, FBI (62-46855)

**PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS**

You are authorized to obtain one copy of "Terrorism: From Robespierre to Arafat," written by Albert Parry. Price of the book is \$15. This book is published by Vanguard Press, Inc., 424 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10007.

Forward book to attention of CI-5 Section, Intelligence Division.

1 - [redacted]

b6
b7c

EB: vb
(5) *vb*

NOTE:

Handwritten initials

Book requested by SA [redacted] CI-5 Section, Intelligence Division, for research purposes. The book is not currently available at Quantico.

Handwritten initials

EX-113

Handwritten file number
62-46855-11671

REC-33

23 OCT 21 1976

MAILED 24
OCT 20 1976
FBI

- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Dep. AD Adm. _____
- Dep. AD Inv. _____
- Asst. Dir.:
- Adm. Serv. _____
- Ext. Affairs _____
- Fin. & Pers. _____
- Gen. Inv. _____
- Ident. _____
- Inspection _____
- Intell. _____
- Laboratory _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Plan. & Eval. _____
- Rec. Mgnt. _____
- Spec. Inv. _____
- Training _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director Sec'y _____

Handwritten initials

55 OCT 29 1976

MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT

Handwritten initials

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Assoc. Dir. _____
 Dep. AD Adm. _____
 Dep. AD Inv. _____
 Asst. Dir.:

- Adm. Serv. _____
- Crim. Inv. _____
- Fin. & Pers. _____
- Ident. _____
- Intell. _____ b6
- Laboratory _____ b7C
- Legal Coun. _____
- Plan. & Insp. _____
- Rec. Mgnt. _____
- Spec. Inv. _____
- Tech. Servs. _____
- Training _____
- Public Affs. Off. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director's Sec'y _____

TO : [Redacted]

DATE: 5-10-77

FROM : [Redacted] *CM*

SUBJECT: "THE CHANCELLOR MANUSCRIPT"
BY ROBERT LUDLUM *Born 5/25/27 NY NY*
BOOK REVIEWS

Sparks

PURPOSE:

To review the above book which pertains to the late J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI.

SYNOPSIS:

"The Chancellor Manuscript" takes the premise that J. Edgar Hoover did not die of natural causes but was assassinated and that his private files were stolen. The book is made up of plots within plots, but through it all runs the theme that J. Edgar Hoover, a manipulator of people and events, and a blackmailer, in his latter years became a fanatic who wanted to take over the government and run it in the way that he felt best.

Ludlum, born May 25, 1927, in New York City, is the author of several other books, including "The Rhinemann Exchange," and is a former actor and producer. Bufiles regarding Ludlum are negative.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

APPROVED:

Director _____
 Assoc. Dir. _____
 Dep. AD Adm. _____
 Dep. AD Inv. _____

Adm. Serv. _____
 Crim. Inv. _____
 Fin. & Pers. _____
 Ident. _____
 Intell. _____
 Laboratory _____
 Legal Coun. _____
 Plan. & Insp. _____
 Rec. Mgnt. _____
 Spec. Inv. _____
 Tech. Servs. _____
 Training _____
 Public Affs. Off. _____

1 - [Redacted] (Attention: [Redacted])
1 - [Redacted]
1 - [Redacted]

DE-38

REC-16

62-46855-116
MAY 18 1977

ULG:slr (6)

CONTINUED - OVER

EX-101
Calc. [unclear]



JUN 6 1977

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

[redacted] memo
RE: "THE CHANCELLOR MANUSCRIPT"

b6
b7c

DETAILS:

ROBERT LUDLUM

Robert Ludlum was born May 25, 1927, in New York City, and resides in Leonia, New Jersey. He was an actor on Broadway and in television, 1952-60; a producer in New York, 1960-69; and has been a writer since 1969. He served in the U. S. Marine Corps, 1944-46. His previous books include "The Scarlatti Inheritance," "The Gemini Contenders" and "The Rhinemann Exchange."

No references to Ludlum in Bufiles.

"THE CHANCELLOR MANUSCRIPT"

The book begins with a young student, Peter Chancellor, having just learned that his doctoral thesis, "The Origins of a Global Conflict," has been rejected by the honors college of his university. While he is still angry about the rejection, a visiting professor of government and former diplomat, Munro St. Claire, talks with him and suggests that he turn the thesis to fiction. Thus, Chancellor is launched on his career as a novelist--his books all taking on the nature of exposes of certain organizations or events and, though fictionalized, they all come perilously close to truth.

The plot concerns a group of a half-dozen American elitists calling themselves "Inver Brass" which secretly works outside the government to guide the United States toward right-doing. Fearful that J. Edgar Hoover is growing senile and wants to run things his way, possibly by using his files to blackmail the power structure, Inver Brass decides Hoover must be eliminated and his files destroyed. However, when men working for Inver Brass penetrate Hoover's elaborate security system, they find half the files are already missing. Whoever has gotten the files has already begun to use them to blackmail certain individuals. Inver Brass then uses author Chancellor in an attempt to discover who has the missing files by tipping



[redacted] memo
RE: "THE CHANCELLOR MANUSCRIPT"

b6
b7c

him off that Hoover was assassinated and his files stolen. It soon becomes apparent that one of the members of Inver Brass must be a traitor. A study reveals that each member has something to hide and as Chancellor closes in various individuals are eliminated. But the biggest mystery remains: How the half of the files--M through Z--were spirited away.

Finally, after Chancellor interviews each member of Inver Brass--with the exception of the head man--and seemingly eliminates each, he is taken prisoner by a group of blacks and the traitor in the Inver Brass organization is revealed. Daniel Sutherland, a highly respected Negro judge, is the traitor. Hoover had been warned by one of his men that Inver Brass planned to steal his files, and Hoover had spirited some of them out of the building and into the basement of Clyde Tolson's home, from which Sutherland's men had taken them. Sutherland's motive was his anger at Hoover's attempts at discrediting various civil rights leaders and his crippling of the black movement.

In the end, Chancellor is rescued from certain death by Quinn O'Brien, an FBI Agent with whom he had been working. With the knowledge that he is about to be exposed, Sutherland, the last of the members of Inver Brass, shoots himself.

OBSERVATIONS:

Mr. Ludlum's book is highly readable; however, the underlying theme is a J. Edgar Hoover who was a manipulator of events and people and a blackmailer and in his latter years a fanatic who wanted to take over the Nation to run in the way he, Hoover, conceived as the right way. It also implies the existence of an FBI filled with Agents who are either fearful themselves of Hoover's power or, at best, are traitors to the Bureau for which they work.

Granted the book is a novel, however, it does nothing to enhance either the image of the FBI as an organization or the people who are associated with the FBI.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. R. Wannall *WRW*

1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall

1 -

DATE: 1/30/76

1 -

- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Dep. AD Adm. b6
- Dep. AD Inv. b7C
- Asst. Dir.:
- Admin. _____
- Comp. Syst. _____
- Ext. Affairs _____
- Files & Com. _____
- Gen. Inv. _____
- Ident. _____
- Inspection _____
- Intell. _____
- Laboratory _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Plan. & Eval. _____
- Spec. Inv. _____
- Training _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director Sec'y _____

FROM : *FDC*

SUBJECT: "TERRORISM AND THE NUCLEAR THREAT IN THE MIDDLE EAST"
BY LOUIS RENE BERES
BOOK REVIEW

PURPOSE:

Book Reviews

The purpose of this memorandum is to review Beres' essay, "Terrorism and the Nuclear Threat in the Middle East," in the January, 1976, edition of Current History (Vol. 70, No. 412), on pages 27-29. Current History is a world affairs monthly published by Current History, Inc., of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Beres is an Associate Professor of Political Science at Purdue University.

SYNOPSIS:

Terrorism is analyzed by Beres in this most provocative study, with the prediction that terrorism may enter a new strategical sphere--nuclear terrorism. His analysis concentrates predominately on Middle East terrorists, whom he considers the most probable instigators in the future utilization of nuclear power for terroristic purposes.

ACTION:

None. For information only.

CDS: vb
(6) *vb*

W. W. K. DE-51
V-27
ST-132
REC-84
62-46855-1169

JUL 22 1977



250
AUG 10 1977

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Memorandum to Mr. W. R. Wannall

Re: "Terrorism and the Nuclear Threat in the Middle East"

by Louis Rene' Beres

DETAILS:

Beres provides four fundamental arguments in support of his presumption that nuclear weapons may well be used by terrorist bands. To begin with, nuclear terrorism is quite probable partly due to the increased availability of nuclear weapons, either by theft of assembled systems from the numerous military stockpiles across the world, or by self-development from weapon-grade plutonium pilfered from nuclear power plants. The safeguards in these areas are extremely inadequate, and as the usage of nuclear power for energy needs increases, the opportunity for terrorist exploitation of nuclear fuel possibilities will become almost immeasurable under present conditions.

A second factor supporting possible nuclear terrorism in the Middle East is the fact that Palestinian terrorists have no inhibitions against the application of maximum force--apparently, they are hampered only by the availability of weapons. Likewise, the threat of retaliatory destruction would be rather ineffectual since the terrorists place greater value on the achievement of their objectives than on their lives.

Thirdly, Beres notes a growing collaboration among Middle East terrorists. Such interaction heightens the threat of nuclear terrorism: it increases the opportunities to acquire nuclear weapons; it facilitates the proliferation of "private" nuclear weapons which can be exchanged and transmitted with impunity across national frontiers; and it spreads the benefits of training in the use of such weaponry.

Finally, Beres indicates that the prevailing global attitude toward terrorism, which is one of tolerance--even permissiveness, paves the way to terrorist nuclear capability. It provides a spectacular opportunity for terrorists to increase their strength and to augment their activities with little fear of interference.

In conclusion, Beres challenges the governments of the world to reject all terrorist demands, to take decisive measures to ensure against the theft of assembled weapons and fissionable materials, as well as to block the cooperation among various terrorist groups. He stresses that the full weight of diplomacy must be brought to bear to ensure the international enforcement of these safeguards and actions--for without international action, the threat of nuclear terrorism becomes reality.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI 62-46855
ATTN: INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

DATE: 7/22/77

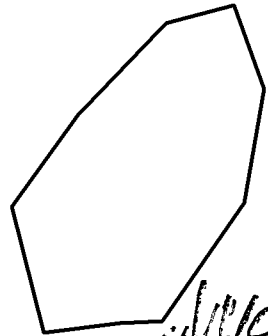
FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-60898)

*cm
PB*

One Nine Seven Seven

SUBJECT: "1977 YEARBOOK ON INTERNATIONAL
COMMUNIST AFFAIRS"
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Book Reviews



b6
b7c

Enclosed for the Bureau, Intelligence Division is one copy of the "1977 Yearbook on International Communist Affairs" for information that division.

*Material is being maintained
by SA [redacted] in room 4166,
10/4/77 pcm,*

*VonW...
W...
7/27/77
62*

b6
b7c

EX-105
V-6
REC-39

62-46855-1170

6 OCT 5 1977

ENCLOSURE - maintained in 4166

*Don [signature]
REIVE*

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
- 1 - San Francisco
- RSB/dp
- (3) #14

256

54 OCT 17 1977



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM : *cm*
pb SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-60898)(#14)

SUBJECT: "1978 YEARBOOK ~~(ON INTERNATIONAL~~
COMMUNIST AFFAIRS"
INFORMATION CONCERNING

DATE: 5/15/78

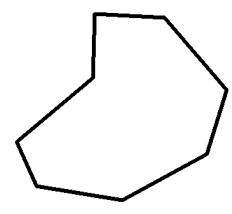
Book Review

Enclosed for FBIHQ is one copy of captioned book.
under separate cover,

*Retained in
INTD Reference Collection
(Rm 4166 JEH) 6/15/78*

R

b6
b7C



one package

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 3)
- 1 - San Francisco
- RSB/dp
- (3)

EX-101

DE-61

V-8

62-46855-1171

REC-13

23 MAY 17 1978

St...



SEP 7 1978

Asst. Dir.:
Adm. Serv.
Asst. Dir. for:
Ident.
Insp.
Intell.
Lab.
Legal Coun.
Plan. & Insp.
Rec. Mgnt.
Tech. Serv.
Training
Off. of Cong. & Public Affairs
Telephone Rm.
Director's Sec'y

Memorandum

TO :

[Redacted]

DATE: 4/28/78

FROM :

[Redacted]

b6
b7C

SUBJECT: "SLAVES UPROOTED AND THE MAU MAU MASSACRE"
BY JOHN P. SYKES
BOOK REVIEWS

PURPOSE:

To set forth information about the above book and its author.

DETAILS:

b6
b7C

Dr. John P. Sykes, North Miami Beach, Florida, has forwarded an autographed copy of the above book to [Redacted] along with copies of letters he has written to President Carter and [Redacted] of Exposition Press, Inc. The autograph reads: "To [Redacted], Best wishes on your new assignment. You are on a good team. John P. Sykes"

Dr. Sykes, aged 75, has been in contact with the Bureau on previous occasions, and it has been observed that he apparently still suffers from the effects of a nervous breakdown he had as a result of wounds received in World War II. [Redacted]

b3
b7E

Dr. Sykes' letter to the President applauds Mr. Carter for his "righteous, humane, unselfish and courageous stand against" Prime Minister Begin, whom he describes as a "belligerent bully." The letter to [Redacted] concerns alleged threatening calls Sykes' received to stop publication of his book and points out that he reported those calls to the police and the FBI.

The book, which is amateurishly written, was printed at Dr. Sykes' own expense and is an inflammatory account of the atrocities committed by the Mau Mau in Africa. It contains

- 1 - [Redacted]
- 1 - [Redacted]
- 1 - [Redacted]

ULG:slr (7) 3



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the May 1978 Savings Plan

NOT RECORDED

MAY 10 1978

62-46855-
SEE RECOMMENDATION

b6
b7C

ORIGINAL FILED IN

57 MAY 19 1978

[redacted] memo

RE: "SLAVES UPROOTED AND THE MAU MAU MASSACRE"

b6
b7c

numerous pictures illustrating these atrocities. Dr. Sykes' purported purpose in writing this book was to relieve the racial tension created by the publication of the "biased and deceptive" book "Roots" by Alex Haley.

RECOMMENDATION:

That no acknowledgement be made of Dr. Sykes' communication.

D/om

Memorandum

Assoc. Dir. _____
 Dep. AD Adm. _____
 Dep. AD Inv. _____
 Asst. D : _____
 Adm. Servs. _____
 Crim. Inv. _____
 Ident. _____
 Intell. _____
 Laboratory _____
 Legal Coun. _____
 Plan. & In. _____
 Rec. Mgnt. **b6**
 Tech. Serv. **b7C**
 Training _____
 Public Affs. Off. _____
 Telephone Rm. _____
 Director's Sec'y _____

TO : [Redacted] *JK*

DATE: 3/1/79

FROM : [Redacted] *FDS/CM*

SUBJECT: ⁰ BOOK REVIEWS OF "SCOTTS
FINGERPRINT MECHANICS"

Supervisor Fingerprint Specialist [Redacted]
 [Redacted] conducted the attached review at the request of
 [Redacted] for the Journal of Forensic Sciences **b6**
b7C

If this review is approved it will be forwarded
 to [Redacted] for inclusion in the Journal of Forensic
 Sciences.

RECOMMENDATION:

That this review be approved and forwarded to
 [Redacted]

APPROVED:	Adm. Serv. _____	Ident. _____
Director _____	Crim. Inv. _____	Intell. _____
Assoc. Dir. _____	Ident. _____	Laboratory _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____	Intell. _____	Legal Coun. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____	Laboratory _____	Plan. & In. _____
		Rec. Mgnt. _____
		Tech. Serv. _____
		Training _____
		Public Affs. Off. _____

Enclosure

1 - [Redacted]
1 - [Redacted]

RJH:dsb
(4)

ENCLOSURE
FDS/CM
ENCLOSURE

23 MAR 1979
JK

62-46855-
 NOT RECORDED
 167 MAR 23 1979



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-3736-249

b6
b7C

BOOK REVIEW

[REDACTED] B.C.S., B.B.A.

b6
b7c

A REVIEW OF SCOTT'S FINGERPRINT MECHANICS

Reference: Olsen, Robert D., Sr., Scott's Fingerprint Mechanics, Charles C. Thomas, Publisher, Springfield, Illinois, 1978, 460 pages.

Scott's Fingerprint Mechanics by Robert D. Olsen, Sr., is revised and updated from the original 1951 edition entitled Fingerprint Mechanics.

Excellent textbooks on the fingerprint professional are extremely rare. This text must be included in that group. This text examines all phases of latent print development and crime scene procedures providing the reader with a keen insight to the necessary equipment for these methods. This reviewer is impressed with the detailed but easily understood explanations given to each facet of fingerprinting discussed. The structure of the book indicates that substantial consideration was given to the arrangement of the subject matter. Illustrations are both current and lucid.

The numerous references provide the reader with many additional sources of information. The study and review questions at the end of each chapter will make this publication very useful as a classroom text.

There are two important areas of latent print work which this text treats too lightly. More emphasis should have been made on verification of identifications. This is mentioned briefly in Section 34 and 134 where it is stated that if the defense counsel wishes to have the identification verified by another examiner that this request should be complied with without hesitation. It is a sound administrative policy to require that all identifications (latent and inked) be verified by a second person. It is a form of quality control that precludes any possibility of an erroneous identification being presented in court. The other area which should have received more emphasis is the successful introduction of latent print testimony during judicial proceedings. This is briefly mentioned in Section 134. It must be emphasized that although a

ENCLOSURE 62-46755
ENCLOSURE

technician may have the technical ability to develop and identify latent fingerprints, he must also be able to convincingly testify in court to the examination he has conducted. Otherwise, his efforts will have been wasted.

This publication is a recommended study for the student of fingerprint identification matters. It will serve as a useful reference for the attorney, criminalist, and the identification officer.

Supervisory Fingerprint Specialist, Forensic Training Unit,
FBI Academy, Quantico, Virginia 22135.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

DATE: 5/14/79

FROM : *CEM*
RS SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-60898)(#14)

SUBJECT: "1979 YEARBOOK ON INTERNATIONAL
COMMUNIST AFFAIRS"
INFORMATION CONCERNING *BOOK REVIEWS*

Enclosed for FBIHQ ~~under separate cover~~ is one copy
of captioned book.

*1 retained
4434*

EX-110

DE-53

V-40

REC-262-46855-11172

1-4434
2

Bureau
~~(1 package)~~
1 - San Francisco
RSB/DLP
(3)

5 MAY 15 1979

1- ENCLOSURE

J. M. G. R
FIVE



61 JUN 25 1979

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir. _____
Adm. Serv. _____
Crim. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Intell. _____
Laboratory _____
Legal Coun. _____
Plan. & Insp. _____
Rec. Mgmt. _____
Tech. Servs. _____
Training _____
Public Affs. Off. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director's Sec'y _____

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Memorandum

TO : [redacted] *Wol*

DATE: 8/29/79

FROM : [redacted] *GWP / APT*

SUBJECT: *0*
BOOK REVIEW
"SELF-DESTRUCT: DISMANTLING AMERICA'S INTERNAL SECURITY"
RESEARCH MATTER

Cw

PURPOSE:

To review Self Destruct: Dismantling America's Internal Security by Robert Morris.

b3
b7E

SYNOPSIS:

Robert Morris, former Chief Counsel to the Senate Internal Security Committee (SISC) warns of the steady and deliberate weakening of the United States by the Soviet Union in its efforts to achieve world communism. To support his argument, Morris seeks to demonstrate that power in the area of internal security is being stripped from the FBI and Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and that certain of America's leaders and the Communist Party of the United States are to blame. His efforts are generally marked by overstatement and a lack of objectivity as he warns Americans against alienating our allies, strengthening our enemies, and weakening our defense forces, actions which he describes as seeding our own destruction. (U)

[redacted]

(CONTINUED - OVER) b7E

9 SEP 7 1979

TAR:en (8)

- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - [redacted]

- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - [redacted]

ORIGINAL FILED IN

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Classified and Extended by 1756
Reason for Extension FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2 (2) and (3)
Date of Review for Declassification August 29, 1999

✓ - RJA/De 11

62-46855-

NOT RECORDED

167 SEP 11 1979



7-15
53 OCT 1 1979

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7C

Memorandum from [redacted]
Re: "Self-Destruct: Dismantling America's Internal Security"

[redacted]

b3
b7E

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information only. (U)

TAR

JPT JEW ROR

APPROVED: <i>[Signature]</i>	Adm. Serv. _____	Legal Coun. _____
Director _____	Crim. Inv. _____	Plan. & Insp. _____
Exec. AD-Adm. <i>[Signature]</i>	Ident. _____	Rec. Mgnt. _____
Exec. AD-Inv. _____	<i>woct/af</i>	Tech. Servs. _____
Exec. AD-LES _____	_____	Training _____
		Public Aff. Off. _____

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(CONTINUED - OVER)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Memorandum from [redacted]
Re: "Self-Destruct: Dismantling America's Internal Security"
[redacted]

b6
b7C

b3
b7E

DETAILS:

Arlington House Publishers, 165 Huguenot Street, New Rochelle, New York, 10801, sent to the Director a copy of the book, Self-Destruct: Dismantling America's Internal Security by, Robert Morris, a former Chief Counsel to the SISC. Morris launches an overzealous attempt to alert the American public to his premise that the Soviet Union, since the end of the World War II, has been steadily and deliberately weakening the United States in an effort to make the words of the communists' anthem, "The International Soviet shall be the human race," a reality. In his opinion, as he seeks to illustrate, increasing complacency on the part of the American leadership specifically, and the American public in general, has caused the United States to contribute to its own ultimate destruction. (U)

Morris is generally lacking in objectivity as he points out examples of America's failure to respond to communist-wrought horrors in Southeast Asia. He is even more critical in discussing American participation in "Operation Keelhaul" in 1945, sending two million Russians and people of Russian origin, who were living freely in Europe and the United States after the war, back into the Soviet Union, where they fell victim to Stalin's concentration camps of the Gulag Archipelago. According to Morris, the future will only be worse both at home and abroad as the Soviet Union, using the Communist Party of the United States, continues to succeed in its attempts to undermine our ability to safeguard our internal security. (U)

So strong is Morris in his opinion and his use of illustration to support it, that many of his statements, under careful scrutiny, are subject to question as to their accuracy. (U)

- In justifying our exercise of caution in dealing with Castro's Cuba, particularly relating to his influence in other areas of Latin America, Morris argues that the "DGI (Directorio General de Inteligencia) has been completely absorbed by the KGB." This is a case of overstatement. It is generally understood that, while the Cuban

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(CONTINUED - OVER)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Memorandum from [REDACTED]
Re: "Self-Destruct: Dismantling America's Internal Security"
[REDACTED]

b6
b7c

b3
b7E

intelligence service, DGI, is occasionally tasked by the KGB to perform various functions, there is no evidence of any great degree of direct control on the part of the KGB. ~~(S)~~ (U)

- Morris contends that the Communist Party of the United States (CPUSA) is "a complete instrument of the Soviet Union" and within that context it carries out for the Soviets a mission designed to destroy our internal security. Morris cited as an example that the CPUSA and other groups have lobbied for the creation of legislation which has called for the destruction of files on subversive groups, disbanded Congressional committees on internal security, and affected both the freedom and privacy of information held by Government agencies. It is believed that Morris again overstates the matter. It is an exaggeration to imply that all of these domestic activities of the CPUSA were engaged in at the specific direction of the Soviet Union. ~~(S)~~ (U)

In addition, Morris declares that the Weathermen are "a terrorist offshoot of the Communist Party." While it is true that some members of the Weathermen organization who were attracted to the Students for a Democratic Society are children of former CPUSA members, there is again no evidence indicating that the Weathermen are a terrorist arm of the Communist Party. ~~(S)~~ (U)

- Of particular interest to Morris is the present condition of the FBI and CIA as he sees them. He attacks measures to prevent alleged abuses by intelligence agencies, saying that these measures

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(CONTINUED - OVER)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Memorandum from [REDACTED] b6
Re: "Self-Destruct: Dismantling America's Internal Security" b7c
[REDACTED]

b3
b7E

are attempts to destroy the intelligence capabilities of government. Again, Morris overstates the point, charging that direction for methods of dealing with intelligence agencies comes from Moscow and concluding that the result is the crippling of both the FBI and CIA. Special attention is given to Vice-President Mondale for his "emasculatation of the FBI and dismantling of American internal security," former Attorney General Levi and his "Mickey-Mouse guidelines and unworkable procedural requirements," and certain members of Congress who have attempted to restrict the FBI's duties to criminal matters. It is difficult at times to know exactly whose side Morris is on, so gross are his overstatements. (U)

- Finally, it should be mentioned that Morris seeks to provide examples of espionage on the part of the Soviet Union in the United States. To support this portion of his argument, however, it is necessary for him to trace his way back to the early 1950s, to the days of Alger Hiss and H.A.R (Kim) Philby. (U)

The danger to America today, as seen by Morris, is that our security is at stake as we seed our own destruction by alienating our allies, strengthening our enemies, and permitting the continued weakening of our Army, Navy, and Air Force. (U)

Robert Morris is the former Chief Counsel to the United States Senate Internal Security Subcommittee (1951-1958). During this same period (1954-1956) he served as counsel to United States Senators Hickenlooper and

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(CONTINUED - OVER)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Memorandum from [redacted]
Re: "Self-Destruct: Dismantling America's Internal Security"
[redacted]

b6
b7C
b3
b7E

Lodge on the United States Senate Foreign Relations Committee. He was an officer in Naval Intelligence during World War II and has spent recent years as president of the University of Dallas, and president and founder of the University of Plano. He is the author of No Wonder We Are Losing (1958) and Disarmament, Weapon of Conquest (1963). His most recent book, Self Destruct has been added to the Intelligence Division Reference Collection. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Memorandum



Exec AD Inv. _____
 Exec AD Adm. _____
 Exec AD LES _____
 Asst. Dir.:
 Adm. Servs. _____
 Crim. Inv. _____
 Ident. _____
 Intell. _____
 Laboratory _____
 Legal Coun. _____ b6
 Plan. & Insp. _____ b7C
 Rec. Mgnt. _____
 Tech. Servs. _____
 Training _____
 Public Affs. Off. _____
 Telephone Rm. _____
 Director's Sec'y _____

To : [Redacted]

Date 7/25/80

From : [Redacted]

BOOK REVIEWS

Subject : "THE DARKROOM," A NOVEL BY CAROLYN BANKS

PURPOSE: To review above-captioned novel.

DETAILS: This fiction, inspired by the events surrounding the murder of the William Bradford Bishop family (Bufile 88-72240,) is centered more on the psychological motivations of the individual characters than on the investigative procedures of any particular law enforcement agency.

The primary contention of the book is that William Thomas Holland, a long time State Department employee, may have been driven to drug-induced murder as a result of submitting to drug experiments administered by the CIA. The experimentation, unbeknownst to the CIA controlling officer, has caused Holland to become a "surface killer," one who inevitably kills without warning or premeditation. Nagging questions in the mind of the CIA controlling officer, Al Amatucci, about the murder of Holland's family and Holland's connection with the drug experimentation cause Amatucci to research him to the point of near obsession. Although Holland, according to official reports has likely died or committed suicide, in the "reality" of the story, he actually has gone into hiding near Charlottesville, Virginia. There he finds employment as a photographer, meets a divorcee, and eventually proposes marriage. The author leads the reader to conclude that Holland, in all probability, will kill her, and her sons, without premeditation or understanding the horror of his acts.

(18)

62-46853-1176

In the meantime, Amatucci's personal and professional life deteriorates as a result of his obsession. Finally, he abandons preoccupation with Holland and leaves the CIA.

1 - [Redacted]
1 - [Redacted]
1 - [Redacted]

MJS:jlh (7)

SEP 11 1980

b6
b7C

(CONTINUED - OVER)

3/21/81
[Signature]

Off. of Cong. and Public Affs.
[Signature]

59025

1400

File wet

[Redacted] Memo
RE: "THE DARKROOM," A NOVEL CAROLYN BANKS

b6
b7c

The Bureau is mentioned several times in the book, but is not characterized unfavorably. On various occasions Amatucci consults a friend, Johnny Fry, who is an FBI Special Agent. The late Director, J. Edgar Hoover, is mentioned (Page 140) as having had "dates" with various movie actresses. Also, a Special Agent Quigley, a close associate of Mr. Hoover and the SAC at Baltimore, is introduced by the author.

Bureau investigative procedures are not described with any detail, and there appears to have been no attempt by the author to portray the current and factual state of the Bishop case.

The book jacket indicates the author has had one previous novel, "Mr. Right," which was published in 1978 by Viking Press.

RECOMMENDATION: None. For information only.

APPROVED:	Adm. Serv. _____	Legal Coun. _____
Director _____	Crim. Inv. _____	Plan. & Insp. _____
Exec. AD-Inv. _____	Ident. _____	Rec. Mgnt. _____
Exec. AD-Adm. _____	Intell. _____	Tech. Servs. _____
Exec. AD-LES _____	Laboratory _____	Training _____
		Public Affs. Off. <i>[Signature]</i>

rr

Memorandum



Exec AD Adm. _____
 Exec AD Inv. _____
 Exec AD LES _____
 Asst. Dir.:
 Adm. Servs. _____
 Crim. Inv. _____
 Ident. _____
 Intell. _____
 Laboratory _____
 Legal Coun. _____
 Plan. & Insp. _____
 Rec. Mgnt. _____
 Tech. Servs. _____
 Training _____
 Off. of Cong. & Public Affs. _____
 Telephone Rm. _____
 Director's Sec'y _____

Secret

To : [Redacted] *JAF*

Date 4/21/81

From : [Redacted] *D*

Subject : "THE STING MAN: INSIDE ABSCAM"
 BY ROBERT W. GREENE
 BOOK REVIEW

Robert Greene

PURPOSE: To set forth information about captioned book, particularly those portions relating to the FBI.

SYNOPSIS: "The Sting Man" is the Abscam story told from the viewpoint of its central con man, Melvin Weinberg. The book first details the life of Weinberg before he became a Bureau informant and then devotes its last eight chapters to recounting Abscam. Author Greene has provided substantially an accurate, balanced account of the FBI's most famous undercover operation.

RECOMMENDATION: For information.

APPROVED:

Director _____	Adm. Serv. _____	Legal Coun. _____
Exec. AD-Adm. _____	Crim. Inv. _____	Plan. & Insp. _____
Exec. AD-Inv. _____	Ident. _____	Rec. Mgnt. _____
Exec. AD-LES _____	Intell. _____	Tech. Servs. _____
	Laboratory _____	Training _____
		Off. of Cong. & Public Affs. _____

DETAILS: Robert W. Greene

Mr. Greene is listed in "Who's Who in America" as a native New Yorker born July 12, 1929. He is a writer, editor, and congressional staff investigator. Greene is the author of two prior books, "Naked Came the Stranger" (1969) and "The Heroin Trail" (1973).

DE-85

62-16855-1176

1 - [Redacted]
1 - [Redacted]
1 - [Redacted]

JAF:peb (7)

7 OCT 5 1981

b6
b7C

(CONTINUED - OVER)

TO FILE

OFF. OF CONG. AND PUBLIC AFFS.

74 JAN 13 1982

Memo

"THE STING MAN: INSIDE ABSCAM"
BY ROBERT W. GREENE

b6
b7c

"The Sting Man: Inside Abscam"

Robert W. Greene
E. P. Dutton
New York, 1981
268 pages (with illustrations)

Author Greene, with the assistance of Melvin Weinberg, has produced the first definitive book on Abscam. The book was finished in January, 1981, after the five major Abscam trials but before Senator Harrison Williams came to trial.

The book begins with four chapters devoted to Weinberg, before Abscam, beginning with six-year old Melvin pulling his first scam on his mother. Greene narrates Weinberg's early years in school, his military experiences in the Navy, and his gradual ascent from a small time chiseler (breaking windows at night so his glass company could replace them the next day) to the international swindler.

Much of the chapters on Weinberg's pre-Abscam life are apparently based largely on what Weinberg told Greene and his tales of large-scale adventures in South America, Red China, and in the company of Italy's Red Brigade fund-raisers may be close to the truth.

By the mid-1970's Weinberg was running an investor swindle as a continuing operation under the front of "London Investors" with a permanent, plush office in Long Island, New York. The scam specialized in front-end swindles and bogus certificates of deposit, and according to Weinberg it netted \$500,000 the first year in what was "...the biggest, sweetest con game ever born and a helluva money-maker." Despite his luck and caution, in February, 1977, he was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury for wire fraud, mail fraud, and conspiracy and an arrest warrant was also issued for his mistress.

Chapter 5 begins with Greene's succinct analysis of FBI Agents who formerly "... (had) Masonic rings, tautly knotted

(CONTINUED - OVER)

[REDACTED] Memo
"THE STING MAN: INSIDE ABSCAM"
BY ROBERT W. GREENE

b6
b7c

ties and unswerving devotion to the Bureau" while J. Edgar Hoover was Director. Now, however, the Agents are: "big-city ethnics, particularly the Irish...upwardly mobile sons of (craftsmen)...product of Jesuit colleges...(with) flexibility, imagination, and a sense of honor." Relief Supervisor John Good of New York City (who became SSRA in Hauppauge during Abscam) enters in Chapter 5 and Greene and Weinberg lavish praise upon him throughout the rest of the book. Good created what was to become Abscam by scribbling a note on a memo to have Weinberg interviewed as to his current informant potential. Greene emphasizes at this point something he will detail throughout the book, that Abscam began as a simple exercise in catching crooks and it did that for two years. Although it netted several Congressmen in its last six months, it never was a "plot" against the legislature.

Greene tells the story of Abscam's early successes recovering stolen art works, uncovering a murder plot, and locating phoney stock certificates. Early indictments were held off so as not to blow Weinberg's cover. Gradually the operation increased in agent manpower, in funding from Headquarters, and in scope of its activities. Weinberg and his handling agents were now working out of New York and Miami. Slowly the idea of the wealthy Arab principal began to evolve with Weinberg and the FBI fleshing out the details. Abdul Enterprises, Limited, was created as a corporation and moved into a large office with a lavish (if untouchable) bank balance at the Chase Manhattan Bank.

The selection of the various Agents who would play the Arab, his assistants, and the crew of "his" yacht are carefully told. Weinberg's constant complaints about the Bureau's frugality, length of time to make decisions, and the morally-upright Special Agents are all delineated by Greene, usually without editorializing.

In ensuing chapters, Greene recounts the Abscam successes in working its way up the hierarchy of the fixers, graft-seekers and conniving middlemen. He recites the mistakes too, including undercover Agent Margo Denedy being identified as an FBI Agent in a news photo, the double-cross of informant

(CONTINUED - OVER)

[REDACTED] Memo

"THE STING MAN: INSIDE ABSCAM"
BY ROBERT W. GREENE

b6
b7c

Joseph Meltzer, and other problems that almost surfaced Abscam before it reached the corruption brokers of Camden, Atlantic City and Washington, D. C.

The corrupt dealings of Mayor Angelo Errichetti of Camden and his scheming associates are set forth as well as other political fixers in New Jersey. Greene even writes of the White House quash (with some assistance of the Attorney General) of the Federal tax case against Kenneth Gibson, the liberal mayor of Newark. The book also gets into other areas that received little, if any, publicity in the media including the U. S. Attorney in Newark, Robert J. Del Tufo whose attitude toward the Federal Strike Force and Abscam "...moved from animosity to outright hostility..." as the undercover operation continued to expose the corrupt-ridden New Jersey political system. Greene hints that Del Tufo's later complaints about entrapment were probably based upon a desire to save New Jersey liberal Democrats from prosecution in an election year.

The Congressional bribe-takers are dealt with in no great detail, with the exception of Senator Williams. Possibly Greene and Weinberg felt that this particular case needed explanation in depth. It is noted this Congressman was the only Abscam defendant who had not gone to trial and been convicted by the time the book was finished.

PERTINENT MENTIONS OF THE FBI

No book could be written about Abscam without the FBI appearing on virtually every other page and such references in this book are, of course, very frequent. The FBI references are so numerous that they are left out of the complete index that appears at the end of the book; however, every FBI Agent mentioned appears in the index.

The characterizations of FBI Agents are Weinberg's opinions, couched in Greene's phraseology: Jack McCarthy ("careful, conservative, cautious" and "cheap"), Myron Fuller ("hopelessly straight-arrow"), Robert Fitzpatrick ("an eternal optimist"), John Good ("creative, energetic" and "result-oriented"), and Anthony Amoroso (an ultimately cool man).

(CONTINUED - OVER)

[REDACTED] Memo
"THE STING MAN: INSIDE ABSCAM"
BY ROBERT W. GREENE

b6
b7c

Most of Weinberg's complaints against the FBI throughout Abscam find their way into this book, but few of them are serious or surprising. Weinberg found FBI Agents to be morally upright, fiscally conservative, cautious with their money and the government's, obedient to Headquarters, and unable to lie convincingly. Since these characteristics are the exact opposite of Weinberg's personal traits, he finds them particularly irritating. It is doubtful the American reading public will.

1ST STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright (c) 1986 The New York Times Company;
The New York Times

December 28, 1986, Sunday, Late City Final Edition

SECTION: Section 7; Page 19, Column 2; Book Review Desk

LENGTH: 267 words

HEADLINE: IN SHORT: NONFICTION

BYLINE: By James Quinlan

BODY:

THE HEIST: How a Gang Stole \$8,000,000 at Kennedy Airport and Lived to Regret It. By Ernest Volkman and John Cummings. (Franklin Watts, \$16.95.) If 'The Heist' wasn't the account of a true event - the theft of \$8 million from the Lufthansa Air Cargo terminal at New York's Kennedy Airport in 1978 - you would call it an unbelievable and crudely contrived fiction. But Ernest Volkman, a former Newsday national correspondent, and John Cummings, a staff reporter for the same paper, have produced a thoroughly readable and compelling story of the tenacious policemen, bizarre events and the outlandish characters who engineered the largest cash robbery in history. The cast of criminal types make Jimmy Breslin's 'Gang That Couldn't Shoot Straight' look like master strategists. A collection of underworld misfits, small-time street hustlers, loan sharks and bookies, they were called a 'gang of mutts' by F.B.I. investigators who worked six years on the case. The brains of the outfit, James (Jimmy the Gent) Burke, is a Mafia-connected murderer and career criminal who thought so much of his chosen occupation that he named his two sons after the James brothers of the Wild West. 'The Heist' is a carefully organized chronicle of the greed, jealousy, betrayal and 13 deaths associated with the robbery (the money was never recovered and no one was ever convicted in connection with the case). If there is a shortcoming it's the absence of photographs. Pictures of the gang's hideout ('a Dodge-City-style saloon') and of some of its members would have removed that last thread of disbelief.

TYPE: review

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS

NAME: QUINLAN, JAMES; VOLKMAN, ERNEST; CUMMINGS, JOHN

TITLE: HEIST, THE (BOOK) ----

1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]

7/20/72

1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]

[redacted]
[redacted]

BOOK REVIEW

"The White Use of Blacks
in America"

By Dan Lacy

EXTREMIST MATTERS

This is a review of captioned book published in 1972 by
Atheneum, New York, New York. The book is being placed in the
Bureau Library.

The author, Daniel Lacy, is a southern white, born in
Newport News, Virginia, and raised in North Carolina. He graduated
from the University of North Carolina and later taught history at
that institution. He has served in the United States Government
as Assistant Archivist of the United States Archives, with the
Library of Congress, and as manager of the State Department's over-
seas libraries. He has authored several books on aspects of
American history and has contributed articles to such periodicals
as "Foreign Affairs," "Harpers," and "Daedalus." He is active in
the American Civil Liberties Union.

In his book, Daniel Lacy traces the history of blacks in
America from the colonial period to 1970 solely from standpoint of
the laws and policies imposed upon them by the ruling white society.
He contends that these laws and policies have been aggressively
designed to control and maintain the black in an inferior status
and that the only deviations have occurred when white needs to use
blacks have changed.

He charges white society with complete responsibility
for the current social, economic and educational status of 20 million
blacks.

1 - 62-46855 (Book Review File)

RPF:aso (7)

CONTINUED - OVER

NOT RECORDED

46 JUL 25 1972

6 AUG 3 1972

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum to

Re: Book Review
"The White Use of Blacks
In America"
By Dan Lacy

b6
b7c

He urges our society, led by the Federal Government, to actively pursue a policy of full economic and social integration at whatever cost or face the chaos that he feels will result from the present drift or laissez-faire policy.

Lacy expresses his views in a rather flat, prosaic style that will win no awards for writing. He appears to have researched his book well and has a considerable bibliography.

Mention of the FBI

The sole mention of the FBI occurs on Page 197 where Lacy discusses laws passed in the 1960s making it a Federal crime to transport explosives across a state line for unlawful purposes or to flee to another state to avoid arrest or prosecution for bombing. He states these laws were designed to bring the FBI into the investigations of bombings, as bombings at that time had become a horrible means of intimidating blacks.

ACTION:

For information.

Memorandum



NBI To : 7BIHQ (62-46855)
 From : *WPK* SAC, ATLANTA (157-5224)

Date 3/30/88

Subject : Purchase of Books
 (Title)
Book Reviews

RUC
 File Destruction Program

Enclosed are 1 items.
 These items are forwarded your office since:

- All logical investigation completed in this Division
- You were OO at the time our case was RUC'd.

Enclosures are described as follows:

- _____ Original FD-302's
- _____ Original 1As
- _____ Original Lab Reports
- _____ Bulky Exhibit Sheets

62-46855-
 NOT RECORDED
 10 APR 1 1988

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

Enc. 1 ENCLOSURE

[Signature]
 RECORDS

NOTE: DO NOT BLOCK STAMP ORIGINAL ENCLOSURES.

102 189 JUN 02 1988


closed

File No. 157-5224-1A1

Date Received 2/2/72

From CAAAAS
(NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR)

Atlanta U
(ADDRESS OF CONTRIBUTOR)

By  SPECIAL AGENT.

b6
b7C

To Be Returned Yes No

Receipt given Yes No

Description:

11
Black College in
a Time of
Revolution 11

CENTER FOR AFRICAN AND AFRICAN-AMERICAN STUDIES

CAAS OCCASIONAL PAPER No. 2

"THE BLACK COLLEGE IN A TIME OF REVOLUTION"

BY

RICHARD K. BARKSDALE

\$,35

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30314

602-46853 -

THE BLACK COLLEGE IN A TIME OF REVOLUTION

BY

Richard K. Barksdale

Dean, School of Arts and Sciences

Atlanta University

The purposes of this paper are twofold. First, I wish to describe the kind of broad, panoramic, and almost cataclysmic revolution through which the world is spinning today. This revolution is political, social, economic, intellectual, and spiritual, and it will ultimately touch, shape, and change the lives of not only the living but those who are not yet born or conceived. Second, I wish to demonstrate how the Black college, if it will survive, must assist and not resist this revolution--must involve itself in revolution and insofar as the revolution touches the lives of Black people, give effective leadership and guidance, turning anarchism and nihilism into constructive dissent and turning hit or miss vandalism into a planned attack against the spiritual obsolescence that corrodes our society.

Given these two objectives, I know of no better way to initiate this discourse than to cite these few lines from John Donne's "First Anniversary," written during the first quarter of the 17th Century:

And new philosophy calls all in doubt
The element of fire is quite put out
The sun is lost, and the earth
And no man's wit

Can well direct him where to look for it
 And freely men confess that this world's spent
 Tis all in peeces, all coherence gone
 All just supply and all relation
 Prince, subject, father, son are things forgot...
 This is the world's condition now.

John Donne wrote these words because his world was embroiled in a revolution almost as multi-dimensional and massive as our mid-twentieth century revolution. The Copernican idea of a heliocentric or sun-centered universe had emerged to revolutionize man's notions about the physical universe. Long-accepted and long venerated institutions like monarchy and the papacy had come under bitter, sustained attack through a political and religious reformation, and neither of these two institutions were ever to be as they had been in the centuries preceding Donne's own. And, like our own times when wars and rumors of wars proliferate and men die on distant Chinese-Russian borders and in obscure Jordanian villages and in jungle-fettered Vietnamese settlements, John Donne's century was a war-torn century. Indeed, even as he lamented that all was "in peeces, all coherence gone," the bloodiest war in many centuries was about to begin. When it ended 30 years later, the European continent was drenched in blood, its population cut in half, its farmlands laid waste, its people hungry and impoverished and bewildered by the unleashed fury of a war that had been so devastating for so long that few remembered how or why it had even begun.

No one can deny that the words of this 17th century poet fit our

times. For us, too, all coherence seems to be lost -- all just relations seem to have vanished. In my lifetime and the lifetimes of many of you, events have occurred with a dazzling rapidity. First, there was the atomic age and then the computer age and then the space age -- revolutionary idea and concept superimposed on revolutionary idea and concept with such dizzying speed that no man's wit can well direct him to look for the relevant and the meaningful. And even as we seek to adjust to new directions, enterprising researchers in the science of genetics have broken the genetic code, and we now face the awesome prospect of genetic tailoring, of men assuming the responsibility for controlling or shaping man according to their own needs or designs--making the newborn child short or tall, smart or stupid, black or white, male or female. Within the next 30 years scientists also predict the complete mastery of the technique of human organ transplant, thus extending human life far beyond man's expected span and through man's increased knowledge of geriatric medicine cluttering an already crowded earth with people who are able in body but senile in mind.

The scientific revolution, so massive in scope and disturbing in its implication, is not the core of our problem, however. The reason mid-20th century America is in such a dilemma and all in pieces, as it were, is that there has not occurred the kind of revolution in social and political thought needed to keep apace of the scientific revolution or of the cybernetics revolution. Here in America through man's inventiveness and his ingenuity and his sheer good luck, our society is today an affluent society. But everywhere - north, south, east, and west -- there is a pervasive institutional inertia which inhibits . . .

reforms which would make an affluent society a great society. Not only have we permitted cities to grow so large that they are unmanageable, but we have permitted slums and forms of urban decay to exist in these cities that ironically render these cities infinitely inferior to those that existed in the cities of the African kingdoms of the late middle ages. For did not the renowned Arab traveler Ibn Batuta describe Kilwa as "one of the most beautiful and best constructed towns in the world," and in Kilwa not only was there no polluted air, no traffic congestion, no political corruption, but there was no black ghetto. And even our greatest sprawling urban complex pales in significance when compared with that ruled by the high lord of Mali who is pictured by a 14th century Majorcan cartographer as seated in majesty on his throne while rich traders threaded their way to Mali's great markets.

America's great mid-century dilemma, then, is that there has been no accompanying revolution in social, political and moral thought which must take place if we are to absorb and contain and utilize the revolutions in space engineering, computer economics, genetics, and the uses of atomic energy. All of these achievements become meaningless as long as over 10 million black people or close to 40% of our 22 million live in poverty. How can we brag about or boast of our vaunted affluence when 15% of the black population exists below the mere subsistence level, and when every day black children stumble to school, weak and inert in mind and body because they suffer from sustained malnutrition? What good is a 1130 second-generation IBM computer or a 11401 or a 360 with multiple digital consoles and other types of sophisticated cybernetic hardware if our ghetto schools, rural and urban, every year acquire a quota of children

who are mentally retarded because of inadequate diets during the first 3 years of life. The computer can produce solutions only in terms of the input data, and America's input data about its treatment of the black slum child would even make a computer weep. And if you tell a computer that after a delay of 100 years, doors have opened and civil rights, so long deferred, have been given to the black man, that computer would probably crack up in sardonic laughter and say, like Confucius, "Doors not open to man with no money." Moreover, if it's a good computer like the 1130, with a good memory component, it would probably add that since the doors opened things have actually worsened economically for the black man; last year the black man's earning power was somewhere in the neighborhood of 50% of his white counterpart; now in the 86th month of America's unprecedented period of economic expansion, the black man's earning power has dropped down to 40% of the white man's earning power. In other words, as the economic lot of the white worker has risen, that of the black worker has fallen. Facing this kind of horrendously ironic conclusion, even an 1130 would break down in computerized confusion.

These then are the reasons why all coherence is gone from the American scene--- why all is in pieces, to use Donne's phrase, why the young have turned against the old, why disorders have gripped our campuses.

This is why Don Lee wrote in his poem "Bloodsmiles":

I remember the time when I could smile
 Smiles of ignorance
 That was about? years ago
 Now -- smiles do not come as easily
 As they are supposed to.

My smiles are now fixed and
Come slowly, like the gradual movement of tomatoes
In a near empty ketchup bottle
About to be eaten.

Given an America rent and seared by these monumental contradictions and the ever-worsening plight of black people imprisoned, with all of their music and laughter, in rural and urban ghettos, what then is the responsibility of the Black college? Two points are obvious. First, the Black college cannot continue to be what it once was -- a pale and impoverished reflection of the white university. And I might add that even that white university cannot be what it once was -- a comfortable refuge for the pipe-smoking scholar and a reservoir for the accumulation of knowledge. Colleges, black and white, have to shed their protective isolationism; town and gown are no longer separate entities. Second, there is a special emerging importance for the Black college in these critical and parlous times for no Black college is immune from the far-flung implications of the Kerner report. In fact, if the Black college reaches out for this opportunity, not only will it justify all those long years of poverty and deprivation which it suffered when no one really cared about its growth and development, but it will assure for itself a permanent place in the American academic picture. Indeed, we in the Black college could not pray for a better opportunity to achieve the highly prized goal of collective self-realization. The Black college, in short, must assume a leadership role in the revolution to bring Black Americans as quickly as possible into the mainstream of America's economic and cultural life. Haste is necessary and time is of the essence, because in

the Black ghettos of this land the fuse of patience is short. I hasten to add that this impatience is not a racial characteristic; whenever you have a revolution of rising expectations and whenever laws and national credos hold out promises, the fuse of patience is always short. Your patient revolutionaries are only those who, squatting behind barbed wire enclosures, have been given but one promise and that is the promise of death. In other words, a patient revolutionary is on his way to extinction or self-immolation.

The Black college can quickly involve itself in the Black man's cause in three ways. First, it can study ways to introduce an academically rigorous and academically sound Black curriculum which will not only give each student a full awareness of the meaning of the Black experience but give him a chance to learn how the lessons of history impinge on the needs of the present. In the main, these curricular changes will be in the humanities and in the social sciences. They must be so well planned and well taught that students emerging from them will not only be informed but lifted up to a new awareness of what blackness essentially means. They should learn that blackness is not a posture, nor the way you wear your hair, nor how you dress, nor how you dance. They should learn that there is nothing exhibitionistic or theatrical about blackness but that blackness is a certain life style that bespeaks monumental endurance and gives one that extra chromosome when you're walking through the valley of the shadow and are trying to make it home. They should learn that true blackness exists when you are able to cry I AM when your whole

environment is crying YOU AIN'T. They should read about some of our real Black people like Biddie Mason who followed her master and mistress west in 1851, who had as her job going west keeping up with the livestock and her three small daughters, and who survived as a great and generous woman and, as Grandma Mason, became wealthy and gave aid and succor to Black Angelenos during the Cleveland depression of 1893. And let them learn about Pop Singleton who in the 1880's led the exodusters into Kansas, into the land of John Brown, and about how sturdy Black men and women and children fared in the bitter Kansas winter; about how all suffered and some died but many more survived and endured. Let them read about Black men and women like William Gross, the "biggest man in the Northwest" who was once in the naval service with Perry in Japan or of that dazzling creole beauty Philomene Croi Theodore who ran away with her Jewish music teacher to become a great actress and eventually become Algernon Swinburne's "world's delight" and Alexander Dumas pere's lady friend. And let them read about Black music and how Black musicians like Ferdinand Joseph Morton, or Jelly-Roll Morton, were playing jazz as early as 1900 on the pianos in Storyville in New Orleans and elsewhere and how, as this fabulous early cat's career curved to a close, he began to remember that as a creole and the son of a free man of color, things could never be for him as they were for Bunk Johnson, King Oliver, and Louis Armstrong, all sons of ex-slaves.

In addition to disseminating a sound notion of the full meaning of the Black experience, the Black college is also challenged to achieve a radical departure in higher education -- to get away from the notion

that education need involve only teachers doing something with or to students. Now is the time to think of a new dimension -- that of teachers doing something with students for someone. In this way, someone learns and everyone is helped. An example, here, is a course in consumer economics which stresses the organization and operation of cooperatives in the ghetto areas. Another is a course in urban design which drafts and seeks to implement plans for improving a given neighborhood. And, of course, there are many opportunities in continuing education or adult education to do something with people stranded in urban ghettos. A little learning may be a dangerous thing but if it will help a brother or a sister out of the economic prison of ghetto life, it becomes a blessing, not a danger. What better way to learn about welfare economics than to travel to those areas where people are on welfare and talk with them and counsel with them and aid them. In other words, the Black college urgently needs to organize curricular offerings which have ghetto reach and involve the college in the affairs of ghetto inhabitants.

The third way in which the Black college can involve itself effectively in the social changes which are taking place is to provide moral leadership in what is in every respect a time of dire national crisis. No other college or university can do this. Universities like Wisconsin, Columbia, Chicago, UCLA, Michigan are challenged, but are powerless to provide an effective response. Only the Black college, strengthened by its unique history of victory over overwhelming vicissitudes - by its history of endurance despite low budgets and non-existent endowments -- only the Black college truly understands the "grammar" of frustration and the

anger that boils up from powerlessness. Therefore, only in the Black college can there take place the kind of continuing dialogue which is needed to give leadership to the ongoing process of social change and revolution. Let us talk out and speak out about a vandalism which burns buildings and breaks windows and destroys library catalogues. Is this a valid revolutionary technique? What ends are served if you destroy a university, black or white? And what about Black separatism? Let's have a dialogue on that -- a good honest speak-out in which everyone tells it like it is and all hang-ups are aired. Let these dialogues be continuing dialogues; let them be frank and all-inclusive dialogues to sift through ways and means faculty and students can join hands and harness their mutual energies to help a brother or sister in travail. And, then, should we fail, let us have a dialogue on our failure.

In other words, the Black college should help determine not only the objectives of social changes and revolution but aid in sifting through the means needed to achieve those objectives. Unless the Black college assumes this responsibility and assumes a role of leadership, America may in fact end up "all in peeces, all coherence gone."

In closing, let me say that the Black college today faces the most challenging period in its history. If it rides the crest of the wave of crucial social change, it will have done something no other university or college in the western world has ever done, and it will truly have done "its thing." But there are some prerequisites for the renaissance and reorientation. Before course content and course methodology and course objectives can be changed, before frank speak-outs and dialogues can take

place to determine objectives and methods, an attitude toward change has to develop on the campus of every Black college. There must be a sharp awareness from the top to the bottom in the college structure that being involved in radical change is the college's business -- that no man-made institutions are immutable and that nothing about them is irrevocably predetermined. In other words, every Black college must realize that, if it would do its thing and save a nation riddled by racism and imperilled by hypocrisy, that college will itself have to undergo a renaissance in belief and action. And remember, in every renaissance, be it spiritual, academic or materialistic, there is first the agony and only later the ecstasy.

AT157-5224-1A1

62-410855-

Memorandum



Exec AD Adm. ___
 Exec AD Inv. ___
 Exec AD LES ___
 Asst. Dir.:

- Adm. Servs. ___
- Crim. Inv. ___
- Ident. ___
- Intell. ___
- Laboratory ___
- Legal Coun. ___
- Plan. & Insp. ___ b6
- Rec. Mgnt. ___ b7C
- Tech. Servs. ___
- Training ___
- Off. of Cong. & Public Affs. ___
- Telephone Rm. ___
- Director's Sec'y ___

To : [Redacted]

Date 5/5/81

From : [Redacted]

Subject : "PLAYING DIRTY
 THE SECRET WAR
 AGAINST BELIEFS"
 BY OMAR V. GARRISON
BOOK REVIEW

PURPOSE: To set forth information about the above book, particularly those portions relevant to the FBI.

SYNOPSIS: On December 6, 1980, [Redacted] a former member of the FBINA, wrote to Director Webster concerning the above mentioned book and requested the Director's comments regarding the conduct of FBI Agents as described in the book. Our reply to [Redacted] indicated that we were unable to comment on the book until we had the opportunity to review it.

Mr. Garrison's book concerns the Church of Scientology, and it is the author's contention that various agencies of the U. S. Government, including the Internal Revenue Service, the Food and Drug Administration, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Central Intelligence Agency and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, joined in a conspiracy dedicated to the purpose of effecting the Church's demise. A substantial portion of the book concerns the FBI, and in particular the Bureau's search of Scientology complexes in California and Washington, D. C., in July of 1977.

RECOMMENDATION: None. For information.

6 pages

V-85

DE-84

62-4455-1177

APPROVED:

Director _____	Adm. Serv. _____	Legal Coun. _____
Exec. AD-Inv. _____	Crim. Inv. _____	Plan. & Insp. _____
Exec. AD-Adm. _____	Ident. _____	Rec. Mgnt. _____
Exec. AD-LES _____	Intell. _____	Tech. Servs. _____
	Laboratory _____	Training _____
		Public Affs. Off. <u>RSY</u>

1 - [Redacted]
1 - [Redacted]

7 AUG 5 1981

MAR:peb (7)
MAR peb

(CONTINUED - OVER)

61 AUG 31 81

Off. of Cong. & Public Affs.
[Signature]

[redacted] Memo

"PLAYING DIRTY THE SECRET WAR AGAINST BELIEFS"
BY OMAR V. GARRISON

b6
b7c

DETAILS: Omar V. Garrison

CA

Omar V. Garrison, author and journalist, was a foreign correspondent during World War II, and continues to spend a good deal of his time abroad, particularly in London, England.

The book jacket of "Playing Dirty The Secret War Against Beliefs" states that Garrison has written fourteen books, many of which are concerned with civil liberties and individual freedom. In addition, he has a particular interest in the techniques of wiretaps, buggings and various intelligence gathering methods.

Mr. Garrison made an FOIA request in March, 1977. Resultant information was forwarded to him on August 24, 1977.

"Playing Dirty" was published by Ralston-Pilot, Incorporated, Los Angeles, in 1980.

CA

"Playing Dirty The Secret War Against Beliefs"

Omar Garrison states in the preface to captioned book that the most critical problem facing Americans today is "what to do about the federal government's centralized power and its abuses." (p. 7) His concern over this issue is clearly evident throughout the book. Apparently, he views the Scientologists' experience as an example of the dangerous threat posed by the increasingly unwieldy power of the Federal government.

Though he is not himself a Scientologist, Mr. Garrison is sympathetic with the Church of Scientology and feels they have suffered a great deal at the hands of the Federal government. He shares their indignation and outrage, believing that, he too has been the victim of what he terms "official harassment." He neither elaborates on the instance or source of his harassment but mentions his personal experience of mail openings and phone taps. (p. 10)

(CONTINUED - OVER)

[REDACTED] Memo

"PLAYING DIRTY THE SECRET WAR AGAINST BELIEFS"
BY OMAR V. GARRISON

b6
b7c

Mr. Garrison states that the persecution endured by the Scientologists "has no parallel in American legal history." He adds, "There have been previous cases of official persecution of new religious sects (that of Mormons, for example), but never before have so many agencies of the federal government joined forces in a dedicated--yes, a fanatical--scheme to destroy a legally constituted religious community." (p. 10)

In his account of the Church of Scientology's struggles with various Federal agencies, Garrison devotes much of his attention to its particular dealings with the FBI.

Mr. Garrison states that the Church was the victim of the FBI Cointelpro techniques or "dirty tricks" for over twenty years. (p. 54) He concludes that "...the Bureau conducted a deliberate smear campaign against the church, one which has had lasting effects. The agency became an avid collector of unfavourable news stories and magazine articles concerning Scientology and its founder. Enquiries from individuals, other agencies and foreign governments were all provided with these materials and referred to other sources of derogatory allegations." (p. 60)

According to Garrison, the Bureau's derogatory reports were circulated to various Federal agencies. The reports contained allegations of the Church's involvement in "drugs, brainwashing, Communism, atheism and materialism," (p. 61) and were responsible for widespread skepticism and fear of the Church.

His description of the Bureau's Cointelpro denies the protection of national security as a factor in the rationale behind Cointelpro. Rather, he explains Cointelpro as "J. Edgar Hoover's secret war against what he considered 'dangerous' ideas, or sometimes against individuals who were unpopular with his friends and supporters." (p. 55)

Scientologists were convinced that the FBI (as well as other Federal agencies) disseminated incriminating and defamatory information concerning the Church in hopes that this propropaganda would eventually cause its destruction. In order to accurately defend themselves against the slander promoted by the Federal government, Scientologists concluded it was necessary to obtain copies of the government files for their own inspection.

(CONTINUED - OVER)

[REDACTED] Memo

"PLAYING DIRTY THE SECRET WAR AGAINST BELIEFS"
BY OMAR V. GARRISON

b6
b7c

As a result, the Church's Guardian Office began to take advantage of the Freedom of Information Act and filed more than one thousand Freedom of Information requests with several Federal agencies. (p. 96) Mr. Garrison reports that from the documents obtained under Freedom of Information, the Church discovered numerous instances of false statements, infiltration, surveillance, mail openings and theft or seizure of church property. Subsequently, the Church filed suit against the FBI, Department of State and five other Federal agencies. (p. 97)

The Church, however, was not satisfied that it had obtained a true accounting of the government's files. Citing the FBI as an example of the government's lack of cooperation, Mr. Garrison accuses the Bureau of ignoring or circumventing the provisions of the Act to withhold documents. (p. 92) As the Church's Guardian Office continued to feel seriously threatened by the damaging information remaining in the documents exempt from release under the Freedom of Information Act, they resolved to obtain the documents, "legally" or "covertly." (p. 97)

Thereafter, the Church embarked on a program designed to facilitate their acquisition of the sought after files. Church members acquired Federal jobs for the specific purpose of gaining access to the government documents.

After photocopying numerous documents during several "undercover" visits to the Internal Revenue Service, two Church members were discovered, and they quickly concluded their covert operation. During the subsequent investigation, one of the two, Michael Meisner, decided to cooperate with the FBI and reported his involvement in the Church's scheme.

On the basis of the information provided by Meisner, warrants were issued in California and Washington, D. C., permitting the FBI to search the church premises. It is in reference to the ensuing searches that Garrison directs much of his criticism of the FBI.

(CONTINUED - OVER)

[REDACTED] Memo

"PLAYING DIRTY THE SECRET WAR AGAINST BELIEFS"
BY OMAR V. GARRISON

b6
b7c

The author contends that the Agents who conducted the search exceeded the limits of the warrant, and, in fact, conducted a general search in violation of the U. S. Constitution. Garrison states, "After scrutinising every piece of paper in the church files--including those protected by the First and Fourth Amendments--the agents seized and carted away 48,149 files, consisting of 100,124 pages. Two thirds of this staggering haul was later found to be innocuous--that is, outside the warrant, as they held no criminal connotation." (p. 169)

In addition to this charge, Mr. Garrison accuses the Agents of using excessive and unnecessary force in the course of their search. He describes the raids as such: "In their magnitude and brutality of execution, these incursions were unprecedented in American legal history." (p. 169) Later, he questions, "What were the crimes committed by the Scientologists, so monstrous that they called for the gross trampling of the Constitution, for the most brutal search and seizure operation in the whole, disgraceful history of the FBI?" (p. 169)

Mr. Garrison cites examples of Agents using excessive force in breaking doors open with sledgehammers and crowbars (p. 36) and in destroying cameras used by Scientologists to photograph Agents during the searches. (p. 168) He also alleges that, "The majority of agents maintained their official attitude of surliness and incivility throughout the raid." (p. 157)

The final chapters of the book recount the Scientologists' trials and subsequent appeals. Mr. Garrison notes that the cases against the Church in this country and abroad are far from over. The Scientologists, however, are "young, energetic and dedicated" (p. 260) and are prepared to meet the challenges upon which the Church's survival depends.

Mr. Garrison concludes that, for almost thirty years, the U. S. intelligence community has directed a campaign of

(CONTINUED - OVER)

[REDACTED] Memo

"PLAYING DIRTY THE SECRET WAR AGAINST BELIEFS"
BY OMAR V. GARRISON

b6
b7c

harassment against the Church of Scientology. The government's most effective weapon has been the "dissemination of false and derogatory information around the world" (p. 261) to create and enhance public antagonism against the Church.

Finally, Mr. Garrison warns that the general public should not indulge in a false sense of security just because the Scientologist's example does not touch them personally. He states that the contempt of the law displayed by officials of the Federal government (notably those engaged in the FBI's raid of church premises in July of 1977) is a threat of "tyranny and oppression" to which we may all one day be subject. (p. 261)

Memorandum



Exec AD Adm. _____
 Exec AD Inv. _____
 Exec AD LES _____
 Asst. Dir.:
 Adm. Servs. _____
 Crim. Inv. _____
 Ident. _____
 Intell. _____
 Laboratory _____
 Legal Coun. _____
 Plan. & Insp. _____ b6
 Rec. Mgnt. _____ b7C
 Tech. Servs. _____
 Training _____
 Off. of Cong. & Public Affs. _____
 Telephone Rm. _____
 Director's Sec'y _____

To : [Redacted]

Date 9/24/81

From : [Redacted]

Subject : BOOK PURCHASE

BOOK REVIEWS

John...
USA

Training Unit personnel have read Harry Rositzke's new book, KGB: The Eyes of Russia and found it excellent. In terms of a long historical perspective (i.e., Cheka concern with emigres), the capulized discussion of significant older cases (i.e., Sorge, Philby, the Red Orchestra, Abel) and concepts such as 2nd C.D. strengths, gradations of treason, and recruiting Americans abroad, the book is insightful.

It is recommended that [Redacted] purchase three copies of this book from the Intelligence Division imprest fund for permanent retention in the Library, in the Intelligence Division Front Office, and in the Training Unit. The book costs \$14.95 so total expenditure with tax would approximate \$48.

b6
b7C

JAW

APPROVED: Adm. Servs. _____ Laboratory _____
 Crim. Inv. _____ Legal Coun. _____
 Director _____ Off. of Cong. & Public Affs. _____
 Exec. AD-Adm. _____ Ident. _____ Rec. Mgnt. _____
 Exec. AD-Inv. _____ Inspection _____ Tech. Servs. _____
 Exec. AD-LES _____ Intell. _____ Training _____

1 - [Redacted]
 1 - [Redacted]
 1 - [Redacted]
 1 - [Redacted]
 1 - [Redacted]

JWM:mpb (6)

mpb

DE-85

Purchased 3 copies
 10/6/81

b6
b7C

62-46855-1178

5 OCT 7 1981

FIVE

61 NOV 5 1981

Memorandum



- Exec AD Inv. _____
- Exec AD Adm. _____
- Exec AD LES _____
- Asst. Dir.:
- Adm. Servs. _____
- Crim. Inv. _____
- Ident. _____
- Intell. _____
- Laboratory _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Plan. & Insp. _____ b6
- Rec. Mgnt. _____ b7C
- Tech. Servs. _____
- Training _____
- Public Affs. Off. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director's Sec'y _____

To : [Redacted]

Date 10/13/81

From : [Redacted]

Subject : SUMMARY OF BOOK ENTITLED
 1- "~~THE FBI AND MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.~~
~~FROM SOLO TO MEMPHIS~~"
 BY DAVID J. GARROW

o Book Reviews

PURPOSE: To provide a summary of captioned book for your information.

DE-85

22-46855-1179

SYNOPSIS: Garrow, described on the book jacket as a teacher at the University of North Carolina, has written a heavily documented work exploring FBI interest in King from the early 1960's until his death in 1968. Book was published in late summer, 1981. Garrow obtained much of his research material on King from FBIHQ files via the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) as well as from written proceedings of the 1975-76 Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities (Church Committee) and the 1978-79 House Select Committee on Assassinations. He also has interviewed key persons, some of whom remain anonymous. Garrow divides FBI interest in King into three phases and presents his material in six chapters. Although a significant amount of information has been publicized previously, Garrow adds some new interpretations. Perhaps most notably, Garrow claims that the FBI informant called "Solo" -- whose warnings that King's associate, Stanley D. Levison, possibly had Communist ties gave rise to the first FBI investigation of King -- actually was two persons, brothers Jack and Morris Childs. Garrow also states that a Soviet double agent code-named "Fedora," who provided information to the FBI from his United Nations post, was Victor M. Lessiovski. The text concludes with an afterword containing the author's thoughts on the past and present FBI as an organization. The names and activities of FBI employees are contained throughout the book; some undoubtedly obtained from documents processed through the FOIA. The author states in the preface that other past FBI employees, as well as some non-FBI employees, provided him with material but are not named.

RECOMMENDATION: None. For information only.

- 1 - [Redacted]
- 1 - [Redacted]
- 1 - [Redacted]

EJP:poh (7)

EJP

NOV 17 1981

AES

EJP
E.S. PORTER

CONTINUED-OVER

APPROVED: _____

Director _____	Adm. Servs. _____	Laboratory _____
Exec. AD-Adm. _____	Crim. Inv. _____	Legal Coun. _____
Exec. AD-Inv. _____	Ident. _____	Off. of Cong. & Public Affs. _____
Exec. AD-LES _____	Inspection _____	Rec. Mgnt. _____
	Intell. _____	Tech. Servs. _____
		Training _____

Memorandum from [REDACTED]

Re: Summary of Book Entitled
"The FBI and Martin Luther King, Jr.:
From 'Solo' to Memphis"
By David J. Garrow

b6
b7c

DETAILS: The book entitled "The FBI and Martin Luther King, Jr.: From 'Solo' to Memphis" was published and released in late summer, 1981, by W. W. Norton and Company of New York and London. The book's front jacket features sketches of the heads of King and J. Edgar Hoover. Both are intently staring at the other, and are seen from a side view. The rear jacket contains a portion of the anonymous note believed to have been sent by a top Hoover assistant (William C. Sullivan) to King which some have claimed was an invitation to suicide. The note was accompanied by "an incriminating tape recording which the FBI had obtained by 'bugging' King's hotel rooms."

The 320-page, hardbound book itself contains a preface, six chapters, an afterword, an index, and 84 pages of explanatory footnotes. It retails for \$15.95.

A check of Bureau indices revealed that the FBI has had several exchanges of correspondence with Garrow since early 1979. All of the serials concern his request under the FOIA for data relating to King and his activities or other civil rights matters.

Our files contain no personal information on Garrow. Professionally, the book jacket states, he "holds a Ph.D. from Duke University and teaches at the University of North Carolina. His first book, 'Protest at Selma,' . . . won the Chastain Award; he has held an appointment from the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton and a Ford Foundation Grant."

The book unfolds in a chronological fashion, and this review will follow the same format. However, due to the book's great amount of detail, some items of comparatively little importance are not presented in this summary.

PREFACE

This brief section opens with the book's hypothesis -- to explain why the FBI "pursued" King during the 1960's. The author believes that our interest in King went through three clearly discernible periods of development; each will be discussed later.

Garrow reveals that this book began as part of a much larger study of King's public career from 1955 to 1968. (That study is scheduled for publication in two years.) While reviewing

CONTINUED-OVER

Memorandum from [REDACTED]

Re: Summary of Book Entitled
"The FBI and Martin Luther King, Jr.:
From 'Solo' to Memphis"
By David J. Garrow

b6
b7c

the reports of the 1975-76 Church Committee and the 1978-79 House Select Committee on Assassinations, Garrow says he was "struck again and again" that neither report explored why the FBI became interested in King to begin with. He adds that two Department of Justice reports on FBI activities concerning King, obtained under the FOIA, failed to answer the question as well.

Garrow then began requesting as much relevant material as he could under the FOIA. What he found, and what he did not find, when coupled with other research gathered for the larger planned book, apparently sparked the idea for this book.

The names of FBI employees of the era are contained throughout the book; some names undoubtedly have been obtained from documents processed through the FOIA. The author states in the preface that other past FBI employees, as well as some non-FBI people, provided him with material but have not been named.

The author goes on to recount his experiences with and opinions on the FOIA. Garrow then states that in September, 1980, the FBI discovered he knew about an "international" double agent of questionable reliability and "two highly placed double agents" whose information first interested the Bureau in King. He recounts that a current "FBI official," whom he does not name, unsuccessfully tried to dissuade him from releasing any information on these individuals known, of course, as "Solo" and "Fedora."

The remainder of the preface is taken up with acknowledgements of assistance from dozens of persons, including two of our FOIA employees at FBIHQ.

CHAPTER ONE: "SOLO" -- THE MYSTERY OF STANLEY LEVISON

In this, the longest chapter of the book, Garrow starts by skimming over King's rise to fame during the late 1950's. He claims that our interest in King was limited until the Freedom Rides in May, 1961, piqued the interest of the Director's office. The FBI also began to pay attention to the activities of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC).

Initial information on King was inconclusive. However, in January, 1962, the Bureau notified Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy

CONTINUED-OVER .

Memorandum from [redacted]
Re: Summary of Book Entitled
"The FBI and Martin Luther King, Jr.:
From 'Solo' to Memphis"
By David J. Garrow

b6
b7c

that Stanley D. Levison, "a member of the Communist Party, USA . . . is allegedly a close advisor . . ." to King. Levison, a white attorney from New York City, had been involved in the southern civil rights struggle for several years. He also had been a financial, legal, and tactical advisor to King for about the same amount of time. Garrow dismisses some persons (including "Fedora") as possible sources of information on Levison's Communist ties before stating that it was the operation known as "Solo." The author then identifies "Solo" as two persons, brothers Jack and Morris Childs, who were disenchanted members of the Communist Party, USA. Allegedly, they served the FBI as double agents from the early 1950's until recently. Jack Childs, the author contends, supplied the FBI with information implicating Levison as a secret financial benefactor of the Communist Party, USA; Levison's account of his activities to his relatives and closest friends was much different. "Fedora," Garrow states, was Russian United Nations employee Victor M. Lessiovski.

Levison allegedly first came to FBI attention in 1952, possibly because of Jack Childs' early reports. Levison's Communist ties were known then. These ties became weaker as time went on and Levison became more interested in the civil rights movement. The author states that Levison was approached in early 1960 by the FBI in New York, and was asked to renew his Communist ties and become an informant. He declined.

Shortly after Attorney General Kennedy received information from the FBI on the Levison-King connection, he had an aide meet with King when the latter visited the Department of Justice. The aide, John Seigenthaler, told King that several people close to him were Communists. Seigenthaler didn't name anyone, and King didn't ask. The conversation ended with King unconvinced of a real threat to himself or the SCLC. Officials of the FBI and the Attorney General were still skeptical of Levison, and Kennedy authorized a telephone wiretap and a "microphone" bug in Levison's New York office. According to the author, no incriminating information was ever developed by this electronic surveillance.

Mention also is made at this point of FBI interest in Jack O'Dell, a worker whom Levison hired for the SCLC's New York office. O'Dell made no secret of his Communist ties during the 1940's and 1950's. O'Dell's star in the SCLC began to rise in the early 1960's, casting further Bureau suspicion on Levison's motives. Garrow states here that FBIHQ had the Bureau's New York and Atlanta offices open COMINFIL (Communist infiltration) cases on the SCLC.

CONTINUED-OVER

Memorandum from [REDACTED]
Re: Summary of Book Entitled
"The FBI and Martin Luther King, Jr.:
From 'Solo' to Memphis"
By David J. Garrow

b6
b7c

Shortly thereafter, Garrow writes, the old Crime Records Division, via the Counterintelligence Program (COINTELPRO), used friendly newspapers to plant embarrassing stories "on O'Dell's association with the Communist Party, USA, and the SCLC." O'Dell publicly "resigned" from the SCLC, but actually functioned as if he was still with the organization.

The book then briefly recounts the controversy which ensued when King charged that the five agents assigned to the Albany, Georgia, Resident Agency were segregationists.

The electronic surveillance on Levison continued, as did FBI suspicions of his loyalties. Assistant Attorney General Burke Marshall strongly suggested to King at least twice that he should disassociate himself from Levison and O'Dell. In a June, 1963, conversation at the White House, President Kennedy privately urged King to do the same thing. King made no move to do any severing, despite more COINTELPRO activity.

Due to other pressures, however, Levison and O'Dell left King's inner circle before long. Levison and King continued some contact through a third person, attorney Clarence B. Jones, whom the Bureau promptly wiretapped.

The book goes on to detail the friction between Director Hoover and the Intelligence Division over FBI reports on Communism and the civil rights movement. Garrow states that one report was distributed throughout the government, but was recalled when its rhetoric was found to be too strong.

Garrow concludes the chapter with an account of the FBI's placing wiretaps on King's home and office telephones for the first time. The author considers the placing of the wiretaps as the end of the FBI's "first phase" of investigating King and the beginning of a "second phase."

CHAPTER TWO: CRITICISM, COMMUNISM, AND ROBERT KENNEDY

In this chapter, the shortest one in the book, Garrow pauses in his narrative of the heightened FBI interest in King to explore these questions in detail: why was the FBI so interested

CONTINUED-OVER

Memorandum from [REDACTED]

Re: Summary of Book Entitled

"The FBI and Martin Luther King, Jr.:

From 'Solo' to Memphis"

By David J. Garrow

b6
b7c

in King; why was he wiretapped; why did Attorney General Kennedy approve the taps; and what is the truth about Levison?

Garrow states that the oft-repeated theory that FBI interest in King grew after King criticized the publicity-sensitive Bureau in not correct. Actually, he says the King investigation was prompted by an honest FBI belief that Levison was a Communist agent. "Solo," the best Communist Party, USA, source that the FBI had in those days, supported that conclusion. The aforementioned FBI report on Communist influences on the civil rights movement, though recalled, still gave impetus to the idea of wiretapping King. Garrow also credits internal FBI politics with the decision, helped in large measure by an Intelligence Division desire to support its past conclusions about Levison.

Garrow states his belief that, in essence, Kennedy approved the King wiretaps because he had some doubts about the civil rights leader. (The wiretaps, he says, began in the fall of 1963.) The author also states that "there simply is no evidence, even circumstantial or secondhand, that Levison's friendship and association with Martin King were motivated by anything other than sincere support for the cause of civil rights." Six years of electronic surveillance did not link Levison to Communist activities, and our interest in Levison gradually diminished as FBI interest in King rose. This continued even after the two men openly resumed their friendship in 1965.

CHAPTER THREE: "THEY ARE OUT TO BREAK ME" -- THE SURVEILLANCE OF MARTIN KING

In this chapter, Garrow implies that the motive behind the FBI's continuing interest in King was ignoble -- the Bureau was just spying on a person it did not like or trust.

The author begins by stating that the FBI was very pleased with the amount of information the King wiretaps (in New York City and Atlanta) were generating. In late December, 1963, a major planning session was held at FBIHQ within the old Domestic Intelligence Division. Participants explored ways of "neutralizing King as an effective Negro leader and developing evidence concerning King's continued dependence on communists for guidance and direction."

CONTINUED-OVER

Memorandum from [REDACTED]
Re: Summary of Book Entitled
"The FBI and Martin Luther King, Jr.:
From 'Solo' to Memphis"
By David J. Garrow

b6
b7c

Garrow relates that many of the efforts to "neutralize" King involved placing hidden microphones in the civil rights leader's hotel rooms throughout the country. The Bureau, Garrow goes on, apparently hoped to pick up damaging information on King, release it, and destroy his credibility. The microphones did pick up information on King, the author says, and some of it was very unflattering. For someone who held himself as a righteous leader in public, in private King was not above telling ribald stories, having extramarital sex, and plotting schemes to advance his own interests. Reports synthesizing information obtained from early wiretaps was passed to President Johnson through Attorney General Kennedy.

Actual FBI efforts to use the information to upset King's activities were not too successful. For example, when Bureau officials heard that King wanted to meet with the Pope during an European visit in September, 1964, Francis Cardinal Spellman of New York, was contacted by the FBI. The Cardinal was informed of the derogatory information the FBI had on King, but Spellman's efforts to stop the audience were to no avail.

Garrow relates that Director Hoover was outraged when King won the Nobel Peace Prize in October, 1964. The Bureau allegedly then planned to circulate new reports on King among key Administration officials and the White House.

This plan was underway when Director Hoover held a rare meeting with reporters in his office on the following November 18. The Director characterized King as "the most notorious liar" in the country, among other things, and refused the advice of aides to take his remarks off the record. King publicly expressed surprise, but in an FBI wiretap was heard saying the Director "is getting old and senile" and should be censured by President Johnson.

William C. Sullivan took a subsequent notation by the Director to mean the Bureau should get more aggressive about exposing King. Sullivan then had a tape made of selected excerpts from the recordings of King's activities obtained under wiretap, composed a note which would later be characterized as an invitation to suicide, and had it mailed.

King and his aides met with Director Hoover and Cartha DeLoach at FBIHQ shortly thereafter. The meeting was unproductive for either man's interests. The Director supposedly did most of the talking, defending the FBI's civil rights record.

CONTINUED-OVER

Memorandum from [REDACTED]
Re: Summary of Book Entitled
"The FBI and Martin Luther King, Jr.:
From 'Solo' to Memphis"
By David J. Garrow

b6
b7c

Garrow goes on to recount how an FBI campaign to discredit King via the press and official Washington channels was stepped up. In early January, 1965, Coretta King, who liked to listen to recordings of her husband's speeches, opened the package sent by Sullivan. She called together King and some aides. King was certain the FBI was behind it and, very distraught, was heard to say that "(T)hey are out to break me." Communications between King's people and the Bureau to close the rift were fruitless. The FBI efforts to interest newsmen, however, were also fruitless.

Garrow relates that King openly resumed his friendship with Levison about this time, convinced that the FBI had driven them apart.

The author closes the chapter by noting that the Bureau dropped all of its electronic surveillance of King in January, 1966. Garrow observes that Director Hoover and Clyde Tolson grew wary of their use in view of a Senate probe of electronic surveillance techniques in general. King, Garrow says, was not subjected to an FBI microphone surveillance again.

CHAPTER FOUR: PURITANS AND VOYEURS -- SULLIVAN, HOOVER, AND JOHNSON

Chapter Four, a short one, comments on the "second phase" of the FBI's King investigation. As its title suggests, the chapter theorizes that King's public and private activities encouraged the interest of conservative or curious men in the FBI, who in turn fed some information to President Johnson.

Garrow observes that the FBI did not target black leaders as a group. Roy Wilkins, Whitney Young, and James Farmer were never "watched." When the FBI took a closer look at King's lifestyle, however, and he criticized a sensitive Bureau, he set himself apart from the others. The hostility of Sullivan, whom Garrow feels was Puritannical, and of Director Hoover, whom the author feels was a voyeur of sorts, was inevitable. Garrow states Sullivan was offended by King's alleged sexual excapades but Hoover was preoccupied

CONTINUED-OVER

Memorandum from [REDACTED]
Re: Summary of Book Entitled
"The FBI and Martin Luther King, Jr.:
From 'Solo' to Memphis"
By David J. Garrow

b6
b7c

with the sexual activity of others. President Johnson, he goes on, "enjoyed" any such reports the Bureau provided.

CHAPTER FIVE: INFORMANT: JIM HARRISON AND THE ROAD TO MEMPHIS

This chapter explores the "third phase" of the FBI's probe -- acquiring and maintaining a paid informant within the SCLC. A young, black, low-level SCLC accountant named James A. Harrison was successfully recruited in the fall of 1965.

Harrison proved to be a very productive source in the SCLC's home office in Atlanta. He met regularly with an FBI Special Agent from the Atlanta office, and was paid as much as \$10,000 per year. The wiretap on Levison also provided information.

After King criticized American conduct in Vietnam, attitudes toward him at the Bureau and the White House changed for the worse. In August, 1967, Garrow writes, the FBI established a new COINTEL program. This one was aimed at "Black Nationalist Hate Groups," and the SCLC was included. A new report on King's philosophies and activities was prepared by the FBI and distributed to the White House and other executive branch offices.

The remainder of the chapter is devoted to additional FBI interest and to King's efforts to organize a 1968 "Poor People's Campaign" march on Washington. The efforts included building support in Memphis, Tennessee, and it was during a visit there in April, 1968, that King lost his life.

CHAPTER SIX: THE RADICAL CHALLENGE OF MARTIN KING

In this chapter, the author discusses theories concerning the "third phase" of the FBI's King probe. Garrow details arguments that the main motive was to gather political intelligence; that the "conservative" FBI naturally was interested in the "radical" King; and that King represented a "cultural threat" which had to be watched carefully. The chapter closes with a section on King's personal philosophies on the civil rights movement, and their effects on his life, as reconstructed by the author.

CONTINUED-OVER

Memorandum from [REDACTED]
Re: Summary of Book Entitled
"The FBI and Martin Luther King, Jr.:
From 'Solo' to Memphis"
By David J. Garrow

b6
b7c

AFTERWORD: "REFORMING" THE FBI

In this small section the author discusses how the FBI probably came to abuse its power in the 1960's and early 1970's and then comments on how these abuses can be prevented in the future.

Garrow states that the responsibility and blame for all abuses should not be placed upon J. Edgar Hoover. He was but one man, albeit a powerful one, and could not have done all things attributed to him by critics.

The author suggests that the proposed FBI charter would place reasonable limits on our activities, as would peer pressure if our homogeneity was decreased. He also suggests that the Bureau's autonomy has discouraged internal debate which may have avoided past abuses. Garrow closes by stating that the questions of autonomy and homogeneity must be resolved, and an explanation of "why" FBI abuses existed must be found.

CRIME BOOKS, INC.

1213 Wilmette Avenue
Suite 203
Wilmette, IL 60091-2557
(708) 251-8350

SSA
CLASS
SRC'D
SER
[Handwritten initials]

Dep. Dir.	
ADD. Asst.	
ADD. Inv.	
Asst. Dir.:	
Adm. Serv.	
Crim. Inv.	
Ident.	
Insp.	
Intell.	
Lab.	
Legal Coun.	
Rec. Mgmt.	
Tech. Serv.	
Training	
Cong. & P.B. Off.	
Off. of EEO	
Off. of Labor & Int. Affs.	
Off. of Public Affs.	
Telephone Rm.	
Director's Sec'y	

*BOOK REVIEWS
62-46855*

January 31, 1990

William S. Sessions
Director
FBI Headquarters
10th & Pennsylvania NW
Washington, D.C. 20535

62-115085

Dear Mr. Sessions:

BOOK REVIEWS

Referencing my letter of September 1, 1989, enclosed is the second published volume of our **ENCYCLOPEDIA OF WORLD CRIME**. This is the first of four biographical volumes. As mentioned in my previous letter, as each volume is released you will receive a copy. If you would like these volumes sent to another address, please let me know.

Also enclosed is the first issue of our monthly law enforcement and criminal justice newsletter **CrimeFacts**. I am sure you will find its content informative.

Sincerely yours,

Jay Robert Nash
Jay Robert Nash
President

62-46855-1180

MAR 5 1990

*ack let to
Jay Robert Nash
dated 2/16/90
BJC: 47
64*

Off. of Public Affs. and Pub. Affs.

SSS

CLASS
SRC'D
SER
REC

February 16, 1990

Mr. Jay Robert Nash
President
CrimeBooks, Inc.
Suite 203
1213 Wilmette Avenue
Wilmette, Illinois 60091-2557

Dear Mr. Nash:

Book Review

This is in response to your January 31, 1990, letter to FBI Director William S. Sessions enclosing Volume I of your "Encyclopedia Of World Crime," as well as the first issue of your monthly newsletter, "CrimeFacts."

Those materials will be maintained by my research staff, and I am sure they will prove to be valuable sources of information. We look forward to receiving future volumes of the "Encyclopedia Of World Crime," as they become available. Upcoming volumes may be sent directly to the Research/Drug Demand Reduction Unit, Room 7350, Office of Public Affairs, Federal Bureau of Investigation, 10th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D.C. 20535.

Your consideration in furnishing the FBI a complimentary copy of your new publication is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

JS

[Redacted Signature]

Office of Public Affairs

b6
b7c

1 - [Redacted] - Enclosure

NOTE: Bufile 190-57468, Serial 6, shows that, in 1988, the FOIPA Section furnished Mr. NASH copies of documents pertaining to him and to books he previously had written. Bufile 62-115005 shows that, in 1972, Mr. NASH authored a book, "Citizen Hoover," which was a critical study of former DIRECTOR HOOVER and the FBI. By letter dated 9/1/89, Mr. NASH forwarded a copy of Volume V of his "Encyclopedia Of World Crime" to DIRECTOR SESSIONS. His letter was acknowledged by letter prepared by OPA over former AD AHLERICH'S signature.

BJC:bjr (5)

62-46100 MAR 5 1990

- Exec AD Adm. _____
- Exec AD Inv. _____
- Exec AD LES _____
- Asst. Dir.:
- Adm. Servs. _____
- Crim. Inv. _____
- Ident. _____
- Insp. _____
- Intell. _____
- Lab. _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Off. Cong. & Public Affs. _____
- Rec. Mgnt. _____
- Tech. Servs. _____
- Training _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director's Sec'y _____

APPROVED:

Director _____	Adm. Servs. _____	Legal Coun. _____	Off. of Liaison _____
Asst. Dir. _____	Crim. Inv. _____	Rec. Mgnt. _____	& Int. Affs. _____
ADD-Adm. _____	Ident. _____	Tech. Servs. _____	Off. of Public Affs. _____
ADD-Inv. _____	Inspection _____	Training _____	
	Intell. _____	Cong. Affs. Off. _____	
	Laboratory _____	Off. of EEO _____	

RBD/ps/jmt

LKO

MAIL ROOM

[Redacted Box]

Room 7350

Please return to

b6
b7c

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1417683-1

Total Deleted Page(s) = 4
Page 10 ~ Duplicate;
Page 11 ~ Duplicate;
Page 12 ~ Duplicate;
Page 13 ~ Duplicate;

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X Deleted Page(s) X
X No Duplication Fee X
X For this Page X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Memorandum

~~SECRET~~

Assoc. Dir.	_____
Dep. AD Adm.	_____
Dep. AD Inv.	_____
Asst. Dir.:	
Adm. Servs.	_____
Crim. Inv.	_____
Ident.	_____ <i>with</i>
Intell.	_____ <i>with</i>
Laboratory	_____ <i>b6</i>
Legal Coun.	_____ <i>b7C</i>
Plan. & Insp.	_____
Rec. Mgnt.	_____
Tech. Servs.	_____
Training	_____
Public Affs. Off.	_____
Telephone Rm.	_____
Director's	_____

TO : [redacted] *with*

DATE: 6/29/79

FROM : [redacted]

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS OF "THE BUREAU,"
BY WILLIAM C. SULLIVAN WITH BILL BROWN, N.Y.
W. W. NORTON & COMPANY, NEW YORK,
SEPTEMBER 24, 1979

7/13/79

PURPOSE:

To provide brief review of captioned book, purported to be memoirs of former Assistant to the Director William C. Sullivan (deceased), from perspective of potential impact on [redacted] program. (U)

JAV:Emp

RECOMMENDATION:

None. While consideration might be given to seeking an injunction against publication of captioned book on basis of unauthorized disclosure of classified information, such course of action is not recommended. (U)

[redacted box]

JAV
JAV
Mc

APPROVED: <i>WMA</i>	Adm. Serv. _____	Legal Coun. _____
Director _____	Crim. Inv. _____	Plan. & Insp. _____
Assoc. Dir. _____	Ident. _____	Rec. Mgnt. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____	Intell. _____ <i>with</i>	Tech. Servs. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____	Laboratory _____ <i>with</i>	Training _____
		Public Affs. Off. _____

AC
b6
b7C

DETAILS:

The central theme of captioned book, reportedly Sullivan's own story of his thirty-year FBI career under late Director J. Edgar Hoover, is the portrayal of Hoover as a demagogue and Sullivan as his (and the FBI's) *20* *agabed* 1979 conscience. Sullivan comes across as the champion of

Memo to

- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - [redacted]

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

CONTINUED - OVER
PERS. REC. UNIT

JAV:aed (5)

~~SECRET~~

Classified and Extended by 5047
Reason for Extension [redacted] II, 1-2.4.2 (2) (3)
Date of Review for Declassification June 29, 1999

b6
b7C
b3
b7E



97 NOV 13 1979

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

~~SECRET~~

Memorandum to [redacted]
Re: Book Review of "The Bureau,"
by William C. Sullivan with Bill Brown,
W. W. Norton & Company, New York,
September 24, 1979

b6
b7C

affirmative action hiring efforts on behalf of Blacks, Hispanics and Jews; defender of anti-Vietnam War student demonstrators; opponent of Hoover's vindictive harrassment of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.; and critic of Hoover's pocketing of proceeds from books actually written by Bureau research personnel. More disconcerting to INTD are the numerous revelations of, and/or allusions to, sensitive FCI cases, sources and methods. Following is a representative sampling of such revelations, albeit by no means all inclusive. (U)

Recruitments-in-place

Investigative leads to convicted Soviet espionage agent Nelson Cornelius Drummond are attributed to "an agent we had in the Soviet apparatus." [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

~~(S)~~ (U)

b3
b7E

Illegals

Reference is made to Hoover's refusal to authorize a microphone surveillance at the apartment of a couple residing in the Philadelphia area who were "... gathering material for the Russians on U. S. radar installations along the mid-Atlantic coast." [redacted]

[redacted]

Mention is also made of our kidnapping of a Soviet female, who was a GRU illegal utilizing the cover of a beautician, in New York City in the early 1960's; that this female committed suicide during an interrogation break; that we anonomously led local police to her body; and she was buried in Potter's Field. This is an adequate description of the Gleme case, the subject of which was Maria Dobrova, aka Glenn Marrero. ~~(S)~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Memorandum to [redacted]
Re: Book Review of "The Bureau,"
by William C. Sullivan with Bill Brown,
W. W. Norton & Company, New York,
September 24, 1979

b6
b7C

Extraordinary Techniques

In addition to acknowledging our application of the "incommunicado interview" technique (interrogation subsequent to kidnapping), the book details our efforts to burglarize cryptological materials from foreign embassies (Anagram Program); sexual blackmail attempts against foreign diplomats; telephone surveillances of all Soviet-bloc embassies; and our receipt of intercepted/decrypted Soviet World War II intelligence communications [redacted]

b3
b7E

[redacted] With regard to the latter, the book relates that Hoover shared the COMINT material with CIA and the British but refused to give anything to RCMP. Further, Sullivan is personally identified as the Bureau representative who persuaded the French to place a wiretap on U. S. newspaper columnist Joseph Kraft (one of the infamous 17 wiretaps placed under the Nixon Administration).

~~(S)~~ (U)

Recruitment/Defection Approaches

Several recruitment/defection approaches, by us and the Soviets, are presented in varying degrees of detail and accuracy. The description of a KGB approach to "a prominent American journalist" in the Soviet Union on the basis of incriminating photographs of homosexual activities obviously relates to former syndicated columnist Joseph Alsop. The exaggerated recitation of the approach by two SAs to a "Russian assassin" in a Washington hotel room that resulted in one SA "... punching him full in the face" probably relates to an approach made to [redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted] in the mid-1960's. Also detailed are the recruitment/defection efforts against Polish code clerk Joseph Sizmonic and Czech Military Attache Frantisek Tisler, both intelligence officers. ~~(S)~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Memorandum to [redacted]
Re: Book Review of "The Bureau,"
by William C. Sullivan with Bill Brown,
W. W. Norton & Company, New York,
September 24, 1979

b6
b7C

Penetration Matters

Sullivan's book also acknowledges FBI investigations to uncover Soviet penetrations of our Washington and New York Offices. The description of the WFO investigation is sufficient to definitely relate it to the "UNSUB; aka [redacted] case; and the NYO investigation probably relates to [redacted] and/or [redacted]

b3
b6
b7C
b7E

[redacted]

b6
b7C

~~(S)~~ (U)

* I believe Sullivan is referring to the [redacted] case. [redacted] occurred long after he left the Bureau and was known to only a small number of Intelligence Division officials.

b3
b7E

WSB
6/26/79

~~SECRET~~

Memorandum

Assoc. Dir. _____
 Dep. AD Adm. _____
 Dep. AD Inv. _____
 Asst. Dir.:
 Adm. Servs. _____
 Crim. Inv. _____
 Ident. _____
 Intell. _____
 Laboratory _____
 Legal Coun. _____
 Plan. & Insp. _____
 Rec. Mgnt. _____
 Tech. Servs. _____
 Training _____
 Public Affs. Off. _____
 Telephone Rm. _____
 Director's Sec'y _____

TO : [Redacted]

DATE: 7/12/79

FROM : [Redacted]

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW OF "THE BUREAU,"
BY WILLIAM C. SULLIVAN WITH BILL BROWN,
W. W. NORTON & COMPANY, NEW YORK
SEPTEMBER 24, 1979

Schenes b6
J. Taylor b7C

PURPOSE:

To designate and forward attached memorandum
 [Redacted] 6/29/79, instant caption,
 for special restricted processing and storage in the Special
 File Room (SFR).

RECOMMENDATION:

Attached memorandum be afforded special restrictive
 processing and storage in SFR.

DETAILS:

Attached memorandum warrants special restricted
 processing and storage in SFR in accordance with provisions
 of SAC Memorandum 52-78, dated 11/7/78 inasmuch as it contains
 material which identifies the subjects of recruitment cases
 and/or other sensitive data dealing with penetrations or
 double agent matters. This memorandum is the first submitted
 on captioned subject recommending special restricted processing
 and storage in the SFR. Access to this material is limited to
 INTD Section Chiefs CI-1 and CI-2 and SA [Redacted]
 E Unit Chief, CI-1 Section.

APPROVED:

Director _____
 Assoc. Dir. _____
 Dep. AD Adm. _____
 Dep. AD Inv. _____

Adm. Serv. _____
 Crim. Inv. _____
 Ident. _____
 Intell. _____
 Laboratory _____

Legal Coun. _____
 Plan. & Insp. _____
 Rec. Mgnt. WLD/PAW
 Tech. Servs. _____
 Training _____
 Public Affs. Off. _____

Enclosure
 1 - 66-17404 (SFR Control File)

JAV:emp (2)



DE-10
 PERS. REC. UNIT

23 AUG 8 1979

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

97 NOV 13 1979

b3
 b7E
 UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 66-17404

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
~~SECRET~~

Memorandum

Assoc. Dir.	_____	b6
Dep. AD Adm.	_____	b7C
Dep. AD Inv.	_____	
Asst. Dir.:		
Adm. Servs.	_____	
Crim. Inv.	_____	
Ident.	_____	
Intell.	_____	
Laboratory	_____	
Legal Coun.	_____	
Plan. & Insp.	_____	
Rec. Mgnt.	_____	
Tech. Servs.	_____	
Training	_____	
Public Affs. Off.	_____	
Telephone Rm.	_____	
Director's Sec'y	_____	

TO : [redacted]

DATE: 7/24/79

FROM : [redacted]

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW OF "THE BUREAU"
BY WILLIAM C. SULLIVAN WITH BILL BROWN,
W.W. NORTON & COMPANY, NEW YORK
SEPTEMBER 24, 1979
[redacted]

SP [redacted]

b3
b7E

PURPOSE: To provide additional information on disclosures in captioned book related primarily to matters supervised by Intelligence Division (INTD) as disclosed by review by senior INTD representatives. (U)

RECOMMENDATION: For information and record. INTD continues to believe that no effort should be made to seeking an injunction against publication of captioned book based on unauthorized disclosure of classified information. (U)

APPROVED:

Director	_____	
Assoc. Dir.	_____	
Dep. AD Adm.	_____	
Dep. AD Inv.	_____	
Intell.	_____	
Laboratory	_____	
Tech. Servs.	_____	
Training	_____	
Public Affs. Off.	_____	

WOB

DETAILS: Memorandum [redacted] 6/29/79 (copy attached) provided brief review of captioned book purported to be memoirs of former Assistant to the Director William C. Sullivan (deceased). Senior representatives of INTD have now identified additional matters connected with our [redacted] program, some of which are inaccurate. In the interest of possible need for factual or complete information in responding to outside inquiries following publication, these matters are set forth hereinafter:

b6
b7C

b3
b7E

Enclosure

ENCLOSURE

- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - [redacted]

ECP:mcm (5)

~~SECRET~~
Class and Ext by 7157 *df*
Reason [redacted] II, 1-2.4.2 (2 and 3)
Date of Review July 24, 1999

b6
b7C
b3
b7E

CONTINUED - OVER

AUG 2 1979



NOV 13 1979

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FBI/DOJ

~~SECRET~~

Memorandum to [redacted]
Re: Book Review of "The Bureau"
by William C. Sullivan with Bill Brown,
W.W. Norton & Company, New York
September 24, 1979

b6
b7c

The introduction indicates the book discloses (1) how the FBI burglarized foreign embassies in Washington, D.C.; (2) how former President Johnson ordered FBI surveillances of Senator William J. Fulbright; and (3) how the FBI used sexual entrapment in its espionage projects. (U)

Concerning (1), this pertains to our former program known as "Anagram." Information concerning this former program has previously received publicity. Concerning (2), this apparently refers to a request by former President Johnson for information about Congressional members or staffers in contact with the Soviets during the Vietnam War. INTD personnel do not recall any surveillance directed against former Senator Fulbright. On a bi-monthly basis, we did furnish [redacted] to The White House information disclosed from existing coverage of Soviet establishments, such as lookouts, elsur and assets, a listing of such contacts with a succinct statement as to the purpose, where known. This was accomplished by correspondence captioned "Contacts Between Members or Staff Employees of the U.S. Congress with Representatives of the USSR," and disclosure concerning the program was made to the Church Committee. On page 38, in discussing implementation of this, it was indicated that we were ordered to establish a lookout on the Soviet Embassy, which is inaccurate. Concerning (3), it is believed that this refers to an attempted recruitment of [redacted] [redacted] in the mid-1950's. State Department asked if we would endeavor to recruit him and offered a sizable sum of money b6 for payment to him in return for his cooperation. We knew he was having b7c an affair with the wife of a fellow diplomat and had photographs of them entering motels together. The photographs were exhibited to [redacted] and a recruitment offer was made to him which he declined. There were no photographs of him being involved under intimate circumstances as alleged later on page 116. ~~(S)~~ (U)

In discussing the need for and efficiency of Legal Attache Offices (page 31), Sullivan indicated that since the FBI was not operational in Ottawa, he thought it should not be so involved in Mexico City. [redacted]

b3
b7E

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Memorandum to [redacted]
Re: Book Review of "The Bureau"
by William C. Sullivan with Bill Brown,
W.W. Norton & Company, New York,
September 24, 1979

b6
b7C

Information concerning the Soviet female illegal (page 108), mentioned on page 2 of attached memorandum, has previously been reported in either "Time" magazine or "Newsweek" magazine. In discussing an AWOL Army enlisted man who offered highly classified information to the Soviets, Sullivan is undoubtedly referring to an investigation called [redacted]. Disclosure in the book indicates we became aware of this investigation through telephone surveillance which is inaccurate. We detected his offer to cooperate with the Soviets through a mail opening program known as [redacted]. Information concerning this technique has been disclosed in connection with FBI testimony before the Church and other Congressional committees. Following that testimony, Army indicated the subject recognized his case, in general terms, was discussed as showing the value of mail opening programs. Army was concerned that because of his unstable emotional condition he might be tempted to again compromise the information he possessed. This did not happen at that time; however, within the past six to eight months, Army has indicated that the information subject possesses continues to be highly sensitive. In view of this, we will inform Army intelligence of material concerning the [redacted] case which may be published in Sullivan's book. ~~(S)~~ (U)

b3
b7E

In discussions of purported Soviet assassination attempts (pages 113 and 114), one of which is addressed on page 3 of the attached memorandum, it is alleged that two defectors were assassinated in the U.S., one run over by a car in New York and the other, a Soviet Army officer who defected, was killed in a Washington, D.C., hotel room. INTD personnel recall that some Soviets, none of them defectors, have been killed in traffic accidents in New York City. The Soviet Army officer appears to refer to a General Vaschenko, a GRU officer who defected shortly after World War II and who committed suicide by jumping out of a window in a Washington, D.C., hotel. There was speculation of Soviet involvement but no factual information to corroborate this. ~~(S)~~ (U)

On page 114, information appears about a Russian intelligence officer who volunteered information to us and through whom we fed the Soviets disinformation for three years, causing them to spend millions of dollars trying to duplicate some military equipment, one of which never existed. [redacted]

b3
b7E

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Memorandum to [redacted]
Re: Book Review of "The Bureau"
by William C. Sullivan with Bill Brown,
W.W. Norton & Company, New York,
September 24, 1979

b6
b7c

A Polish recruitment-in-place known by the code name "Prime" is described on page 117. Anagram is discussed on page 120. Disclosure on page 122 concerning prohibition of surveillances on Capitol Hill is erroneous. This action could be accomplished with approval of FBIHQ; currently with authority of the Assistant Director of the responsible operational division. Czech "bugging" of State Department refers to Czech direction of one of our double agents for which [redacted] was declared PNG during 7/66. ~~(S)~~ (U)

b6
b7c

Allegations of FBI penetrations (pages 126 - 128) are identified on page 4 of the attached memorandum. Chapter 13, pages 137 - 145, deals with the "Huston Report and Committee" which previously surfaced during the Church Committee hearings. ~~(S)~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~