



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D.C. 20535

September 13, 2022

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

FOIPA Request No.: 1353346-000
Subject: FBI Story A report to the People

Dear Mr. Greenewald:

The FBI has completed its review of records subject to the Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA) that are responsive to your request. The enclosed documents were reviewed under the 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

☐ (b)(1)

☐ (b)(2)

☒ (b)(3)

50 U.S.C. § 3024(i)(1)

☐ (b)(4)

☐ (b)(5)

☒ (b)(6)

☐ (b)(7)(A)

☐ (b)(7)(B)

☒ (b)(7)(C)

☒ (b)(7)(D)

☒ (b)(7)(E)

☐ (b)(7)(F)

☐ (b)(8)

☐ (b)(9)

Section 552a

☐ (d)(5)

☐ (j)(2)

☐ (k)(1)

☐ (k)(2)

☐ (k)(3)

☐ (k)(4)

☐ (k)(5)

☐ (k)(6)

☐ (k)(7)

505 pages were reviewed and 493 pages 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 emailing the FBI's FOIA Public Liaison at foipaquestions@fbi.gov. 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. You may also contact 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.



See additional information which follows.

Sincerely,



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

Enclosures

Based on the information you provided, we conducted a main entity record search of the Central Records System (CRS) per our standard search policy. For more information about records searches and the standard search policy, see the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum General Information Section.

This is the 1st interim release of information responsive to your FOIPA request. This material is being provided to you at no charge.

Duplicate copies of the same document were not processed.

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 Confidential Informant Records.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of confidential informant records pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(7)(D), (b)(7)(E), and (b)(7)(F) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552 (b)(7)(D), (b)(7)(E), and (b)(7)(F)] and Privacy Act exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. § 552a (j)(2)]. The mere acknowledgment of the existence or nonexistence of such records would reveal confidential informant identities and information, expose law enforcement techniques, and endanger the life or physical safety of individuals. 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 and Standard Search Policy.** The Record/Information Dissemination Section (RIDS) searches for reasonably described records by searching systems, such as the Central Records System (CRS), or locations where responsive records would reasonably be found. The CRS is 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. The standard search policy is a search for main entity records in the CRS. Unless specifically requested, a standard search does not include a search for reference entity records, administrative records of previous FOIPA requests, or civil litigation files.
 - a. *Main Entity Records* – created for individuals or non-individuals who are the subjects or the focus of an investigation
 - b. *Reference Entity Records*- created for individuals or non-individuals who are associated with a case but are not known subjects or the focus of an investigation
- (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) **Foreseeable Harm Standard.** As amended in 2016, the Freedom of Information Act provides that a federal agency may withhold responsive records only if: (1) the agency reasonably foresees that disclosure would harm an interest protected by one of the nine exemptions that FOIA enumerates, or (2) disclosure is prohibited by law (5 United States Code, Section 552(a)(8)(A)(i)). The FBI considers this foreseeable harm standard in the processing of its requests.
- (iv) **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.

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 image shows a close-up of a heavy, metallic vault door. The door is partially open, revealing a complex internal mechanism with multiple locking bolts and a central handle. A bright blue light emanates from the gap between the door and the frame, creating a strong glow and casting shadows on the surrounding metal. The overall aesthetic is industrial and mysterious.

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# 1353346-000

Total Deleted Page(s) = 10

Page 172 ~ Duplicate;
Page 173 ~ Duplicate;
Page 174 ~ Duplicate;
Page 175 ~ Duplicate;
Page 176 ~ Duplicate;
Page 177 ~ Duplicate;
Page 178 ~ Duplicate;
Page 179 ~ Duplicate;
Page 180 ~ Duplicate;
Page 181 ~ Duplicate;

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September 12, 1955

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. NICHOLS

In conference with the Attorney General on September 8, 1955, I discussed with the Attorney General the desirability of the Bureau cooperating in the preparation of a book upon the history of the FBI in order that the same might become a reference book to which persons could refer when questions arose concerning the FBI or papers and reviews were to be prepared by college students and other researchers about the FBI.

I told the Attorney General that this matter had already been informally explored and it was our anticipated intention, if approved by the Attorney General, to take this matter up with Mr. Bennett Cerf to see whether he would be interested in publishing a book and to utilize Don Whitehead, a special feature writer of the Associated Press who last year did some articles upon the FBI, as the author of the contemplated book.

The Attorney General stated he thought that it would be excellent to proceed with this project, provided, of course, we would keep careful control of the same and see that it was guided along objective lines.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

RECORDED - 8, 8 SEP 11 1955

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SENT FROM D. O.	
TIME	3:52 PM
DATE	9-13-55
BY	123

KIM-FENG FARM
OTIS, MASS.

TELEPHONE: OTIS 26
TELETYPEWRITER: OTIS (MASS.) 87

TELEPHONE: OTIS 26

TELETYPEWRITER: OTIS (MASS.) 87

September 17, 1955

Mr. Louis B. Nichols
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Nichols:

Mr. Sokolsky asked me to write you
that the luncheon date with Mr. Bennett
Gerf is set for Wednesday, September 28,
1 P.M., Lotos Club, Colonial Room, 5 East
66 Street, New York City.

Mr. Sokolsky will wait for you at his
home at 300 West End Avenue so that you
and he can go to the luncheon together.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

RECORDED - 73

EX - 113

Secretary to
George E. Sokolsky

P.S.: We are returning to New York on
Tuesday, September 20.

History of THE F.B.I.

10-1

July 1955

G. E. K.

HP

62-102692-1X
62-89885-111

10/1

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

FROM : L. B. Nichols

DATE: 9/26/55

SUBJECT: HISTORY OF FBI

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As you know, I have an appointment on Thursday, 9/29/55, to meet with Bennett Cerf of Random House to discuss the proposed History of the FBI. While the actual content of the History of the FBI will be a matter to work out with the writer, we have worked up an outline of what we think the content should be which is broken down into six periods. A copy of the outline is attached. I contemplate using this as the basis for my discussions with Cerf as to what the book will include and if he desires, I see no objection to giving him a copy of the attached proposed outline.

cc - Mr. Jones

Enclosure

LBN:fc

(3)

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nichols should
 collaborate
 closely with
 Sullivan on
 this project

I have al-
 ready spoken
 to Sullivan -

I see no objection of
 our work in D.D. I think
 we could well tell of it. R

1-D
ENCLOSURE

10 NOV 1955

F333
65 NOV 1955

Mr. Cerf asked that his regards be extended to the Director. He then commented that his wife was a cousin of Ginger Rogers and that on his honeymoon in Washington the Director had made a car available for him; that he personally always remembered the Director's kindness in this respect.

SUGGESTED CONTENTS
OF
PROPOSED HISTORY OF THE FBI

1908-1924

1. LAW ENFORCEMENT: 1900

-tell of conditions of law enforcement at the turn of the century, the role of the Department of Justice, problems which led to the establishment in 1908 of the FBI by Attorney General Charles J. Bonaparte.

2. THE FBI IN WORLD WAR I

-tell about the very early years of the FBI, its jurisdiction, the beginnings of Federal enforcement, role in World War I re espionage and other wartime investigations. This would emphasize the haphazard nature of the Bureau's beginnings.

3. NEW PROBLEMS IN THE EARLY 1920's

-the rise of Communism as result of the Russian Revolution, the founding of the Communist Party, USA in September, 1919, crime conditions, lack of foresight in developing an efficient investigative agency.

4. THE PALMER RAIDS AND RELATED CRITICISMS

-arrests of Communists, deportations, role of Department of Justice and Department of Labor, Mr. Hoover's position; Sacco - Vanzetti.

5. THE FBI IN 1924

-great need for reorganization, political corruption, lack of efficiency, relation of Seat of Government to field divisions, beginnings of identification orders to locate fugitives.

6. MR. HOOVER BECOMES DIRECTOR

-introducing Mr. Hoover, began as attorney in Department of Justice in 1917, advancement to other positions

12-13-15-2
66-1116-1

ENCLOSURE

in the Department, his selection by Attorney General Stone in 1924 to become Director of the FBI, changes instituted by Mr. Hoover, policies set, as high personnel standards, FBI to be nonpolitical, etc.

1924-1930

7. ESTABLISHMENT OF IDENTIFICATION DIVISION, 1924

-one of first acts of Mr. Hoover, fingerprint clearing-house now established, sketch previous history of fingerprints, Bertillon system, role of IACP, foundations laid for future growth.

8. UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

-in 1930, by Act of Congress, FBI authorized to collect crime statistics, tell of early beginnings, again stressing that the foundations for development are being laid.

9. A NEW FBI IS BEING FORMED

-this chapter would tell of the administrative changes being put into operation - SAC letters, field offices, training school for agents, the gradual weeding out of inefficiency, etc.

10. CRIME IN THE LATE 1920's.

-give specific examples of some of the cases handled by the FBI, tell of handicaps encountered because of lack of interstate jurisdiction, lay groundwork for the beginning of gangster era, show Bureau as getting prepared for new tasks.

1930-1939

11. BEGINNINGS OF GANGSTER ERA

-set forth conditions which gave rise to criminal gangs, the Lindbergh kidnaping and the Bureau's role, other examples of terrorist activity, show how local law enforcement unable to cope with problem.

12. PASSAGE OF FEDERAL CRIME BILLS

-public demand led to passage of number of new Congressional acts (kidnaping, bank robbery, extortion, etc) giving the FBI jurisdiction. Show how the FBI, being prepared, was able to take immediate and effective action.

13. THE FBI MEETS THE GANGSTER MENACE

-would show actual cases, as Dillinger, Karpis, Barkers, etc., and how their gangs broken up.

14. NEW CONCEPT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

-as result of FBI's action in the gangster era, entire Nation saw the effective results of a new type of law enforcement agency created by Director Hoover, show impact of this concept on local law enforcement, now idea of law enforcement as a profession, need for cooperation, training and high standards.

15. FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY

-this new concept mirrored in the establishment in 1935 of the FBI National Academy - tell of organization.

16. FBI LABORATORY

-show result of scientific crime detection, establishment of FBI Laboratory in 1932. The organized gang has ceased to be a threat to the welfare of the Nation, but a new menace was looming.

1939-1941

17. NEW CLOUDS ON THE HORIZON

- the international scene was drastically changed by the rise of Hitler to power in 1933 - his associations with Italy - their many sympathizers in the US - the impact of totalitarian concepts on our Nation - Presidential Directive of 1939.

18. FBI PREPARATIONS

-FBI secured coverage on German-American Bund, also on Italian and Japanese organizations - role of informants, custodial detention program, visit of Mr. Clegg to England, Duquesne Case.

19. PEARL HARBOR

-the day of infamy, tell of FBI actions, arrest of aliens, action against Embassy personnel.

1941-1945

20. WARTIME ACTIVITIES OF THE FBI

-denaturalization, repatriation, visa and exit control, Selective Service, foreign funds, export control, neutrality act, etc.

21. THE FBI DEFEATS THE AXIS ESPIONAGE AGENTS

-tell of FBI's fight against Axis intelligence apparatus, various cases, as Dickenson, etc. Also cooperation with Army and Navy.

22. NAZI INVASION OF AMERICA FAILS

-here would be the eight Nazi saboteurs, then other cases, tell of plant protection program, American Legion contacts, etc.

23. KEEPING BOTH EYES OPEN

-the FBI was alert, not only to Axis subversion, but also to Communist infiltration, tell of Bureau's work against Communism, identifying Communists, Communist espionage cases, etc.

24. VICTORY IS WON

-tell of Bureau accomplishments in war, as Selective Service, no slacker raids, no successful sabotage, espionage kept under control, detention of aliens, tell of tribute to FBI from official German documents (this might even be worth a separate chapter as State Department has published documents from Nazi sources showing reaction of Germans; also have Bureau interviews with high Nazi officials).

25. THE FBI AS A GOVERNMENT AGENCY

-tell how Bureau met the emergency, training of agents, new procedures, growth of Identification Division and Laboratory, more about the new type of professional law enforcement, devotion to civil liberties.

1945-1955

26. THERE MUST BE NO LETDOWN

-the Axis enemy had been vanquished, but there must be no letdown, there was another enemy, Communism - tell how the Bureau's investigations shifted from war to "cold war" atmosphere, Silvermaster espionage case, Communists in Government, Coplon case.

27. THE CRIME OF THE CENTURY

-tell of Fuchs-Gold case of stealing of atom bomb, documents, also Rosenberg case. Continuing fight against Russian espionage.

28. NEW RESPONSIBILITIES

-the "cold war" brought ever greater responsibilities, but the FBI, created by Mr. Hoover, could meet the emergency - Loyalty of Government Employees program, other applicant type investigations, name checks, Atomic Energy Act investigations, etc.

29. THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES

-emphasize the standards of protecting the innocent, stress on civil liberties, careful investigations, Civil rights cases - decrease of lynchings.

30. POST-WAR CRIME

-tell of shift in type of crimes after war, the increase reflected in Uniform Crime Reports, increase in bank robbery, etc. Tell how FBI moved to handle the situation.

31. ATTACKS AGAINST THE FBI

-how Communists accuse Bureau of being a Gestapo, other attacks, etc.

32. COMMUNISM AS AN ENEMY

-tell of Bureau's work against Communism, Smith Act trials, value of informants, how Communist Party operates, fronts, infiltration of labor unions, etc.

33. THE CONCEPT OF THE FBI ON AMERICA

-tell of high regard people hold for FBI, faith in Director, protecting civil liberties, how Bureau not become a Gestapo, Director against national police.

34. THE DIRECTOR

-this chapter would tell about the Director as a person, how he operates in his office, how he runs the FBI, his opinions on juvenile delinquency, etc.

35. THE FUTURE

-the FBI looks with confidence into the future, ready to continue as a protector of the Nation's security.

September 30, 1955

PERSONAL

Mr. Bennett Cerf
Random House, Inc.
457 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Cerf:

Mr. Nichols has discussed in detail with me his conference with you yesterday over the proposed history of the Bureau and, naturally, we are delighted that you are to undertake the publication of such a book with Don Whitehead as the author.

You may rest assured that this project will receive our enthusiastic cooperation in line with the discussion Mr. Nichols has had with both Mr. Whitehead and you. I will, of course, be glad to personally render every possible assistance to the project which is possible for me to do.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

RECORDED-37

INDEXED-37

cc - Mr. Jones

LBN:ptm

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Gandy _____

(Cover Memo Mr. Nichols to Mr. Tolson 9-30-55 re: History of Bureau)

COMM - FBI

OCT 3 1955

MAILED 30

OCT 13 1955

September 30, 1955

PERSONAL

Mr. George E. Sokolsky
300 West End Avenue
New York 23, New York

Dear George:

This is just a personal note to tell you how much I appreciate the interest which you have taken in the project which is being worked out with Mr. Bennett Cerf of Random House. Your counsel and advice were most sound and I certainly feel that you have gotten the project off to a very good start.

It is so characteristic of you to devote your own time and energy in getting this project launched and I want you to know how deeply I appreciate both personally and officially what you have done.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely,

Edgar 62-102195-4

cc - Mr. Jones

LBN:ptm
(4)

RECORDED-37
INDEXED-37

OCT 7 1955

9-30-55

(Cover memo Mr. Nichols to Mr. Tolson/re: History of the Bureau)

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Holloman _____
Gandy _____

COMM - FBI
OCT 13 1955
MAILED 30

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson *[initials]*

FROM : L. B. Nichols *[initials]*

SUBJECT: HISTORY OF THE BUREAU

DATE: Sept. 30, 1955

Tolson ☒

Boardman ☒

Nichols ☒

Belmont ☒

Harbo ☒

Mohr ☒

Parsons ☒

Rosen ☒

Tamm ☒

Sizoo ☒

Winterrowd ☒

Tele. Room ☒

Holloman ☒

Gandy ☒

I saw Bennett Cerf, the head of Random House in New York, on Thursday, September 29th. George Sokolsky had arranged a luncheon-meeting at a private dining room at the Lotos Club and, of course, Sokolsky had previously talked to Cerf about the project.

I outlined to Cerf that we had long thought that there should be an authoritative book which would give a very accurate and objective picture of the Bureau's development, its activities, its operating policies, its procedures, insofar as there was no conflict with security, and its accomplishments. I pointed out that considerable confusion had grown up over the years and that a good history of the Bureau had never been written; that we had now felt that the time had come when this should be done; that we had had numerous approaches from various publishers; that we had been very happy with the manner in which Random House had handled the Quentin Reynolds' book on the Bureau and that through the handling of this book he had had an opportunity to gauge the market-ability of such a book. I told him that we felt such a book should be handled as a straight commercial project; that we were anxious to see such a book on the library shelves where individuals interested in the truth could ascertain what the truth is and exactly what the Bureau had done and had not done.

Cerf stated that from the time that George had first mentioned this to him he had been very much excited over the project and that he would undertake the publication of such a book. In fact, he felt that it would not only be a sound business proposition, but that it would be a public service and it would be a prestige book which Random House would be proud to present. Cerf then raised the question of the authorship. He had previously talked to George in terms of some big name author.

I pointed out to Cerf that we felt that what was needed was a top notch reporter to give a factual account of what had taken place. I then outlined our experiences with Don Whitehead. I gave Cerf a brief account of Whitehead's background, and told him of Whitehead winning two Pulitzer prizes. Cerf stated that this was enough for him and that he would be perfectly willing to have

cc - Mr. Jones

Enclosures

LBN:ptm

(4)

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INDEXED-37

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[Handwritten signature]

Memorandum for Mr. Tolson from L. B. Nichols

RE: HISTORY OF THE BUREAU

Whitehead proceed. I then outlined to him that Whitehead would probably, of course, have to have a leave of absence; that Whitehead did not have the means to finance himself. Cerf stated that this would be no problem; that he would finance the matter. He then inquired what it would take. I pointed out that Whitehead was making \$15,000 a year. I explained exactly the extent of our own cooperation and Cerf felt that the book could be prepared in six months and that he would put up \$7500 immediately to get the project started. I then pointed out to Cerf that Whitehead had the problem of getting a leave of absence and getting the approval of the Associated Press for him to do the project and that I would talk to Whitehead immediately upon my return and then communicate with Cerf so that Cerf could get in touch with Whitehead directly and that so far as the fiscal arrangements were concerned since this was purely a commercial proposition that was something that could be worked out between Whitehead and Cerf.

I then outlined to Cerf our specific conditions; namely, that we would want to check the manuscript for accuracy; that our cooperation would be for the purposes of preparing a book and for no other purposes, and therefore the Bureau would have the approval of syndication, serialization, foreign publications, radio, TV and motion picture rights; that it had to be precisely understood that any information furnished could be utilized only for the book and for no other purpose; that the proprietary interest in the book through the control of copyright would be tied up in such a manner as to give the Bureau protection and that finally, we would not undertake the book unless the publisher would agree to give it a top billing on his list and to publish it. Cerf stated he would promise to do this.

I outlined to Cerf briefly what we had in mind so far as content was concerned and showed him the preliminary outline we had gotten up. He was very much excited over the outline and wanted to keep a copy. I told him, however, that we would send him a copy after we had had a chance to get it in better shape as I had made several penned notations on it.

He then inquired whether this was the first time the Bureau had agreed to proceed in the manner in which we agreed to proceed and I told him that it was. He then stated that there should be some way whereby the public should know that this book is authentic. I told him that this would be no problem; that we would publicly endorse the book and that if the agreement was carried out we would publicly attest to the accuracy of the book. Cerf then raised the point of the

Memorandum for Mr. Tolson from L. B. Nichols

RE: HISTORY OF THE BUREAU

possibility of a brief foreword by the Director. I told Cerf that this was something that could be worked out and I felt certain the Director would be glad to do a foreword if the book were prepared in line with our plans and fulfill the purposes which we hoped. He thought that this would give the book a tremendous value. He then raised the question of the length of the book. I told Cerf that we felt that this was a matter of detail; that the book should not be too lengthy and that it should be a book that could be placed in the competitive market with nonfiction books. He, Cerf, stated that he thought the book should be kept within the four to five dollar price range and that this would be in the neighborhood of 300, 400 or even 500 pages. He thought, however, that the author should tell the story first, even if the book took 1000 pages and that once this was done, then an election could be made as to condensation, elimination and the like. Cerf stated that he was ready to proceed immediately.

Upon my return I called Don Whitehead. I outlined to Whitehead the general terms of my conversation with Cerf. Whitehead was genuinely excited over the matter. His personal schedule is such that he can clean up everything at the AP and start on November 1st. In the meantime, he will work nights and weekends in reading the books that have already been written and in preliminary work. He felt that six months would be ample time in which to do the job. I again outlined our terms to Whitehead. He is thoroughly agreeable to everything. In fact, Whitehead made the comment that he was already beginning to feel the tremendous responsibility that was being placed on him because the situation now was different than with the AP because he was telling our story and he wanted to do it in a way we wanted it done. I told Whitehead we wanted objectivity and that we wanted to be absolutely accurate and that the book itself had to be one hundred per cent foolproof because it had to stand the test of time and scrutiny. Whitehead agreed that this was the only way he would want to do it.

While Whitehead was in my office, I called Cerf. Cerf briefly talked to Whitehead, made the proposition to him which Whitehead accepted. Cerf told him that he was to consider this conversation as the understanding which would be confirmed later with the usual contracts and so forth. Cerf further told

Memorandum for Mr. Tolson from L. B. Nichols

RE: HISTORY OF THE BUREAU

Whitehead that he, Cerf, had agreed to the conditions which I had outlined to him and that the author would also have to agree to the conditions. Whitehead stated he had already agreed to the conditions which he thought were reasonable. Whitehead is to now take the matter up with the AP, secure the necessary approvals there and then the matter will be formalized between Whitehead and Cerf.

Cerf is coming to Washington the evening of November 2nd, to make a speech for the Treasury Department on November 3rd and I have arranged to have Cerf and Whitehead for dinner on that evening. Cerf told me yesterday and reiterated this morning that he wanted our conditions in writing because after all he had an organization that automatically has certain procedures to follow in connection with a book and he wanted everybody to understand that this book was to be handled on a little different basis than the ordinary book. I think the simplest way of handling this is by preparing a memorandum of agreement which Whitehead can sign, which Cerf can sign and which I can sign on behalf of the Bureau. Such a memorandum will be prepared.

In the meantime, I suggest the attached notes to Sokolsky and to Cerf.

✓
11-3-63

✓

October 21, 1955

Mr. Nichols: *Handwritten: H. L. H. 101 F. L. T.*

In 1943, the Library of Congress was presented the complete papers of the late Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska, who you will recall was extremely critical of the FBI in connection with the Detroit Spanish Loyalist Recruiting Case in 1940.

The collection of papers of Senator Norris is available for public review in the Manuscript Unit of the Library of Congress and must be reviewed in the Manuscript Unit, Room 3005 of the Annex Building.

Unless you feel otherwise, I will send someone up there to review these papers to determine, if possible, exactly who had contacted Norris in connection with the Detroit Case. If we can definitely show with whom he was in contact and then determine the background of these individuals, I believe it will be possible to show that "Commies" had hoodwinked him.

M. A. Jones

I think we should do this to use in the history.

GEM:afb

Handwritten: 100-107113 - ✓
NOT RECORDED

102 NOV 17 1955

- YES.

H.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: October 31, 1955

FROM : W. C. Sullivan

SUBJECT: THE HISTORY OF THE FBI
By Don Whitehead
ADMINISTRATIVE

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
 Sizoo _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

Enclosed you will find a copy of Mr. Nichols' memorandum to all Assistant Directors dated October 18, 1955. He included an outline which most certainly is a very good one for journalistic purposes. On this subject, I would like to make the following three points:

1. As you know, pursuant to the Director's instructions, I have been gathering and preparing material for a heavy reference and textbook type of study on the FBI. At this time, I have on hand some 851 rough draft pages. Other material is in preparation. Also on hand are 30 odd photographs, exhibits, et cetera, suitable for inclusion in the book. Divisional heads and supervisors have been extremely helpful and cooperative not only in providing source data but also in offering excellent ideas and suggestions for the book.
2. This material I am turning over today to Mr. Nichols. Much of it can be adapted to the book to be prepared with the collaboration of Don Whitehead. I have more material in preparation, including a chapter on the SIS program, which the Director wants to have included in this book. This also will be turned over to Mr. Nichols. Taken as a whole, this material should contribute something substantial to expediting and facilitating the completion of Whitehead's writing.
3. If there is anything else I can do in this matter, I am, of course, immediately available.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. This is for the information of the Director, Mr. Nichols and yourself.

Enclosure

WCS:mjh
(9)

1 - Mr. Boardman

1 - Mr. Nichols

1 - Mr. Belmont

1 - Mr. Mohr

1 - Mr. Mason

1 - Mr. Rosen

1 - Mr. Tamm

1 - Section tickler

RECORDED

62-112673-6

NOV 8 1955

CRIME RECORDS

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson ✓

FROM : L. B. Nichols ✓

SUBJECT: *History of the F.B.I.*

DATE: November 8, 1955

Tolson _____

Boardman _____

Nichols _____

Belmont _____

Harbo _____

Mohr _____

Parsons _____

Rosen _____

Tamm _____

Sizoo _____

Winterrowd _____

Tele. Room _____

Holloman _____

Gandy _____

At 11:40 a.m. this morning Art Kranish of International News Service (INS) advised Mr. McGuire that he has been requested by the New York Office of INS to check with the Bureau in Washington on a tip that INS had that Random House was doing a book on the Bureau that was to be an authorized story by the FBI. Kranish stated that his New York Office could not check with Random House today in view of the fact that election day is a holiday in New York City and all businesses are closed. Kranish was told that we would check and call him back.

CLERK I suggest that we call Kranish back and advise him that it would be inappropriate to make any comment, but that for his own information we are doing a book on the Bureau, but we do not want to say anything officially at this point until the book is written.

cc - Mr. Jones

JJM:ptm
(3)

*this looks like
an inspired
request for
information*

*This is a crude
maneuver
don't like it*

62-102693- ✓

86 NOV 15 1955

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/6/89 BY SP-7 mac/89
289,034

By DOROTHY KILGALLEN

Random House has snared a publishing plum
— permission to do the first authorized story of the FBI, with
J. Edgar Hoover's co-operation. A Pulitzer Prize winning
journalist will write the book.

NY JOURNAL NEWS

NOV 1955

PAGE 24 L
FINAL EDITION

J. EDGAR HOOVER

PUBLIC RELATION MATTER

BUFILE: 80-

*I just don't like
the deliberate ignoring
of our wishes re this
by Ceph from whom
this had to come.*

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, New Orleans (80-119)

SUBJECT: HISTORY OF THE FBI
BY MR. DON WHITHEAD

DATE: November 21, 1955

Attention: Assistant Director L. B. NICHOLS

With reference to Assistant Director NICHOLS' request for whatever information might be available concerning the Bureau's participation in the investigation of the Ku Klux Klan involving the lynching of FILLMORE WATT DANIELS and THOMAS FLETCHER RICHARDS in Louisiana in 1922, there are enclosed herewith the original and two copies of a memorandum prepared by Special Agent ZACK J. VAN LANDINGHAM reflecting a review of Times-Picayune newspapers for the years 1922 and 1923.

This memorandum will reflect that certain agents of the Department of Justice, namely A. E. FARLAND, J. D. ROONEY, J. P. HUDDLESTON and W. M. ARKENS, actively participated in this investigation, having been loaned to the Attorney General of the State of Louisiana after Governor JOHN M. PARKER of Louisiana and Attorney General of Louisiana A. V. COGO had personally conferred with President HARDING and U. S. Attorney General H. M. DAUGHERTY in Washington, D. C. These agents were variously described as Secret Service operatives of the Department of Justice under WILLIAM J. BURNS, Director of the Bureau of Investigation. The newspaper articles also mentioned CLARENCE B. KEAN, head of the Baltimore Office of the Department of Justice, and Colonel GEORGE R. SHANTON, Superintendent of the New Orleans Division of the Department of Justice, as assisting in various angles of the investigation.

The lynching of RICHARDS and DANIELS took place on August 24, 1922. Investigation continued until an open hearing was held from January 5 to January 25, 1923. Evidence was presented to the State Grand Jury, Bastrop, Louisiana, in March, 1923, and no bills were returned. Thereafter the Attorney General of Louisiana filed thirty-one criminal informations. As a result, a number of the members of the Ku Klux Klan were fined five and ten dollars each for carrying concealed weapons and trespassing.

Enclosures (3) **ENCL**
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(3)

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INDEXED-92
EX-126

2 NOV 22 1955

CHIEF OF BUREAU

KU KLUX KLAN
FILLIMORE WATT DANIELS - VICTIM
THOMAS FLETCHER RICHARDS - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

BACKGROUND

Bastrop, Louisiana, the parish seat of Morehouse Parish, was a stronghold of the Ku Klux Klan in the early 1920's. Mer Rouge, Louisiana, population 1000, also in Morehouse Parish, was composed principally of an anti-Ku Klux Klan faction, although there was a Ku Klux Klan faction in this town headed by Dr. B. M. McKoin. A strong feud existed between Bastrop and Mer Rouge. Dr. B. M. McKoin had, on August 12, 1916, shot and killed Dr. K. P. Thom of Gallion, Louisiana. A coroner's jury had exonerated Dr. McKoin, claiming he shot in self-defense. This fact was disputed by many who pointed out that Dr. McKoin had deliberately looked up Dr. Thom and shot him in the back and that Dr. Thom had no weapon.

On July 22, 1922, an alleged attempt was made to assassinate Dr. B. M. McKoin by firing into his automobile. Dr. McKoin was a former mayor of Mer Rouge. He had, allegedly, received several threatening letters telling him to move from town, and he did move to Monroe, Louisiana, the first part of August, 1922.

On August 24, 1922, Mer Rouge was playing a baseball game at Bastrop and hundreds of the citizens of Mer Rouge had gone to attend this game. After the game and while the cars from Mer Rouge were proceeding home, there suddenly appeared a few miles out of Bastrop a mob of some 35 to 50 men dressed in robes with black hoods over their heads. They possessed guns and forcibly stopped the cars, searching each one. They took from the cars Thomas Fletcher Richards, Fillimore Watt Daniels, W. C. Andrews, Tot Davenport and J. L. Daniels, the 76-year-old father of Watt Daniels. Tot Davenport was released by the hooded mob as a case of mistaken identity. W. C. Andrews and J. L. Daniels were taken into the woods by one group of men and were stripped and severely beaten because they claimed they did not know the names of the individuals who had attempted to assassinate Dr. McKoin. Thomas F. Richards and Watt Daniels were never seen alive again.

A State Grand Jury met at Bastrop, Louisiana, in September, 1922, and, according to some witnesses who appeared before this body, only a few perfunctory and inconsequential questions were asked. These witnesses described the deliberations of this body as a farce. It was known that a majority of the State Grand Jury were members of the Ku Klux Klan. Nothing resulted from this State Grand Jury. During this time, Governor John M.

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ENCLOSURE

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Enclosure to
11/21/55
FBI

Parker and Attorney General A. V. Coco of the State of Louisiana were vigorously pushing an investigation. However, no headway was being made and the Grand Cyclops of the Morehouse Parish Ku Klux Klan, Captain J. K. Skipworth, was openly flouting the constituted authority of the State of Louisiana. It was known that the Sheriff of Morehouse Parish, Fred Carpenter, and the District Attorney were both members of the Ku Klux Klan.

In November, 1922, Governor Parker and Mr. Coco, after a personal conference with the President of the United States and the Attorney General of the United States, secured the assistance of four Department of Justice agents who, for several months, worked under the jurisdiction of the Attorney General of the State of Louisiana and gathered a considerable amount of evidence. Dr. B. M. McKoin was subsequently arrested in Baltimore, Maryland, where he had gone in October, 1922. After a considerable legal battle in attempting to get him removed, Dr. McKoin agreed to return voluntarily to Louisiana to face charges of kidnaping and murder. The State also arrested T. J. (Jeff) Burnett, a former Deputy Sheriff of Morehouse Parish, charging him with the murder in this case. A hearing was demanded and Judge Odom gave an open hearing to these two defendants which began on January 5, 1923, and lasted until January 25, 1923. Several detachments of the Louisiana National Guard were called out to keep order and to protect witnesses. Nevertheless, during the time this hearing was taking place, several important witnesses were kidnaped by the Ku Klux Klan and prevented from appearing and testifying.

A State Grand Jury was convened in March, 1923, at Bastrop, Louisiana. Although considerable damaging evidence had been developed identifying numerous individuals in the mob who had kidnaped Richards and Daniels, the Grand Jury failed to return any indictments. The bodies of Richards and Daniels had previously been found in Lake Lafourche, Louisiana. The bodies, although headless and without arms or legs, had been positively identified through their clothing and through a watch of one of the victims which was still in his clothes. Evidence presented by doctors from New Orleans and from the Louisiana Medical School who performed examinations was to the effect that the two victims had been crushed to death and all of their bones had been broken, apparently by the use of some diabolical torture machine reminiscent of the darkest ages of medieval Europe.

After the State Grand Jury had failed to return any indictments, Attorney General Coco, of the State of Louisiana, filed 31 criminal informations. As a result, fines amounting to five to ten dollars or five days in jail were levied against a number of persons who had been identified in the mob. They were charged with various misdemeanors such as carrying concealed weapons and trespassing.

DOCUMENTATION

Mayor R. L. Dade, Mer Rouge, Louisiana, invokes U. S. aid because of threatening letters sent him as a result of the lynchings in Morehouse Parish. (Times-Picayune, New Orleans, Louisiana, September 15, 1922, Page 1, Column 1.)

Governor John M. Parker and Louisiana Attorney General A. V. Coco had two-hour conference with President Harding and U. S. Attorney General H. M. Daugherty in Washington, D. C., for the purpose of securing the continued cooperation of the Department of Justice in ferreting out the Mer Rouge crimes. (Times-Picayune, November 25, 1922, Page 2, Column 7.)

Washington Post charges Louisiana in a state of vassalage to the "invisible empire" as a result of an appeal to Washington for Federal protection by Morehouse Parish citizens. (Times-Picayune, November 28, 1922, Page 5, Column 1.)

U. S. Attorney General Daugherty rendered opinion that the illegal acts attributed to the Ku Klux Klan fall within the police power of the several states and the United States Government has no jurisdiction over such matters. (Times-Picayune, December 5, 1922, Page 9, Column 1.)

Professional divers from St. Louis, together with State and Federal Government investigators, searching lakes in Morehouse Parish for bodies of victims. This article goes on to state the Federal Government became interested because of charges made that national laws dealing with interstate commerce, conspiracy and tampering with the mails had been broken. Also, telephone and telegraph wires had been cut and threatening letters had been sent through the mails. The article states the Louisiana National Guard had been called out to protect the divers and searchers of the lakes and that all citizens were armed with shotguns and rifles for their own protection. Sheriff Fred Carpenter had refused to cooperate with the National Guard or to confer with the Captain. Thereupon, Governor Parker had ordered Sheriff Carpenter to go to Mer Rouge and cooperate with the National Guard. The article stated that Department of Justice agents had been working on the case for the past several months. (Times-Picayune, December 22, 1922, Page 1, Columns 5 and 7.)

The victims' bodies were found in Lake Lafourche sixteen miles south of Mer Rouge when apparently the Ku Klux Klan had set off 2000 pounds of dynamite to destroy the bodies and prevent the divers from locating the bodies. The opposite effect had occurred as the bodies had risen to the surface of the lake and were found. Additional troops were ordered into the parish by Governor Parker. The soldiers fired on several men who were apparently attempting to hamper the searchers at one of the lakes. (Times-Picayune, December 23, 1922, Page 1, Columns 5, 6 and 7.)

A. E. Farland, Department of Justice agent, had charge of the investigations into the deaths of the two victims and the alleged activities of the Ku Klux Klan. When the victims' bodies were found, they were turned over to Farland. (Times-Picayune, December 23, 1922, Page 1, Column 7.)

Four Government men described as Secret Service operatives working under the direct supervision of William J. Burns, Director of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, were assisting in the investigation. These individuals were A. E. Farland (in charge), J. D. Rooney, J. P. Huddleston and W. M. Arkens. The press gave credit to the agents for obtaining the information of the victims' bodies being located in Lake Lafourche. The article stated that the United States Government, through the Department of Justice agents, had information that would be used in a thorough probe into Ku Klux Klan activities; further, that the agents would soon swear out warrants and Sheriff Carpenter would be asked to serve the warrants. (Times-Picayune, December 23, 1922, Page 14, Column 1.)

Federal operators, according to the press, taught members of the Ku Klux Klan a lesson they would never forget. The article states that Klansmen now have more profound respect for the investigating branch of the United States Government as the agents had clearly outwitted the Klan. (Times-Picayune, December 24, 1922, Page 3, Columns 2 and 3.)

Photograph of Federal Agent J. D. Rooney, described as a Secret Service man, assisting in the Ku Klux Klan investigation. (Times-Picayune, December 24, 1922, Page 1, Columns 2, 3, 4 and 5.)

Federal agents attempting to locate Dr. B. M. McKoin, former mayor of Mer Rouge and member of the Ku Klux Klan. (Times-Picayune, December 24, 1922, Page 1, Column 7.)

T. J. (Jeff) Burnett arrested on a State of Louisiana murder warrant as a result of evidence obtained by operators of the Department of Justice working on the case over three months. (Times-Picayune, December 24, 1922, Page 1, Column 8.)

"Justice Agent Plays Host." A. E. Farland, agent of Department of Justice in charge of investigation, was host at a Christmas dinner at a local restaurant. Guests were prominent individuals engaged in the Ku Klux Klan investigation. "The Department of Justice agents have made many friends among the best people of Mer Rouge by the manner in which they have conducted the investigation and their general bearing in the community." (Times-Picayune, December 26, 1922, Page 1, Column 6.)

Ku Klux Klan plotted to kidnap two Department of Justice agents, get their portfolio containing evidence, and kill the two agents. The agents learned of the plan through other agents acting under cover in the community. As a result the plan failed and Governor Parker ordered additional troops into the

area. (Times-Picayune, December 26, 1922, Page 1, Column 7.)

Federal agents know identity of those who dynamited lake. A violation of Federal laws for failure to keep records of sales of explosives. (Times-Picayune, December 27, 1922, Page 1, Column 6.)

Dr. B. M. McKoin arrested in Baltimore, Maryland, on request of Governor Parker. Department of Justice agents want to question him. (Times-Picayune, December 27, 1922, Page 1, Column 8.)

McKoin fights extradition. Federal agents say they have positive proof he was leader of mob. (Times-Picayune, December 28, 1922, Page 1, Column 8.)

Letters to Dr. McKoin threatening his life were declared by Department of Justice agents to have been written on Dr. McKoin's own typewriter. (Times-Picayune, December 28, 1922, Page 3, Column 2.)

U. S. Attorney P. H. Mecom attempted to interfere with Department of Justice investigation, claiming they were without authority as he had not requested their aid. He threatened to have them arrested. Mecom told KKK members this and that is when KKK attempted to kidnap and kill agents. (Times-Picayune, December 28, 1922, Page 3, Column 6.)

State and Department of Justice agents working close together in case. Numerous conferences between agents and Attorney General of Louisiana and special prosecutors. (Times-Picayune, December 29, 1922, Page 1, Column 8.)

Information of Federal agents being turned over to State officials who are handling legal aspects of case. Department of Justice agents given credit for unmasking evidence of kidnaping and killing victims. (Times-Picayune, December 29, 1922, Page 2, Column 3.)

Department of Justice agents characterized as star agents who had beat the Secret Service agents of the German Government to a frazzle during the World War. They have put the fear of God into Klan members. Teamwork of State and Federal Government wonderful to behold. (Times-Picayune, December 29, 1922, Page 3.)

Two additional Department of Justice agents being ordered to join four already on case. (Times-Picayune, January 1, 1923, Page 1, Column 7.)

Clarence B. Kean, head of Department of Justice at Baltimore, Maryland, cooperating with Louisiana authorities in attempting to remove Dr. B. M. McKoin to Louisiana. (Times-Picayune, January 2, 1923, Page 2, Column 3.)

Additional troops ordered into Morehouse Parish as a result of kidnaping of key witness Harold L. Teegerstorm. (Times-Picayune, January 3, 1923, Page 1, Column 8.)

Photographs of Federal agents of the United States Secret Service - Chief Farland, W. M. Arkens, J. D. Rooney. (Times-Picayune, January 3, 1923, Page 2.)

A. E. Farland of the Department of Justice testifies at State hearing in case. (Times-Picayune, January 6, 1923, Page 10.)

Judge Odom had ordered no one in court room could be armed except Sheriff and deputies. They disarmed A. E. Farland over his objection when he went in to testify. Farland immediately reported this to his Washington headquarters. Washington wired local authorities that unless Federal agents were given freedom and allowed to carry their guns, further Federal assistance to agents would be given, even if it meant sending United States troops to Bastrop, Louisiana. Judge Odom thereupon relented and permitted Federal agents to remain armed while in the court room. (Times-Picayune, January 7, 1923, Page 1, Column 7.)

Torture machine used to break bones of victims. Diabolic rack to crush men to death. Daniels was mutilated by skilled surgeon before death. (Times-Picayune, January 8, 1923, Page 1, Column 8.)

A. E. Farland, Department of Justice agent, ordered militia to place a protective guard over a private residence. Order countermanded by Adjutant General L. A. Toombs, who indicated Farland had no such authority and such orders could be given only by him. (Times-Picayune, January 10, 1923, Page 2, Column 6.)

Federal action to terminate Ku Klux Klan as a result of evidence gathered by Department of Justice agents under William J. Burns, Chief of the Bureau of Investigation, in Texas, Georgia, Louisiana, Florida, Oklahoma and Kansas. Important evidence turned up by Federal agents in Mer Rouge slaying being examined as possible violation of Section 19 of the Criminal Code. (Times-Picayune, January 12, 1923, Page 1, Column 6.)

A. E. Farland, in testifying at hearing, stated he was a Special Agent, Department of Justice, chief of the detail working under the jurisdiction of the Attorney General of Louisiana. Farland testified with reference to an apparent attempt to assassinate one of the key witnesses. (Times-Picayune, January 13, 1923, Page 3, Column 2.)

Department of Justice agents "loaned" to Louisiana Attorney General for investigation. U. S. Government closely watching developments with view of stepping in if positive proof developed that activities of masked mob which kidnaped and murdered Daniels and Richards extended outside of the State of Louisiana, some allegations having been made that members of the Arkansas KKK were brought in to do the actual kidnaping and murder. (Times-Picayune, January 15, 1923, Page 2, Column 3.)

Photograph of A. E. Farland, chief of Secret Service men investigating KKK, Morehouse Parish, who had a conference with Colonel George E. Shanton, Superintendent of the New Orleans Division of the Department of Justice. (Times-Picayune, January 16, 1923, Page 1, Column 7.)

Investigation by Colonel Shanton and Farland to locate a missing witness. (Times-Picayune, January 18, 1923, Page 2, Column 7, and Page 3, Column 2.)

Department of Justice agents searching for truck used to carry bodies of Daniels and Richards to Lake Lafourche as observed by a witness. (Times-Picayune, January 16, 1923, Page 1, Column 6.)

A. E. Farland, chief of squad of Department of Justice agents, acts as bodyguard to important witness in case. (Times-Picayune, January 20, 1923, Page 1, Column 5.)

A. E. Farland investigating activities of KKK in intimidating witnesses appearing before open hearing. (Times-Picayune, January 20, 1923, Page 1, Columns 7 and 8.)

Federal Department of Justice agents prevent kidnaping of key witness in case. Some Federal operators working under cover advised other Federal agents operating in the open of the plot. (Times-Picayune, January 22, 1923, Page 1, Columns 7 and 8.)

Federal Judge G. W. Jack charges Federal Grand Jury at Alexandria, Louisiana, regarding KKK activities in Morehouse Parish and the fact Federal laws had been violated. (Times-Picayune, January 23, 1923, Page 1, Column 6.)

Photographs of Department of Justice Operatives J. D. Rooney of Chicago and E. J. Geehan of Dallas, Texas, with an important missing witness they had located in Mississippi. (Times-Picayune, January 25, 1923, Page 1.)

No bills of indictment returned by Grand Jury at Bastrop, Louisiana. Majority of Grand Jury members of KKK. State Attorney General draws up 31 bills of information. (Times-Picayune, April 14, 1923, Page 1, Column 3.)

Fines of ten dollars or five days given to a number on misdemeanor charges such as carrying concealed weapons and trespassing. (Times-Picayune, November 9, 1923, Page 1, Column 7.)

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

11/7/55

MR. BELMONT:

In line with our conversation today, in preparing the Bureau's history, there will obviously have to be a chapter on the Fuchs case. In connection with this chapter, we want to make it crystal clear that the Bureau had no responsibility for the old Manhattan Engineering District employees prior to 1/1/47. I think the best way to do this is to give a very factual account of exactly what our experiences were, insofar as will be possible to publicly disclose them, in investigating the activities of Communists and Soviets who made contact with employees of the Manhattan Engineering District. For example, Steve Nelson meets are all now a matter of public record and we can certainly safely tell this part of the story. Likewise, the Robert Oppenheimer case has been well documented by the Gray report and we should be able to tell the story in passing of anything pertinent to him.

What is most important, I think, is to develop the facts as to how G-2 pre-empted unto themselves everything pertaining to the old Manhattan Engineering District and we should endeavor to do this by setting forth a factual account of exactly what was done which will be accountable, well documented, and of a historical flavor.

On matters which originated with the Bureau, we can have no problem as we can control the classifications here. On documents bearing military classifications, to use such classifications we would have to check back with the military to see if such matters have been declassified. For our purpose at this time, it will be satisfactory to set forth in memorandum exactly what did happen but information set forth in the memorandum which is classified by the military should be so labeled so that when we get down to the actual telling of the story we will know what is classified and if it can be written around. If it is necessary to use any of the material, we can then consider whether we want to go back to the Army and secure their permission. We should also include in this account what the Bureau did and what the Bureau's responsibilities were for a Dr. Allen Nunn May. In other words, we do not want to leave any loopholes through which the Bureau can be criticized and we will need to give a factual account of our responsibilities and what we did and did not do.

RECORDED - 81

Even though in your memorandum material will be classified, prior to its being used, a further evaluation will be given to the material and, of course, the Bureau will have the opportunity of reviewing the manuscript. The account which I have asked you to get should be unexpurgated and set forth the full facts.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

EX-126

50 DEC 11 1955
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4732

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

493

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: November 14, 1955

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: PERSONNEL MATTERS IN THE FBI.

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 Boardman _____
 Nichols _____
 Belmont _____
 Harbo _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Sizoo _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

History of the F.B.I.

In accordance with your instructions, there is attached a rather voluminous memorandum prepared by Miss Gardner of this Section covering various aspects of Bureau personnel matters. It is felt that this memorandum will be of considerable assistance to Mr. Whitehead in connection with his project. Beginning on page 49 there are several illustrations showing how Bureau employees have responded during the illness of fellow employees, etc.

Enclosures

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ENCLOSURE

RECORDED-27
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PERSONNEL MATTERS IN THE FBI

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PERSONNEL MATTERS IN THE FBI

I. EARLY HISTORY

NEED FOR DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE INVESTIGATION SERVICE

A few days prior to July 1, 1908, the first active steps were taken toward the organization in the Department of Justice of a comprehensive investigation service, for the purpose of collecting evidence for the use of the Government in cases pending or about to be commenced in the Federal courts, and also for the purpose of making such other examinations and investigations as the business of the Department might require.

Prior to that time the Department was employing and paying a large number of persons for investigative work of various kinds, which force consisted substantially of the following:

(a) From 10 to 20 persons, who were borrowed from the office of the Comptroller of the Currency from time to time, as occasion required, for the purpose of collecting evidence in cases involving violations of the national banking laws, and who were paid from \$15 to \$25 per day and actual expenses of travel and subsistence.

(b) From 2 to 20 or more persons, who were borrowed from time to time from the Secret Service division of the Treasury Department for the purpose of collecting evidence for use in various cases pending or about to be commenced in the Federal courts, who were paid from \$3 to \$6 per day and a per diem of \$4 in lieu of subsistence, together with actual expenses of travel, etc.

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(c) About 50 persons, who were employed by this Department for the purpose of making investigations of various kinds in naturalization cases, and who were paid from \$900 to \$2,500 per annum and expenses.

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(d) Six men, who were permanently employed by the Department for the purpose of collecting evidence in matters involving violations of the peonage laws, and who received \$4 per day and \$3 in lieu of subsistence, together with actual expenses of travel, etc.

(e) Seven men, who were permanently employed by the Department in investigations in connection with land-fraud cases in the West, and who received from \$3 to \$5 per day and \$3 in lieu of subsistence, and also actual expenses of travel, etc.

(f) Twelve examiners holding statutory positions at salaries of from \$1,800 to \$2,500 per annum, and receiving actual expenses of travel and subsistence, who were charged with the duty of investigating the official acts, records, accounts, etc., of United States Attorneys, United States Marshals, clerks of United States courts, and United States Commissioners.

While all of the persons above mentioned were employed and paid by this Department, there was, prior to July 1, 1908, no general organization or systematic cooperation between the different forces. Moreover, there was, with a single exception (the examiners' force, to which reference will be made hereafter), an absence of any permanent, convenient record at the Department showing the nature, extent, or cost of the work performed by these persons. Furthermore, the force of Departmental examiners under the chief examiner was at that time the only investigative force of the Department having a definite organization, an officer in charge at Washington, and complete records showing the nature and extent of the work performed by it.

The passage of the Sundry Civil Service Bill of May 27, 1908, prohibited the continuation of the above-mentioned practice of borrowing

secret-service operatives from the Treasury Department. Accordingly, on July 26, 1908, because of this provision and for the purpose of systematizing the investigative work of the Department, nine men, who prior to that time had been connected with the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department, were appointed as special agents of this Department. These men, together with the thirteen above-mentioned (who had for some time previously been employed by this Department for the purpose of collecting evidence in matters involving violations of the peonage and land-fraud statutes) and the twelve statutory examiners of this Department were organized into a general investigative service, and the chief examiner was placed in immediate charge of their work.

Upon consideration of the advantages accruing from the organization of this investigative service, a small force of bank accountants was organized as a part of the new unit to collect and prepare evidence in cases involving criminal violations of the national banking laws, with compensations of from \$1,800 to \$2,200, and in one instance of \$2,700, per annum, besides actual expenses, or a small, fixed per diem allowance in lieu of subsistence. This work had previously been done by bank examiners borrowed from the office of the Comptroller of the Currency.

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION:

On March 16, 1909, the Attorney General issued an order naming this new unit of the Department of Justice the "Bureau of Investigation." The Department, therefore, secured the services of a thoroughly organized and generally efficient force of investigators at a minimum cost, and had available for reference at all times convenient, complete and permanent records, showing the nature, extent, and result or status

(1)
and the cost of all such investigation.

The actual enforcement work of the revamped Department of Justice was, at first, principally internal, and the early development of the Bureau of Investigation was along lines of auxiliary enforcement, primarily because the Special Agents of the new force were still purely investigative officers without power to carry arms, serve process, or make arrests. Nevertheless, despite these handicaps, the work of the Bureau steadily increased, for, unlike state and local law enforcement agencies, its scope was quite broad, covering investigative activities in both civil and criminal fields.⁽²⁾

Investigations in connection with the Sherman Anti-trust Act so increased the Bureau's responsibilities that Congress was forced to make a special appropriation for the enforcement of the anti-trust laws to augment the annual appropriation for the expense of maintaining the Bureau for the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States.⁽³⁾ The jurisdiction of the Bureau was further expanded in 1910 by the passage of the Federal White Slave Traffic Act, more popularly known as the Mann Act, which made the transportation of females across state lines for immoral purposes a Federal offense. Enforcement of this important new law meant another considerable increase in the investigative activities of the Bureau.⁽⁴⁾ In fact, by 1912, the Bureau had as many as fifty-three Special Agents working exclusively on white slave cases.⁽⁵⁾

CHANGES INCIDENT TO WORLD WAR I:

With the outbreak of the World War in 1914, and the active participation of the United States in the conflict, new problems of

law enforcement had to be faced. Prior to the entrance of the United States into the war, the Bureau had been concerned largely with investigations of matters affecting the neutrality of this country and especially of activities of foreign agents following the rupture of diplomatic relations with Germany. The almost overnight additional burdens resulting from our entrance into the war meant that the more ordinary everyday tasks had to give way to the new and more important demands of the moment. All this could not, of course, be carried on without a corresponding sizeable increase in the Bureau's personnel. Consequently, many additional Agents were employed in addition to those temporarily transferred from the Immigration Service. Closer cooperation was effected with the field forces of other Government agencies -- the Departments of the Post Office, Agriculture, Interior, and Internal Revenue Service of the Treasury. In addition, the Department of Justice encouraged the organization of local volunteer citizens' committees for the purpose of being on the lookout for disloyal or enemy citizens and generally acting as auxiliaries to the Bureau of Investigation.⁽⁶⁾

Throughout the period of World War I, the activities of the Bureau, as well as the Bureau itself, continued to grow. War legislation such as the Selective Service and Training Act,⁽⁷⁾ the Espionage,⁽⁸⁾ Trading with the Enemy,⁽⁹⁾ and Sabotage Acts,⁽¹⁰⁾ continued to add to the Bureau's enforcement duties and to necessitate further expansion in personnel until by the end of the fiscal year 1918, the Bureau's Special Agent force numbered five

times what it had in 1916 and complaints of violations of the law were pouring in at well over an average of fifteen hundred per day.

The end of the war brought an end to the pressure of war work and a consequent reduction in the number of the Bureau's Special Agents; however, varied new tasks were presented in connection with the social and economic unrest which was in large part an outgrowth of the war. Special investigative work was instituted in connection with profiteering and the efforts of the Department of Justice to reduce high costs of living.⁽¹¹⁾ Moreover, the close of the war was followed by a campaign to suppress radicalism and agitation, and on August 1, 1917, a special Division of General Intelligence was formed within the Bureau itself expressly for this purpose.⁽¹²⁾

New violations of a Federal law also had to be investigated, and with increasing frequency, after the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act was passed on October 28, 1919.⁽¹³⁾

NEED FOR REORGANIZATION:

The close of the war also brought forth an imperative need for a complete reorganization of the Bureau of Investigation internally. The abnormally rapid growth both in the size of its administrative force and in the volume and complexity of its investigative duties had made its workings cumbersome. Its field forces were improperly coordinated with the headquarters in the Department of Justice in Washington, records were in a chaotic state, and many of its employees were political jobholders entirely unqualified for their appointed tasks. Field control was decentralized and made more flexible, "specialists" were selected to

direct diversified classes of investigation, even training schools of a sort were established in New York and Chicago and attendance made compulsory for all new appointees.⁽¹⁴⁾ Attempts at reorganization of the Bureau were, however, only superficial. So long as the policy behind the entire organization remained unaltered and appointments were governed by political considerations instead of merit based upon training and aptitude, efficiency and real accomplishments would be lacking.

NEW CHIEF - NEW STANDARDS:

When Harlan Fiske Stone was appointed Attorney General in 1924, he immediately set about the needed readjustment of the Bureau of Investigation. Recognizing that the Bureau must be rid of the evils of patronage and politics and that definite standards and methods must be established behind a well-defined policy of operation, Attorney General Stone determined to clean out the whole organization to attain this end. Attorney General Stone realized that the Bureau would first have to have a new Director -- one who would be willing and able to carry out his wishes. Eventually, the Attorney General's attention was focussed upon the then Assistant Director of the Bureau of Investigation, J. Edgar Hoover, a young hard-working lawyer still in his twenties, who had started out as a clerk in the Department of Justice, risen to the post of Special Assistant Attorney General where he had come into close contact with the work of the Special Agents doing field work for the Bureau, and had then been promoted to his present position as Assistant Director. Attorney General Stone asked Mr. Hoover if he would consider the job.

Remembering his previous experience in the Bureau, how he had seen it recede farther and farther into ineffectiveness with frequent wholesale changes of personnel and filling of offices with political

favorites and hangers-on, how much politics and outside influence had always been involved in the functioning of the Bureau, and how woefully unqualified were many of its agents, not because of their inability, but because of inadequate or total lack of training, Hoover agreed to take the job on the condition that there must be no politics connected with it. Since Hoover's ideas were wholly in agreement with the Attorney General's, Hoover was named Acting Director of the Bureau of Investigation on May 10, 1924, and subsequently was designated Director.

Free of all political ties and obligations, J. Edgar Hoover began his task, based on two cardinal principles -- complete divorcement from the vagaries of political influence and promotion within to be determined solely by proven merit.

New standards of qualifications for appointment as Special Agent were adopted. Every political appointee of the old regime who could not measure up to the new specifications was promptly removed. Every employee was graded according to his ability and efficiency and promotion came only after recognition of a meritorious record. In addition, a system of intensive special training for all personnel of the Bureau was inaugurated with the requirement that every Agent appointed have a lawyer's education, training as an expert accountant, or other equivalent investigative experience.

Systematic inspection of the field offices at regular intervals was also begun in order to effect a closer contact between Washington and the Bureau's Agents in the various districts with a view to enabling the Director to exercise some personal supervision from the central headquarters.

FINGERPRINT RECORDS - GROWTH OF A DIVISION:

The creation of the Bureau's new Division of Identification in 1924 was another event of far-reaching significance. The transfer of the fingerprint records maintained at the Federal Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas, to Bureau headquarters where they were consolidated with the records of the International Association of Chiefs of Police to form a national clearing house of criminal information, eliminated the delay and expense previously incurred whenever reference to these files was desired in the course of an investigation. In addition, the Bureau adopted a policy of assisting and cooperating with all Federal, state and local authorities in connection with the identification of criminals or fugitives wanted by any such law enforcement agency.⁽¹⁸⁾

The Identification Division of the FBI performs some of its most valuable services in the law enforcement field and the information which may be derived through its facilities is available free of charge to law enforcement officials all over the world. But the criminal identification work of the FBI Identification Division is only one phase of its numerous services.

In 1933, the FBI established a Civil Identification Fingerprint File to afford law-abiding citizens an infallible means of identification. This unit, however, is entirely separate from the criminal records.

Increasing responsibilities as well as a constant growth in the volume of work in the continually changing environment of law enforcement also made it necessary for another strategic rearrangement set-up in the Identification Division. A third great section was established for Government files, in which were placed fingerprint.

records furnished to the FBI by the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, the Civilian Conservation Corps, as well as all applicant records. (19) Into this Government section were also received the fingerprints of all persons applying for positions under the jurisdiction of the Civil Service Commission.

A similar project was undertaken in connection with applicants for employment at vital industrial plants following the institution of the National Defense Program shortly after the outbreak of war in Europe in 1939.

Also, in connection with the administration of the Alien Registration Act of 1940, all alien registrants were compelled to furnish a set of their finger impressions which, subsequent to being cleared through the Immigration and Naturalization Service, were sent to the FBI for permanent filing after they had been searched to ascertain whether the alien represented had a criminal record of such a nature as to be considered to make him undesirable in view of the war emergency. (20)

All these changes, additions and improvements in the identification work of the Bureau, of course, brought about comparable changes in personnel. The tremendous growth of the Division can best be seen in the fact that from a starting nucleus of 610,188 fingerprint records, the Bureau's files, as of October 1, 1955, had increased to more than 127,000,000. (21)

A job sheet setting forth present-day requirements, qualifications and salaries for applicants to positions in the Identification Division of the FBI is attached. (FD-242)

ADDITIONAL INNOVATIONS:

Other innovations in the set-up of the Bureau in 1924 included a thorough reorganization of its headquarters in Washington into six major divisions, one of which was the newly created Division of Identification; the adoption of a uniform filing system in all field offices to facilitate administrative tasks; and reduction in the necessary paper work by two-thirds. (22)

During the years immediately following this all-embracing change in the Bureau of Investigation, the operations of the new organization were systematized while at the same time new developments continued to take shape. Forms for making investigative reports were standardized and put into general use.

A Fugitive Division was created in 1927 as a further step in the growing cooperation between state police and local law enforcement agencies and the Bureau's representatives. (23)

In April, 1928, a Manual of Rules and Regulations covering the entire activities of the Bureau was issued to all investigative employees who were required to be thoroughly familiar with its contents, the object being again to increase efficiency and to codify all regulations previously issued to the field through circular letters since the foundation of the Bureau in 1908. (24)

In 1929 a training school for newly appointed Special Agents was founded at Washington, the value of which was soon evidenced in the results obtained and the quality of work performed by comparatively new operatives who, because of their careful selection and previous education, in a remarkably brief period of indoctrination of less than one month, were able to profit from instruction and information

which might otherwise be obtained only through long practical experience in the field.⁽²⁵⁾

On September 1, 1930, pursuant to legislative authority by an act of Congress which not only vested the Division of Identification and Information with the duty of collecting and preserving criminal identification records, but also with the duty of exchanging these records with "duly authorized officials of Governmental agencies, of state, city and penal institutions,"⁽²⁶⁾ the Bureau assumed from the committee on uniform crime records of the International Association of Chiefs of Police the work of collecting and compiling, as well as publishing, uniform crime statistics based on police records.⁽²⁷⁾

Also, in 1932 an international exchange of fingerprint records and other criminal identification data was initiated.⁽²⁸⁾ Moreover, publication of a monthly Fugitives Bulletin, later the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, was also begun in 1932 and issued to all law enforcement agencies contributing fingerprints to the Division of Identification.⁽²⁹⁾

SCIENCE ENTERS LAW ENFORCEMENT

In the latter part of 1932 came another important innovation with the establishment of a Technical and Research Laboratory for scientific crime detection and the performance of work of a scientific character which might prove of assistance in the Bureau's investigative cases. Previously, it had been necessary to hire outside technical experts for such analyses.⁽³⁰⁾

The establishment of a Technical Laboratory in the FBI in 1932 connotes the importance of science in modern crime detection. The Laboratory personnel comprises scientists who are specialists in their

respective fields and are as carefully picked as the Bureau's Special Agents. The reasons therefor are apparent, for, in addition to making examinations in the Laboratory, these men are furnished, whenever necessary, to testify in connection with the results of their examinations in either state or Federal courts -- all without cost to the contributing agency.

Thus, the conclusion of the Laboratory technician following his examination of a certain piece of evidence is of double value. To the investigator seeking to solve a criminal case, it furnishes definite information concerning the condition of the evidence and the meaning of such condition so that he can use this information as a lead to further inquiry on his part, thus assisting him in uncovering all known facts concerning the crime. To the prosecutors and the courts, the expert's conclusion, when properly arrived at by sound and approved methods, furnishes conclusive demonstrative evidence of a most desirable kind.

There is almost no limit to the range of the work of the Technical Laboratory, and from an investigative standpoint, it is impossible to evaluate in monetary terms the savings effected through the scientific examinations of evidence which eliminate unnecessary investigations and furnish invaluable leads to the proper solutions of every type of case.

The increased volume of work handled by the FBI as a result of its responsibility in connection with the National Defense Program shortly after 1933 placed additional burdens upon the Technical Laboratory. In addition, technicians of the Laboratory have contributed materially to the training of the FBI's investigative personnel, as well as to police officers attending the FBI National Academy and

at police-training schools held throughout the country by local departments with the cooperation of the FBI. (31)

Job sheets setting forth present-day requirements, qualifications and salaries for applicants to positions in the FBI laboratory are attached. (FD-264; 267; 268; 269; 270)

NEW BEGINNINGS

The change of administration in Washington in 1933 brought about other significant changes in the development of the Bureau of Investigation. By Executive Order of the President, issued June 10, 1933, the Bureau of Investigation was consolidated with the other functions of the Department of Justice and thereafter designated as the "Division of Investigation." Under the able direction and vigorous leadership of the newly appointed Attorney General, Homer Cummings, the Bureau underwent a transformation, from an essentially investigative body without positive powers to assist it in carrying out the investigations to an aggressive, dedicated law enforcement organization backed up in its authority by laws with teeth in them.

Upon assuming the duties of his office in 1933, Attorney General Cummings set about appraising the comprehensive crime problem facing the Nation. The so-called "gangster era" was in full swing with ruthless groups of racketeers and kidnapers terrorizing certain sections of the country and, unfortunately, having their exploits recorded in spectacular headlines in the press often enough to capture immature imaginations and lead a new generation into crime. In short,

the Nation faced a crisis in criminal law enforcement requiring concentrated energy and effort in the working out of an immediate program for effective crime control. Crime was flourishing in the all-too-evident gap between the Federal and state jurisdictions where both Federal and state authorities were apparently helpless to deal adequately with interstate violations of law. This gap had to be closed immediately, and it had to be closed without intruding upon the jurisdiction of the state and local authorities.

Attorney General Cummings' activities in this connection resulted in the enactment by Congress in 1933 and 1934 of twenty-one statutes, popularly known as the "Crime Laws," which dealt with the "menace of an armed underworld crossing and recrossing state lines in open defiance of the law." Freed from many of its former restrictions by virtue of these new laws, the Bureau of Investigation was changed almost overnight from a purely fact-finding, investigative organization into a dedicated, aggressive body equipped with the proper authority for its task and ready to face fire with fire.

Mr. Hoover took immediate steps not only to take advantage of these new legislative aids, but also to keep up with the added burdens and responsibilities for his Bureau which these new laws meant. The Special Agent force was augmented almost fifty per cent, from 400 to approximately 600 men in 1934, and, in furtherance of its institution of a policy of decentraliza-

tion, the number of the Bureau field offices was increased to 37 in the same year, a jump of 15 over the number in 1932. (32)

Moreover, now that the Special Agents were at last empowered to make arrests and carry arms,⁽³³⁾ and were protected in their investigative activities by a law making it a Federal offense to kill a Federal officer engaged in the performance of his duty,⁽³⁴⁾ the Bureau adopted rigorous methods to curb crime and its challenge to the whole social and economic order of the Nation by making the law-breaker fear retribution through speedy detection, apprehension and adequate punishment. (35)

PERSONNEL TRAINING

The most modern equipment for scientific crime detection, the latest and most complete identification system, reinforced by the requisite legislative authority, will be of no avail without carefully selected and properly trained personnel capable of effectively carrying out an extensive law enforcement program.

Long before his appointment as Director, Mr. Hoover had realized the value of and need for professional training for all law enforcement officers. He had seen, from his own experience, how much more efficiently and expeditiously trained investigators and detectives carried out their duties, because they knew what to look for and what evidence would stand up in court. Therefore, on the reorganization of the Bureau in 1924, Mr. Hoover determined to establish a definite standard which all applicants for a

Special Agents position would be required to meet.

Today, an applicant for the job of Special Agent must be between the ages of 25 and 41. In addition, all applicants must be graduates of resident law schools or graduate accountants with three years of practical accounting, and/or auditing experience. Even with these qualifications, all applicants are thoroughly investigated, and appointment is conditioned upon the possession of good health, personal integrity, loyalty to country, and personality. The entrance salary paid to Special Agents is \$5,915 per annum.

A job sheet setting forth information concerning the Special Agent positions in the FBI is attached. (FD-257)

Upon appointment, all FBI Special Agents are given a training course of sixteen weeks at the Bureau Headquarters in Washington, D. C., and at the FBI's training facilities at Quantico, Virginia, which was established in 1940. Here are located the FBI Academy and firing range where firearms instruction is given. Special Agents attending these schools are instructed in economy of operation, report writing, investigative procedures, law enforcement mechanics and techniques, fingerprint identification work, firearms and first-aid, scientific crime detection work, and in Federal criminal law and procedure. They are also instructed in each of the Bureau's cooperative services in order

that they may be of greater assistance to local, county, and state officers, and in the last few years emphasis of necessity was placed upon investigative problems arising in connection with the protection of the Nation's internal security. Upon graduation, these Agents are equipped to take their places with experienced Special Agents in the field and with a moderate amount of supervision become productive immediately upon assuming their assigned tasks. (36)

The Agent's training does not stop when he has received his first office of assignment. Periodically, experienced FBI Agents are returned to Washington for in-service training and physical checkups.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

The name "Federal Bureau of Investigation" was finally adopted in 1935 as more appropriately descriptive of the Bureau's status as the general investigative agency for the Federal government. As a subdivision of the Department of Justice, the organization is closely connected thereto, the Director being responsible to the Attorney General.

The field offices are strategically located in key cities throughout the United States and its territorial possessions, and, although their number has frequently varied in the course of the Bureau's development, there are now 52 offices under the immediate control of Director J. Edgar Hoover in Washington, D. C., including those in Honolulu, Hawaii, Anchorage, Alaska, and San Juan, Puerto Rico. A Special

Agent in Charge is permanently assigned to direct each field office and he in turn is responsible to the Washington Headquarters for the conduct of each case being investigated in his district. To each field division is allocated a specified territory, but the work of all the offices is coordinated. Reports of every case being investigated in each district are submitted to the central headquarters, and if one field office should receive information requiring action in another section of the country, the facts are immediately transmitted to the proper district, as well as to the Bureau's Headquarters in Washington. In this way, consolidation of the data in every case is effected, thereby permitting the coordination of all investigative activity which is further facilitated and its efficiency enhanced by the use of uniform filing systems in each field office. Furthermore, the number of members of the staff of each field office fluctuates according to the volume of work to be performed, and Special Agents of the FBI are transferred from office to office as the exigencies of the service require. Thus, it is not only possible, but necessary, for every one of the Special Agents to be able to operate in any of the Bureau's field offices to which he may be sent.

In addition, this whole system and the field offices generally are inspected frequently and carefully supervised from Washington. The emphasis is on the field force of Special Agents, because the FBI is preponderantly a field organization

and it is the field organization which is primarily concerned with the general problem of crime control.

II. INVESTIGATIVE FORCE

THE SPECIAL AGENT

Every year thousands of letters are received by the FBI from those desiring to apply for appointments as Special Agents, making inquiry as to the qualifications necessary for consideration. Only a few of those who possess the necessary qualifications are finally appointed. The obtaining of personnel who are carefully selected, well adapted and adequately trained for law enforcement works pays dividends not only from the standpoint of economy, but also on a social and civic basis and provides a greater sense of security for our citizens.

The qualities of adaptability and versatility are as important as academic training in the selection of the FBI's personnel. Because of the diversity of work performed by Special Agents it is oftentimes essential to the successful solution of a case that Agents have a fluent speaking and reading knowledge of foreign languages and be experienced in many phases of industrial, commercial and professional life. The importance of these diversified qualifications is apparent in the frequent instances where an Agent investigating a case has called upon some past occupational experience, hobby, or ability to assist him in the solution of his case.

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The FBI has a long-range advancement program for the selection and training of Agent personnel for potential executives and administrators. A regular system is in force which provides

for a periodic appraisal of every Agent and a continuing review of the work records of those who are interested and eligible. In the FBI opportunity is unlimited for an individual with real ability, energy, enthusiasm and a devotion for service.

The type of cases handled by the Special Agent will vary with the geographical location and size of the field office. For example, in the western states the Agent may be called upon to investigate interstate transportation of stolen cattle cases and crimes on Government reservations. In a seacoast office he may have cases involving crimes on the high seas.

As a general rule the Agent will be assigned to a special squad--for example, the criminal squad. The office is under the direct supervision of the Special Agent in Charge and the Assistant Special Agent in Charge. Official field working hours are from 8:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. However, as a general rule, the Special Agent will report to the office much earlier. He will want to line up his day's work. The Special Agent will be well-dressed--his shoes shined, his clothes in good order. He will be ready during the day to interview men and women in all walks of life. He may talk to bank presidents, salesmen, department store managers, custodians or truck drivers.

The Special Agent will operate out of headquarters city--the office to which he is assigned, as St. Louis, Memphis, Chicago, or Pittsburgh. In addition to these offices, the FBI operates "resident agencies"--which are located in other cities in the field division territory. For example, in the Cleveland Division, which covers roughly the northern half of Ohio, there are resident agencies

in a number of other cities, for example, Toledo, Akron, etc. Agents reside there--under the jurisdiction of the Cleveland Office--and handle the Bureau's work in those cities.

The Special Agent will generally use an FBI automobile to conduct official business. He will usually go by himself though, in certain types of cases, as apprehending a fugitive, he will be accompanied by one or more other Agents. In conducting an interview, depending on the case, the Agent may or may not take notes. He may cover a number of "leads" in a certain area or may, as trying to find a fugitive, go across town to cover the next lead. Not less than every three hours he must call the office for any messages. The Agent seldom knows where he will be at one, three or five o'clock in the afternoon. At four o'clock he may receive instructions to proceed to a certain address to meet a brother Agent. A "hot" theft from interstate shipment case must be investigated. Or he may be sent to another town to help investigate a bank robbery. The daily official life of an FBI Agent is one of constant expectation, always demanding that he be "on his toes." He can never relax.

Attached are two reprints entitled "What Makes an FBI Man" and "What It's Like to Be an FBI Agent."

LEAVE PRIVILEGES

Special Agents of the FBI are afforded the same annual and sick leave privileges received by other Government employees. Sick leave is earned at the rate of 13 working days a year. Annual leave (for vacation, etc.) accrues at the rate of 13 working days annually for employees whose Federal civilian and active military service total

less than three years, 20 working days per year for those with three but less than 15 years of service, and 26 working days for those having 15 or more years of service. Annual leave can be accumulated permanently up to 30 days within the Continental United States and 45 days outside the Continental United States. Prior to December 21, 1952, employees could accumulate more and many employees have the maximum of 90 days to their credit for which they are entitled to be paid a lump sum if they leave the service at the separation salary rate. There is no ceiling on sick leave accumulation and some employees have more than 1,000 hours (125 days) to their credit.

OTHER MATERIAL ADVANTAGES

Other material advantages accruing to Special Agents of the FBI are:

1. Federal Employees Group Life Insurance -- Special Agents, like all other Federal employees, pursuant to enactment of the Federal Employees Group Life Insurance Act of 1954, had the option of obtaining term life insurance coverage to the extent of the nearest \$1,000 above the annual salary. This means that a Special Agent earning \$5,915 per year is insurable for \$6,000, and so forth. Cost to the Agent is 25¢ every biweekly pay period for each \$1,000 coverage or \$6.50 per year per \$1,000 coverage. Double indemnity is provided for any type of accidental death.

2. Special Agents' Insurance Fund -- this insurance is available only to Agent personnel of the FBI and is operated through contributions from individual Agents. This insurance pays an Agent's designated beneficiary \$10,000 on Agent's death from any cause (other than self-destruction during first two years of coverage). Premiums consist of voluntary contributions by Agents who are members in \$10.00 assessments

when the condition of the reserve fund so warrants. Since November, 1943, the assessment has averaged less than \$15 a year.

3. Special Agents Mutual Benefit Association (SAMBA)--this is a group insurance program for Special Agents of the FBI only, providing \$5,000 term group life insurance, plus extensive hospitalization, surgical and polio coverage at a minimum monthly premium with no medical examination required for Agent or dependents if application made within 60 days of appointment date.

4. Compensation Benefits for Service-Connected Injuries or Physical Impairments--Special Agents are covered by the Federal Employees' Compensation Act and are entitled to medical, hospital and loss-of-pay benefits for injuries incurred in the performance of their official duties.

5. Retirement and Survivorship Benefits--Special Agents have the privilege of retiring at the age of 50 after 20 years of service as an Agent. Retirement annuity is computed on the basis of two per cent of the average annual base salary for the highest five consecutive years of service, multiplied by the number of years of service (including active military service). This is a very liberal retirement program. Total service is not to exceed 30 years, for a maximum annuity of 60 per cent. Thus, an Agent retiring at age 50 after 25 years of service (only 20 years of which need to be as a Special Agent or in a similar hazardous occupation covered by the liberalized plan), with an average annual salary of \$9,000 for highest five consecutive years, would receive an annuity of \$4,500 yearly.

On the death of an Agent before becoming eligible for retirement, but after at least five years of civilian service, his surviving widow and children under 18, if any, become entitled to survivor benefits. Disability retirement is possible for Special Agents with at least five years of civilian service who become disabled through disease or injury. The annuity is computed at $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the average annual base salary for the five highest consecutive years, times the years of service.

The cost of all retirement benefits is six per cent of the Agent's salary.

These are some of the tangible monetary rewards of being a Special Agent. In addition, might be mentioned regular fitness for duty physical examinations (once a year), and opportunities under the Government Employees' Incentive Awards program to secure cash and honorary awards for suggestions, inventions, superior accomplishments, or other personal efforts in the public interest. Mr. Hoover for many years has encouraged all FBI employees to submit suggestions for the improvement of the service. Under the above-mentioned program many suggestions, if they so merit, can bring the employee cash dividends.

All of these benefits form an important part of the Special Agent's job--but most important, overriding all else, is the desire to be of service to the Nation and to do a good job. Many of the FBI's Agents could, if they so desired, secure better paying jobs in the industrial world. Some ex-FBI Agents, as is well known, hold responsible positions in Government, industry and commerce. However, today the over 6,000 Agents of the FBI are loyally at their job--day

and night. They have a duty, and they are doing it well. That duty is protecting you.

TENURE OF SERVICE

Being an FBI Agent is not a 60-day assignment, even a two, three or five year job--it is a career. The more experienced the Agent the more valuable he becomes in handling his duties. As of September 22, 1955, there was a total of 14,061 employees of the FBI. Of these, 3,641 had served the FBI for 10 years or longer. Of this 3,641, there were 2,431 Special Agents.

The FBI then is a career job--offering the young man an opportunity for a full lifetime of service, with good pay, retirement and other benefits. It is a life of challenge, demanding the full initiative, energy and know-how of the young man. However, it must be stressed that this job is not a refuge for the complacent. Each Agent must always continue to pull his weight on the team.

TURNOVER OF PERSONNEL

The FBI has one of the lowest rates of turnover of employees in Government service and much lower than in private industry. As of May, 1955, for example, the turnover rate in Government was 1.9 per cent and in industrial concerns, 3.2 per cent, while the rate of turnover of FBI personnel was 1.85 per cent. (Source: "FBI Employees' General File", Crime Records Section, Room 4237)

III. NONINVESTIGATIVE FORCE

RECRUITING NONINVESTIGATIVE PERSONNEL

The FBI noninvestigative employees, who constitute approximately 55 per cent of the Bureau's more than 14,000 employees, are one of the most select groups of American citizens that you can find concentrated in any one organization.

The entire American population is the Bureau's potential recruiting field but formal, intensive, high-powered recruiting is not necessary. The movies, television, newspapers and word-of-mouth reporting the accomplishments of the FBI are among its best recruiters. The reputation of the organization, its challenge to a worthwhile career of public service and the strong natural influence of friends already employed in the organization are other powerful recruiting aids. The FBI has many examples of father and son, brothers and sisters, mothers and daughters, and the like, numbered among its employees. Special Agents in their daily investigative activities visit every hamlet in the country, talking with high school teachers and principals, chiefs of police, sheriffs, mayors, bankers, fathers and mothers. All Agents are intimately aware of FBI personnel standards and it is only natural that these contacts result in discovering much of the "cream of the crop" of American youth who later seek FBI jobs. Approximately one-quarter of a million American citizens tour the FBI Headquarters daily in Washington. Bureau representatives frequently speak before civic groups. Then too, there is the natural instinct of every clean-living, red-blooded American to help combat the alarming rate and the dangers of subversive groups.

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Also, there is the endless chain of correspondence between Mr. Hoover and thousands of American youths from grade school up who have a vision of FBI employment when they complete their schooling. They seek information as to the qualifications and preparatory steps they might take. Each letter is carefully and responsively answered because Mr. Hoover realizes that such a deep-seated ambition should be nourished and brought to fruition.

FBI employment has no geographical limits in the United States. It is true that the majority of young men and women who come to work in Washington are from east of the Mississippi, but this is governed only by factors of distance and travel expense. There are still many who come from the Western States and the Pacific Coast. A sampling of 300 showed that they came from 31 states and the District of Columbia, with 45 per cent from the District of Columbia and the nearby states of Virginia, Pennsylvania and West Virginia; 41.3 per cent from the Southern states of Alabama, North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Louisiana, Kentucky, Mississippi, Florida and South Carolina, and the remainder were scattered as far west as California, as far north as Maine, with some from Iowa, Kansas, Indiana, Texas and Arizona. Fluctuations in the industrial economy play a part and at times many employees are hired from areas where there is less employment opportunity for these young men and women.

Nor can we say all FBI employees are the product of small towns. A sampling showed that 3 out of 4 come from towns of less than 25,000 population, and the fourth from cities over 25,000.

Attached is an article entitled "A Career is Born".

QUALIFICATIONS*

The applicant to a noninvestigative position in the FBI has at least a high school diploma. Those who come to Washington find ample opportunity to continue their schooling at the numerous nearby colleges and universities. They attend at their own expense during spare time consistent with their working schedule from 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., or 9:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., but many are on night shifts and a few on midnight shifts, because the FBI must stay in business twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week.

There are no maximum age limitations. FBI noninvestigative positions are open to both sexes, although the Special Agent job has always been restricted to male applicants. Of the Bureau's total non-Agent personnel, 72.4 per cent are females and 27.6 per cent are males; and of the total staff, including Agents, 39.6 per cent are females and 60.3 per cent are males.

In Washington Headquarters, the non-Agent employees are made up of 67.20 per cent female and 32.80 per cent male, in its 52 field offices, 76.41 per cent are females and 23.59 per cent are males.

Agents, the Bureau's total noninvestigative staff has 48.3 per cent males ranging from 18 years of age through 22, and 51 per cent from ages 23 through 29. The females have 53.7 per cent in the 18 through 22 bracket and 46.3 per cent in the 23 through 29 category. These two age groups make up 70 per cent of the males and 75 per cent of the females with

*Figures as of October, 1955.

the remaining employees scattered in age groups up through 78 years of age.

There are no restrictions on marital status and the figures are not readily available on the breakdown of the group into single and married classifications. However, it can be safely said that the majority of clerks, typists and stenographers have not reached either the age or financial condition permitting marriage when they enter on duty, but hundreds of them find romance through their fellow employees and many marriage partnerships are the natural result. For a representative three-months period, 321 Bureau employees were married, of which 102 involved 51 marriages of 101 employees to each other.

PHYSICAL REQUIREMENTS

The Special Agent applicant, of course, must be practically a physical specimen. This is essential because of the well-known hazards and risks of his job. It follows that any male noninvestigative applicant who has his eye on becoming an Agent at some future date when he completes his education or otherwise qualifies, must similarly meet the same rigid physical requirements. The female noninvestigative applicants for the most part must be in good physical condition if they are to be available for assignment where the Bureau needs them and if they are to be able to carry their share of the Bureau's grave responsibilities.

This does not mean, however, that the FBI has no place for the less than perfect physical candidate. For years the Director has strongly advocated hiring employees even though they possess a serious physical handicap. Every effort is made in this direction where it is possible to utilize their services. As can be realized a very large percentage of the Bureau's clerical positions do require that the employee be completely mobile and many positions require that no handicap exist. However, excellent results have been secured from the physically handicapped employees the Bureau has hired.

A typical illustration is a young lady whose left arm was amputated just below the elbow when she was ten years old. This resulted from an accident which led to blood poisoning and subsequent amputation. She displayed amazing courage and in high school developed her typing proficiency to the point that she was able to qualify in the Bureau's typing test even though she had the use of only one hand. The Special Agent covering her residence area in Mississippi was highly impressed by her courageous efforts to overcome her handicap. He informed Mr. Hoover of her qualifications and ambitions and she entered on duty June 7, 1954. She made an excellent work adjustment, has consistently proven to be an above-average typist and has received two promotions since entering on duty. When originally interviewed concerning employment, she advised that she had a yearning to work for the FBI because of the respect she had built up for it. She was a very well-adjusted young lady and her subsequent work performance has been very satisfactory.

In another case, a young man's left eye had been removed early in life because of an accident. Although this handicap was

known at the time he applied for employment, his other qualifications justified employing him. Since entering on duty, he has performed in an above-average manner and has received one promotion. He is now serving a trial period in a position with additional promotional opportunities.

A third instance involves a young lady who has a permanently crippled leg resulting from infantile paralysis. To demonstrate the courage with which she has overcome her handicap, on her graduation from high school she was voted the best dancer in her graduating class. Her adjustment to this physical handicap has been excellent and she has proven to be a very good employee.

Many physically disabled veterans find self-satisfying, productive careers in the FBI. One case involves a young man who has worked his way up to a responsible supervisory position. He was severely injured during military service with the U. S. Navy and, as a result, the fingers of his right hand are paralyzed so it is impossible for him to open them from the palm of his hand. He made an excellent adjustment, however, and although originally right-handed, he has been able to perform necessary functions with his left hand. Since his entry on duty he has proved to be a very fine employee as is reflected by his present position of responsibility.

Closely allied with those cases of the physically handicapped are those of unfortunate, underprivileged backgrounds. Mr. Hoover has personally manifested a vital interest over the years in providing numerous opportunities to young people who come from broken homes, sub-standard environmental backgrounds, or who otherwise had but limited opportunities to develop. If such a prospective applicant possesses

personal qualifications entitling him to consideration, the fact that he or she may come from an underprivileged background never acts as a deterrent to employment. The results obtained from such employees have been most satisfactory and the development and personal advancement made by those employees following their entry on duty have been most heartening to observe.

PROCESSING APPLICATIONS

The processing of applications for employment constitutes a series of difficult hurdles which every applicant must overcome and it is here that many of them fall by the wayside. The processing runs the gamut of filing the written application which is carefully screened to insure meeting the basic qualifications; undergoing a comprehensive interview with an experienced FBI official designed to advise the applicant on any questions concerning the position sought, his qualifications, aptitude and general suitability for the position and to make certain he understands the high personal and businesslike standards required; various written examinations depending on the position sought, such as typist, stenographer and translator; a comprehensive physical examination; a complete, extensive background investigation covering such factors as character, fitness, suitability, educational attainments, previous employment and loyalty; and, finally, the selection of the best qualified applicants giving necessary preference, of course, to veterans as required by regulations. Latest available figures show that more than 36 per cent of all FBI personnel are veterans, mostly male but some female. Of the total FBI male employees, 60 per cent are veterans.

EMPLOYEE INVESTIGATIONS

The FBI investigation of its applicants is very important. Every applicant, whether Agent or not, must undergo the same rigid type of background check. Long before there was a formal loyalty or security program, the FBI was assuring itself of the patriotism and loyalty of all its employees.

Any applicant who succeeds in passing all of these processing steps and receives an appointment can be fairly certain that he represents one of a really select group and, in accepting the appointment, is joining thousands of associates of the same high caliber. At the same time, the FBI is confident when it administers the oath of office to these new appointees that it is acquiring some of the finest raw material available to train and develop into productive members of the FBI staff. The work is not easy because the FBI is engaged in a serious business which means grave responsibilities for all. And these "little people" are the "big cogs" in the machine because the thousands of Special Agents who are daily conducting investigations to uncover essential facts must depend on the clerks, typists, stenographers, translators, index searchers, fingerprint classifiers and all the other noninvestigative people to bring their efforts to a logical conclusion. These employees work hard on the job and are returning at least 100 cents to Uncle Sam on every dollar in terms of hard work, loyalty and devotion. They truly constitute an impressive group.

The job is only really begun when these employees receive their appointments and enter on duty. Thereafter must follow a well-designed course of indoctrination, training and development to mold this raw material and help these employees bring out the best that is in them. The FBI does not mollycoddle them; its objective is to help

them to help themselves, to discover and enable them to develop their talents so that they can bring out the best that is in them, become self-reliant and capable of standing on their own feet.

INITIAL INDUCTION

New clerical employees for Washington assignments normally enter on duty in groups on Monday at Bureau Headquarters in Washington. Ordinarily they arrive in town during the preceding weekend and have already been supplied with specific helpful information by the Bureau's Housing Unit, which enables them to immediately locate suitable temporary or permanent housing accommodations. Appointees are invited to check in with the Bureau's switchboard which is available 24 hours a day and any problems which arise are immediately turned over to employees in the Bureau's Personnel Section for handling.

Excellent "homes away from home" are normally plentiful because landlords have come to prize FBI men and women as ideal roomers and boarders. One landlady wrote to Mr. Hoover: "For many years it has been my pleasure to afford a large number of your associates accommodations in this city. Certainly this is an honor for me as each and every one of the men is of the highest character and caliber." An apartment owner advised that he preferred FBI tenants over any others.

Their actual working career begins with a two-day class orientation period. After the oath of office and the address of welcome by a Bureau official, they are given a series of lectures to acquaint them with the history and traditions of the FBI, the standards of conduct, the numerous items of information which will be valuable to them as Government employees. The Bureau's jurisdiction is explained. The confidential nature of its work and records is emphasized. Many helpful

hints and specific items of information are passed along to employees concerning such matters as suitable eating facilities, church and welfare facilities, and recreational opportunities. A nurse from the Bureau's Health Service makes their acquaintance and explains the availability of the Health Service. Experienced employees from the Personnel Section remain with the class during these two days to be available for advice and counsel. All employees are taken on a guided tour of headquarters and are usually personally and individually greeted by the Director. This not only acquaints them with the head of the organization, but the tour gives them a bird's-eye picture of the size and scope of FBI operations. This tour is supplemented by a short film which visually depicts pertinent information concerning the essential activities of the organization.

The orientation concludes with an explanation of the employees' initial assignments. Each employee is given information as to his specific assignment and assisted in reporting there on the morning of the third day.

Parents and guardians of employees, who frequently accompany them to Washington when they report for duty, are welcomed at the Bureau and are invited to take a tour of the Bureau to get a first-hand idea of its operations and a better understanding of where their children will be working.

ON-THU-JOB YEAR TWO

On the morning of the third day these new employees report to their respective divisions of assignment. There they are personally greeted by the Assistant Director in Charge of the Division. Not only do they get to know who he is but are informed that his door and the doors of every official are open to them at all times on any problems

they might have. This is another part of the general effort to make employees feel at home in their new jobs.

Thereafter, they are met by selected supervisors in the division, informed of the specific work of the division and how it ties in with the operations of the entire organization. They are given information regarding rest periods, working hours, lunch periods, the maintenance of property and supplies and security. Arrangements are usually made for someone to accompany the new employee to lunch for the first several days to insure acquaintance with co-workers and to further the employee's initial adjustment. One successful device has been to post the employee's state and town of origin on bulletin boards so that other older employees can seek out those from "back home" and help in making the new ones feel more at home.

At their assignment, they are given necessary on-the-job training to enable them to rapidly become acclimated to their duties and responsibilities so that they might take up their share of the organization's work.

During the war years and other emergency periods, the FBI had personnel counselors assigned to each division who performed the essential counseling work so necessary in the continuing indoctrination and training of employees. This function is now shared by all of the supervisory staff under the guidance of the heads of the divisions and is coordinated by the Central Personnel Section to insure uniformity. (39)

Source: See Edwards to Mohr memo 10/11/55 re "Dr. I. Phillips Frohman, Request for Information Concerning Bureau Clerical Employees."

IV. THE FBI "FAMILY"

A "WE" ORGANIZATION

The philosophy which pervades the entire organization of the FBI is not to erect a barricade between the supervisors and the supervised, but rather to foster an atmosphere of efficient mutual respect and cooperation so that every employee is imbued with a consciousness of the important and vital part that he plays in the work of the whole organization and so that all personnel will function as a smooth team and actually be a responsible part of the "FBI family." This has earned for the FBI the enviable reputation of being a "WE" organization where no one individual takes all the credit.

Actual case proof is abundant showing how this philosophy has paid dividends. For example, one clerk's job was to handle mail distribution of FBI Wanted Flyers notifying police departments of badly wanted fugitives from justice. On one occasion, while visiting his father in Oklahoma, he recognized a man in a restaurant as an FBI fugitive whose photograph he had observed on a Wanted Flyer. He immediately notified the nearest FBI Field Office and the local police, and the fugitive was promptly taken into Federal custody.

In another case, a file reviewer at FBI Headquarters helped

agents successfully complete a case. While reviewing references in the general indices, he came across an index card which listed data

concerning a fugitive who was sought for desertion from the Armed

Forces. Noting a similarity between the information on the index card

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for the deserter and that on a Government loyalty form reference, he called the matter to his supervisor's attention. A teletype was sent to the field office giving the address of the deserter and Agents promptly apprehended the fugitive.

A young female employee had the duty of opening new case files in a field office. In opening a new file on a case involving Crime on a Government Reservation-Theft, she noted that a detainer was placed against the subject's release as the culprit was then serving time in the United States Navy brig at San Diego. That was October, 1953. In January, 1954, she saw a man in church whom she believed to be the subject on whom the detainer had been placed. The very next day she checked the file she had opened several months earlier and advised Agents of her findings. The Agents checked to learn that the detainer had been overlooked by the authorities when the prisoner was released from the brig. Because of the alertness of the girl, Agents were able to locate and apprehend the fugitive, thus bringing him to account for the Federal crime.

A striking instance of split-second alertness occurred in the Miami Field Office. Last year a female clerk was at her desk when she noticed the photograph of a fugitive being sought for interstate transportation of stolen property. In a flash she remembered seeing the man parking cars at a restaurant where she occasionally ate dinner. She immediately notified a Special Agent and the fugitive was apprehended the same day. (49)

These instances of cooperation and outstanding performances do not all occur within the Bureau. Several such cases have involved

assistance to local police departments. For example, a Special Agent assigned to FBI Headquarters recently apprehended a night-time intruder who had broken into two nearby homes and threatened the occupant in one of them. In the second home, the intruder was surprised by the owner, but managed to effect his escape from the premises. Several neighbors joined the search, among them a Special Agent. He found the man hiding behind a car, tackled him and knocked him down when he tried to run, and held him for local police. (41)

An FBI Agent of the New York Field Office, driving down a New York street shortly before noon of a June day, observed a man fleeing from a motorcycle policeman, who was giving chase on foot. Stopping the Bureau car, the Agent took up the pursuit. As he attempted to grab the fleeing felon, the latter spun around, firing his gun as he did so. The shot hit a bystander and the felon continued his flight, darting around a corner. Firing in the direction of his pursuers, he ducked behind a parked station wagon. The Agent and the officer took temporary shelter behind an automobile standing at the curb. When the felon ignored their command to surrender, they charged his hiding place, the policeman returning the felon's fire. The felon was killed almost instantly by a bullet through his temple, but meanwhile one of his wild shots had injured a woman in a nearby diner, and he had also shot a man who had tried to thwart him as he committed an armed robbery moments before. (42)

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In all of these and similar cases, Director J. Edgar Hoover

is quick to commend these bright young people for such noteworthy per-

formance.

CONTINUING INDOCTRINATION

The FBI realizes that the indoctrination of its employees is a continuing responsibility as long as they are actively with the organization. Many tools are utilized to accomplish this. For example, every new employee is given a 10-day orientation interview designed to ascertain how the employee is developing and progressing, whether any problems exist and to further orient him by reviewing some of the items of pertinent information concerning the FBI.

There are numerous other progress interviews at both designated and irregular intervals. At the expiration of 60 days, every new employee is given his first written performance rating and is afforded a private interview by the rating officer where he has the opportunity to read, discuss and initial his rating. At this interview, discussion is had with the employee as to how he is getting along in his work, how he can improve, what his opportunities are for more responsibility and ultimate promotional opportunities. All employees regularly attend semiannual divisional conferences held by the head of the division at which time all pertinent items of general information are discussed so that employees will be kept constantly up-to-date on matters of general policy and the like. All employees participate in these conferences and the programs are designed with that end in view.

PARENTS OF EMPLOYEES

The FBI does not forget the parents of its employees. In hiring employees the Bureau feels a deep sense of obligation to the

family, particularly since many of the appointees are relatively young when they enter on duty and all have come from tightly-knit families who are obviously vitally interested in the welfare and advancement of their children. Consequently, correspondence has been exchanged with many of the parents and all of them are cordially invited to feel completely welcome at any time to visit Washington and tour the Bureau's facilities.

EDUCATIONAL INCENTIVES

Each of the advancement to positions of greater responsibility necessitates the acquisition of additional skills which can be acquired only through formal education. Consequently, the FBI encourages employees to utilize their spare time by furthering their education through attendance at the numerous splendid educational facilities of college and university level in and around Washington. Constant guidance is available through the Bureau's Personnel Section to employees in scheduling their courses, selecting subjects most beneficial to them and following their progress. In addition to these outside courses, which employees attend at their own expense, the Bureau, through necessity, has provided its own training courses in special fields such as typing, shorthand and refresher courses in spelling and vocabulary. The employees supply the time and the Bureau supplies the instructor and the facilities. Qualifying as typists and stenographers will usually place the employees in line for promotional opportunities which involve more responsibility and greater pay.

PROMOTION BASIS OF MERIT

Mr. Hoover has also recognized that ambition will be stifled and talented employees stymied unless they are guaranteed a promotional system designed to select for promotion those employees who prove them-

selves most outstanding and deserving of such. Therefore, the FBI has followed a true merit system of promotions where qualifications and personal ability rather than blind seniority are the determining factors. Employees are informed of this program and various controls are set up to insure that no employee is passed over unfairly or overlooked no matter where he may be assigned.

INCENTIVE AWARDS

The FBI encourages employees to constantly be alert to ideas for the streamlining and improvement of the organization. Long before the present Government Incentive Awards System was set up to foster this program, Mr. Hoover recognized the value of tapping the ingenuity of his entire staff by specifically encouraging them through repeated invitations to submit their suggestions and ideas. This factor has resulted in untold monetary savings to the Government through improvements in efficiency and substantial economies. It has also furthered the Bureau's objective of making employees feel a real sense of belonging and making them think in terms of the organization as a whole rather than the shortsighted, self-centered concentration on their own individual tasks.

During the seven-month period from November 30, 1954, through June 30, 1955, 97 incentive awards were granted clerical employees with 66 of these awards being for suggestions which brought about increased efficiency or economy in the Bureau's operations. All of the suggestions resulted from alertness and interest on the part of employees in handling their day-to-day duties and clearly reflect that the employees were constantly striving to improve the Bureau's over-all operations. A number of the suggestions dealt with the adoption of form letters to take the place of individually prepared correspondence where the

quantity of such would warrant the use of a form. Other suggestions involved the adoption of new techniques or work methods which coincided with the Bureau's constant efforts to streamline operations and at the same time maintain the highest degree of efficiency at minimum cost.

FBI EMPLOYEE ASSOCIATION

There are numerous planned recreational and other social extracurricular activities held on a headquarters-wide, as well as divisional or sectional basis. These are designed to provide all employees with a wholesome, well-rounded recreational program fitting their own needs and desires.

The FBI takes great pride in its success in promoting recreation and sports programs among its employees. In 1981 it organized an Athletic Association designed "to promote and encourage athletics as a means to better health, to stimulate interest in fair play, and to create a better understanding of each other". This group was the predecessor of the present FBI Recreational Association (FBIRA) which is an independent employees' group to promote recreational and sports activities among employees. These programs of course are carried on outside regular working hours and are financed by the employees themselves. The widespread interest is exemplified by the fact that more than 91 per cent of all FBI employees are participating members.

The FBIRA sponsors a monthly employee magazine, "The Investigator", giving lively coverage to events and news of interest.

The accomplishments of the FBIRA have been extremely encouraging. It has done much to make new employees quickly "feel at home", to create lasting friendships and to insure a spirit of

mutual understanding and wholesome team play. It has done much to keep FBI employees physically fit and able to do a good job. It assumed a very responsible position during World War II when long hours and restricted transportation curtailed normal recreational activities.

The FEIRA is particularly effective at FBI Headquarters since a large percentage of the employees are new in the city and need guidance. To give some idea of the scope of these activities, the following clubs are among those sponsored: Camera Club, Drama Club, Flying Club, Riding Club and Pistol Club. The usual types of sports such as golf, baseball, softball, basketball and tennis are sponsored by means of regular league play and tournaments. The teams not only engage in intra-Bureau competition with other FBI employees, but also the association sponsors varsity teams to compete in outside play. Just recently the Male Varsity Baseball Team won the Washington City Sandlot title in Washington, D. C. In the current season the FBI Male Varsity Softball team was the champion of the U. S. Government Softball League, being undefeated in league play. In softball alone, 23 men's and women's teams participate in intra-Bureau competition involving approximately 400 employees.

Incentives in the form of team awards and the like have been provided by the Association. Adequate equipment is made available. The activities have been timed to the hours most conducive to the welfare of the participants.

The social activities sponsored by the Association include dances and picnics for the employees and their families. A Camp Show Troupe has also operated under the Association's sponsorship and regularly puts shows on at various Veterans' Hospitals and Army camps, thus contributing to the rehabilitation and morale of our men in the armed forces.

Recognizing that spiritual growth is just as essential as mental, moral, and physical development, the FBI employees have established annual group activities affording splendid opportunities for members to participate in religious exercises of their own denominations. These have included Vesper services, Communion breakfasts, and weekend retreats.

SYSTEM WORKS

Every day that goes by brings new tangible evidence that the FBI's philosophy of personnel management is genuinely alive.

During the War and the Korean Emergency that followed, thousands of FBI boys and some girls went into the military service. Their personal letters to Mr. Hoover came from all corners of the globe. Anyone reading them would see living proof of the fact that they were imbued with the FBI family spirit. The ties they had formed while working in the organization were merely strengthened in their absence. It was a real tribute to their obvious devotion and loyalty and to the organization itself to observe their expressed resolutions to carry on the FBI traditions in the military service and return thereafter to take up where they had left off. Mr. Hoover saw to it that every one of those letters was acknowledged. The monthly publication of the FBIRA

entitled "The Investigator" was sent to them keeping them posted on the activities of their associates and the exploits of the Bureau which could be told.

Typical of the hundreds of letters received from former employees who left to enter military service during the Korean emergency is this one from an Army Private at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, in January, 1952: "I have had a few wonderful experiences in my life but I think the greatest one occurred today when a Special Agent from the Charlotte Field Office visited me here at Fort Bragg. He inquired as to how I was coming along and told me that the Bureau is always interested in people who leave for military service. He also encouraged me to drop in at the field office any time I was in the vicinity and introduce myself. I cannot tell you how much this meant to me. To think that the Bureau with the tremendous task it is charged with would take time out to inquire about an employee in service really illustrates that spirit which everyone feels from their first day in the Bureau, that they really 'belong' and are members of a great team no matter what their job may be."

Another soldier wrote: "Many, like myself, who have gone into military forces of our country and have left behind the careers of our choice can never sufficiently praise the loyalty and concern shown by all members of the Bureau in our continued welfare. The Bureau has done all, to quote a phrase so often used in these days, 'above and beyond the call of duty,' to insure a continued close relationship no matter where my travels take me.

"Each issue of the 'Investigator' is eagerly awaited for its stories of Bureau life and pictures of familiar places and faces, the

thoughtfulness of Christmas cards, and Birthday wishes, all a part of the way of life we work to return to in world and internal security.

"I had the pleasure of meeting one of the local resident Special Agents who mentioned his plans to contact me on behalf of the Bureau to see how I was progressing and what my future plans would be. Certainly this is another indication of your interest in former employees everywhere...."

Personal visits were encouraged between these men and the local field offices adjacent to their posts of assignment; and Special Agents, during their daily investigative rounds, were supplied with the names and addresses of these men so that they could visit them whenever opportunity permitted.

ALWAYS READY TO HELP

Typical of the "family" pattern of rally in an emergency are the hundreds of examples of FBI employees who have encountered several personal hardships through illness or similar misfortune of self or loved ones. Without exception, the co-workers of the unfortunate employees have spontaneously rallied to the cause through donations of money, time, or personal services to tide the victim over the hardship.

In one case, an employee's mother suffered severe injuries from a fall on the ice. Her hospital and doctor's bills were considerable and the only source of money to pay these, other than a negligible hospitalization insurance policy, was the FBI clerk's salary which was already heavily burdened because he was the sole support of both his mother and his father, since the father had been unable to work for years because of an injury. Co-workers and Bureau associates

of this young man quietly and spontaneously contributed more than \$800 which was presented to their fellow worker and enabled him to pay almost all of the accumulated bills. In another case an employee was seriously injured in an automobile accident, resulting in her confinement to the hospital for five months, which used up all of her accrued leave and left her without a source of income during the latter part of her convalescence. Her fellow workers deposited \$2,076 in her bank account to assist her in defraying expenses. In a third case, a young fingerprint employee suffered a fractured spine in a weekend swimming accident. His fellow employees contributed more than a thousand dollars toward his hospitalization and medical expenses and the frequent visits from all of his friends at work went far toward helping his progress in the hospital. One of the female employees suffered a siege of hard luck when her husband became ill and serious problems arose in connection with finances and arranging for the proper care of the two young children. FBI associates made several spontaneous contributions totaling almost \$1,500. In addition, fellow employees assisted in doing the housework, washing clothes and caring for the children. There was one case where an employee and her widowed sister with whom she lived lost furniture, cash and entire wardrobe as a result of an apartment fire. Co-workers raised more than \$500 to help them over this crisis. (43)

FBI employees are always ready to lend practical assistance, as well as monetary aid. An Agent who had just moved into a new home was hospitalized. His co-workers did what they could for

his comfort, but realizing his hospitalization had interfered with completion of many of the heavy chores connected with a move into a new home, they decided to see what they could do about that. A suggestion was advanced that some of his fellow Agents pitch in and help plant the yard. More than \$200 was collected to secure the services of a truck driver and a bulldozer to grade the yard. Subsequently, sixteen Agents with shovels and rakes appeared on a Saturday morning and completed the job of grading, seeding and rolling the lawn. (44)

In August, 1953, a Special Agent of the Washington Field Office began his annual vacation which was to be devoted to painting his house. After a few days of labor under the hot sun, the Agent was hospitalized. The following summer, the Agent took annual leave, again planning to paint his house. At 8:00 a.m., on Saturday morning, the first day of the Agent's vacation, eighteen Agents of the Washington Field Office appeared at the Agent's home and advised him he was to enjoy his vacation and that the house would be painted for him. By one o'clock in the afternoon the job was completed and the Agent and his wife enjoyed a two weeks' vacation at the beach. (45)

CONSOLIDATED CHARITY PLAN

These are the unsung instances, not to be confused with the charitable giving of FBI employees throughout the service to all of the recognized worthy charities which rely upon contributions to support their worthwhile activities. Mr. Hoover pioneered the establishment of a genuine "one-package" FBI Employees Consolidated Charity plan which has been overwhelmingly successful and which has been emulated by other agencies and is cited as a wonderful example of an ideal "one-package" consolidated. (46)

ASSISTANCE OUTSIDE THE "FAMILY"

FBI employees have frequently distinguished themselves in being alert to aid their fellow men outside the official family. For example, a male clerical employee observed an individual who was being taken from a river after attempting to commit suicide by plunging from a bridge. The clerical employee immediately applied artificial respiration and in so doing was instrumental in saving the life of this individual.

A Chicago Agent driving on South Lake Shore Drive in a radio-equipped Bureau car observed a three-car collision. Seeing that the passengers were seriously injured, the Agent radioed the Office, and the Radio Dispatcher in turn related the information to the Chicago Police Department, which had an ambulance on its way to the accident scene within four minutes. (47)

A Pittsburgh Agent conducting an investigation at Bedford, Pennsylvania, was attracted by the terrified screams of a child coming from the direction of the river. Racing to the river's edge, he saw a three-year-old girl being carried downstream by the current. The Agent ran after her and was able to rescue the frightened child when she clutched at a small bush growing in midstream. (48)

Stepping off a train at Newark, an FBI Agent noticed an excited crowd gathered near the entrance of another train car. Looking down through the crack between the train and the platform, the Agent could see that someone was in trouble down on the tracks. He jumped through the opening and saw a little girl who had fallen onto the tracks and another man had also come to her rescue. As the train

started to move, the Agent and the other man held the child safely against the wall under the overhang while people above shouted for the train to halt. One or two cars passed by before trainmen became aware of the accident, but the trio on the tracks were unharmed. (49)

CONCLUSION

These glimpses into some of the things which "make the FBI tick" indicate that there is no magic involved -- only good, sound method.

SOURCES: Edwards to Mohr memo 10-11-55 re "Dr. I. Phillips Frohman, Request for Information Concerning Bureau Clerical Employees." The Investigator, May, 1954; August, 1954; February, 1955; August, 1955.

DOCUMENTATION

1. Attorney General's Annual Report 1908
2. Ibid 1910
3. Ibid 1910
4. Attorney General's Annual Report 1911
5. Ibid 1912
6. Ibid 1917
7. Act of 5-18-17, c. 15, 40 stat. at L. 76.
8. Act of 6-15-17, c. 30, 50 stat. at L. 217.
9. Act of 10-6-17, c. 106, sec. 19, 40 stat. at L. 426.
10. Act of 4-20-18, c. 59, 40 stat. at L. 528.
11. Attorney General's Annual Report 1919
12. Ibid 1920
13. Act of 10-28-19, c. 89, 41 stat. at L. 324.
14. Attorney General's Annual Report 1919
15. Ibid 1924
16. Ibid 1924
17. Ibid 1924
18. Ibid 1924
19. Hoover, "Identification Facilities of the FBI" p. 23
20. Ibid, p. 24
21. Identification Statistics file, Form 4257
22. Attorney General's Annual Report 1924
23. Ibid 1927
24. Ibid 1928

25. 1929

26. Act of 6-11-30, c. 445, 46 stat. at L. 554.

27. Annual Report of Attorney General 1931

28. Ibid 1932

29. Ibid 1933

30. Ibid 1933

31. Ibid 1939, 1940, 1941

32. Corey, Herbert: "Farewell, Mr. Gangster - America's War on Crime" (1936), D. Appleton Century Co., Inc., NYC

33. Act of 6-18-34, c. 595, 48 stat. at L. 1008.

34. Act of 5-18-34, c. 229, 48 stat. at L. 760; See supra, fn. 14.

35. "Detection and Apprehension" address by J. Edgar Hoover, Proceedings of the Attorney General's Conference on Crime, p. 23

36. Annual Report of Attorney General 1939, 1940, 1941

37. Ibid 1941

38. "FBI Employees' General File", Crime Records Section, Room 4237.

39. Edwards to Mohr memo 10/11/55 re "Dr. I. Phillips Frohman, Request for Information Concerning Bureau Clerical Employees", pp.1-14.

40. Ibid, pp.15-28.

41. Inspector William C. Sullivan, "The Investigator", August, 1955.

42. SA James T. McShane, "The Investigator", August, 1955.

43. Edwards to Mohr memo 10/11/55 re "Dr. I. Phillips Frohman, Request for Information Concerning Bureau Clerical Employees", pp.15-28.

44. SA Robert M. Wingard, September-October, 1955.

45. SA William C. Ryan, 1953-1954.

(b)

39532

46. Edwards to Mohr memo 10/11/55 re "Dr. I. Phillips Frohman, Request for Information Concerning Bureau Clerical Employees," pp. 26-27.
47. SA John T. Barron and Barbara Morpew, "The Investigator", May, 1954.
48. SA John Hughes, "The Investigator", August, 1954.
49. SA Tom Green, "The Investigator", February, 1955.

62-102693-10

(9)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. NICHOLS *WFO*

DATE: December 7, 1955

FROM : M. *WFO* JONES

SUBJECT: INVESTIGATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE FBI

Tolson _____
 Boardman _____
 Nichols _____
 Belmont _____
 Harbo _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Sizoo _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

CH. 1-12, P. 101

Attached is a memorandum setting forth a tabulation of a comparison of the following for each fiscal year from fiscal 1916 to fiscal 1955.

1. Total Appropriations*
2. Cost of Operation (Direct)**
3. Investigative Matters Received
4. Fines, Savings and Recoveries, Claims
5. Convictions
6. Fugitives

Data contained in columns 1 through 3 checked for accuracy by Mr. Jackson's office from 1924 to date, only period for which they have statistical data available. Figures prior to 1924 taken from Appropriation Data and Annual Reports of the Attorney General. No statistics re Investigative Matters Received available prior to 1938, per Mr. Jackson's office.

Data in columns 4 through 6 checked by Mr. Leonard's office for accuracy from 1933 to date. No statistical data maintained by Mr. Leonard's office prior to 1933. Figures prior to 1933 taken from Appropriation Data and Annual Reports of the Attorney General.

Blanks have been left where no statistics are available.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached memorandum be incorporated with the research material for Mr. Whitehead.

Enclosure *This figure does not contain any reimbursable funds.
 **These costs paid directly from Appropriations and are not applicable to any reimbursable items.

NOTE: Attached data prepared by Administrative Division, 1/23/56

6 FEB 2 1956

CRIME REC.

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

39673
December 8, 1955

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

On Friday, December 2, 1955, I saw Mr. Don Whitehead, who is working on a book dealing with the history of the FBI. I told Mr. Whitehead that I had noted he was putting in an excessive amount of overtime and that since he now was registering in and registering out at the Bureau, I felt it my duty to caution him against too much overtime.

I also discussed with him the project upon which he is working.

Very truly yours,

12/ J.E.H.

John Edgar Hoover
Director

JEH:tlc
(4)

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

RECORDED 13

INDEXED 13

62-42673 //

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. NICHOLS

DATE: December 19,
1955

FROM : M. A. JONES

SUBJECT: PRINCIPAL LAWS AND^X RESOLUTIONS INCREASING
OR SUSTAINING THE DUTIES OR JURISDICTION
OF THE FBI -- FISCAL YEARS 1934 - 1955

Tele. Room	_____
Beardman	_____
Nichols	_____
Belmont	_____
Harbo	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Sizoo	_____
Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

Attached is a memorandum setting forth a summary of the principal laws and resolutions increasing or sustaining the duties or jurisdiction of the FBI for the fiscal years 1934 through 1955. This data has been prepared to show the classification under which the FBI investigates each public law, resolution, or Executive Order and the date said public law, etc., was approved.

Information for the 1934 fiscal year through the 1953 fiscal year was compiled from Appropriations Data Testimony of the Director. Material for the 1954 fiscal year to the end was obtained from the Director's memorandum to the Attorney General dated August 25, 1955, re "Proposed 3% Savings Program Fiscal Year 1956 Appropriation" (file #66-18952-88).

Efforts to obtain similar material prior to 1934 fiscal year were negative. Annual Reports of the Director and the Attorney General; Appropriations data, both reprints and files; and Budget files were consulted in this effort.

Mr. Travers, Legislative Unit, Administrative Division, who was contacted in connection with this memorandum, is being furnished a copy of the attached memorandum in accordance with his request.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached memorandum be included with the research material for Mr. Whitehead.

copy given Mr. Whitehead
Enclosure

cc - Mr. Travers
Room 5732

ULG:ulq
(5)

27 JAN 5 1956

NOT RECORDED
140 JAN 6 1956

CENTRAL REC.

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: December 22,
1955

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: HISTORY OF THE FBI

Tolson _____
 Boardman _____
 Nichols _____
 Belmont _____
 Harbo _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Sizoo _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

Attached is a blind memorandum reflecting the conflicting views with regard to the investigation and prosecution of violators of the Dyer Act, which I thought you might like to give to Mr. Whitehead for his information in developing matters relating to the interstate transportation of stolen motor vehicles.

Enclosure

original to Mr. Whitehead
 127 3rd
 cc - Mr. Nichols, with copy of enclosure. 62-105692-12
 EX-126
 JAN 4 1956

cc - Mr. Rosen, with copy of enclosure. 62-105692-12
 JAN 4 1956

GEM:age
 (7)

62-102672
 4/9/56

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: December 27, 1955

FROM : M. A. Jones

History of the F.B.I.

SUBJECT: PUBLIC STATEMENTS AND PRESIDENTIAL
DIRECTIVES CONCERNING FBI DOMESTIC
INTELLIGENCE RESPONSIBILITIES

Tolson	_____
Boardman	_____
Nichols	_____
Belmont	_____
Harbo	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Sizoo	_____
Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

You instructed that a list of statements by prominent persons and Presidential Directives concerning the Domestic Intelligence responsibilities of the FBI be compiled for Mr. Whitehead and that there be included information as to the specific Government publications in which the Presidential Directives appear.

Efforts to locate the Presidential Directives in official Government publications, including the "Federal Register," have proved negative. Bufiles indicate that the matter of publicizing the Directives has largely been left up to the Bureau by the President. The Presidential Directive of July 24, 1950, however, was issued to the press by the White House and was the subject of news stories. (62-92127-26; 62-92127-A, New York Mirror, July 25, 1950.)

Attached are copies of the Presidential Directives issued on June 26, 1939; September 6, 1939; January 8, 1943; July 24, 1950, and December 15, 1953. The Directive of June 26, 1939, is a confidential Directive to the heads of various Government Departments. No information could be located to indicate that President Wilson issued a Directive such as the above during World War I.

In addition to the Presidential Directives, there also is attached a memorandum which briefly synthesizes the Directives and sets forth statements of other prominent persons concerning the FBI's internal security responsibilities.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the six attachments (including the confidential Directive of June 26, 1939) be given Mr. Whitehead.

RECORDED - 77

INDEXED - 77

62-104695-13

2 JAN 4 1956

ENCL.

GWG:ivs:mmh mmh

(2)

JAN 11 1956

CRIME REC.

**PUBLIC STATEMENTS AND PRESIDENTIAL DIRECTIVES
RELATING TO PUBLIC COOPERATION WITH THE FBI IN
REGARD TO DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE MATTERS**

Attached are copies of the five Directives issued by Presidents Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry S. Truman and Dwight D. Eisenhower relating to the FBI's role in coordinating information relating to the internal security of the United States and conducting domestic intelligence investigations. These include:

- (1) President Roosevelt's confidential Directive of June 26, 1939, to the heads of the various Government Departments.
- (2) President Roosevelt's Directive of September 6, 1939, to all law enforcement officers.
- (3) President Roosevelt's Directive of January 8, 1943, to all law enforcement officers, patriotic organizations and individuals.
- (4) President Truman's Directive of July 24, 1950, reiterating the previous Directives.
- (5) President Eisenhower's Directive of December 15, 1953, reiterating the previous Directives and emphasizing FBI jurisdiction over Atomic Energy Act violations.

In addition to these Directives, many prominent persons have called the public's attention to the domestic intelligence responsibilities of the FBI. For example, in a statement before the Subcommittee on Reorganization of the Senate Committee on Government Operations on March 8, 1955, Assistant Attorney General William F. Tompkins, who is in charge of the Internal Security Division of the Department of Justice, stated, "The responsibility for investigations relating to subversive activity reposes in the Federal Bureau of Investigation."

"The experience gained in the investigation of espionage and sabotage matters in World War I when more than twenty agencies were responsible for these investigations resulted in an order of the President in 1939 vesting investigative jurisdiction in these matters in the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Since that date the Bureau has been responsible

Enclosures (5)

GWG:nma

ENCLOSURE

(6) NOTE: See Memo M. A. Jones to Mr. Nichols captioned "Public Statements and Presidential Directives concerning FBI Domestic Intelligence Responsibilities" dated December 27, 1955. GWG:ivm:amh

for investigating espionage, sabotage, subversive activities and related matters on a nation-wide basis."

Several Attorneys General have called attention to the Internal Security jurisdiction of the FBI. In his broadcast addressed to the Gold Star Mothers on September 29, 1940, Attorney General Robert H. Jackson stated, "Among us are a few who do not share our love of the free institutions we have developed here. They have loyalties to foreign systems that are inconsistent with our way of life. Where their purpose is to violate our laws, they can be and will be adequately dealt with. There is no need for citizens to take the law into their own hands. Over a year ago, actuated by his experience in the World War, the President laid the duty of guarding this country against such activities upon the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and under Mr. J. Edgar Hoover it is discharging its task. America knows it will be well done."

In the address he prepared for delivery before the American Slav Conference of Michigan, for Sunday afternoon, December 7, 1941, Attorney General Francis Biddle noted, "The detection and prevention of sabotage and espionage are among the special responsibilities of the Department of Justice. More specifically, such detection and prevention are the assigned work of some hundreds of highly trained agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, covering all parts of the country.... I hope my remarks will serve as a hint to many amateur detectives who think they can track down foreign spies and agents. The effectiveness of counter-espionage is determined by the intimate knowledge gained of the activities of spies, their associates, sources of information and methods of communication. I suggest that amateur detectives and other well-meaning people leave that work to the FBI, an organization of the Department of Justice which is superbly trained and equipped for the job. President Roosevelt stated this policy officially when he said--I quote--'This task must be conducted in a comprehensive and effective manner on a national basis and all information must be carefully sifted out and correlated in order to avoid confusion and irresponsibility.'"

The Military's recognition of the FBI's domestic intelligence jurisdiction during World War II was displayed in an address of Lieutenant General Alexander A. Vandegrift, then Commandant of the United States Marine Corps, at the graduation exercises of the FBI National Academy on April 15, 1944. General Vandegrift said, "All the battles of modern war are not fought at sea, in the air, or on well-defined battlefields between masses of opposing troops. Our problems doubtless would be simplified if they were. Other battles of espionage and counter-espionage, agitation and counter-agitation, propaganda and counter-propaganda, go on quietly and intensely under the surface, often in the most unusual and unexpected places."

"Mr. Hoover and his staff were on the job protecting this country from insidious enemies without, as well as within, long before the outbreak of war. Their years of work, their background, in the field of counter-espionage came to be of exceptional value to military and naval intelligence when our forces moved out to meet the enemy overseas. That value continues now, and will continue, happily, until the day of final victory."

Prominent American business executives have called upon their employees to cooperate with the FBI in the Internal Security field. For example, on March 21, 1942, Thomas J. Watson, President of the International Business Machines Corporation, told his employees, "In addition to our regular duties in the production of war materials, we have a very serious obligation as individuals, and that is to be on the alert to detect sabotage, espionage or any other form of subversive activity that would interfere in the slightest degree with the program of our Commander-in-Chief, President Roosevelt, and his staff."

"Let us carefully study every word or act that comes to our attention, and if we are satisfied that a person is working against the interests of our country, it is our obligation to report him to the F.B.I."

"Let us all be thankful to the F.B.I. for what they are doing to protect our men in the factories and their families at home, and cooperate with them to the fullest extent."

"We must be very careful and not do an injustice to an innocent person, but we must each consider himself an auxiliary member of the F.B.I."

Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., President of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, stated in a speech before the FBI National Academy on April 10, 1943, "As the responsible guardians of our national security, the F.B.I. needs your cooperation and best efforts as never before. It is your constant vigilance and increased activities that will do much to determine whether or not sabotage, subversive operations and other treasonable acts will slow down our war effort. Eternal vigilance is the price we must pay to prevent enemy action on the home front."

Members of Congress have frequently recognized the domestic intelligence responsibilities of the FBI. In an address on "The FBI and its Vital Functions in the War," delivered before the FBI National Academy on October 31, 1942, Senator James M. Mead of New York stated, "...our great President, in 1939, designated the F.B.I. as the agency to coordinate the investigations of national security matters. It is indeed reassuring to know that we at home have a militant, capable body of fighting

men protecting our safety adequately and intelligently. The American people look upon the F.B.I. as the first line of home defense."

1/

NOTE: See Memo M. A. Jones to Mr. Nichols captioned "Public Statements and Presidential Directives Concerning FBI Domestic Intelligence Responsibilities" dated December 27, 1955.

1. Per Statistical Section. Figure was arrived at through evaluation of the 1953 and 1954 calendar year Uniform Crime Reports bulletins.

2. 1954 Annual Uniform Crime Reports bulletin reflects that 11,678 juveniles were arrested in this country for auto theft. 648 juveniles were sentenced for the Interstate Transportation of a Stolen Motor Vehicle and committed to Federal custody. "Federal Prisons--1954," Page 62, Table 9, entitled "Federal Sentenced Prisoners Received from the Courts By Offense and Class of Institution, Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1954."

3. Page 54 of "Federal Prisons--1954" reflects "contributing to the high over-all proportion of repeaters were recorded high proportions for certain offense groups. Among these was the large group of young offenders convicted of transporting stolen motor vehicles, of which 78.4 per cent had served previous sentences."

4. Of the total number of Federal sentenced prisoners for all offenses (22,497) during the fiscal year 1954, less than 13% of them (2,838) had been sentenced for auto theft. Table 9, Page 62, "Federal Prisons--1954."

5. Chart 6, Page 49, "Federal Prisons--1954."

6. Page 111, 1954 Annual Uniform Crime Reports bulletin.

increase over the previous year. The 1954 Annual Report of the Federal Bureau of Prisons indicates that less than 5% of the Federal sentenced prisoners received from the courts each year for the past seven years have been persons under the age of eighteen. It should be noted that during 1954, persons age seventeen or under represented 52.6% of all reported arrests in the United States for auto theft.

greater opportunities for the car thieves, but efficient and scientific detection methods utilized by the FBI, have contributed to the increase in the number of prisoners incarcerated for auto theft in Federal penal institutions.

In 1953, the Department of Justice clarified Federal prosecutive policy with regard to cases involving the interstate transportation of stolen automobiles by directing a bulletin to all U. S. Attorneys, which stated in part: "There is a definite need for a more aggressive prosecutive program in connection with this type of case.... The Department's obligation is to investigate and prosecute such cases whenever it appears there has been a violation of the Federal statute, notwithstanding a concurrent and perhaps a more flagrant violation of the local laws." The U. S. Attorneys' Manual, Title 2: Criminal Division, Page 42, sets forth the policy of the Department of Justice in the prosecution of juveniles. It reads as follows: "Diversion of juveniles. Consistent with a proper regard for the maintenance of Federal justice, consideration should be given to diversion of Federal juvenile violators to State authorities in their home communities for appropriate disposition under State law. Such diversion is vested in the discretion of the United States Attorney under 18 U. S. C. 5001. While diversion may be invoked in any case where it best serves the interest of the United States and the juvenile violator, it should receive special attention as to violators of tender years."

Whenever Congress passes a law within the FBI's jurisdiction, the Bureau has no alternative but to enforce it to the best of its ability, and the Department of Justice accordingly must prosecute violations coming within the purview of the law.

The FBI conducts investigations in those cases where the stolen car is recovered in a State other than the one from which it was reported stolen. Of all the reported stolen cars recovered in the United States during the 1954 fiscal year, only 7% of them had been transported interstate.¹ Less than 5% of the total number of juveniles (17 or under) arrested in the United States for auto theft during the 1954 fiscal year were committed to Federal custody.² According to the statistics of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, 78.4% of Federal sentenced prisoners received from the courts during the fiscal year 1954 for violation of the Dyer Act had served previous sentences.³ Of the total number of Federal sentenced prisoners for all offenses during the fiscal year 1954, less than 13% of them had been sentenced for auto theft.⁴ The charts of the Federal Bureau of Prisons indicate that this is a slight

DYER ACT

From time to time the FBI and the Department of Justice have been criticized for their handling of cases involving the interstate transportation of stolen motor vehicles. Critics have expressed the opinion that auto theft cases should be handled by local authorities, especially those cases involving juveniles. They say that the State officials have exhibited a tendency to let "Uncle Sam" handle this type of case, thus saving the State courts and prisons considerable time and expense. Some critics feel that Congress intended the Dyer Act to curb the commercial trafficking in stolen cars (professional thieves), rather than to deal with juvenile "joy riders;" that the present administration of the Dyer Act appears to bring too many crimes essentially local in nature into Federal jurisdiction resulting in an increasing number of juveniles and others incarcerated for auto theft in Federal penal institutions. Some critics believe that juvenile offenders should be dealt with locally in their home communities, rather than being tried in courts and sent to prisons a great distance from their homes.

The Federal law covering the interstate transportation of stolen automobiles was passed in 1919 at a time when State and local authorities sorely needed assistance in handling cases involving stolen cars taken out of their jurisdiction. This situation still exists today. Each State has a large number of separate police forces, each with a limited territorial jurisdiction. In a few States, a State police force supplements the facilities of local authorities. The overlapping of Federal and State jurisdictions under the interstate commerce clause of the U. S. Constitution was deliberately created in order to remedy the inadequacies of state law enforcement agencies and to permit more effective Federal assistance to the States. Prosecution is rendered difficult because of the inability at times of a State to bring in witnesses who are in other States.

Improvements in highways and automobiles have afforded the criminal means of quick escape and have given to his operations a regional and even national, as distinguished from a State or local character. Without continued Federal aid, State authorities would find it impossible to properly handle these offenses in view of the tremendous increase over the years. Not only has the number of cars in use increased tremendously affording

Tolson _____
 Boardman _____
 Nichols _____
 Belmont _____
 Harbo _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Sizoo _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

ENCLOSURE

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

(J. Edgar Hoover, Special Assistant to the Attorney General.)

-oOo-

[Following the mailing of bombs to prominent government officers in May 1919 and the bomb outrages of June 2, 1919, it became apparent that there must be established a systematic and thorough supervision over the unlawful activities of certain persons and organizations in the United States whose sole purposes were to commit acts of terrorism and to advocate by word of mouth and by the circulation of literature the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force and violence.] On August 1, 1919, there was formed as a part of the Department of Justice a GENERAL INTELLIGENCE DIVISION to handle the investigations connected with the radical activities in the United States. This division was formed with the purpose ^{The Bureau therefore arranged for} in view of collecting evidence and data ⁱⁿ upon the revolutionary and radical movements in the United States and abroad for use in such proceedings as might be instituted against individuals or organizations involved in the same.

In order that the information which was obtained upon the radical movements might be readily accessible for use by the persons charged with the supervision of these investigations and prosecutions, there has been established as a part of this division a card index system, numbering over 150,000 cards, giving detailed data not only upon individual agitators connected with the radical movement, but also upon organizations, associations, societies, publications and special conditions existing in certain localities. This card

General Intelligence Division Report, -2-

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index makes it possible to ~~determine and ascertain~~^{obtain} in a few moments the numerous ramifications of individuals connected with the radical movement and their activities in the United States, thus facilitating the investigations considerably. It is so classified that a card for a particular city will show the various organizations existing in that city, together with their membership rolls and the names of the officers thereof. The work upon this card index is carried on by assistants especially trained for the purpose and who are well informed upon the general movements in the territory over which they have supervision. While the work of the General Intelligence Division was at first confined solely to the investigations of the radical movement, it has now expanded to cover more general intelligence work, including not only the radical activities in the United States and abroad, but also the studying of matters of an international nature, ^{as well as} ~~and~~ ^{incident thereto.} economic and industrial disturbances ~~which may have as a part of the same, certain violations of the federal laws.~~

There has been established in the General Intelligence Division a careful reviewing system of the reports of the special agents connected with radical investigations, resulting in a close and intimate knowledge by this Division of all the investigative steps preliminary to the obtaining of sufficient evidence to warrant action thereon.

Upon the formation of the General Intelligence Division in August 1919, it was soon found that the federal statutes were inadequate to properly handle the radical situation from a criminal prosecution stand-point. As is already mentioned in this report, there is need of ^{In the absence of} ~~legislation which will~~ ^{to} enable the federal government ~~to~~ ^{to} adequately defend and protect itself.

and its institutions by criminal prosecutions of not only aliens within the borders of the United States, but also of American citizens who are engaged in unlawful agitation. Consequently, the efforts of the General Intelligence Division became centered upon the activities of alien agitators, with the object of securing deportation of such of these persons as were violating the provisions of the Act of October 16, 1918, familiarly known as the "deportation statute". Close cooperation was established between this division and the office of the Commissioner-General of Immigration, resulting in the arrest and ultimate deportation of some of the leading anarchists in the United States.

In September 1919 the General Intelligence Division was called upon to make inquiry into the activities of certain organizations which had been recently formed in the United States of a revolutionary character. Through the investigations made by this department members of the Spanish Anarchist Society at Buffalo, known as the "El Ariete Society" were taken into custody and their cases submitted to the Department of Labor. In the course of subsequent investigations made of radical organizations, the attention of this division was directed particularly to the activities of the Union of Russian Workers of the United States and Canada, an organization in which the members dedicated themselves to the carrying out of anarchistic ideas and tactics. In conjunction with the Commissioner-General of Immigration, approximately 200 arrests were made in 11 cities in the United States, simultaneously on the night of November 7, 1919, of the secretaries, organizers and agitators of this organization.

Concurrently with the investigations being made into the

activities of the Union of Russian Workers, the General Intelligence Division gave particular attention to the [Cases of individual anarchists who were more or less active in the United States, ^{was also investigated connection} Among the cases which received the first attention of the General Intelligence Division were those of [EMMA GOLDMAN and ALEXANDER BERSHAN, two anarchists whose deportation was effected by this Division after their cases had been carried to the United States Supreme Court, and ^{Adolph Behre and Peter Biondi}

Considerable attention was given by the General Intelligence Division to the STEEL STRIKE of 1919, upon ascertaining that certain elements participating therein were connected directly with revolutionary organizations in the United States which had been for some time under the scrutiny of the Department of Justice. The activities of WM. L. FOSTER, principal leader in the Steel Strike of 1919, were carefully watched. Information now in our files show Foster's connection during the time he was directing the Steel Strike with VILCENT ST. JOHN, one time Secretary of the I. W. W., and JACOB MARGOLIS, an avowed anarchist.

[Following closely upon the Steel Strike the next great economic disturbance involving phases of radicalism was the COAL STRIKE of 1919,] which proved to be a contest between the American Federation of Labor and patriotic elements therein and the radical forces. [Evidence obtained at the time of this strike showed active participation therein of the Communist Party of America, urging the workers to rise up against the Government of the United States. The injunction issued by Judge Anderson at Indianapolis brought to an abrupt end the radical activities in this economic crisis.]

At the time of the investigation being conducted into the

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activities of Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, the department's attention was also called to certain other leaders active in the anarchistical circles in the United States. Among them was ADOLPH SCHNABEL, MOLLIE STIMER and PETER BIANKI. All of these individuals were actively connected with the criminal anarchy movement in the United States and openly advocated the overthrow of constitutions, governments and churches.

[The arrest of members of the Union of Russian Workers necessitated upon the part of the agents of the Department of Justice a careful collection and preparation of the evidence taken at the time of the arrests, which was submitted in detailed form to the Department of Labor. The result of the efforts of the Department of Justice in the Union of Russian Workers' arrests is evidenced by the number of anarchists who sailed from the United States on the army transport "BUFORD" on December 21, 1919. Among the persons included in this deportation were Emma Goldman, Alexander Berkman, Adolph Schnabel, Peter Bianki and other leading agitators in the United States who had for many months been the cause of a considerable amount of the industrial and economic unrest.

The activities of the Communist Party of America and the Communist Labor Party which had been observed by the Department of Justice in the Steel and Coal Strikes demanded close attention. These two organizations, the off-spring of the Socialist Party of America, came into being in August 1919 and by diligent organization, work and skillful propaganda increased their membership in great numbers. Supplied with ample funds, their literature was to be found in every great industrial center, openly urging the workers to engage in armed re-

General Intelligence Division Report, -6-

volt against the Government of the United States. The manifestoes and constitutions of these two organizations openly advocated the use of force and violence to achieve the overthrow of the Government of the United States. For several months the agents of the Department of Justice gathered information showing the extent of its membership, together with the names and addresses of its leading organizers and members. After consultation with Acting Secretary of Labor Abercrombie and Commissioner-General of Immigration Caminetti, it was finally decided that the manifestoes and literature of the Communist Party of America and the Communist Labor Party indicated clearly that they advocated the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force and violence and that therefore all alien members thereof were subject to the Act of October 16, 1918. On January 2, 1920, the leaders of the communist movements in the United States were taken into custody simultaneously in 33 towns and approximately 2,500 arrests were made. Large quantities of revolutionary documents were secured at the time of these arrests, together with many firearms, which clearly sustained the contention of the Department of Justice that these organizations were pledged to the tactics of force and violence. Upon the evidence obtained, it was clearly established that both of these organizations were affiliated with the III International formed at Moscow in March 1919 and adhered to the principles and tactics of that body. Their policies were dictated from Moscow and their party discipline regulated by Lenin and Trotsky.

The result of the arrests of January 2, 1920 was evidenced by a marked cessation of revolutionary activities in the United States. For many weeks following the arrests the radical press, which prior to January 2nd had been so flagrantly attacking the

Government of the United States and advocating its overthrow by force and violence, ceased its pernicious activities. The meetings of the anarchistic and communistic organizations were suspended and ⁱⁿ the report rendered in Amsterdam in February 1920 at the meeting of the Bureau of Propaganda of the III International, the delegate from the United States reported that the arrests made at the instance of the Department of Justice had resulted in the wrecking of the communist parties in this country.

Coincident with the action of the federal government, many of the states commenced prosecutions against not only alien members of the communistic organizations, but also against American citizens who belonged to these organizations. The Department of Justice has assisted in such prosecutions wherever the same has been possible and the convictions obtained in several of the states have been based upon evidence obtained by the Department of Justice. Among the important arrests made on January 2, 1920 were those of GREGORY WEINSTEIN and RUDOLPH C. A. K. MARTENS. The former has been actively engaged in revolutionary movements both in the United States and abroad and is a member of the staff of L. C. A. K. Martens, who claims to be the representative of Soviet Russia in the United States. The activities of Martens had for many months been carefully followed by the Department of Justice. Evidence obtained as to his activities and his party connections clearly indicated that he was pledged to the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force and violence.

On February 14, 1920, there were taken into custody at Paterson, New Jersey, members of the L'Era Nuova Group, numbering twenty-eight, Italian anarchists. This group was formed by MALATESTA, the notorious Italian anarchist, and had as one of

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its members BRESCI, the assassin of KING HUBERT of Italy. A considerable amount of anarchistic literature was taken at this time and one of the most complete libraries upon anarchy was found in the possession of one of the members of this anarchistic group. The evidence was presented to the Department of Labor and their cases referred to it for final action. Many of the members of the L'Era Nuova Group admitted that they were anarchists and believed in the principles of anarchy.]

Incident to the work of the General Intelligence Division during the last year, ~~has been~~ [A careful study of the activities and tactics of the Industrial Workers of the World ^{has been} ~~caused by~~ ^{undertaken} ~~their lawless practices in the extreme northwest~~. The publica-

tions of this organization have been carefully scrutinized ^{by} ~~this division~~. Unfortunately at the present time there is no ^{federal}

criminal law under which members of this organization can be proceeded against, and under the ruling of the Department of

Labor, alien members of the organization can not be deported ^{merely} ~~for~~ ^{therein}. ~~In this connection it may be pointed out~~ ^{membership in the organization, even though certain states have}

^{that} been fit to hold that membership in the I. W. W. was sufficient ^{statutes} to convict under the Criminal Syndicalist ~~law of those states~~.

[The RAILROAD STRIKE of 1920 again called the attention of the Department of Justice to the activities of the Industrial Workers of the World and evidence obtained at that time clearly indicated their active participation in this "outlawed strike". While much of the radical agitation which had been particularly noticeable in the United States in the latter part of 1919 subsided following the arrests made on January 2nd, a renewal of this radical agitation was noted in May and the same has been growing constantly since that time. Open advocacy of force and violence against the Government appeared in circulars dis-

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tributed on May 1, 1940. This date was made an occasion for the circulation of a considerable amount of literature of the Communist Party of America, the Communist Labor Party, the American Anarchist Federated Commune Soviet and the Industrial Workers of the World.

The results of investigations made by this department into the radical movement during the course of the last year has clearly indicated that fully 90% of the ^{communist anarchist} agitation is traceable to alien ~~agitators or agitators of foreign birth who have become American citizens.~~ This agitation has not been ~~merely~~ confined to so-called "economic ills", but has also been directed toward racial prejudice; one of the most fertile fields being among the negro, who has been appealed to directly by propagandists of the communist parties for support in the movement to overthrow the Government of the United States.

The support rendered the Department of Justice by State authorities in its campaign against the elements in the United States advocating the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force and violence is to be particularly noted and commended. Certain convictions which have been obtained by the State authorities have had a salutary effect, particularly the convictions in the State of New York of JAMES LARKIN, HARRY WILITSKY and GUSTAVE ALONEN; the conviction of the thirty-two members of the Communist Labor Party, including WM. CROSS LLOYD by the Illinois State authorities, the disbarment of JACOB MARGOLIS by the Pennsylvania State authorities, the conviction of ANITA WHITLEY by the California State authorities and other prosecutions based upon State laws which enable the states to protect themselves adequately against the agitation of persons having for their intent and purpose the overthrow of the Government of the United States.

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The General Intelligence Division has given particular attention to the international aspect of the revolutionary movement in view of the fact that the principal agitation in the United States is of a communistic nature which is fundamentally international in scope, being directed from Moscow. A considerable amount of propaganda has reached the United States in the form of literature from abroad and the same is reprinted in many foreign languages for distribution in this country. The Department of Justice has through its investigations definitely ascertained the fact that smuggled diamonds are being sent to the United States for use in propaganda purposes, shipments being made by representatives of the communistic movement abroad to persons active in the same movement in this country.]

[The work of the General Intelligence Division necessitates a large amount of research and the study of the various radical movements theoretically and historically, as the Department is called upon from time to time to supply information on theoretical or historical points as well as evidence in individual cases. The nucleus for an excellent working library has been procured and at the present time consists of approximately 6,000 works in practically all of the European and several Asiatic languages, many of which have been translated in the office. There is a force of translators occupied on these works as well as the newspapers, periodicals and propaganda pamphlets, which latter cover a large field in many languages and are kept properly filed.

Biographies are prepared of all authors, publishers, editors, etc., showing in addition to personnel information, their connection with any interesting body or movement. Stenographic

General Intelligence Division Report, -11-

reports of speeches made by individuals prominent in the various movements are properly filed and together with interesting articles in any one of the newspapers or publications referred to above, are properly digested or briefed and made available for immediate reference. There are approximately 100,000 cards on various subjects or individuals.

The Publications Section receives regularly about a score of the leading daily American newspapers and various periodicals, -- current news, fraternal, nationalistic, racial, etc., from which is culled information of importance.

In the Publications Section there are at present 626 papers carded, of these 389 are in English, and 236 are in foreign languages, but of these papers less than four hundred can be considered as radical papers of even a light red; -- 190 of the foreign papers and 200 of the English papers, are considered as radical.

RADICAL PAPERS	390
English radical papers	200
Foreign radical papers	190
ANARCHIST PAPERS published in the United States	30
English Anarchist papers	3
Foreign Anarchist papers	27
COMMUNIST PAPERS published in the United States	34
English Communist papers	4
Foreign Communist papers	30
SYNDICALIST PAPERS	19
English Syndicalist papers	5
Foreign Syndicalist papers	14
RACIAL RADICAL PAPERS	24
SOCIALIST PAPERS	93

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ENGLISH SOCIALIST PAPERS 43

FOREIGN SOCIALIST PAPERS 30

YOUNG SOCIALIST PAPER 1

Anarchist papers which are published in Europe and sent to the
United States 15

Radical papers from Europe 44

The foreign language press is particularly noticeable for its strong radical leanings. In the United States alone the spread of radical doctrines is aided by over twenty-six languages.] Papers regularly received from the radical press are in the following languages:

ARMENIAN	LETISH
BOHEMIAN	LITHUANIAN
BULGARIAN	NORWEGIAN
CROATIAN	POLISH
CZECHO-SLOVAK	PORTUGUESE
DANISH	ROUMANIAN
ESTHONIAN	RUSSIAN
FINNISH	SLOVAK
FRENCH	SLOVANIAN* (Dialect)
GERMAN	SPANISH
GREEK	SPANISH-JEW
HUNGARIAN	SWEDISH
ITALIAN	UKRAINIAN
JEWISH	

General Intelligence Division Report, -13-

Much of the work of the General Intelligence Division has been cumulative in nature, and the collection of the ~~same~~ ^{information} has enabled this department ~~to~~ ^{to} not only achieve results in the more practical application of the federal ~~laws~~ ^{statutes} to the unlawful activities of the radicals in the United States, but has ~~also~~ enabled the ~~general question of radicalism to be~~ ^{government to study the situation} ~~studied from a more~~ ^{a more} intelligent and broad view-point. The library ~~previously mentioned contains works not only upon radicalism, but also upon all phases of that movement, and deals with constructive works for the improvement and obliteration of the present conditions tending toward radicalism. The assistants who have been engaged upon this work have become trained and skilled in the handling of questions incident to the inquiries and investigations.~~ While the General Intelligence Division has not ~~directed~~ ^{participate in} the investigations ~~into~~ ^{of} the ~~over its acts~~ ^{activities} of radicals in the United States, its sole function being that of collecting evidence and preparing the same for proper presentation to the necessary authorities, it has however by a careful review system of the reports received from the field agents of the Bureau of Investigation, kept in close and intimate touch with the detail of the investigative work.

Respectfully,


Special Assistant to the Attorney General.

October 5, 1920.

62-504-

SEMI ANNUAL RESUME SHOWING
PRESENT SITUATION UNDER GENERAL INTELLIGENCE
OBSERVATION.

March 5, 1921.

62-1184-

I.

OUTLINE OF ADMINISTRATIVE OPERATIONS.

1. General Intelligence Office. The General Intelligence Division operates under the supervision of a Special Assistant to the Attorney General, who is assisted by three Special Agents who have charge of certain specified divisions of the work, ~~and one of whom has the title of Special Assistant to the Attorney General for the purpose of appearing in such cases, as necessitate~~ *Among the activities of the Division, exclusive of the direction of investigations is the appearance arising out of the work* a departmental representative, the preparation of legal briefs and cases, and, where occasion requires, arguments upon the same.

The various subjects handled by the Division can best be understood by an examination of the outline of this report, which immediately preceded this page.

The sources of information on the various subjects consist of:

- a. Reports from departmental representatives in the field;
- b. Reports received through other governmental departments, arranged through liason;
- c. Information received at the Department from outside sources;
- d. Interviews of persons appearing at the Department;
- e. The many publications, including newspapers, books, pamphlets, handbills, etc. published in many languages, and
- f. The institution of investigations which in the opinion of the office are deemed warranted.

There is attached to this Division an index section in which the information received from the various sources is assimilated, and carded under the proper subjects, either individuals, organ-

65-1184-

-2-

izations, or subject matter and at the present time there are approximately 35,000 cards in this index. There is also a working library which includes works on the various subjects, comprehended in the activities of the Division, and including samples of the various kinds of propaganda in many languages. There is also a publication section which handles newspapers, magazines, books, pamphlets, handbills, etc.; in many languages.

Before the work could be thoroughly appreciated and efficiently handled, it of course was necessary that a careful study be made of the various subjects, particularly to have a thorough general knowledge of the theory and historical development of the various schools of radical thought and, at an early stage it developed that had there not been a thorough knowledge of history and theory, gained by careful research, the Department would have been handicapped to the point of paralysis.

In ^{the} study of the history of certain of the movements, a thorough knowledge of actual conditions in various corners of the world was indispensable. This is especially true regarding the practical application of the theory of communism in Soviet Russia and Hungary.

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2. Interdepartmental Liaison. The General Intelligence Division has established liaison with those departmental agencies, the operations of which are most closely related to our work, and from these various agencies a great mass of information is regularly received or verified. Particularly in matters of verification of reports such an arrangement is necessary to successful operation.

3. Field Operations. The General Intelligence Division of course relies largely upon the field force of the Department of Justice not only for the conduct of investigations, but also for original information. The agents of the Department of Justice in charge of the various headquarters, in addition to the usual reports made upon individual cases, also submit weekly reports on general intelligence subjects and from these weekly reports one may gain a fair estimate of the operations of the various units of this department through the field.

4. General Intelligence Bulletin. Beginning with January 1920 the General Intelligence Division instituted a weekly bulletin, prepared and forwarded to such officials ^{were} as/entitled by the nature of their office to receive the same, from which they could gain a working knowledge of their various subjects. This bulletin comprehended the entire field covered by the Division and was based upon not only the weekly reports received from the field at large, but also from all the other sources of information both at home and abroad and including the so-called radical press. It also was intended to use this means for keeping the proper officials in the field posted as to the status of various movements as well as recent opinions of courts and new laws of which they should have knowledge and, in addition, from time to time, it would contain the results of certain research work connected with the various movements or schools of thought, which it was believed the operating officers should know. This, of course, included historical, theoretical and other information intended to broaden the knowledge of the various agents. It was estimated that for the calendar year 1920 the approximate cost of publication of this bulletin did not exceed \$1200.00.

5. Estimate of business handled. During the period covered by this report the number of individual matters handled in the Division, including everything, - interviews, telephonic reports, correspondences, etc., will average from 7,500 to 8,000 per week. This estimate does not include special matters on which the officer in charge or his immediate assistants are engaged, particularly the preparation or prosecution of special cases, either at Washington or elsewhere, or the research work.

Mr. Nichols

January 3, 1956

M. A. Jones

THE "PALMER RAIDS"

You instructed that a memorandum be prepared setting forth the Director's position with respect to the "Palmer Raids." As you know, there is little specific information concerning the "Palmer Raids" in Bufiles. Accordingly, a number of public documents were reviewed. Since statements in the hearings of the Subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary of the United States Senate concerning charges of illegal practices of the Department of Justice (hearings from January 19 to March 3, 1921) have been used by "left-wing" elements in their efforts to place responsibility for the "Palmer Raids" on the Director, a detailed review of the 783-page booklet of the hearings was made.

With respect to the General Intelligence Division, Bufiles 62-504 and 62-1184 contain descriptions of the work of the General Intelligence Division which were prepared October 5, 1920, and March 5, 1921. These reports reflect that Mr. Hoover was in charge of the General Intelligence Division and that that Division was part of the Department of Justice--not the Bureau of Investigation. They further show that the General Intelligence Division was a noninvestigative branch; thus, it was not responsible for the manner in which the alien arrests were made by Bureau of Investigation personnel during the "Palmer Raids."

There is attached a two-page outline which briefs an eighteen-page memorandum (also attached) concerning the "Palmer Raids." Additionally, there are attached photostats of pages 1 to 13 of the General Intelligence Division report of October 5, 1920, and the first six pages of the report of March 5, 1921, as well as copies of three letters dated June 11, 1940, July 11, 1940 and July 24, 1940, concerning the statements of Morris Katzeff, an attorney for aliens arrested in the "Palmer Raids," which reflect that the Director was opposed to many conditions which arose in the "Raids."

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attachments be given to Mr. Whitehead.

Enclosures (7) ENCLOSURE

GWG:afb:mmh

(6)

INDEXED-75
RECORDED-75
EX - 120

14 MAY 24 1956

Original not seen
R. J. [unclear]

"THE PALMER RAIDS"**(Brief Outline of Attached 18-page Memorandum)**

- I. The "Palmer Raids" were conducted in 1919-1920, when Mr. Hoover was a Special Assistant to the Attorney General. Born January 1, 1895, Mr. Hoover was a young, promising attorney at the time of the "Palmer Raids." He was in charge of the General Intelligence Division of the Department of Justice, a nonoperational division which did not have investigative responsibilities. Photostats of pages of reports concerning the General Intelligence Division prepared by Mr. Hoover in 1920 and 1921 are attached.
- II. Although the Bureau of Investigation cooperated with the Department of Labor in arresting aliens under the "deportation statute," the "deportation statute" was exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Department of Labor. Warrants for the arrests of the aliens were requested by Bureau of Immigration employees (Department of Labor personnel); and the Department of Labor made the decision that aliens who were members of the Communist Party and the Communist Labor Party were within the purview of the "deportation statute."
- III. Conferences were held by Department of Labor and Department of Justice officials prior to the "Palmer Raids." Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer personally attended at least one of these.
- IV. Numerous references to Mr. Hoover's name appear in the printed hearings of the Senate Judiciary Committee's investigation of charges of illegal practices of the Department of Justice (hearings on the "Palmer Raids"). These references reflect that Mr. Hoover was in close contact on an administrative level with personnel of the Bureau of Immigration in regard to the cases of aliens who were arrested in the "Palmer Raids" and that Mr. Hoover had an excellent understanding of policies and procedures of the Department of Labor in its handling of deportation cases.
- V. Mr. Hoover had prepared comprehensive briefs showing that the Communist Party and the Communist Labor Party were dedicated to overthrowing the United States Government by force and violence. He additionally was in charge of Justice Department cases involving a number of the leading alien subversives.
- VI. Letters of instruction concerning arrests of aliens in the "Palmer Raids" were sent to Bureau of Investigation Field Offices by Frank Burke, Assistant Director and Chief of the Bureau in 1919-1920. These noted that Field Offices should

Note: This attachment to Memo from M. A. Jones to Mr. Nichols dated 1/3/56 re "The 'Palmer Raids'". 62-102695-13X

telephonically advise Mr. Hoover of "any matters of vital importance or interest" which arose in the course of the alien arrests on January 2, 1920, and that communications should be sent "Attention of Mr. Hoover" on the morning of January 3, 1920, containing full details of the arrests. From this information, it is obvious that Mr. Hoover was responsible for correlating the information concerning the arrests to (1) appropriately advise and answer inquiries of the Department of Labor; (2) maintain an accurate record in the Department of Justice; and (3) issue a public statement on January 3 concerning the arrests. Mr. Hoover's role in this regard was merely one of collecting information after the alien arrests had been made.

VII. In response to a question concerning the determination of the Department of Labor of the illegal character of the Communist Labor Party, Attorney General Palmer advised the Senate Judiciary Committee which was investigating the "Palmer Raids," ".....Mr. Hoover, who was in charge of this in the Bureau of Investigation, is more familiar with the history of it than I am." This statement has been misinterpreted by some persons to mean (1) Mr. Hoover was in charge of the "Palmer Raids" and (2) Mr. Hoover was a Bureau of Investigation official. Mr. Hoover was not a Bureau of Investigation employee until 1921, and the Attorney General's reference to Mr. Hoover's being "in the Bureau of Investigation" obviously was a "slip of the tongue." In stating that Mr. Hoover was "in charge of this" and "is more familiar with the history of it than I am," the Attorney General obviously meant (1) Mr. Hoover knows more about the Communist Party and the Communist Labor Party than I do (as previously noted, Mr. Hoover had prepared briefs concerning these two organizations) and (2) Mr. Hoover knows more about the determination of the Secretary of Labor concerning the Communist Party and the Communist Labor Party than I do (as previously noted, Mr. Hoover was very familiar with policies and procedures of the Department of Labor with respect to deportation cases).

VIII. Mr. Hoover was not the subject of criticism at the time of the "Palmer Raids," and during the Senate Judiciary Committee hearings concerning the "Palmer Raids" there was no attempt to place responsibility for the "Palmer Raids" upon Mr. Hoover. The late Harlan F. Stone, who deplored the "Palmer Raids," appointed Mr. Hoover Director of the Bureau of Investigation in 1924 -- something he would not have done if he had felt Mr. Hoover was responsible for the "Palmer Raids." Additionally, Morris Katzeff, an attorney who represented many of the aliens and personally discussed the "Palmer Raids" with Mr. Hoover, found that Mr. Hoover was opposed to many conditions which arose during the "Palmer Raids." Copies of three letters involving Mr. Katzeff and Mr. Hoover are attached.

"THE PALMER RAIDS"

As so often occurs with the passage of time, extreme distortions have arisen with respect to Mr. J. Edgar Hoover's connection with the "Palmer Raids." To properly show the true picture of the "Palmer Raids" and Mr. Hoover's duties during the period of 1919-1920, it is necessary to analyze both in detail. Mr. Hoover's position in 1919-1920

During the period in question, Mr. Hoover was a Special Assistant to the Attorney General. He was a young (born January 1, 1895) but promising attorney, and he was officially employed by the Department of Justice--not the Bureau of Investigation. Employees of the Bureau of Investigation were paid from appropriations for "Investigation and Prosecution" of crime; Mr. Hoover's Government record shows he was on the "Spl. Ass't. Payrl." (Special Assistants Payroll) during 1919-1920.

In testifying before the Senate Committee on Investigation of the Attorney General on May 17, 1934, (page 2447 of the printed hearings) Mr. Hoover stated that he was assigned to the Bureau of Investigation in August, 1921, and prior to August, 1921, he had been a Special Assistant to the Attorney General in charge of investigations for deportation.

At the time of the "Palmer Raids," Mr. Hoover was Special Assistant to the Attorney General in charge of the General Intelligence Division of the Department of Justice. Information concerning the functions and duties of the General Intelligence

Note: This is attachment to Memo from Mr. Jones to Mr. Nichols dated 1/3/56 re "The 'Palmer Raids'".

62-102673-13X

Division is contained in the attached photostats of pertinent pages of reports prepared by Mr. Hoover in October, 1920, and March, 1921. Page 13 of the report dated October 5, 1920, states, "While the General Intelligence Division has not participated in the investigations of the overt acts of radicals in the United States, its sole function being that of collecting evidence and preparing the same for proper presentation to the necessary authorities, it has however by a careful review system of the reports received from the field agents of the Bureau of Investigation, kept in close and intimate touch with the detail of the investigative work." (62-504 and 62-1184)

These reports further show that the General Intelligence Division's personnel in 1921 consisted of Mr. Hoover and three assistants. Their duties were legal in nature and included "appearance in such cases arising out of the work as necessitate a departmental representative, the preparation of legal briefs and cases, and, where occasion requires, arguments upon the same." With respect to investigations, the report of 1921 states, "The General Intelligence Division of course relies largely upon the field force of the Department of Justice not only for the conduct of investigations, but also for original information. The agents of the Department of Justice in charge of the various headquarters, in addition to the usual reports made upon individual cases, also submit weekly reports on general intelligence subjects and from these weekly reports one may gain a fair estimate of the operations of the various units of this department through the field."

Of particular importance to the references to Mr. Hoover which appeared in the Senate hearings on the "Palmer Raids" (set forth in detail hereafter) and which reflect his liaison-type contacts with the Department of Labor is the following quotation from the General Intelligence Division report of 1921:

"Interdepartmental Liaison. The General Intelligence Division has established liaison with those departmental agencies, the operations of which are most closely related to our work, and from these various agencies a great mass of information is regularly received or verified. Particularly in matters of verification of reports such an arrangement is necessary to successful operation."

The attached photostats of pages from reports made by Mr. Hoover in 1920 and 1921 conclusively prove that the General Intelligence Division was a separate entity from the Bureau of Investigation and was not responsible for the incidents which arose in connection with the alien arrests.

Laws under which the aliens were arrested

The Annual Report of the Secretary of Labor for the 1920 Fiscal Year states, on Page 74, "Among the exclusive duties of the Secretary of Labor is the expulsion from the United States of such resident aliens as are found to come within certain specifications of the immigration statutes. This duty is imposed by section 19 of the immigration act of February 5, 1917, which provides with reference to specified types of resident aliens that 'upon the warrant of the Secretary of Labor they shall be taken into custody and deported'....More specific legislation to the same general effect will be found in the act of October 16, 1918, which provides that 'aliens who are anarchists; aliens who

believe in or advocate the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States or of all forms of law; aliens who disbelieve in or are opposed to all organized government; aliens who advocate or teach the assassination of public officials; aliens who advocate or teach the unlawful destruction of property; aliens who are members of or affiliated with any organization that entertains or teaches disbelief in or opposition to all organized government, or that advocates the duty, necessity, or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers, either of specific individuals or of officers generally, of the Government of the United States or of any other authorized Government, because of his or their official character, or that advocates or teaches the unlawful destruction of property,' and 'who at any time after entering the United States is found to have been at the time of entry, or to have become thereafter,' a person of this description, 'shall, upon the warrant of the Secretary of Labor be taken into custody and deported in the manner provided' in section 19 of the immigration act."

(This quotation clearly shows that alien deportation matters, including the issuing of warrants, were exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Department of Labor at the time of the "Palmer Raids.")

Department of Justice cooperation

The Annual Report of the Attorney General for the 1920 Fiscal Year states, on page 172, "Following the mailing of bombs

to prominent Government officers in May, 1919, and the bomb outrages of June 2, 1919, it became apparent that there must be established a systematic and thorough supervision over the unlawful activities of certain persons and organizations in the United States who sole purposes were to commit acts of terrorism and to advocate, by word of mouth and by the circulation of literature, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force and violence.

"On August 1, 1919, there was formed a General Intelligence Division to handle the investigations connected with ultraradical activities in the United States. This division was formed with the purpose in view of collecting evidence and data upon the revolutionary and ultraradical movements for use in such proceedings as might be instituted against individuals or organizations involved in the same."

The Attorney General's Annual Report for the 1920 Fiscal Year continues, on page 174, "Upon the formation of the General Intelligence Division in August, 1919, it was soon found that the Federal Statutes were inadequate to properly handle the ultraradical situation by criminal prosecutions.....Consequently, the efforts of the General Intelligence Division became centered upon the activities of alien agitators, with the object of securing deportation of such of these persons as were violating the provisions of the act of October 13, 1918, familiarly known as the 'deportation statute.' Close cooperation was established between this division and the office of the Commissioner General of Immigration, resulting in the arrest and ultimate deportation of some of the leading anarchists in the United States....

"The activities of the Communist Party of America and the Communist Labor Party which had been observed by this Department during various strike situations demanded close attention....For several months the Agents of this Department gathered information showing the extent of their membership, together with the names and addresses of their leading organizers and members. After consultation with Acting Secretary of Labor Abercrombie (John W. Abercrombie, then Solicitor of the Department of Labor) and Commissioner General of Immigration Caminetti (Anthony Caminetti), it was finally decided that the manifestoes and literature of the Communist Party of America and the Communist Labor Party indicated clearly that they advocated the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force and violence and that therefore all alien members thereof were subject to the act of October 16, 1918."

Numerous additional references to the cooperation between the Department of Labor and the Department of Justice in the "Trainer Guide" appear in the printed hearings of the Senate Judiciary Committee which investigated charges of illegal practices of the Department of Justice. In Pages 403-404 of these printed hearings, John W. Abercrombie is quoted, "...in response to a widespread demand Congress made a appropriation

of \$1,000,000, or approximately \$1,000,000, or perhaps more than a million dollars, to the Department of Justice to be used for the purpose of detecting and prosecuting the so-called 'Reds.' The Department of Labor, through the Bureau of Immigration, had requested Congress to make an appropriation of some \$500,000--my recollection is that it was \$600,000--to be used by the Department of Labor through the Bureau of Immigration for a like purpose.

"The request of the Department of Labor was not granted. As a result, the Department of Justice had something like \$1,000,000 for that purpose, while the authority to arrest, try, and deport aliens was in the Department of Labor. That department was greatly embarrassed by its inability to function adequately on account of lack of funds. The country was wild on the subject of the suppression of anarchy, every newspaper was full of it; and, in response to that popular demand, Congress gave this appropriation to the Department of Justice....At any rate, the Department of Labor and the Department of Justice felt it their duty to cooperate, the Department of Justice having the money--the necessary appropriation--and the Department of Labor having the authority under the law to deport. So we cooperated to the extent that the Department of Labor issued warrants for arrests upon proper affidavits submitted by the Department of Justice.

"All the hearings, of course, under the law had to be conducted by the Department of Labor."

Mr. Abercrombie continued, on page 494, that "representatives of the Department of Justice and of the Department of Labor acted cooperatively" in making the arrests.

On page 405 of the hearings, Mr. Abercrombie is quoted, in answer to a question concerning the source of the affidavits upon which warrants for the arrest of the aliens were based, "Most of them, I think, in the so-called 'raids,' came from the Department of Justice--from officials in the Department of Justice....The affidavit or the statement required by the law and the regulations was submitted to the Bureau of Immigration. The Commissioner General of Immigration transmitted those affidavits to the Secretary of Labor, with a memorandum recommending that warrants be issued upon the affidavits submitted, and the warrants were based upon those affidavits."

As was proved at these Senate hearings, the warrants were sent to offices of the Bureau of Immigration, and the Bureau of Immigration then contacted local offices of the Bureau of Investigation concerning the arrests. On pages 51 and 52 of the printed hearings there appears a "strictly confidential" letter from Commissioner General of Immigration Caminetti to the Commissioner of Immigration in Boston dated December 29, 1919.

This states, "The Bureau (of Immigration) is inclosing herewith 306 warrants of arrest covering aliens to be found in your jurisdiction....Not later than noon on the appointed day (the day of the arrests) you should have a properly qualified officer or officers....of your jurisdiction report in person armed with the warrants to be served, to the Department of Justice Agent in charge of the district where the alien, or group of aliens, is to be arrested....Under no circumstances should an officer proceed in the matter of the arrests except in co-operation with a Department of Justice representative. To do so would be to invite disaster....NOTE - Please wire the Bureau (of Immigration) immediately upon receipt of the warrants, in order that it may know that all is in readiness."

Detailed instructions concerning the cooperation to be extended the Bureau of Immigration by Agents of the Bureau of Investigation also are contained in the hearings of the Senate Judiciary Committee. It is pertinent to note that these instructions were sent offices of the Bureau of Investigation by Frank Burke, the then Assistant Director and Chief of the Bureau of Investigation--not by J. Edgar Hoover as has frequently been inferred. On pages 49-50 of the printed hearings, there appears a letter from Mr. Burke to George E. Kelleher, head of the Boston Office of the Bureau of Investigation, dated December 27, 1919. This letter sets forth instructions relating

to the January 2, 1920, arrests of aliens and states, in part, "Briefly the arrangements which have been made are that the warrants will be forwarded to the Immigration Inspector, who will at once communicate with you and advise you of the names of the persons for whom he has received warrants....The Immigration Inspector will be under instructions to co-operate with you fully, and I likewise desire that you cooperate in the same manner with the Immigration Inspector at the time of the arrests, as well as following the arrests....An excellent spirit of cooperation exists between the Commissioner General of Immigration and this department in Washington and I desire that the same spirit of cooperation between the field officers of this Bureau and the field officers of the Bureau of Immigration also exist.....Very truly yours, Frank Burke, Assistant Director and Chief."

Head officials of the Bureau of Investigation

In his testimony before the Senate Committee conducting investigation of charges of illegal practices of the Department of Justice, Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer identified the chief officials of the Bureau of Investigation. As noted above, arrests of aliens in the "Palmer Raids" were made by Agents of Bureau of Investigation. Page 631 of the hearings contains part of a statement by Attorney General Palmer dated March 18, 1920. It reflects that Francis P. Carvan was Assistant Attorney General in charge of all investigative work in the Department of Justice.

It names William J. Flynn as head of the Bureau of Investigation. Page 634 of the printed hearings names John T. Creighton as Mr. Carvan's assistant. Mr. Burke previously has been identified as Assistant Director and Chief of the Bureau of Investigation. There is no mention of Mr. Hoover.

Mr. Hoover's role

During 1919-1920, Mr. Hoover distinguished himself as one of the first individuals to recognize the true threat of communism to our country. He prepared briefs showing that the Communist Labor Party and the Communist Party were dedicated to overthrowing the United States Government by force and violence. Mr. Hoover additionally was in charge of Justice Department cases involving a number of the leading alien subversives, including Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman. (See outline of Chapter IV, "The Rise of Subversion"; testimony of Mr. Hoover before the Fish Committee in 1937.)

Numerous references to Mr. Hoover appear in the printed hearings of the Senate Judiciary Committee investigating charges of illegal practices of the Department of Justice in regard to the "Palmer Raids." A detailed examination of these references reflects that Mr. Hoover's name arose many times in connection with matters involving both the Department of Justice and the Department of Labor.

During the hearings Mr. Hoover frequently assisted the Attorney General to answer questions concerning policies and procedures of the Department of Labor in deportation cases. In other instances, Mr. Hoover's name appears in connection with contacts he made with the Department of Labor regarding specific deportation cases. Such references to Mr. Hoover appear on pages 8, 9, 10, 32, 35, 82, 94, 95, 96, 254, 423, 440, 441, 445, 460, 464, 470, 477, 543, 544, 546, 549, 554, 562, 645, 649 and 756 of the printed hearings of the Senate Committee investigating charges of illegal practices of the Department of Justice.

Mr. Hoover's name also arose in connection with matters primarily involving the Department of Justice rather than the Department of Labor. For example, the printed hearings show that Mr. Hoover straightened out Senator Thomas J. Walsh of Montana on the fact that George J. Kelleher was an employee of the Department of Justice--not the Department of Labor; that Bureau of Investigation communications concerning the arrests of aliens were to be brought to Mr. Hoover's attention and that Mr. Hoover helped the Attorney General correct a misunderstanding of Senator Walsh concerning a description of a witness in a communist proceeding. References to Mr. Hoover of this nature appear in the printed hearings on pages 14, 19, 51, 53, 225, 376, 410, 420, 444, 453, 455, 488, 539, 571, and 575.

Mr. Hoover Not A Bureau of Investigation Employee

Numerous efforts have been made to "place" Mr. Hoover in the Bureau of Investigation during the "Palmer Raids" although he was Special Assistant to the Attorney General in charge of the General Intelligence Division of the Department. Pages 440 and 441 of the printed hearings quote letters exchanged by Anthony Caminetti of the Bureau of Immigration and Mr. Hoover in February, 1921, (a year after the "Palmer Raids") which show that Mr. Hoover was still employed in the Department of Justice as a Special Assistant to the Attorney General at that time. Letters to and from the Bureau of Investigation in that period clearly bore the designation, "Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation." The letters to and from Mr. Hoover bore only the designation, "Department of Justice."

Liaison-type Work of Mr. Hoover

References in the hearings show that there was close liaison between the Department of Justice and the Department of Labor in regard to the deportation cases. On page 409 of the printed hearings, Mr. Abercrombie's testimony concerning conferences between the two Departments in regard to the deportation arrests is quoted. He states, "I do remember just how the first conference originated. I do recall that Secretary (of Labor) Wilson requested the Commissioner General of Immigration, the law officer of the Bureau of Immigration (A. W. Parker), and myself to confer with the Attorney General....(regarding) the

matter of working out a plan of cooperation between the two departments....He held two conferences, at one of which the Attorney General was present in person. The Commissioner General of Immigration and the law officer may have held other conferences with representatives of the Department of Justice. A plan of cooperative action was agreed upon."

Other references show that Mr. Hoover was in close contact with Commissioner General of Immigration Caminetti and that Mr. Hoover had an excellent understanding of policies and procedures of the Department of Labor relating to deportation cases. In view of these facts, it is readily understandable why instructions were issued by the Bureau of Investigation to its Field Offices in December, 1919, (pages 14, 19 and 53 of printed hearings) to telephonically advise Mr. Hoover of "any matters of vital importance or interest which may arise during the course of the (January 2, 1920) arrests" and to send communications "Attention of Mr. Hoover" on the morning following the arrests containing full details of the arrests.

It is obvious that Mr. Hoover was responsible for correlating the information concerning the arrests of aliens which were made in various cities in the United States. This immediate correlation was necessary for several reasons -- (1) to appropriately advise and answer inquiries of the Department of Labor; (2) to have an accurate record in the

Department of Justice; and (3) to issue a public statement on January 3, 1920, concerning the alien arrests. (Specific mention of the public statement to be issued on January 3, 1920, appears at the bottom of page 53 of the printed hearings.)

The references to Mr. Hoover in the letters of instruction which were sent Bureau of Investigation Field Offices have been used by some persons as the basis for charges that Mr. Hoover actually directed the "Palmer Raids." Yet, an objective analysis of the letters shows that Mr. Hoover's role was merely one of collecting information after the arrests had been made. There is no mention of taking orders from Mr. Hoover, nor did Mr. Hoover issue any orders or instructions to Bureau of Investigation Agents.

Misinterpretation of Attorney General's Remarks

On page 35 of the printed hearings of the Senate Committee investigating charges of illegal practices of the Department of Justice, the Attorney General is asked, "What was the determination of the Department of Labor concerning the illegal character of that organization (the Communist Labor Party)?" His reply is, "The Secretary of Labor, in the opinion which he wrote about the Communist Party, declared that the Communist Party and the Communist Labor Party had precisely

the same views and principles. No; I have the wrong facts. Mr. Hoover, who was in charge of this in the Bureau of Investigation, is more familiar with the history of it than I am."

This quotation has been misinterpreted by some persons to mean (1) Mr. Hoover was in charge of the "Palmer Raids" and (2) Mr. Hoover was an employee of the Bureau of Investigation.

It previously has been proved that Mr. Hoover was employed by the Department of Justice, not the Bureau of Investigation, during this period. Obviously, the Attorney General made a "slip of the tongue" in stating Mr. Hoover was in the Bureau of Investigation at that time. The fact that no effort was made at the hearings to pursue this statement or to correct the Attorney General's error is most pertinent. Obviously, the persons at the Senate hearing fully understood that Mr. Hoover was not an FBI employee, that he was not in charge of the "Palmer Raids" and that no grounds to suspect or criticize him existed.

Additionally, it is important to analyze what the Attorney General meant when he said Mr. Hoover was "in charge of this" and "is more familiar with the history of it than I am."

Since the discussion related to the Department of Labor's determination that the Communist Party and the Communist Labor Party were organizations within the purview of the "deportation statute," and since Mr. Hoover had written briefs on the Communist Party and the Communist Labor Party and had been in close contact with the Department of Labor in regard to the deportation cases, the Attorney General obviously meant (1) Mr. Hoover knows more about the Communist Party and the Communist Labor Party than I do and (2) Mr. Hoover knows more about the determination of the Secretary of Labor concerning the Communist Party and the Communist Labor Party than I do.

No Charges Against Mr. Hoover at the Time of the "Palmer Raids"

It previously has been noted that Mr. Hoover was not the subject of criticism at the time of the "Palmer Raids" or for a number of years thereafter. The hearings of the Senate Committee investigating charges of illegal practices of the Department of Justice in regard to the "Palmer Raids" fill nearly 800 printed pages. Mr. Hoover was present at these hearings, and he was officially called as a witness. Yet, at no place in these hearings is any attempt made to place responsibility upon Mr. Hoover for the "Palmer Raids," and no members of the Senate committee made critical remarks concerning him. Had Mr. Hoover been responsible in any manner for conducting the "Palmer Raids," this fact certainly would have been brought out at these hearings.

Further evidence that Mr. Hoover had no responsibility for the "Palmer Raids" is seen in the fact that the late Harlan F. Stone appointed him Director of the Bureau of Investigation in 1924. A statement by Justice Stone in 1921 (when he was Dean of the law school at Columbia University) which appears on pages 279-280 of the printed hearings of the Senate Committee investigating charges of illegal practices of the Department of Justice shows that he deplored the "Palmer Raids." Yet, after becoming Attorney General, he appointed Mr. Hoover as Director of the Bureau of Investigation -- something he would not have done if he had felt Mr. Hoover was responsible for the "Palmer Raids."

Additional convincing proof is found in the attached three letters which show that Morris Katzeff, an attorney who represented many of the aliens arrested in the Boston area and personally discussed the "Palmer Raids" with Mr. Hoover, found that Mr. Hoover was strongly opposed to many conditions which arose during the "Palmer Raids."

MORRIS MATSEFF
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
EIGHTEEN TREMONT STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

COPY

"June 11, 1940

Congressman Celler
Washington, D. C.

My dear Congressman:

I listened to your radio broadcast on Saturday evening last, and I wholeheartedly agreed with you that in the present situation it is absolutely essential that the F. B. I. be granted the right to tap wires and to intercept messages in the course of their efforts to curb activities of fifth columnists.

Do not your colleagues in Congress realize that while as a nation we are at peace with the whole world and desire to remain so, we are nevertheless being warred at by groups and individuals within our midst who stop at nothing to undermine our form of government, all our liberties, and in so doing seek protection under the very safeguards they seek to destroy?

It seems to me, and I believe that I voice the sentiment of the majority of the average citizens, that if some congressmen and senators would use in the performance of their official duties as Legislators the common sense which they used and employed back home, that they would be more realistic, talk less, accomplish more, and some may develop into statesmen. So much for that.

I wish to say that I have personal, first hand knowledge of the part that Mr. J. Edgar Hoover played in the so-called New England raids upon alleged Communists in 1920. I was counsel for some of them immediately after January 2, 1920, and before many days were over, I was retained by a committee that called itself "New England Defense Conference" to represent 433 men and women who were held at various police stations and other concentration places, and who were eventually herded together at Deer Island at Boston Harbor.

I represented them all through the preliminary hearings at the Island conducted by Immigration Inspectors assisted by agents of the Department of Justice, and these hearings lasted for about five months.

I was personally present at all of these hearings, after they were allowed to have counsel. I had numerous conferences during these months with local immigration authorities at Boston; Mr. Skeffington and his assistant, Mr. Sullivan, as well

HARRIS MITCHELL
 Attorney and Counsellor at Law
 Eighteen Tremont Street
 Boston, Mass.

Congressman Celler
 Washington, D. C.
 Continued.

-2-

as with the Department of Justice agents in charge of these cases in New England. I had several conferences with the then Secretary of Labor, Mr. Wilson and still many more with the Assistant Secretary of Labor, Mr. Louis F. Post.

At several of these conferences Mr. J. Edgar Hoover was present, but I never received the impression that he was the man who gave instructions to the local, New England and Boston Department of Justice agents or immigration inspectors.

Mr. Louis F. Post in his little book entitled "The Deportation Delirium of 1920" tells at great length of the outrages perpetrated by the agents of the Department of Justice, under the guidance and inspiration of the then Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer.

At the conclusion of the hearings at Peor Island I filed several petitions in the Federal District Court for the District of Massachusetts for writs of habeas corpus, and the hearings held before Mr. Justice Anderson of the local appellate division consumed, I believe, about twenty to twenty-five full court days.

At these hearings I was assisted by Mr. Lawrence Troob of the Massachusetts Bar, now a Judge of a District Court hereabouts, and I had the invaluable assistance of Zachariah Chaffee, Professor of Law at Harvard Law School, as well as by Professor Felix Frankfurter, now Justice of the United States Supreme Court, both of whom appeared as amici curiae.

During the time very interesting disclosures were made concerning the conduct of the Department of Justice in the organizing and executing of these raids.

We obtained and read into the record at that trial the original instructions given by the Department of Justice at Washington to the local Department of Justice agents, and it appears unmistakably that these orders were issued by one Turke who was then the chief of some department, and who was Mr. Hoover's chief at the time.

Tolson _____
 Boardman _____
 Nichols _____
 Belmont _____
 Harbo _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Sizoo _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

I was fortunate to be able to find among old papers in my office, after hearing your broadcast, an original copy of the typewritten opinion of Judge Anderson, from which I enclose for your information copies of these instructions.

MORRIS KATZEFF
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
NINETEEN TORMONT STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

Congressman Cellar
Washington, D. C.
Continued.

- 3 -

I spoke to Mr. Hoover once or twice at Washington in 1920 about the manner in which the raids were carried out, the utter lawlessness of the entire transactions, and I recall distinctly that he deplored these conditions as much as did counsel for the defence.

Since there are so few persons who were intimately connected with the case who could speak of it with any degree of personal knowledge, I feel it my duty to send this letter to you for such use as you can make of it.

The cases are reported in the Federal Reports and are entitled:

William T. Colyer vs. Henry J. Skeffington
Morris Katzeff vs. Henry J. Skeffington.

and more cases of Morris Katzeff vs. Henry J. Skeffington.

The voluminous records of the evidence taken in trial, I believe, were turned over some time after the case was disposed of, to Mr. Post who on one of his visits to Boston called on me, and asked for them in order to enable him to write the book mentioned above.

I will appreciate if you will either make copies of these instructions or return the same to me at some later date.

I am, respectfully yours,

Morris Katzeff

ME:EG
Enclosures."

COPY

MORRIS KATZEFF
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
EIGHTEEN TREMONT STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

July 11, 1940

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hoover:

I was very pleased to receive your letter of July 6, and I regret that I was not to the B'nai B'rith Convention, for else I would have gone up to shake hands with you.

I remember very well meeting your Special Agent, Norman D. Valentine, and I could not refrain while meeting him to relate to him the remarkable coincidence of meeting him on a day on which I had given considerable thought to his Chief, Mr. Hoover.

It was like this: On Saturday, June 8, 1940, about eight o'clock in the evening I heard Congressman Celler of Washington deliver a speech over the radio apparently seeking to enlist public sentiment in favor of a bill empowering the F. B. I. to intercept messages and to tap wires of persons suspected of being fifth columnists or otherwise engaged in subversive activities.

He stated that the opponents of that bill are citing the 1919 New England raids, so called, as an example of abuses committed by law enforcing agencies and that many outrages were perpetrated in New England upon persons charged with being Communists by order of Mr. Hoover, now head of the F. B. I.

The cases of 1919 immediately came back to my mind and I also recalled that you had nothing to do with the irregularities and harsh treatment of aliens suspected of being Communists; I also recalled a hearing before the then Secretary of Labor Mr. Wilson in Washington at which Charles Recht of New York, Mr. Bachrach of Chicago and I were present at which you deplored as sincerely as we did the incident attending the circumstances connected with arrests of aliens in New England, and I recalled how genuinely I was impressed by your sincerity as well as with your thoroughness in presenting your argument, and I felt it my duty as being one of the very few footloose men up to the present moment who could from personal knowledge

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
 Sizoo _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

-10-11-12

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Continued

- 2 -

say a word in defense of a man unjustly accused of wrong doing.

I went to my office to endeavor to find some of the papers which could throw some light upon the subject. I hoped to be able to find the original opinion by the late Judge Anderson of the Massachusetts Federal District Court of Appeals who presided over the case. I had a lingering recollection that the instructions given to the local immigration authorities as well as to the agents of the Department of Justice were signed by a person other than you.

I was unable to find that on Saturday night so I went back to the office again Sunday morning. I was returning home very happy to have found that opinion in which were read in the instructions given by a Mr. Burke and not by you.

It was while on the way home from my office armed with that document that I was introduced to Mr. Valentine, incidentally a young man of very fine personality, and of course I could not refrain from remarking of the coincidence of meeting him at that moment.

The next day I sent a letter to Mr. Celler, of which I enclose a copy, so that when I received your letter of July 6th, I believed that it was in comment upon my letter to Congressman Celler.

I described myself earlier as a "footloose" person and I meant by that, that the persons intimately connected with the case who had first hand knowledge were Judge Anderson, now dead, Mr. Skeffington, Commissioner of Immigration at Boston, dead, Mr. Wilson, then Secretary of Labor, dead, Mr. Louis F. Post, Asst. Secretary of Labor, dead, Mr. Caminelli, dead, Mr. A. Mitchell Palmer, dead, and many other dead ones, too numerous to mention.

Then there are men who have since been benched, such as Mr. G. Lawrence Brooks, a judge in one of our District Courts, Mr. Lewis Goldberg, then Assistant Federal District Attorney, now judge of Superior Court of Massachusetts, Professor Felix Frankfurter, now a Justice of the United States Supreme Court, which leaves only you and me who could speak up, and I thought it would be more becoming if that statement came from me.

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It was with that thought that I bestirred myself to look for the original instructions, which are now in the possession of Mr. Celler.

As I was anxious to let him have those instructions at

Mr. John Edgar Hoover
Continued

COPY

the earliest possible moment for such use as he may wish to make of them, I mailed them on to him immediately with the request that he have his secretary type a copy of it and mail it back to me. He has not done this to date. I hope he someday he will have found the time to do it.

I am therefore glad and grateful to Mr. Valentine that he afforded me the opportunity to write to you in reply to your letter.

If I can be of any service to you in this or in any other matter, please do not hesitate to call on me.

With very sincere regards and with boundless admiration for your splendid work, I am yours,

(signed) MORRIS KATZEFF

MK:EG
Enclosed

COPY

July 24, 1940

Mr. Morris Katzeff
Eighteen Tremont Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Katzeff:

I wish to acknowledge your letter of July 11, 1940, detailing your association with the old deportation cases back in 1919 and 1920.

Everything that you have outlined in your letter is exactly the way in which the matter happened and is in accordance with my own recollection of the proceedings at the time. It was most encouraging to receive your comments and your letter is a real tribute indeed to the impartiality and justice that characterizes the average American lawyer. Those cases were, of course, hard fought and we were on opposite sides, nevertheless there is no reason why the truth should not prevail as it has in your narration of the proceedings.

I read with interest your letter to Congressman Celler and appreciated more than words can express the manner in which you have outlined the situation. I only wish that there was a better understanding of the facts as they occurred on the part of some individuals who have obviously been misguided, or apparently have no desire to ascertain the truth.

Your comments regarding the work of this Bureau are most reassuring and I am hopeful that on your next visit to Washington you will have the time to call at my office for I would like to arrange for you to make a personal tour of inspection of our facilities.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

/s/ J. Edgar Hoover

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January 4, 1956

Mr. Donald E. Whitehead
4862 North 30th Street
Arlington, Virginia

Dear Don:

History of the FBI

I was very sorry to learn this morning that apparently the virus caught up with you. I do want you to stay home and take care of yourself until you are fully recovered. You have been working exceedingly hard for the last two months and I think you will be much further ahead to take a few days now and really get back on your feet before trying to pick up where you left off.

In the meantime, if there is anything any of us can do, please do not hesitate to let us know.

With best wishes and kind regards,

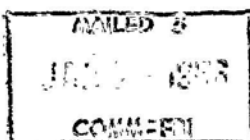
Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Mrs. Whitehead called L. B. Nichols on the morning of January 4th to advise that Whitehead had the chills when he got home last evening, his temperature was 102 and they called the doctor. He ordered Whitehead to stay in bed. Mr. Nichols saw Whitehead around 7:00 o'clock January 3 to discuss some matters with him. His face was flushed and when asked if he was feeling well, he just passed it off.

cc - Mr. Jones

LBN:ptm
(4)



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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

0-9
B

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

JANUARY 18, 1956 URGENT

Transmit the following message to:

SAC, CINCINNATI

ALBERT E. SARTAIN, RESEARCH (CRIME RECORDS). AS RESULT OF
BUREAU INVESTIGATION AT U. S. PENITENTIARY, ATLANTA, GEORGIA,
IN NINETEEN TWENTY-FOUR, THE THEN WARDEN, ALBERT E. SARTAIN,
WAS CONVICTED OF CONSPIRACY TO ACCEPT AND RECEIVE A BRIBE AND
SENTENCED TO SERVE EIGHTEEN MONTHS AT USP, ATLANTA. HE WAS
PAROLED ON FEBRUARY THREE, TWENTY-EIGHT AND DISCHARGED FROM
PAROLE ON MAY TWELVE, TWENTY-EIGHT. BUREAU NOW DESIRES TO
KNOW PRESENT WHEREABOUTS AND OCCUPATION OF THIS INDIVIDUAL.
SARTAIN WAS ORIGINALLY FROM COLUMBUS, OHIO, AND CURRENT
COLUMBUS TELEPHONE DIRECTORY LISTS ONE HELEN SARTAIN,

[REDACTED] WHO MAY BE RELATIVE OF
ALBERT E. SARTAIN. DISCREETLY ASCERTAIN ABOVE REQUESTED
INFORMATION CONCERNING SARTAIN THROUGH USUAL SOURCES AND
SUTEL BUREAU NO LATER THAN JANUARY TWENTY NEXT.

HOOVER

Follow-up made for January 20, 1956.

NOTE: Data necessary for "History of FBI."

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WCP:age (5) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

364 JAN 18 1956

TELETYPE

AT VIA

7:46 M

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b7C

NY, New York

January 25, 1956

Director, FBI

HISTORY OF THE FBI,
Research (Crime Records)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-4-99 BY 60267NLS/CLF/SCJ
#349231

Attached is a blank memorandum dated January 19, 1956, captioned "1940 Smear Campaign Against The Bureau," which is self-explanatory. On the first page of this memorandum mention is made of a meeting on February 6, 1940, of communist leaders who met in Washington, D. C., to plan a "smear" campaign against the Bureau and me. The [redacted] to this campaign were reported to have been [redacted]

It is desired that [redacted] be contacted consistent with security precautions in an effort to obtain from him any and all information he may possess regarding his activities and the activities of communists in connection with the "smear" campaign of 1940. The interview should, of course, be handled in a most discreet manner, and the Bureau should not be compromised.

This data, for your personal and confidential information, is desired to show the definite connection between the Communist Party and the "smear" campaign of 1940. Since NY-77 was in on the "ground floor," it is believed that he would be the best source for this purpose.

Submit results of the interview with [redacted] under the above caption no later than February 6, 1956.

COMM - FBI

JAN 25 1956

MAILED 18

Enclosure

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Follow-up - February 7, 1956
cc - Mr. Nichols, with copy of enclosure
cc - Mr. Belmont, with copy of enclosure
NOTE: See Jones to Nichols memorandum dated January 19, 1956, captioned "History of the FBI." GEM:mbk

GEM:mbk (original retyped)
(11)

RECORDED - 57

JAN 25 1956

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January 19, 1956

1940 SMEAR CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE BUREAU

The 1940 campaign to malign the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Director so far as its public manifestations are concerned appears to have begun on January 11, 1940, when Congressman Vito Marcantonio of New York, on the floor of the House of Representatives, referred to the testimony given by the Director before the House Appropriations Committee and attacked the Director and the Bureau as opposing the interests of liberal groups in the United States. On this occasion he characterized the Bureau as an American Gestapo and alleged that an attempt was being made to utilize the FBI as a secret police agency in this country. Some press comment followed the remarks of Congressman Marcantonio.

On February 6, 1940, a meeting of Communist leaders was held in Washington, D. C., during which plans were made for the conduct of a "smear" campaign against the Bureau and the Director. It was proposed at this meeting that the campaign should have two principal phases, one an attack upon the Bureau as violating civil liberties and secondly a personal attack upon the Director devoted to relating circumstances of his personal life similar to an attack made by the Communist Party upon Representative Thomas of the Dies Committee. Two Communist writers were assigned to this second phase of the campaign. It was also planned at the meeting that the services of certain Congressmen would be enlisted in endeavoring to obtain congressional restrictions upon the Bureau's activities.

On the same date, February 6, 1940, Agents of the Bureau in Detroit, Michigan, arrested a number of individuals charged with violations of the statute prohibiting enlistment in the United States of persons for service in foreign wars. The persons arrested on this occasion were Communist followers who had engaged in enlisting individuals for service in the Loyalist Army during the Spanish War. The Bureau's activities in this connection were immediately seized upon as an attack upon the Communist Party. Numerous so-called Liberal organizations instituted attacks upon the Bureau, most of them based upon misrepresentation of the true facts regarding the arrests and confinement of the persons arrested in Detroit. The Michigan Civil Rights Federation

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ENCLOSURE

which was reported to be a combined group of labor and liberal organizations in the State of Michigan interested itself in this campaign and made numerous protests concerning the Bureau's actions. A committee known as the Bill of Rights Defense Committee was formed in Detroit, Michigan, and sponsored by a number of leading liberal educators, members of the Clergy, and others for the purpose of publicizing the cause of the arrested persons. This group made protests to the President, to the Attorney General and to several Senators and Congressmen.

A wave of newspaper comment followed principally based upon the allegations made by the liberal groups as to the treatment received by the prisoners in Detroit, Michigan.

On February 17 and 18, 1940, the National Committee of the Communist Party, U. S. A., met in New York City and included in the resolutions adopted by it one calling for a curtailment of the Bureau's activities with respect to labor and liberal groups.

On February 19, 1940, the "New Republic," a liberal magazine, published an article severely criticizing the Bureau for its actions in connection with the Detroit case. This article alleged that the FBI was becoming an American Gestapo and exhibited considerable concern that the Bureau would exceed its authority, particularly with regard to investigations of subversive activities.

On February 22, 1940, Senator George F. Norris directed a letter to the Attorney General protesting the Bureau's actions in the Detroit case and suggesting that an investigation be conducted to determine whether the Director and the FBI were acting strictly within congressional authority.

Senator Norris renewed his attack upon the Bureau in the Senate on February 26, 1940, when during a discussion of the Bureau's appropriation he quoted from the article which had appeared in the "New Republic" and stated that he was greatly concerned over the present activities of the FBI. He suggested that an investigation be conducted immediately to prevent the Bureau from becoming an American Gestapo.

Following Senator Norris' remarks considerable newspaper comment was made with regard to the Bureau's activities. Many editors took the position that Senator Norris

was an outstanding legislator and that his opinions in the past had proven their worth and that therefore serious consideration should be given to the charges which he directed against the Bureau. Other newspaper editors pointed to the fact that Senator Norris' charges were based upon hearsay and on information which he had obtained from a notoriously liberal magazine which itself could furnish no evidence with regard to the allegations made against the Bureau.

On February 27, 1940, the "New York Daily News" entered the "smear" campaign with the first of a series of articles by Carl Warren dealing with the Bureau's activities in investigating vice conditions in the State of Florida. The series of articles written by Warren criticized the Bureau for what was referred to as an intrusion upon the state police authority and also reported various circumstances surrounding the Director's presence in Florida which were not founded upon fact.

On March 7 and 8, 1940, Senator Pepper criticized the Bureau in remarks which he made on the floor of the Senate referring to the fact that the Bureau's vice investigation in Florida was unnecessary and was an encroachment upon the rights of the State of Florida. A number of newspapers commented upon the remarks made by Senator Pepper and some editors expressed an opinion similar to that of the Senator.

On March 10, 1940, Senator Norris directed a second letter to the Attorney General replying to a letter which had been sent to him by Mr. Jackson. Senator Norris referred to the fact that the Attorney General's endorsement of the FBI's actions was not based upon a factual investigation but rather upon statements made by the very agency which had been accused of wrongdoing. He renewed his request for a full and complete investigation of the Bureau's actions in the Detroit case.

Two days later on March 12, 1940, the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce recommended to the Senate that an investigation be conducted with respect to wire tapping by investigative agencies. This recommendation was based upon a resolution presented to the Senate by Senator Green of Rhode Island. No direct reference was made to the FBI in connection with the proposed investigation but Senator Burton K. Wheeler, the Chairman of the Senate Committee, in discussing the Committee's actions with newspaper reporters, stated that the FBI was among the investigative agencies considered by the Committee.

A storm of newspaper criticism of wire tapping activities by investigative agencies followed the public report of the Senate Committee's recommendations. Much of this news comment was critical of the Bureau although based upon a general misunderstanding of the real recommendation made by the Senate. The press generally throughout the United States in news articles and editorials condemned the practice of wire tapping as a violation of the rights of individuals and a number of editorials pointed to the Bureau as a principal offender.

On March 13, 1940, the Director issued a statement with respect to his opinion of wire tapping as an investigative technique and pointing out that wire tapping had only been used by the Bureau in a limited number of important cases. On the same date Senator Green of Rhode Island who had originally presented the resolution asking for an investigation of wire tapping made a statement to the press in which he made it clear that his resolution was not directed against the Bureau but against the practice of wire tapping as used by all investigative agencies. He stated at this time as a matter of fact one basis for his resolution was an investigation being conducted by Bureau Agents with respect to wire tapping by private agencies in his own State.

On March 15, 1940, the Attorney General issued an order prohibiting any future wire tapping by the FBI and this action was made known to the press whereupon considerable comment was made commending the Attorney General for his action.

Confidential information was received to the effect that on March 19, 1940, a meeting of Communist leaders was held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, during which a further discussion was had with regard to the Bureau's activities, particularly its investigation and subsequent action in the Detroit case.

On March 22, 1940, information was received that the Communist Party had planned and inaugurated a whispering campaign against the Bureau on the West Coast. It was indicated that the whispering campaign was intended to extend generally throughout the United States and that a number of outwardly respectable citizens not publicly connected with the Communist Party would be utilized in spreading criticism of the Bureau and arousing the animosity of the public toward the FBI and the Director.

On March 27, 1940, information was received with respect to a further meeting of Communists in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, at which it was proposed that an additional method of operation be utilized in connection with the "smear" campaign. At this meeting it was suggested that efforts be made to embarrass individual members of the FBI and thereby reflect upon the organization as a whole. Plans were made whereby respectable appearing members of the Communist Party would offer their services to local field offices of the Bureau and by appearing to cooperate with Bureau Agents secure the confidence of those Agents to the extent that information might be obtained with regard to the Bureau's actions against the Communist Party and with respect to matters which might be used to embarrass the Bureau. It was pointed out at this meeting that an attempt should be made to maneuver individual Agents into positions where they might be arrested.

On April 3, 1940, a report was received from a confidential source that the Communist Party was then considering shifting its attack from the Bureau to the Dies Committee inasmuch as the Party considered the Dies Committee as more dangerous to its interests at the time than the Bureau.

On April 4, 1940, a letter was sent from New York City to a number of persons throughout the United States inviting them to attend a meeting to be held in Washington, D. C., on April 14, 1940, at which plans would be made for curtailing the supposedly dangerous activities of the FBI. It was proposed that audiences would be secured with the President, the Attorney General, the Director and Members of Congress so that demands might be made for a curtailment of the Bureau's activities. This letter was signed by Franz Boas, a professor at Columbia University, who had previously interested himself in the organizations protesting the Bureau's arrests of Communists in Detroit, Michigan.

On April 8, 1940, Senator Tobey of New Hampshire made a statement to the press reporting that he had information to the effect that a proposal had been made by the Department of Justice for the enactment by Congress of a bill authorizing the Bureau and the Offices of Naval and Military Intelligence to have access to information obtained during the Census. Considerable news comment followed this allegation by Senator Tobey. A number of antagonistic newspapers took the opportunity of again pointing to the Bureau as an incipient Gestapo or secret police.

On April 10, 1940, a second letter was sent from New York City by Franz Boas to the individuals receiving his first letter stating that the reaction to the proposed meeting in Washington had been so favorable that it had been found necessary to postpone the meeting.

However, on April 14, 1940, a meeting was actually held in the Department of Labor Building in Washington, D. C., at which Franz Boas presided and which was attended by approximately seventy-five university professors. A general discussion was had with respect to the danger which existed in the Bureau's present General Intelligence Division and its investigations with respect to subversive activities. So far as it has been determined no definite action was taken at this meeting with regard to further steps to be taken by the group in attacking the Bureau. Also during the month of April there were distributed in Baltimore, Maryland, a number of pamphlets entitled "Is K.K.K. violence to invade your home?" which pamphlets were issued by the Communist Party and young Communist League of Baltimore. These pamphlets called attention to the Bureau and the Dies Committee as being forces similar to the Ku Klux Klan and as endangering the rights of individuals. The purpose of the pamphlets appears to have been a demand for an immediate protest and investigation of the actions of the Dies Committee although references are made to a supposed violation of civil rights by the Bureau.

The Bureau has also received copies of a resolution which urges the United States Senate "to conduct a sweeping inquiry into the activities of the FBI against civil liberties." This resolution, copies of which were prepared with blanks to be filled in by unions and organizations, were distributed so that they might be signed and forwarded to Senator Norris, the Attorney General and to the President. It has been reported that the copies of this resolution were distributed by the Communist Party and one report indicates that Franz Boas may have been instrumental in preparing and distributing the resolution. Information has also been received to the effect that a negative reaction was encountered and that no organizations or unions actually signed and forwarded the resolution requesting an investigation of the Bureau.

It should be stated that from the information developed it appeared that one of the leading figures behind the "smear" campaign was Max Lowenthal who was reported to be associated with Senator Wheeler. Lowenthal is known to have prepared lengthy memoranda calling attention to the Bureau's alleged violations of civil rights and its activities beyond

the authorized scope of its jurisdiction. In the late Spring of 1941 there came to the Bureau's attention a comprehensive critical brief which was allegedly prepared by Max Lowenthal, who had figured prominently in the "smear" attacks. The title of the brief was "Shall America Have a Permanent Large Scale Political Spy System?"

On May 7, 1940, Senator George F. Norris of Nebraska continued his attack against the Bureau on the floor of the Senate. Senator Norris had read into the record some correspondence concerning Carl J. Carlson of Fremont, Nebraska. The Senator also on this date and on succeeding dates continued his discussion of the Bureau's activities in connection with the Detroit recruiting case.

On September 12, 1940, the Bureau learned from a confidential source of a meeting held at the Young Communist League Offices in Chicago which was attended by Alfred Wagenknecht, Illinois State Executive Secretary of the Communist Party, and others. Wagenknecht allegedly stated that a campaign would be launched against the Bureau and then Attorney General Jackson because of the Bridges case. He also stated that if Bridges were ordered deported the Communist Party was to stage the biggest demonstration in history, and, if necessary, would call a strike tying up the entire country to show the power of labor. (39-915-215)

Subsequently the Bureau learned from an unknown outside source that there was no meeting in Chicago of any important Committee on September 12th. This unknown source also stated that the allegation the Communist Party would start a smear campaign if Bridges were deported was in no sense a serious Party decision inasmuch as the Party never passed up an opportunity to reveal anything that might become known about the Director of the FBI. (61-7559-10661X)

On September 18, 1940, the Harry Bridges Defense Committee issued a lengthy press release containing criticism of the FBI and its Director. Subsequent stories based upon the release appeared in the "People's World" and numerous other radical publications. The Harry Bridges Defense Committee was organized at the time of the first Bridges' deportation hearing and continued its activities through the second hearing. Throughout the Bureau's investigation of the Bridges matter and the hearing held before Judge Charles Sears, the Harry Bridges Defense Committee kept up a running attack against the Bureau. Mimeographed bulletins were issued which were given wide distribution urging individuals to refuse to furnish the FBI any information whatsoever concerning Harry Bridges.

On October 16, 1940, a confidential informant of the Seattle Office of the Bureau advised that a new policy of the Communist Party was to choose a loyal member and instruct him to "rat" the FBI. The "rat" would be "expelled" or would "withdraw" from the Party. Such tactics were stated to have a twofold purpose, one being to give the FBI "information" which was prearranged by Party officials so that Bureau Agents would later suspect any data obtained concerning Communist Party activities. It was further pointed out that women would be used to work on personnel who were young and inclined to be romantic. (61-7559-10782X)

On October 17, 1940, information was received that the Communist Party in the United States was bitter against Germany but that no active position along this line would be taken because of orders from Moscow. It was further learned that the Roosevelt Administration was No. 1 in line for attack by the Communist Party and its front organizations, while the Attorney General and the FBI jointly occupied the position of No. 2. (61-7559-10688X)

On October 31, 1940, an article by Estolw E. Ward, executive secretary of the Harry Bridges Defense Committee, appeared in the "Guild Reporter," official organ of the American Newspaper Guild. This was one of a series of several articles by Ward which appeared in various publications during the fall of 1940. A confidential informant of the New York Office of the Bureau contacted a Communist friend of his concerning this article and learned that the article was apparently a counter-offensive against the Bureau on the part of the Communist Party since the latter thought the FBI had the "goods" on Bridges and would have him deported. (61-7559-10738)

On December 7, 1940, one of the New York Office's confidential informants advised of an interview with Israel Amter, member of National Committee, Communist Party, U. S. A., concerning smear attacks against the Bureau. Amter was asked specifically whether the Party set up a special committee to coordinate the activities against the FBI, the Dies Committee, and other agencies of the federal government. He was also asked about the Party's general attitude toward the above-mentioned agencies. Amter stated that the National Committee of the Communist Party had discussed the suggestion pertaining to a special committee on several occasions but had not appointed one. He indicated though that the National Committee as a whole and the entire Party apparatus were engaged in the fight against the FBI, the Dies Committee, Attorney General Jackson, and President Roosevelt on the issues of sabotage, labor activities and the war. Amter stated that the National Committee instructed all of the state committees to instruct all of their members, especially those engaged in the trade

union work, to keep up a constant propaganda campaign among the workers and others to link up the war activities and smash the labor union policies of the FBI, the Dies Committee, the Attorney General and the President. (61-7565-440X)

On December 21, 1940, a confidential informant, Bob M of the New York Office, advised of a contact with John O'Donnell who was stated to be closer to Captain Joseph Patterson of the "New York Daily News" than any other individual. O'Donnell stated it was hypocritical to say hysteria must be avoided during the current emergency inasmuch as high government officials were getting ready for a repetition of the disgraceful Palmer raids. O'Donnell further stated that Director Hoover was preparing quietly to repeat the Palmer raids all over again. He said that the Director had learned his lesson and was being careful not to show his hand until the proper time. O'Donnell added that something should be done before it was too late. He mentioned further that the "New York Daily News" was watching the C-Men and that if anything was to be done the public ought to be informed as soon as possible. O'Donnell stated to the informant that the FBI Agents were clever and that a good reporter could not sit back and wait for a break inasmuch as it would be too late when the FBI started its witchhunting scheme. (61-7566-2256)

On December 22, 1940, the Bureau learned from a confidential source that smear attacks against the Director and the FBI were continuing at meetings of the Communist Party. Speakers were stated to be telling Party members stories of the Director's background, claiming he made a small fortune from shaking down bootleggers during the Prohibition era. (61-8381-160)

Numerous organizations played a prominent part in this campaign. Some of the more prominent ones were the American Civil Liberties Union, American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born, Citizens Committee for Harry Bridges, Harry Bridges Defense Committee, International Labor Defense, International Workers Order and the National Lawyers Guild.

In addition to the individuals mentioned above, some of the more prominent leaders of the campaign were Robert Litchfield, Moe I. Sinkelstein, J. M. Patterson, Doctors Mary and Charles A. Beard and Dr. Henry Pitt Crane.

Within the government itself this campaign was led by "New Dealers" and liberals. The key men were alleged to be Marcantonio, Gardner Jackson and Lee Pressman.

On April 27, 1941, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt wrote a letter to the Attorney General in which she advised of a contact with the secretary for the Industrial Council in San Francisco. Mrs. Roosevelt stated the secretary told her the FBI was using some methods which seemed to her rather "Gestapoish" on some of the people they wanted to appear as witnesses in the Harry Bridges hearing. She concluded her letter stating, "Of course, I know this is purely local but just the same we must wipe out Hitler methods and watch out that we do not do things which put us in Hitler's category." A postscript read, "Can't people be subpoenaed and questioned in court but not terrorized before hand?"

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: January 23, 1956

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: HISTORY OF THE FBI

Tolson _____
 Boardman _____
 Nichols _____
 Belmont _____
 Harbo _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Sizoo _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

SYNOPSIS

It is contemplated that some space will be given in the book on the history of the FBI to the "smear" campaign of 1940. As you will recall, this campaign was initiated in the early part of 1940, and included attacks on the Director and the FBI from communists, liberal publications and organizations, Members of Congress and the press. On the day of the arrests which were made in connection with the Detroit Spanish Loyalist Recruiting case, February 6, 1940, a meeting of communist leaders was held in Washington, D. C., for the purpose of planning a "smear" campaign against the Director and the FBI. [REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED] He has been an excellent source of information. No record could be found in Bureau files to indicate that he has ever furnished information regarding his activities in the "smear" campaign in 1940. Since he was in on the "ground floor," it is believed advisable to have him interviewed for any and all information he might possess regarding the "smear" campaign of 1940.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the attached letter be sent to the New York Office instructing that [REDACTED] be interviewed in a very discreet manner in an effort to obtain what information he may possess regarding his activities and the activities of other communists in the "smear" campaign of 1940.

Enclosures (2) *sent - 1-25-56*

cc - Mr. Nichols, with copy of enclosures.
 cc - Mr. Belmont, with copy of enclosures.

GEM:mbk

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 30 FEB 28 1956

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 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 2-4-91 BY 60267 NLS/BKS
 #349231

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. Nichols

January 23, 1956

PURPOSE:

To outline a means by which it will be possible to learn detailed information regarding the "smear" campaign of 1940.

DETAILS ✓ ✗ ✓

It is contemplated that some space will be given in the book on the history of the FBI regarding the "smear" campaign of 1940. Attached is a blank memorandum which outlines in relative detail the sequence of events in the "smear" campaign of 1940.

Briefly, this memorandum points out that the 1940 campaign to malign the FBI and the Director appears to have begun on January 11, 1940, when Congressman Vito Marcantonio of New York attacked the Director and the Bureau as opposing the interests of liberal groups in the United States. On [redacted], a meeting of communist leaders was held in Washington, D. C., during which plans were made for the conduct of a "smear" campaign against the Bureau and the Director. [redacted]

[redacted] upon the Director devoted to relating circumstances of his personal life. On the same day, [redacted] Bureau Agents in Detroit, Michigan, arrested a number of individuals for violating the statute prohibiting enlistment of U. S. residents for service in the Loyalist Army during the Spanish War. These arrests brought down numerous attacks upon the Bureau by so-called liberal organizations. Subsequently, the Communist Party, liberal publications such as the "New Republic," newspapers, Congressmen and Senators criticized the Bureau for its handling of this case. The "smear" campaign also touched on the activities of the Bureau in connection with wire tapping and civil rights. The Bureau was accused of being an American Gestapo and of getting ready to repeat the Palmer raids.

[redacted] and [redacted] were in attendance at the meeting of the communist leaders in Washington on [redacted] and were reported to have been assigned to secure whatever personal information they could with regard to Mr. Hoover, particularly relating to any extravagances in his personal life and official work, his frequenting of night clubs, et cetera.

.Memorandum to Mr. Nichols

January 23, 1956

[redacted] with aliases, has been a [redacted]
[redacted] for many years. [redacted]
[redacted]

[redacted] Due to the
nature of his employment, [redacted] has traveled throughout the
United States and has had a wide acquaintance with Communist Party
leaders in the past and present, both on a national and district level.
For the past [redacted]
[redacted]

b7D

On [redacted]
[redacted] He has been an excellent
source of information to the Bureau. A review of the running correlative
summary on this informant and his main file does not indicate he has
ever furnished information as to his activities in connection with the
"smear" campaign.

b7D

Since [redacted] of the "smear"
campaign and because he has been very cooperative with the Bureau,
it is deemed advisable to have him interviewed for any and all information
in his possession regarding Communist Party activities behind the "smear"
campaign. The interview will, of course, have to be handled in a very
discreet manner so as not to compromise the Bureau in any way.

b7D

The appropriation passed in the year 1909 to cover the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, transferred the field force of Naturalization Examiners from the Department of Justice to the Department of Commerce and Labor. A small force of Accountants, was then employed and organized as a part of the Bureau of Investigation, for the purpose of investigating banking laws and kindred matters. Previously, it had been the practice of the Treasury Department to loan to the Department of Justice expert employees under their jurisdiction for the purpose of investigating violations of this character. The examiners so loaned, however, under this make-shift scheme, were not possessed of actual investigative experience or talent but functioned purely as Examiners, checking records in a basically clerical manner without, in many instances, conducting the detailed search for violations required of an investigator-accountant.

In the same year, i.e., 1909, the Attorney General suggested to the President, William H. Taft, that all "detective duties" directly connected with actual or contemplated civil or criminal proceedings should be entrusted to a force organized on the basis of the Special Agents of the Bureau of Investigation to handle all violations, with the exception of investigations of administrative matters coming under the jurisdiction of other Departments.

At the request of Congress and the President, a report was submitted covering the operations of this new investigative organization during the first six months of its existence. The Chief Examiner, as responsible head of the organization, submitted a statement showing the following classes of violations:

1. Antitrust.
2. Breaking and entering railway cars in interstate shipment.
3. Holding up a train.
4. National Bank Act.
5. Bankruptcy frauds.
6. Bribery.
7. Charges against U. S. officials.
8. Chinese Smuggling cases.
9. Copyright laws.
10. Counterfeiting cases investigated incidentally in connection with other investigations.
11. Customs cases.
12. Forgery.

INDEXED - 9762-145-273-18

NOT RECORDED

FEB 8 1950

EX-122

13. Internal Revenue cases.
14. Land Frauds.
15. Libel.
16. Lotteries.
17. Miscellaneous, such as investigation of a fire on the site of a Post Office and a claim for the support of prisoners in Alaska.
18. Murder and other crimes on Government Reservations and in connection with Government officials and informants.
19. Neutrality Laws.
20. Pardon of prisoners.
21. Peonage. (including investigations of general nature in a number of southern districts).
22. Perjury.
23. Post Office Fraud cases.
24. Crimes on the high seas.
25. Service of subpoenas.

On March 16, 1909, the new Attorney General, George W. Wickersham, who had been appointed twelve days previously by President Taft and who was to serve throughout the Taft administration and later, after a legal career which served to bring him into universal prominence, and to serve as the Chairman of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, issued an order establishing the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice. This was a formal confirmation of the action previously taken by Attorney General Bonaparte and served to make a definite administrative entity to function thereafter as an independent unit under the general administrative jurisdiction of the Department.

Of the cases referred to in the foregoing, some, of course, were more important than others. It is interesting, however, to note that at this time the administrative control of the Agents of the Bureau by the Bureau's executive officials was of a somewhat tenuous and in many cases non-existent character. The Special Agents had been assigned to operate in the various Federal judicial districts of the country in co-operation with, and in many instances under the direct supervision of the various U. S. Attorneys. They were furnished office space by said U. S. Attorneys and were furnished such clerical assistance as might be necessary by the attaches of said office. They, however, maintained separate files and submitted separate reports to the Chief of the Bureau of Investigation.

All infant organizations of any character or nature whatsoever, in the early portion of the history of their development possess little administrative control. The various activities which brought the organization into being continued to function with little, if any, administrative direction. The executive powers of new administrative officials are not always clearly defined and under these circumstances, clashes of authority are by no means infrequent. This was as true in the early years of the Bureau of Investigation, as any other organizations of more or less similar character. Seemingly, the only real power possessed by the Chief of the Bureau of Investigation at that time was that of transferring Special Agents of the Bureau from one jurisdiction to another and in the exercise of this more or less innocuous prerogative, he was met with considerable opposition. The transfer of the field employees is a matter which easily lends itself to protest and opposition. Employees unfortunately are quite often imbued with the idea that their personal interests or desires should be given a consideration more than is always justifiable or commensurate with the best interests of the organization which they are assumed to serve. All through the course of the history of the Bureau of Investigation, this problem has arisen at various times and in various places. Bureau officials have been subject to not only political pressure from legislative and other administrative functionaries of the Government, whose interest in their constituents and friends were such to impel them to make these arbitrary demands upon the Bureau executives, but also within the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice in the field. U. S. Attorneys have been loathe to relinquish an arbitrary assumption of administrative control over Agents of the Bureau of Investigation, assigned to work in cases upon which said U. S. Attorneys would exercise prosecutive jurisdiction and protests by U. S. Attorneys against the transfer of Special Agents from one judicial district to another were met very early in the official career of the Bureau of Investigation. It is not an exaggeration to say that were it not for the staunch and unyielding support of the Bureau by Attorney General Wickersham, the Bureau of Investigation, as a separate entity, would have passed away in its infancy owing to the importunate, ill-considered and arbitrary demands of the Governmental and legislative officials to assume control and direction of Bureau policies and personnel. Naturally, the self-appointed arbiters of Bureau policies, with regard to transfers were in no position to judge as to the relative necessities and requirements which would bring about the transfer of an Agent from one jurisdiction to another. Those who protested most strenuously then and later, knew only the conditions existing in their own narrow field and endeavor. The Bureau executives at Washington were compelled, however, to balance and in the light of a judiciary comparison, judge as to the relative conflicting demands for the investigators in various sections of the country. Still in all, the Executives' control was weak and continued in that condition for some years to come.

The various classes of investigative work possessed, of course, varying importance. In some of said classes, the Special Agents of the Bureau functioned for indefinite periods under the direct administrative control of Departmental, rather than Bureau, officials. This was particularly true in the matter of investigations into alleged violations of the Anti-trust Acts; also, was this the case in the continued investigations into the extensive land frauds.

This problem also, while it divided control of investigations between Bureau and Departmental officials, was one that pressed for solution through many years; manifestly, divided control by any undertaking is undesirable from an administrative standpoint. However, it should be borne in mind that the desire for full authority or control is a basic human instinct. For many years, Bureau executives were not in a position, by reason of experience or administrative capacity, to insist upon full control of matters coming under their immediate jurisdiction. There gradually developed therefore, a tendency upon the part of minor departmental officials to assume and exercise control in many matters involving investigative activity.

In this connection, it may be noted that the Chief Examiner was now designated as Chief of the Bureau of Investigation. At that time also, a Bureau of Criminal Identification was organized and the criminal identification records were transferred from Washington to the Federal Penitentiary at Leavenworth. The official supervisor in charge of the Bureau of Criminal Identification was called the Special Agent in Charge. This is the first reference to a Special Agent in Charge in the history of the Bureau of Investigation.

The files reporting investigations and containing correspondence relating thereto were placed under the jurisdiction of the Chief of the Bureau of Investigation and maintained separately from the Departmental files.

In the year 1911, the personnel of the Bureau consisted of Stanley W. Finch, who was officially designated as "Chief of the Division of Investigation."

On April 30, 1912, A. Bruce Bielaski was appointed Chief of the Bureau of Investigation.

In 1913, it would appear that the so-called "Division of Investigation" reporting directly to the Attorney General, consisted of Stanley W. Finch, Special Commissioner for the Suppression of White Slave Traffic; Wrisley Brown, Special

Investigator and Assistant to the Attorney General, (National Bank matters), A. Bruce Bielaski, Chief of the Bureau of Investigation, Raymond E. Horn, Assistant Chief, 2 Examiners and 9 Clerks. William H. Ramsey was in charge of Examiners and John W. Gardner was in charge of Accountants. In addition to Special Agents, there is found 1 Expert Bank Accountant and 18 Special Bank Accountants. As to the difference between these classes, the records are silent. There would appear to be no means of determining their apparently differing status and functions.

On August 1, 1913, the Bureau of Investigation issued, in pamphlet form, instructions to Special Agents, to supercede previous circulars and general letters. This was the first attempt on the part of any Bureau official to codify existing instructions. It is noted that references therein to the method of reporting upon investigations conducted in the field are found to contain instructions to the effect that the first page of all investigative reports should contain an index and the statement of expenses during the day covered by, what was constituted thereby, a daily report. Presumably each and every Agent was engaged in some investigative activity during the day, thereby creating the necessity for not only rendering reports relative thereto, but also the incurring of expenses, including per diem allowances. These reports were in great part, for administrative purposes, to cover the matter of accounting to administrative officials at Washington for the time spent in the field by Bureau employees there; however, it was assumed that each and every day's report would include such investigative activity as had been carried on by the Agents in the field during the day. In such cases (and they were numerous) as arose when field Agent could not point to any specific investigative activity on any definite alleged violation, the practice arose of submitting a report entitling it in the caption "General Matters" and simply stating as details of the report that "During this day this Agent was engaged on General Matters." This was forwarded, together with the first sheet containing the very important matter of expenses, including per diem allowances, to the Bureau, daily.

Instructions were issued at that time that no investigation in the field must be undertaken without securing authorization from the Bureau at Washington. This, however, appeared in practice to apply particularly to investigations into alleged violations of laws for which other investigative forces of the Government were primarily responsible.

There was little, if any, field office administration. The majority of the Agents in the Bureau worked under the direct supervision of the Chief of the Bureau at Washington. It was necessary that they furnish to the Chief of the Bureau, information at all times which would render it possible to locate them. Their address was supposed to be always on file. Every move made by the individual Agents in the field involving a change in location, was reported by telegraph; in other words, the force at that time was small and mobile and in view of its limited number and comparatively narrow scope of its activities, it was administered as a constituent part of the Bureau organization existing at Washington.

In the same year, 1913, James C. McReynolds, Attorney General, addressed a communication to William J. Bryan, Secretary of State, outlining the organization of the Department of Justice and stating that Examiners and Special Agents, in addition to conducting investigations with a view to the prosecution of crime and the apprehension of criminals, were also officially concerned with the supervision of the administrative affairs of U. S. Attorneys, U. S. Marshals and Clerks of the U. S. District Courts, and also at times conducted investigations into charges involving alleged derelictions on the part of Federal Judges. Apparently, at that time, the question of the independence of the judiciary had not been very effectively raised. It will be noted that later in the history of the Bureau of Investigation, it was not considered appropriate for Special Agents of the Bureau of Investigation to conduct inquiries involving members of the judiciary.

In the same year, the Comptroller of the Currency issued instructions that the National Bank Examiners and Receivers would report directly to the U. S. Attorneys having jurisdiction, all regulations pertaining to National Banks coming to their attention. It was also directed that copies of reports thereon should be sent to the Comptroller of the Currency for reference to the Attorney General. This implied the increasing importance and rapid growth of the work of the Accountants of the Bureau of Investigation, whose duty it was to investigate the accounts and conditions involved in all irregularities in National Banks.

WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT

On June 25, 1910, the White Slave Traffic Act was passed by Congress. This action was taken in response to many demands of an international character. The situation had been the subject of a conference at Geneva, Switzerland, in which representatives of various countries had participated and the traffic in women and girls, known as White Slave Traffic had been reported as increasing and to constitute an ever developing menace. The passage of this act materially increased both in scope and importance, the work of the new Bureau.

In the year 1911, the personnel of the Bureau consisted of Stanley W. Finch, who was officially designated as "Chief of the Division of Investigation." Alexander Bruce Bielaski appeared as Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Investigation. He was later to become the Chief of the Bureau and serve as such during the War period and the events leading up thereto. Wrisley Brown was indicated as Special Investigator and Assistant to the Attorney General in National Banking Laws Cases. There were, on the rolls of the Bureau of Investigation, four Special Examiners, 1 expert Bank Accountant and 16 Special Bank Accountants. There were 3 Examiners in the Washington Bureau Office and 6 clerks, in addition to Examiners, Bank Accountants and Special Agents in the field.

On April 30, 1912, Attorney General Wickersham appointed Stanley W. Finch as Special Commissioner for the Suppression of White Slave Traffic. White Slave Traffic Act investigative activity had increased in volume. The change in the designation of Mr. Finch from Chief of the "Division of Investigation," to Special Commissioner for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic involved an increase in compensation, as well as a change in location, Finch establishing headquarters at Baltimore, Maryland and thus placing himself in the field service, as distinguished from that at the Seat of Government.

Under the direction of Stanley W. Finch, there was then organized a force of local "White Slave Traffic Officers" in addition to that consisting of Special Agents of the Bureau of Investigation. Both forces, however, conducted investigations into alleged violations of the White Slave Traffic Act. Separate badges were given to White Slave Traffic Officers and the scope of their functions and duties were more circumscribed to that of Special Agents; in other words, their investigations were confined to alleged violations of the White Slave Traffic Act. Very often they consisted of a general inquiry into vice conditions in the various cities of the country in which said White Slave Traffic Officers happened to be located. The sum of \$100,000.00 was set aside from the appropriation for the "Detection and Prosecution of Crimes," for the organization whose duty it was to investigate violations of the White Slave Traffic Act. Incidentally, the Attorney General requested \$200,000.00 for this work for the year 1913.

On April 30, 1913, upon the designation of Stanley W. Finch as Special Commissioner for the Suppression of White Slave Traffic Act violations, A. Bruce Bielaski was appointed Chief of the Bureau of Investigation.

On the first of January, 1914, the office of Special Commissioner for the Suppression of White Slave Traffic, theretofore maintained in Baltimore, Maryland, was closed. Said office was merged with the Bureau of Investigation.

FBI

Date: 2/6/56

Transmit the following message via RM

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

From SAC, NEW YORK (67-1777)

To: BUREAU

HISTORY OF THE FBI,
RESEARCH (CRIME RECORDS)

Rebulet 1/25/56 which requested an interview with concerning his knowledge of the 1940 "smear" campaign against the Bureau. Due to illness, the fact that informant's wife is unaware of his activities, and that his employer is in the Communist movement, it has not been possible to effect an interview before 2/6/56 as required in Bulet. Informant is seeking to arrange his schedule so that a meeting may be held not later than 2/10/56.

KELLY

3 - BUREAU (RM)

1 -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2-4-99 BY 60267NLS/BCE/ISE
#34923

GSA:JK (#7-2)
NY 67-1777

FEB 10 1956

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent 4/6/56 M Per [Signature]

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Boardman	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Mr. Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Mr. [Signature]
4241

b7D

b3
b7D
b7E

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

A I R T E L
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NEW YORK, NY 2-8-56

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Boardman	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Mr. Pennington	_____
Mr. Quinn	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Transmit the following Teletype message to: BUREAU
HISTORY OF THE FBI, RESEARCH (CRIME RECORDS)

Rebulet 1/25/56. [] advised SA GUSTAV S. ABRAMOFF on 2/8/56 that he never attended any meeting where plans were made to "smear" the Bureau or the Director, that he was not in Washington, D.C., in Feb. 1940, and that he had never been approached to participate in any such campaign. He does not recall that JOHN L. SPIVAK was ever thus engaged.

b7D

Informant stated that resolutions are made at CP meetings which are frequently never, or only partially executed, and that when a resolution does reach his level it is merely an instruction as to treatment of a particular story. He recalled only one specific instruction to himself of this nature, received from V.J. JEROME, to praise MAX LOWENTHAL'S book attacking the Bureau. He observed that the CP is always "mad at" the Bureau, and the general idea around the Party is that it is an agency to be shunned and denounced.

Attacks against the Bureau appear to arise in connection with particular cases, however, when the CP comes in direct conflict with the Bureau.

Former "DAILY WORKER" editors BILL DUNNE and CLARENCE HATHAWAY were able to "reach" Senators BURTON WHEELER and GERALD NYE even to introduce statements into the Congressional Record. Informant understands that Senator GEORGE NORRIS could similarly be reached, and felt that all three could have been utilized in a "smear" campaign. Informant described Senator CLAUDE PEPPER, Representative VITO MARCANTONIO, and PROFESSOR FRANZ BOAS as "very friendly" to the party and amenable to Party suggestions.

Informant expressed no doubt that there existed a planned "smear" campaign against the Bureau and the Director during 1940, but he could furnish no direct evidence of CP planning or direction. Detailed letter will follow.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2-4-99 BY [] KELLY
#349231

COPIES DESTROYED
169 DEC 14 1964

GSA:sgr (#7-2)
NY 66-1777

1- []
2-Bureau

RECORDED - 108

63-103673-21

EX-127
FEB 9 1956

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent [] M Per []

b6
b7C

b3
b7D
b7E

FBI

Date: 2/9/56

Transmit the following message via AIRTEL

RM

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

From SAC, NEW YORK (67-1777)

To: BUREAU

HISTORY OF THE FBI (CRIME RECORDS)

Remyairtel 2/8/56.

Senator referred to on line 2, paragraph 4,
should be GERALD NYE rather than General NYE.

KELLY

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Boardman	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Rm.	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

*Correction
made as
per tel of
2/8/56
gmm*

Mr. Nichols

RECORDED-57.

EX-121

62-102693-22

FEB 14 1956

b3
b7D
b7E

(3-BUREAU (RM)
1-
1-NY 67-1777

BJC:JK/lsw
(6)

FEB 16 1956

Approved: JJ/K wmm
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

file
Hgmm

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 2/13/56

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (67-1777)

SUBJECT: HISTORY OF THE FBI
RESEARCH (CRIME RECORDS)

Rebulet 1/25/56 and NY airtel 2/8/56. The following is additional information furnished by [] on 2/8/56. Informant stated he had no recollection of the CP instructing that attempts be made to embarrass individual Bureau personnel. Contrariwise, in the thirties, SA GEORGE STARR visited "Daily Worker" offices for information concerning Fascist organizations, and editor CLARENCE HATHAWAY instructed that STARR should be given every courtesy.

Informant also commented that MAX LOWENTHAL, writer of an anti-Bureau book, had been associated with the late CAROL WEISS KING, defense attorney for Communists, and therefore, may have been subject to CP influence in writing his book.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - []
1 - NY (67-1777)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-4-99 BY 20267NLS/BLK/SJS
#349231

GSA:JK
(4)

RECORDED

EX-107

3 FEB 22 1956

b7D

b3
b7D
b7E

62-102673-23

20

4/1/56

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. NICHOLS

FROM : O. G. MEDLER

SUBJECT: INTERCEPTED CABLE DATED
JANUARY 26, 1915

DATE: 2-21-56

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Sizoo _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

The following outlines the steps taken by the Records Section and the Justice Department to locate the cable in question. As can be seen, considerable time and effort was devoted to this search with negative results.

RECORDS SECTION SEARCH

1. From the information contained in a copy of the cable all names appearing therein were searched against our indices which included the Lehigh Valley Railway Co., Sir Roger Casement, and Sir Reginald Hall; various combinations and "break downs" of these names were also searched.
2. All "O.G. Files" pertaining to the "Black Tom" cases which are now on microfilm were checked with negative results.
3. The search of names through the General Index was verified by employees from the Service Unit.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Records

After a thorough check of the Bureau's ~~indices~~, the Department of Justice was requested to search their records regarding the above subject matter.

1. All names appearing in the cable were checked against the indices in the Department with negative results. This search according to our contact included the Lehigh Valley Railway Co., Sir Roger Casement, and Sir Reginald Hall.
2. All "Black Tom Files" were obtained from the National Archives and were thoroughly checked to determine if the cable had been sent to the Justice Department.
3. The Justice Department contacted the Foreign Affairs Section of the National Archives and requested that a search be made of all State Department records in an effort to locate the cable and a copy was found in exhibits of the Mixed Claims Commission, (claims dealing with the "Black Tom" cases). The FBI received a copy of this cable but later returned it to the Justice Dept.

OGM:mjc
(3)

(Con't on Page 2) MAR 1 1956

RECORDED-35

INDEXED-35

EX - 103

62-702693-24
12/55

TO MR. NICHOLS
FROM MR. MEDLER

2-21-56

RE: INTERCEPTED CABLE DATED
JANUARY 26, 1915

4. Check with the Department of State through the Liaison officer to determine:
 - A. When did British give cable to American Embassy in London?
 - B. When did American Embassy in London furnish cable to State Department?
 - C. When did State Department furnish copy to Justice Department in answer to the above questions?

In answer to the above questions the State Department reported that their records in the National Archives were in such poor order that further search for this specific cable would be impossible without paging through all old material sent to Archives. They advised that there is no index in existence for the material in question but if the FBI wanted to furnish the personnel, permission would be granted to page this material piece by piece.

The above is furnished for your information in connection with our efforts to locate the cable in question and for inclusion with the material of Supervisor Stukenbroeker.

GERMAN AMERICAN MIXED CLAIMS COMMISSION

In proceedings before the Commission to collect on claims arising from the Black Tom, N.J., and Kingsland, N.J., disasters, the American Agent relied on many documents of an intelligence nature. One of these is copied below:

B. No. 103
(Transmitted 26th January, 1915)
(13040)

From BERLIN
To WASHINGTON

Following for Military Attache:

Information in regard to persons suitable for conducting sabotage in the United States and Canada can be obtained from the following:

Firstly:-Joseph Maggaritty 5412 (60422? Spring) fields, Philadelphia, Pa.

Secondly:-John P. Keating (66103M) Avenue, Chicago.

Thirdly:-Jeremiah O'Leary, 16 Park Row, New York.

1st and 2nd are absolutely reliable and discreet, 3rd is reliable but not always discreet.

These persons were indicated by Sir Roger Casement; sabotage can be carried out in the United States against ammunition factories of all kinds but railway embankments and bridges in that country should be left alone. Neither the Embassy nor the Irish-German propaganda must in any way be compromised.

Representation of General Staff

ZIMMERMAN

In a sworn affidavit, the World War I Chief of the Intelligence Department of the British Admiralty (Admiral Sir W. Reginald Hall) stated that his service intercepted this message during transmission (it went by cable from Berlin to USA via Sweden), considered it "of particular importance at the time" and furnished a cipher copy and English translation of it to the American State Department through the American Embassy in London.

All of the above data appears on pages 772-777, 302, of book entitled Mixed Claims Commission, United States and Germany, Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, Claimants' Exhibits, Volume 1.

320

62-102693-24

ENCLOSURE

We are trying to find this note in connection with a history of the FBI and are sure it must be in our files but cannot locate it because of the poor filing system in use during those years. We would like to know:

1. On what date did the State Department received the note in Washington, D.C.?
2. On what date did the State Department send the note or information on it to the Department of Justice and/or the Bureau of Investigation (as the FBI was then known), to whom addressed and any other information which might help to locate it.

4-11 - (7-20-56)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

2/24

, 1956

TO:

<input type="checkbox"/> Director	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Nease, 5744
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Tolson, 5744	<input type="checkbox"/> Miss Gandy, 5633
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Boardman, 5736	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Holloman, 5633
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Belmont, 1742	<input type="checkbox"/> Records Section
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Mason, 5256	<input type="checkbox"/> Pers. Records, 6631
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Mohr, 5517	<input type="checkbox"/> Reading Room, 5531
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Parsons, 7621	<input type="checkbox"/> Mail Room, 5533
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Rosen, 5706	<input type="checkbox"/> Teletype, 5644
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Tamm, 4130 IB	<input type="checkbox"/> Code Room, 4642
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Sizoo, 1742	<input type="checkbox"/> Mechanical, B-114
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mr. Nichols, 5640	<input type="checkbox"/> Supply Room, B-118
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. McGuire, 5642	<input type="checkbox"/> Tour Room, 5226
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Wick, 5634	<input type="checkbox"/> Miss Lurz
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. DeLoach, 5636	<input type="checkbox"/> Miss McNally
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Morgan, 5226	<input type="checkbox"/> Miss Mathers
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mr. Jones, 4236	<input type="checkbox"/> Miss Carter
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Leonard, 6222	<input type="checkbox"/> Miss Loper
<input type="checkbox"/> IB	<input type="checkbox"/> Miss Cosart
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Waikart, 7204	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mr. Medler
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Eames, 7206	
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Wherry, 5537	

☐ See Me

☐ For your info

☐ Note & return

☐ For appropriate
action

Do we know when we got the cable from Dept.

Don't go back to Archives or Dept, however,
if you don't know.

Photostat obtained about

12/1955.

oym.

file (12/55)

I. B. Nichols
Room 5640, Ext. 691

February 24, 1956

Mr. Tolson:

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

I am attaching hereto chapters one and two of our history which are now in final form. These deal with the early days of the Bureau and are exceptionally interesting.

The method which we are using in going over the chapters is as follows:

After Whitehead does the first draft, he gives it to me. I go over it carefully and if there is anything that I see that should be changed, I go over these with Whitehead. This version is then typed. We have detached Mr. Stukenbroeker, who has had nothing to do with the research work and who is playing the role of a "devil's advocate." Stukenbroeker has the responsibility of checking every word, sentence and fact against the source materials. He makes such suggestions as he feels should be made and calls to my attention any possible inconsistencies. At this point, the chapter is also read by the supervisors who did the initial research. Stukenbroeker gets any ideas that they have and works them into his suggestions to me. I then sit down with Whitehead and go over the chapter word-for-word and point out our observations to Whitehead. Whitehead then makes the changes himself. So far we have had absolutely nothing but the most pleasant relationship with him, and anytime we point out something and give him the reason, there is no argumentation. He goes ahead and makes the change. We are following this practice because when the book is finished, I want Whitehead to be in a position of saying, as well as the Bureau to be in a position of saying, that we have not changed a single word he has written and that it is his objective account.

There are phrases that I would be inclined to state differently. However, to upset his style would be to inject ourselves into the book in a manner which would not be to the Bureau's best interests, and I, accordingly, think that we should keep our word changes to a minimum unless there is a real reason for it.

When we get down to contemporary times, we will have the chapters checked over and read in the interested Division. For example, the chapter on the Laboratory is presently being reviewed by the Laboratory. We now have 17 chapters in draft form.

Whitehead has a six months' leave of absence which will be up on the first of May. As I see it now, he is probably going to have to take another month; however, I think that as he gets closer into contemporary periods,

LBN:arm
(2)

51 AUG 19 1958

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things should be able to go faster for him.

His attitude is excellent. He is taking the position that the whole book must be in an affirmative vein. He has not been at all interested in anything of a critical nature, but in periods where there was criticism, he has merely acknowledged that there were those who did not agree and passed it on.

We will use the technique of footnotes more and more as we get into the book because the big problem is the matter of space. It would be a simple matter, for example, to write a book on World War II alone. As it is we have two chapters on World War I and we felt that we couldn't have less for World War II because we want to draw the contrast as to how things were handled in World War II against World War I. He is presently working on a chapter which will cover dealing with the gangster menace. He then goes into a chapter on the new conception of law enforcement and then the chapter on the FBI as a human organization, which goes into the organizational setup, method of operation, administrative procedures and the like.

I think the time is ripe for the Director to have another visit with Don, and I would like to suggest that an appropriate time would be after the Director has read the first two chapters. He could then call us in and give Don a pat on the back. Creative people respond to enthusiasm. In fact, it is necessary to keep their enthusiasm up. In this conversation the Director might want to go into the organizational setup from his viewpoint and we can handle the mechanics. There needs to be some place in the book a few names of Bureau personnel. There might be a few names of old timers and the like the Director might like to see mentioned in the book and this would be a good place and good time to do it. *I think George Ruch, Harold Nathan and Earl Cannelley should be mentioned*

With reference to the chapters which are attached, the original does not have the documentation. It is intended that the original when the book is through will be given to the publisher. The copies have the documentation.

Respectfully,

[Signature]
L. B. Nichols

Also Sam Cowley. J. H.

These first two (2) chapters are excellent

Relatant

2/25

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson *Wick*

DATE: 3/9/56

FROM : L. B. Nichols *LBN*SUBJECT: *History of the Bureau*

Tolson _____
 Boardman _____
 Nichols _____
 Belmont ☒ _____
 Harbo ☒ _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Sizoo _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

In connection with the history of the Bureau, Don

X Whitehead wanted to give some estimate as to the number of applications on the part of law enforcement officers to attend the Academy in order to show the popularity of the Academy.

We actually have in the neighborhood of 7,500 formal applications, however, this does not give the correct picture. After making a careful survey, Mr. Mason, the supervisors in Crime Records and I have come to the agreement that very conservatively more than 20,000 law enforcement officers have indicated an interest in attending the FBI National Academy. We base this figure not only upon formal applications but upon letters received at the Bureau, letters from field offices and inquiries. A formal application would be a false way of estimating those expressing a desire to enter the Academy since we accept applications only from a Mayor or Chief of Police.

This memorandum is being written in order that the background of this estimate will be a matter of record and will obviate the necessity, should the question ever arise, of making a further survey prior to 3/6/56.

cc - Mr. Mason
 Mr. Jones

LBN:fc
 (4)

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INDEXED-41

6 MAR 19 1956

63 MAR 16 1956

EX-103

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson *Viper/B*

DATE: March 21, 1956

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: *0* 'HISTORY OF THE FBI'
BY DON WHITEHEAD *100-100000*

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Boardman	_____
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Gandy	_____

The Director raised three points in connection with Chapter Seven of Mr. Whitehead's "History of the FBI."

(1) William J. Burns and Harry Daugherty were youthful acquaintances. "The Chicago Banker" of March 19, 1921, stated, "Burns grew up in Columbus, Ohio, with ... Daugherty, and the two have always been warm friends." Page 1236, Volume 2, of the Daugherty hearings contains Burns' testimony that he and Daugherty were friends of long standing and "... were young men together" in Columbus, Ohio.

(2) On March 8, 1956, the facts in connection with Paul Wooton's conversation with the Director regarding the Ku Klux Klan in Louisiana were confirmed by Mr. Wooton with me.

(3) The Columbia Encyclopedia on page 988 reflects that the Ku Klux Klan was very strong politically in the State of Maine.

The foregoing is for the Director's information.

JTM:nma

(3) *nma*

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INDEXED - 25

EX-125

62-102693-26

16 MAR 22 1956

CRIME REC.

50 MAR 21 1956

March 16, 1956

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. NICHOLS

On Friday, March 9, I saw Mr. Don Whitehead and congratulated him upon his appointment as the Washington representative of the New York Herald Tribune.

I also took occasion to advise Mr. Whitehead of my pleasure with the first four chapters of the "History of the FBI" which he has finished.

I told Mr. Whitehead during his visit with me that I would like to have him think over the idea of his becoming a member of the faculty of our National Academy. I pointed out that Mr. Jack Carley is at present a member of the faculty and lectures upon public relations and I have always felt it was desirable to have available two speakers upon any subject in the event of any illness or emergency and I would like to have him, Mr. Whitehead, added to our faculty to handle the subject of Law Enforcement and Press Relations. Mr. Whitehead stated that he would give this matter some consideration but, of course, could not reach a decision until he could see how demanding would be his new duties with the Washington office of the New York Herald Tribune.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

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140 MAR 21 1956

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Gandy _____

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NEW CONCEPTS IN TRAINING RESULTING
FROM PASSAGE OF CRIME BILLS - 1934

As a result of the passage of the Federal Crime Bills in 1934, it was necessary for the Bureau to adopt new concepts in the training of Special Agents. For example, firearms training was effected in May of 1934 in anticipation of the passage of a bill enabling Agents to carry firearms.

In a memorandum dated May 9, 1934, furnishing the Director with data for his use in connection with a request for supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1934, it was pointed out that additional funds were necessary under the proposed expansion to be brought about by the passage of legislation then pending in Congress.

Arrangements were made so that all Special Agents and Bureau Accountants would be afforded specialized training on a monthly basis in the use of firearms of all kinds. The Bureau then had available the following weapons: Colt Monitor Automatic Rifles, Automatic Shotguns, Rifles, Gas Guns, Thompson Submachine Guns, and .38 Caliber Revolvers.

In order to effect the proper training of Agents in the use of firearms, it was necessary to utilize the facilities of nearby military establishments. With cooperation of officers of the respective military establishments, expert marksmen were made available for the training of both new and experienced Agents. The National Rifle Association was also most cooperative in providing both instructors and range facilities.

In 1934, it was brought to the Director's attention that Lester Gillis ("Baby Face" Nelson) was equipped with high powered rifles while Agents had only machine guns and shotguns. In response, the Director immediately indicated that the Bureau should obtain high powered rifles as he wanted Agents to have the "best money can buy." (66-3760-743)

Many obstacles were encountered in establishing training for Special Agents in that range facilities and instructors were not readily available. In a letter to the Secretary of War dated June 30, 1934, Attorney General Cummings requested that the facilities of Ft. George Meade, Maryland, be made available for the use of a group of forty-three newly appointed Special Agents of the Division of Investigation.

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EX-126

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63 APR 2- 1956

~~CRIME REC~~

Arms and amunition were to be furnished by the Department of Justice; however, it was requested that the Army make available a limited number of 30.06 Bolt Action Rifles. It was also requested that twenty-two instructors be made available for supervision and instruction of the new Agents on the range. (66-3760-405)

On July 10, 1934, General Douglas MacArthur, Chief of Staff, wrote to the Attorney General indicating that due to the scheduled training of the civilian components of the Army, the target range facilities at Ft. Meade would not be available until August 18th of that year. The facilities at Ft. Howard, Maryland, however, would be available and it was suggested that that post be used instead of Ft. Meade. (66-3760-423)

In addition to the use of these facilities, firearms ranges were made available at the Quantico, Virginia, Marine Base, Camp Simms, D. C., and Ft. Washington, Maryland. (66-3760)

In April, 1934, upon the Director's instruction, the training school curriculum was reorganized in order to increase training in the principles and procedures involved in the conduction of surveillances. (66-4151)

One of the earliest specialized In-Service schools, now a regular part of the curriculum, was initiated by the Director when he instructed that a group of Agents be called to the Seat of Government for a conference in August, 1934, on investigative procedures with particular reference to kidnaping. (66-2731-344)

In November, 1934, a study was initiated to determine the feasibility and practicality of setting up a crime scene wherein it would be illustrated a variety of possible sources of leads, information and evidence, with particular reference to evidence which could be developed through the Laboratory. Thus was introduced the basic instruction in crime scene searching which has continued to be an integral part of new Agents training program. (66-2731-819)

In January, 1935, the Director instructed that a staff meeting with all officials and supervisors at the Seat of Government be held monthly for the purpose of discussions of the Manual of Rules and Regulations, the Manual of Instruction and other policies of the Division of Investigation. This was the beginning of staff conferences and the later Bureau's Supervisors Conferences. (66-1934)

In addition, at this time, Special Agents in Charge of the various Field Divisions were instructed to the effect that at least once a month a staff meeting should be held at the Agent in Charge with all investigators assigned to his area to discuss such matters as the Manual of Rules and Regulations, raids, arrests, highway blockades, and other pertinent matters of interest to Agents in the field. Thus was initiated the present program of field conferences for Special Agents. (66-2554 and 66-2731-836)

A training school for Special Agents in Charge of one-week duration was initiated in February, 1935.

As a further step in cementing a closer relationship between the employees in the field and those assigned to the Seat of Government, a chief Clerks' School was organized in February, 1935. (66-3004)

Due to the need for more detailed instruction as a result of the passage of the Crime Bills, the length of the new Special Agents training course was increased from six to eight weeks.

The purpose of the training school for new Agents was outlined in 1934 annual report as not only to give the employee an intensive theoretical training in the duties of the position of Special Agent, but in addition to afford an appropriate amount of practical experience on actual cases under the direct supervision of experienced investigators. To insure the accomplishment of this aim, the new Agent training program in 1934 included instruction in administrative, technical, legal, scientific and investigative topics and one weeks training given at a nearby army camp in the use of all types of firearms.

During the fiscal year 1935 the new Agent training course was increased in length to 12 weeks. It was during this year that the program of retraining experienced Agents commonly referred to as "In-Service" was established on a regular basis. This program permitted the experienced Agents to be brought to Washington where they were brought up to date on developments in scientific investigative methods, firearms training, investigative techniques and enforcement methods related to newly enacted federal criminal legislation.

Research and study were conducted during this year on the subject of police law enforcement by way of preparation for the initiation in 1935 of a police training school where selected, well qualified law enforcement officials were to be given instruction in scientific and practical law enforcement methods. (Annual Report 1935)

It was during the fiscal year 1936 that the training course for new Agents was increased in length to 14 weeks of instruction.

As a part of the program to insure that all Agents were equipped to perform their duties at the peak of efficiency and to insure that the Bureau Agent had all necessary techniques at his command, a course in defensive methods and techniques including jiu jitsu and other types of physical training was added to the training program.

such as harborers or money changers. The information is at the very best only an estimate in view of the fact that the complete criminal histories of the various individuals are not available for review.

Of the 66 persons associated with the operations of the Barker-Karpis Gang, 43 had prior arrest records. The 43 individuals had been arrested a total of 223 times; had a total of 91 convictions; 12 persons had been paroled a total of 14 times; 1 individual had been the recipient of probation; 7 criminals had been released prior to the expiration of their sentences a total of 9 times; 9 persons had escaped from prison a total of 13 times; and one had received two pardons prior to his association with the Barker-Karpis Gang. These figures represent the criminal careers of the various individuals prior to their association with the Barker-Karpis Gang.

January 31, 1956

MEMORANDUM

Following the announcement of the appointment of Senator Thomas Walsh of Montana as Attorney General, there was considerable speculation in the newspapers to the effect that Senator Walsh would not reappoint Mr. J. Edgar Hoover as Director of the then Bureau of Investigation. "The Daily Washington Merry-Go-Round," which appeared in the "~~Washington~~ Herald" on August 18, 1933, carried a statement that one of the first acts of Senator Walsh would be to fire Mr. J. Edgar Hoover and that Walsh died just before he was to take office, and the fates were kind to "Super Dick Hoover."

The truth of the matter is that Senator Walsh had seen Mr. Hoover prior to his death, and he had made a decision to retain Mr. Hoover as Director of the Bureau, although he expected to replace other top officials within the Department. Subsequently, Mr. John Wattawa, a Washington attorney and a nephew of Senator Tom Walsh, set the record straight in a letter to the Editor of the "Washington Herald" dated ^{August 7} ~~April~~ 18, a copy of which is attached.

A column entitled "Along The Rialto" by Mabelle Jennings appeared in the "Washington Herald" on August 24, 1933, wherein she made the following statements:

"We don't like to be persnikety, but just as one columnist to a couple of others, the Daily Washington Merry-Go-Round was in error when it reported that the late Senator Walsh intended to fire J. Edgar Hoover as soon as possible after the Montanan should have taken office as Attorney General.

"On highest authority -- a member of the late Senator's family, in fact -- we have it that after careful consideration the decision was that Hoover should remain. Some of the rest of us might be inclined, were we a Senator whose office had been ransacked allegedly by Department of Justice operatives, that all those in authority at the time of the 'shadowing' should go. Senator Walsh was somewhat calmer and fairer than the majority, perhaps. Anyhow, he intended to keep Hoover on the job."

ENCLOSURE
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CRIM. REC.

The following item also appeared in the column of Flora G. Orr, "Under The Dome," which appeared in the "St. Paul Daily News" on August 7, 1933:

"A widespread impression among newspaper men in Washington that the late Sen. Thomas Walsh of Montana meant to fire J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the bureau of investigation in the department of justice, was disproved here this week, when John Wattawa, nephew of the late senator, wrote to a local newspaper a statement that his uncle had intended to retain Hoover. Federal department of justice agents, investigating perpetrators of federal crimes, work under the direction of Hoover and from their posts throughout the country report constantly to the Washington office."

It is understood that Don Whitehead either called or interviewed John Wattawa in 1954 for a series of articles that he was then writing. Wattawa confirmed the plans of Senator Walsh to reappoint Mr. J. Edgar Hoover as Director of the Bureau.

Attachment

COPY

August 18, 1933

The Editor
The Washington Herald
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

In today's Herald, in the column "The Daily Washington Merry Go Round," the following appears:

"The fates have been extremely kind to Superdick Hoover. Years of sleuthing against so-called radicals in Congress had heaped up untold resentment against him; and when Senator Tom Walsh was appointed Attorney General, he said one of his first acts would be Hoover's demise. Walsh died just before he was to take office."

This statement contains a gross inaccuracy. I am a nephew of the late Senator Walsh, and was closely associated with him. Shortly before he was to assume the post of Attorney General, he told his brother, Mr. John Walsh, and me, that after careful consideration he had decided to retain Mr. J. Edgar Hoover in the position of Director of the Bureau of Investigation.

I have no interest in this matter other than to correct a misstatement and to call attention to what seems to me to be bad newspaper ethics in using the name of a man who has passed on to assail the reputation of one who is living. You have my permission to publish this letter, and I think that in fairness you should.

Very truly yours,

Signed: John ~~Walsh~~ Wattawa.

6 - 10201 - 1
ENCLOSURE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: February 27, 1956

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

HISTORY OF THE F.B.I.

Tolson	_____
Boardman	_____
Nichols	_____
Belmont	_____
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Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
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Sizoo	_____
Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

In connection with working up the material for the history, there was quite a problem dealing with press relations in the early thirties. I have gotten up a brief summary which hits the more important items. We are not going into this in any detail in the history other than to point out the restrictions that have always been on the Bureau in releasing material through the Attorney General's Office and so forth. However, at some future date there may be need for this. It was prepared essentially for that purpose.

Enclosure

cc: Miss Gandy

Mr. Jones

LBN:arm

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7 ENCLOSURE

EX-122

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17 APR 4 1956

APR 10 1956

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FOR RELEASE JUNE 20, 1938

STATEMENT OF LAMAR HARDY, UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

Re: SPY INVESTIGATIONS

Today the United States Grand Jury for the Southern District of New York, returned 3 indictments naming 18 individuals as defendants therein. The filing of the indictments was the result of five weeks intensive investigation by a Special Grand Jury into the operations of a spy ring in violation of the sections of the United States Code in regard to unlawfully disclosing information respecting national defense.

Investigation of the spy ring started shortly after the apprehension of the defendant Rumrich by agents of the State Department, when Rumrich attempted to impersonate an official of that department in an effort to secure a number of blank passports. Rumrich was turned over to agents of the Department of Justice and later arraigned on February 26, 1938. From that date on, activities of a far flung and coordinated espionage ring, directed by the agents of a foreign government, have been disclosed by the Grand Jury investigation resulting in the indictments filed today.

62-102883-3
LOSURE

The investigation of Rumrich's activities disclosed the existence of a spy ring of extensive proportions. This ring has been operating and actually engaged in securing secret information of the United States military and naval forces which information relates to our national defense for the purpose of delivering it to a foreign government. The information sought concerned the armed forces, ships and aircraft of the United States Government.

WHAT THE INDICTMENTS CHARGED.

The conspiracy indictment charges 18 individuals under S 34 of Title 50 of the United States Code with having violated S 32 of the same title. The defendants named in this indictment are charged with forming a conspiracy, the object of which was the procurement of and transmission to Germany of information respecting aircraft, vessels and coast defenses of the United States. The indictment alleges that some of the defendants performed acts in the Southern District of New York and in other places in the United States to attain the object of the conspiracy.

The Grand Jury also filed two indictments charging substantive offenses. The first of these accuses the defendants Rumrich, Glaser and Hoffman with transmitting a restricted code used for communication between military aircraft and

their stations with intent that the code be used to the advantage of Germany in violation of S32, Title 50 of the United States Code.

The other substantive indictment charges that the defendant Voss transmitted to Germany information regarding the construction of army aircraft with intent that the information would be used to the advantage of Germany and to the injury of the United States in violation of the same section of the United States Code.

FEDERAL LAW UNDER WHICH DEFENDANTS WERE INDICTED.

S32, Title 50 U. S. Code Annotated provides as follows:

S32. Unlawfully disclosing information affecting national defense. Whoever, with intent or reason to believe that it is to be used to the injury of the United States or to the advantage of a foreign nation, communicates, delivers, or transmits, or attempts to, or aids or induces another to, communicate, deliver, or transmit, to any foreign government, or to any faction or party or military or naval force within a foreign country, whether recognized or unrecognized by the United States, or to any representative, officer, agent, employee, subject, or citizen thereof, either directly or indirectly, any document, writing, code book, signal book, sketch, photograph, photographic negative, blue print, plan, map, model, note, instrument, appliance, or information relating to the national defense, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than twenty years.

S34, Title 50 U. S. Code Annotated provides as follows:

534. Conspiracy to violate preceding sections. If two or more persons conspire to violate the provisions of sections 32 or 33 of this title, and one or more of such persons does not act to effect the object of the conspiracy, each of the parties to such conspiracy shall be punished as in said sections provided in the case of the doing of the act the accomplishment of which is the object of such conspiracy. Except as above provided conspiracies to commit offenses under this chapter shall be punished as provided by section 88 of Title 18.

HOW THE SPY RING OPERATED.

The directing heads of this ring reside in Germany and are connected with the Government of that country. They operated thru certain agents residing in this country and they further had agents as members of the crews of various steamships plying between the ports of Germany and the United States. The directing heads of the ring paid these agents in the United States, all of whom were of German extractions, various sums of money for furnishing certain information concerning our national defense.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF THE DEFENDANTS.

Lieutenant Commander Edu von Bonin, believed to be a resident of Berlin, Germany.

Lieutenant Commander Hermann Menzel, believed to be a resident of Berlin, Germany.

Both von Bonin and Menzel are connected with the Defense Office of the Reich War Ministry, counter-espionage section.

Ernst Mueller, believed to be a resident of Hamburg, Germany.

Captain Lt. Erich Pfeiffer, believed to be a resident of Bremen, Germany.

Schmidt, first name unknown, believed to be a resident of Germany.

Sanders, first name unknown, believed to be a resident of Germany.

Mrs. Jessie Jordan, recently sentenced in England to a 4 year jail term.

William Lonkowski, believed to be a resident of Germany.

Karl Schlueter, believed to be a resident of Germany.

Theodor Schuetz, believed to be a resident of Germany.

Herbert Jaenichen, believed to be a resident of Germany.

Karl Eitel, believed to be a resident of Germany.

Johanna Hofmann, in custody.

Ignatz Theodor Griebel, believed to be a resident of Germany.

Otto Hermann Foss, in custody

Warner George Gadenberg, believed to be a resident of Germany.

Erich Glaser, in custody.

Guenther Gustave Rumrich, in custody.

INVESTIGATION BY DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The investigation conducted by the United States Attorney's Office, both before and after convening of the Special Grand Jury, has been done by Mr. Lester C. Dunigan, Assistant United States Attorney, and Mr. John W. Burke, another Assistant United States Attorney has recently aided in the investigation before the Grand Jury.

The work done by the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been done by Mr. Leon G. Turrou, a veteran agent of that Bureau who has worked unceasingly since the beginning of the investigation and has, in my opinion, done an extraordinary piece of investigative work.

The Grand Jury will continue its investigation in an effort to find out if there are any other individuals involved in the spy ring.

RE: PRESS RELATIONS

Attorney General Cummings issued a Departmental Order on March 8, 1933, to the effect that information given to the press must be authorized and handled through the office of the Attorney General only. This order was sent to all field offices of the FBI under date of March 10, 1933. A supplemental order was issued by the Attorney General on September 8, 1933, which was sent to all field offices which reiterated the March 8 order but did make provisions whereby prohibition investigators were permitted to give to the local press pertinent facts relating to accomplished acts.

An editorial appeared in the Washington Post on October 28, 1934, commending Attorney General Cummings for refusal to let the melodramatic work of Department of Justice agents be used for motion pictures. The Director noted on this editorial "I think the enclosed might be sent to all SA in C. as a sensible expression of the official policy of the Division & tell them some of the recent melodramatic descriptions of our work have been most distasteful & should be discouraged as they are harmful to our prestige & future success. Also when it becomes necessary to make a press statement they should speak not as individuals but as a collective group. In other words 'we & not I.'"

The strict prohibition against furnishing information except to the Attorney General's office resulted in considerable ill will when the local press could not get their questions readily answered. There was some relaxation of the strictness of these rules to permit handling a simple inquiry and in early 1938 the agents in charge were permitted to refer inquiries to the Public Relations Office of the Department of Justice; however, this order was canceled on April 11, 1938, after the Public Relations Office had taken steps not to go through channels but to go back to the field office for information. This, of course, was incompatible with good administrative procedures and on April 11, 1938, the field was instructed that when inquiries were received a report was to be made to the Bureau by telegram or telephone at which time the Bureau would secure the necessary approval.

Indicative of the opposition by the press, one news editor (Rupert Gillett, Charlotte Observer, letter dated 3/27/56) made a protest which protest arose when a local reporter contacted an FBI office wherein the FBI office replied that information on FBI activities would have to be obtained from the Department in Washington. In replying to the news editor, the Director

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Holloman _____
Gandy _____

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2/24/56

CLOSURE

62-102693-30

(under date of 3/30/38) stated "...the matter to which you refer is one that is not within my jurisdiction or control. I have taken occasion to forward a copy of your letter to Mr. Gordon Dean of the Attorney General's Office in order that he might have before him the picture of the situation as it exists in Charlotte. The regulations concerning the release of information by officials and agents of the Department of Justice were promulgated by the Attorney General and you can appreciate we are required to adhere to those regulations until such time as the Attorney General may alter them." (94-8-3-63)

On April 12, 1938, the Director conferred with the Attorney General pertaining to an undated and unsigned order from the Attorney General on the handling of press releases transmitted to the Bureau with his letter of March 5, 1938. The upshot of the conference was that the Bureau was not to exercise any authority in the matter of determining whether there shall be any release made by a local office or by any official of the Bureau at Washington in matters dealing with national, international or interdepartmental interest. These matters can be released only through the office by the Public Relations Director. The only exception to this was the authority granted to the Director of the FBI by the Attorney General to make a release personally upon any matter of national interest at the scene of the developments. The Director, and in his absence two assistants, was authorized to answer general and routine inquiries from representatives of the press at Washington without clearing with the Public Relations Office.

One of the problems which was very real developed in connection with cases which broke at night, Saturday, Sunday or on holidays. On frequent occasions, the appropriate officials of the Department could not be located and there was nothing that the Bureau could do about the matter.

In the Summer of 1938, another incident occurred which caused considerable repercussions. U. S. Attorney Lamar Hardy issued a statement to the press on June 20, 1938, reporting the return of three indictments naming 18 individuals on espionage charges in the Rumrich case. The Director of the FBI made protest to Departmental officials on July 14 since there was an attempt to saddle the blame for the headlines by the Department upon the FBI. Mr. Gordon Dean, Special Executive Assistant to the Attorney General, on August 2, replied to the Director's memorandum stating that he did not consult with Lamar Hardy on the preparation of the release and Mr. Dean suggested that the Director bring this immediately to the attention of the U. S. Attorney. The Director of the FBI replied on August 4, 1938, that it was his understanding that all Departmental press releases were to either be issued by Mr. Dean or

approved by him and the Director assumed that any impropriety indulged in by a U. S. Attorney in issuing a release to the press would be a matter which would be taken up by the Department with the U. S. Attorney since obviously the Director of the FBI could not complain to the U. S. Attorney because U. S. Attorneys do not come under his jurisdiction. The Director of the FBI has followed a meticulous policy of communicating with appropriate officials prior to announcing developments in cases of national or international ramifications.

For example, when the time came to release information to the press on the apprehension of the eight saboteurs who had landed by submarine in the U. S., the Director called Attorney General Biddle who was at a dinner party at the French Embassy. After consulting President Roosevelt, the Attorney General instructed the Director that he was to make the release personally in New York to insure widespread coverage and acting upon these instructions, the Director did issue a statement on a Saturday evening. The following day, Max Gilfond, then Public Relations Director of the Department, vigorously protested the manner in which this was handled and upon the Director's instructions Gilfond was firmly advised that the Director acted upon instructions of the Attorney General and the President and if Gilfond did not approve he could take the matter up himself.

Washington, D. C.

BUREAU BULLETIN NO. 47.
Fiscal Year 1933.

RF - 10000
ALL

21-1-35

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

File
3/10/33

March 8, 1933.

CIRCULAR NO. 2367

It is hereby ordered that all publicity, whether relating to cases pending in this Department or to the ordinary administrative business of the Department, must be authorized and given to the press through the office of the Attorney General only, and not otherwise. Any matter arising in any bureau or subdivision of the Department which, in the opinion of those in charge, should receive publicity, must be submitted to the Attorney General in the form of a memorandum for such action as he may deem appropriate.

The imparting of confidential information to newspaper representatives and others outside the Department is forbidden.

All officials and subordinates should familiarize themselves with these instructions and are expected to cooperate in their strict enforcement.

HOMER S. CUMMINGS,

Attorney General.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

MAR 10 1933

80-1-32	
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66-3176

Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

September 13, 1933

DIVISION BULLETIN NO. 2,
Fiscal Year 1934,
Second Series.

TO ALL SPECIAL AGENTS IN CHARGE:

There is quoted below for your information and guidance the contents of Department Order No. 2460 issued by the Attorney General on September 8, 1933:

"It is hereby ordered that all publicity, whether relating to cases pending or to administrative business or policy, must be authorized and given to the press through the office of the Attorney General and not otherwise. Any matter arising in any bureau or subdivision of the Department which, in the opinion of those in charge, should receive publicity, must be submitted to the Attorney General in the form of a memorandum for such action as he may deem appropriate.

"The imparting of confidential information to newspaper representatives and others outside the Department is forbidden.

"Prohibition investigators in charge of field offices are permitted, however, to give to the local press pertinent facts relating to accomplished acts, such as information relative to raids, arrests, seizures, and changes of personnel, provided such information will not affect pending or contemplated activities.

"All officials and subordinates should familiarize themselves with these instructions and are expected to cooperate in their strict enforcement."

Please be governed accordingly.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover,

Director.

80-1-41

Mr. Cummings' Bull's-Eye.

There can be nothing but praise for Attorney General Cummings' refusal to let the man-hunting activities of Department of Justice agents be used as material for motion picture diversion.

The effort to put the Dillinger family on the vaudeville stage was thoroughly vicious. This plan to make screen melodrama of Melvin Purvis and those other "operatives" who tracked down and wiped out John Dillinger and "Pretty Boy" Floyd is in some respects worse. The former scheme offended every canon of good taste and public morals. The latter does all that and something else. It proposes to make entertainment out of the effort to eliminate a National disgrace.

The Department is performing excellent and vitally important work in its campaign against gangsters. The efficacy of its results depends upon the secrecy of its methods. Its agents, moreover, are public servants, not public entertainers. Mr. Cummings has decided accordingly. "Those things," he says of the Hollywood suggestions, "are not in accord with our ideas."

They are not in accord with the ideas of anyone intelligent enough to realize the shame involved in the fact that vigilante methods are necessary to cope with our intelerable crime problem.

*I think the enclosed might
be sent to all A in C. as a sensible
expression of the official policy of
the Division & tell them some of the
recent melodramatic descriptions of
our work have been most distasteful &
should be discouraged as they are harmful
to our prestige & future success. also
when it becomes necessary to make
press statements they should speak not
as individuals but as a collective group.
In other words "we" & "not" "I".*

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

Special Agent in Charge, *Letter*

Dear Sir:-

In connection with appearances before law-enforcement and civic groups, I think it might be well for you to specifically point out the policy which the Bureau follows with regard to publicity in connection with cases wherein assistance is afforded to representatives of the Bureau by state and local law-enforcement officials and agencies. You should indicate that this Bureau makes an especial point of acknowledging cooperation and assistance in such instances and that in those instances wherein the Director of the Bureau has been authorized by the Attorney General to discuss the solution of the more important cases handled by the Bureau with representatives of the press, specific mention has been made of the cooperation and assistance of specific law-enforcement officials and agencies in order that they might receive appropriate credit for such cooperation. It might be pointed out that in the Weyerhaeuser case, the members of the press were asked to mention the fact that excellent cooperation was extended to the Bureau by various police agencies in bringing the case to a successful solution and that similar action was taken in the Urschel case and in every other case in which such cooperation was afforded. It might further be indicated that the Washington headquarters of the Bureau in all instances wherein pertinent information is at hand concerning the cooperation of individual departments or officers, takes occasion to commend such assistance and cooperation in writing to the interested police agency..

Please keep this in mind in discussing the work of the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover
John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

NOT RECORDED

FEB 13 1915

March 13, 1956

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

THE DIRECTOR:

I need some help in connection with the history. So much has been said about the incident when Senator McKellar went after the Bureau in 1938 that we have to deal with it in passing.

It has always been my recollection and I have always been of the opinion that one of the things that made it difficult when McKellar hammered away at whether the Director ever arrested anyone was the fact that the Director had previously determined to go to the field and personally effect the apprehension of Karpis once he was located. However, we are having difficulty in documenting this from the file.

The Director's testimony wherein McKellar was asking all kinds of questions occurred on April 11, 1936. Karpis skipped Hot Springs on March 26, 1936. This was undoubtedly the result of our inquiry of Dutch Acers and the Chief of Detectives tipped him off. Dutch Acers was later arrested for harboring. I have a recollection that some ~~months~~ ^{weeks} before Karpis was apprehended, the Director was in New York and the word came in about the possible location of Karpis. Instructions came to the Bureau from the Director prior to leaving New York. Glavin, Frank Baughman and others were to meet the Director at the airport and it would be decided then whether the Director would go right on to Hot Springs to effect Karpis' apprehension.

I was quite new in the Bureau at that time, but I recall going out to the airport, along with several others, and further recall that the Director gave me a couple envelopes with certain instructions. I further recall that the Director remained in the plane for approximately a half hour awaiting word as to whether he would go on. Then my recollection is that the word came back that Karpis had flown the coop. If my recollection on this is correct, this then clearly establishes that prior to the testimony before the Senate Appropriations Committee, the Director had not only decided to personally get Karpis, but there had been false starts which the Director could not disclose at the time of the McKellar testimony. Do you have any recollection on this?

We contemplate using a footnote at this point showing Jack Carley bringing McKellar to the Graduation Exercises and quoting a few pertinent sentences from McKellar's unexpected speech endorsing the Bureau.

L. B. Nichols

LBN:arm
(2)

INDEXED - 81

20 APR 1956

CRIMINAL

I believe this
is correct

March 8, 1956

MR. TOLSON:

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

Don Whitehead has just finished working on a chapter covering the gangster era wherein cooperation with law enforcement became very important. He has had his eyes opened with some of the problems with which we have been confronted.

I was rather favorably impressed when he handed me the attached note of suggestions, some of which I feel are important and reflect his own attitude of helpfulness. I think we should go ahead with the suggestions of #1 of running a feature in each issue of the Law Enforcement Bulletin of local police and FBI teamwork, and on suggestion 2 that whenever we do issue a statement from Washington wherein local police have cooperated, we always cover this in our statements. I think it might be well to send an SAC letter to the field again reminding the field to advise the Bureau of outstanding instances of cooperation from local, county and state law enforcement officers in order that the Director might express officially the Bureau's appreciation.

His 5th suggestion of an FBI award would be most difficult to handle. I pointed out some of the problems involved in this to him and he readily agreed.

If you approve the foregoing, we will take the necessary steps, and then I think the Director should write Whitehead a letter similar to that in which he says the Bureau will employ his 4 suggestions.

L. B. NICHOLS

ENCLOSURE

Enclosure

LBN:hpf
(2)

Local - FBI cooperation
Covered by each
LBN

INDEXED-37

RECORDED-37

EX - 107

6 APR 13 1956

51 APR 16 1956

Suggestions to LBN:

1. In FBI Bulletin, have feature in each issue of the best example of local - FBI teamwork.
2. Occasionally, when there is an outstanding case, have JEH make announcement from Washington, giving names.
3. Don't overwork phrase "cooperated with the FBI" as there is a connotation that the cooperation is on one side.
4. Where it is significant - stress "teamwork" idea.
5. Perhaps there could be an FBI award annually to a police force or a police chief or sheriff for an outstanding job where teamwork paid off. This would dramatize idea of local - FBI cooperation. Perhaps the award would go to the Mayor - a plaque which would be sent to the winner the following year with the name added annually.

62-102673-32

ENCLOSURE

February 15, 1956

On November 19, 1954, at the graduation exercises held in the Departmental Auditorium in Washington, D. C., for the 54th session of graduates from the FBI National Academy, the Honorable Lewis L. Strauss, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, delivered a speech in which he said, "Some radioactive isotopes and the subatomic particles which even a few years ago were not known to science are now in use to make the work of the Bureau even more successful." USE

Among the many problems the FBI Laboratory encountered during World War II were included detailed technical inspections of heavy war materials which ranged from antisubmarine nets to heavily armored tank turrets. In these instances, the penetrating gamma radiations of naturally occurring radium were used to radiograph these items to determine if allegations of faulty constructions were true, thus possibly constituting fraud and/or sabotage.

With the advent of the nuclear reactor, man-made isotopes of many of the elements became available. The FBI Laboratory does not now rely upon expensive radium with its fixed set of characteristics, but has used radioactive isotopes with characteristics engineered to fit specific needs. INDEXED-17 62-10613-33

It will be readily understood that in this field as in the other aspects of the Bureau's current work, there are

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APR 24 1958

applications which are confidential in nature and therefore cannot be disclosed.

Isotopes have been obtained for study with reference to their adaptation to phases of crime detection, such as secretly labeling or tagging money, gasoline, et cetera. Up to this time, however, it has been more expedient to use other detection procedures for this purpose.

These isotopes also serve as readily available sources to check the Laboratory's radiation detection equipment which is necessary in the examination of radioactive, or allegedly radioactive, materials related to criminal investigations.

The Atomic Energy Acts of 1946 and 1954 added responsibilities to the Bureau. The Laboratory was called upon in several instances to analyze questioned ore specimens novel to investigative work.

Alleged violations of the Atomic Energy Act made it necessary for the Laboratory to analyze uranium ore samples to determine if unlicensed possession, transfer, et cetera, of the material were in violation of the Act. Some of the samples analyzed came from so-called "Health Mines" wherein individuals paid by the hour to sit on ore specimens reportedly emitting healthful or curative radiations.

DATE OF MAIL 3-30-56

HAS BEEN REMOVED FOR THE CONFIDENTIAL FILE ROOM OF THE DOMESTIC
INTELLIGENCE DIVISION.

SEE FILE 66-2554-7530 FOR AUTHORITY.

SUBJECT JUNE MAIL *History of T.B.I.*

REMOVED BY _____

FILE NUMBER 62-102693-34

PERMANENT SERIAL CHARGEOUT

10
HISTORY OF THE F.B.I.

3/1/56

With regard to your request as to how the Laboratory unscrambled the recording in the case of the crash of the Naval experimental plane, the exact description is pretty technical and I am therefore translating it insofar as possible to cover the high lights of this examination.

In order to protect the original evidence, the first step was to prepare an exact working copy of this recording tape and to determine the exact speed at which the original recording had been made. Good intelligibility was obtained of the transmissions prior to the difficulty which the pilot encountered, but the final message was still completely unintelligible. It was found that there was an extremely high noise level in the background which was probably due to the screaming dive of the plane. As a result of tests it was found that we could filter out the noise frequencies above and below the normal voice frequencies and at the same time amplify those frequencies of the human voice. This improved the signal a great deal, but it was still not intelligible. The recording was then transferred to a disk in order that we could vary the speed at will. As you know, normally when a phonograph record is slowed down, the pitch of the voice or music is decreased, or when speeded up, you get a high, squeaky sound. By use of an instrument called a "Sona-Stretcher" we were able to speed up or slow down the record without changing the pitch, and therefore in effect make the voice speak slower but without changing the pitch of the voice. This again improved the signal but did not provide the necessary intelligibility. By manipulating the speed during the actual transcription, the voice was reproduced and became intelligible. Dubbings then were made of the pilots last message for the convenience of the Naval Intelligence investigators.

DJP/mek

D. J. Parsons

RECORDED - 51

62-107193-35

1 MAY 1

4/gaw

64
58 MAY 10 1956

3/1/56

Mr. Nichols:

History of the F.B.I.

Attached hereto is Whitehead's draft together with our most sincere effort to be as helpful as possible. You will note that all documentation you requested is on a separate sheet as well as the individual footnotes which you asked for. The suggested changes in Whitehead's draft are listed by page and line. I hope they do not seem to be picayunish since we were trying, as you suggested, to provide accuracy.

I think the reasons for the changes will in most instances be obvious, but there are some that are not. For example, after my phone conversation with you, I was on the fence about the prominence of "cryptanalysis" and the fact that we had a whole section devoted to it. I talked to Domestic Intelligence Division and they strongly object to this, and we therefore have a suggested revision of that part. I think Don might like the inclusion of some of the technical subjects we have substituted.

The other one I debated about was the deletion on Page 12 of the build-up of the Northwestern Crime Laboratory. Since it was not conceived until 1929, I feel that it detracts from the program the Director inspired starting as far back as 1922. → 2 & 3 Better use space for *Page 12* & *Page 13*

As I told you before, we are all very happy with the excellent job he has done and anxious to help in any way we can.

[Signature]
D. J. Parsons

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62-102173-36

EX-100

100-100

file 4/1/56

70 MAY 10 1956

✓ Page 3, line 1. ".25/35" should be ".25-35."

✓ Page 3, line 4. "launched" should be "launch"

✓ Page 3, line 10. "an arms" should be "a firearms"

~~Page 4, line 2. For all documentation, see attached~~
~~sheet on documentation.~~

Page 4, lines 9 through 12. Suggest changing to:

OK
as is
"For example, a few specks of dirt clinging to a man's shoe might lead to his identification as a saboteur or a criminal. Time after time, a few specks of dirt from the shoes or clothing of a suspect have assisted in placing him at the scene of a crime."

SLIGHT
REVISION
Page 4, lines 22 and 23. Suggest changing to:

"shows that the two specks of dirt were composed of similar mineral elements -- and, therefore, could be from the same place."

Page 5. Suggest changing entire page as follows: (Navy approved)

"And then there was the case of the crack Navy test pilot whose job it was to break and tame one of the Navy's newest planes, an advanced jet fighter that was still in the development stage. He roared off into the upper atmosphere to

62-10211
ENCLOSURE

put the craft through its paces - this was a plane so fast she shattered one of the world's classic speed records - and she must be proven out in a hundred other ways.

Sensitive instruments built into the plane recorded pressures, temperatures, speeds, and a vast amount of information vital to the plane's perfection - and therefore vital to Naval air supremacy over the vast areas of the world which are ocean.

And then something went wrong! The aircraft pitched and buffeted in that violent world beyond the sonic barrier. The pilot's voice came in clearly: "Going to have to leave it!" His words trailed off into a gibberish of sound. And then there was silence.

Searchers found the bits and pieces of the plane. But no one could unscramble the pilot's last words as the ship hurtled toward the earth. And it was important to know.

The recording finally was sent to the FBI's Technical Laboratory. Experts went to work on it. And at last they found a way to make the gibberish intelligible. This is what they heard:

"Can't bail out!..Can't bail..out!"

These were the last words of a brave Naval officer streaking toward his death. But those terse words provided a clue which led to the discovery of a defect in the plane - intelligence which meant that the lives of other brave men would be made safer."

- ✓ Page 6, line 9. Change "Technical" to "FBI" }
- ✓ Page 7, line 13. Change "Technical" to "FBI" } *Name officially changed in 1942*
- NO Page 8, line 2. Insert "automobile" between "the" and "radios"
- ✓ Page 10, line 6. Change "Technical" to "FBI"
- NO Page 10, line 7. Change "megaphone" to "amplifier" ?
- ✓ Page 10, lines 17 through 21. Delete everything down to the bottom of the page beginning with "Among the better known..."
- ✓ Page 11, line 2. *rumor only - cannot document.* "Note" should be "letter"
- ✓ Page 11, line 3. "initialed" should be "dictated"
- NO Page 11, line 4. Delete "in Baltimore"
- ✓ Page 11, line 16. "cornered seven members of the 'Bugs' Moran gang" should read "cornered seven persons, one of whom was believed to be 'Bugs' Moran"

✓ Page 12, lines 5 through 12. Delete lines 5 through 12, beginning "The laboratory's announced..." and ending "...enforcement agency."

✓ Page 13, line 1. Footnote on volume of work. See Insert #1.

/ Page 13, line 1. "Nov. 14" should be "Nov. 24"

OR
✓ Page 13, line 3. Change to read "of its outstanding experts and the most modern and efficient scientific equipment available to"

✓ Page 13, line 5. For pioneers, see Insert #2.

✓ Page 13, line 7. "The FBI Laboratory" instead of "The laboratory"

✓ Page 13, line 21. Footnote on availability of Laboratory Experts as witnesses. See Insert #3.

✓ Page 14, line 1. Change "the FBI has developed its own experts who are trained" to read "the FBI trained its scientists"

OR
✓ Page 14, lines 3 and 4. Delete "admissible as evidence and"

✓ Page 14, line 4. Footnote on Laboratory qualifications.
See Insert #4.

Cryptanalysis

Page 14, lines 5 through 11. Change to read: "The FBI Laboratory ~~is~~ divided into a number of different sections and units. For example, the Physics and Chemistry section is divided into units which handle firearms, blood, toxicological, hairs and fibers, metallurgical, petrographic and spectrophotometric examinations; the Document section handles handwriting, type-writing, forgeries, fraudulent checks, obliterated writing, extortion letters, inks, papers, charred documents and related examinations; and the Electronics section is engaged in designing and developing new electronic equipment for use in the field and in setting up and maintaining a network of radio stations for use in the event of an emergency."

✓ Page 14, line 14. "type faces from" should read "type face impressions from"

✓ Page 14, line 16. Suggest changing "heels; samples" to "heels and automobile tires; samples"

✓ Page 14, line 17. "42,000 samples of paper, each with a different trade name" should read "42,000 different records for watermarks in paper."

Page 14, line 18 through page 15, line 9, should read:

"Day after day, these files provide the clues which help to link a suspect with a crime. In one case, for example, the clothing of two burglars who were caught fleeing from a building in Las Vegas, Nevada, was sent to the FBI Laboratory where materials were found, which, after being checked in the reference file of safe insulations and building materials, were identified as safe insulation fragments and particles of three kinds of plaster. Further comparisons showed the safe insulation from the clothing to be the same as that from a burglarized safe and two of the plasters to be the same as the two ceiling plasters in the burglarized building. The third kind of plaster in the clothing indicated that the suspects may have broken into another building at a previous time. Both men were convicted and given long sentences." 95-5472-191

✓ Page 15, line 14. "radiograph" should be "radiographic"

Page 15, lines 17 through 21. Should be changed to read:

"Often substances such as poisons, drugs, powdery residues or some other compound important to the solution of a mystery, are found at a crime scene or on the person of a suspect. The magic of X rays is used again. A narrow beam of X rays bombards the substance and a motor-driven Geiger"

✓ Page 16, line 1. "angle" should be "angles"

✓ Page 16, lines 2 and 3. "...bends these rays at known specific angles,....."

✓ Page 16, line 8. Should read: "Now it is possible to receive hair from an unknown source and determine the person's race, indications of age and sex, how the hair was....."

✓ Page 16, line 13. Delete "educated guess" and make the sentence read: "The expert through his knowledge and experience determines whether or not two strands of hair could have come from the same person."

gh
v ✓ Page 16, line 16. "Science has found a way" should read "FBI scientists have found a way"

✓ Page 17, line 8. The sentence "The results of the tests were negative." should be deleted.

✓ Page 18, line 3. "Parks' arm" should read "Parks' body"

OK
25 ✓ Page 19, last line. "The murder charge against Mrs. Parks was dismissed."

✓ Page 20,, line 9. "documents" should be document"

Page 20, lines 15 and 16. "I guess that's one of the reasons
I couldn't leave it. There are new, challenging problems every
day."

Page 20. line 4. The specific charge involved the forgery
of a check for \$94.80 dated January 11, 1951, payable to the
J. N. Anderson Freight Lines and signed Fred C. Eckerson.

Page 20, line 9. Documentu Section

DOCUMENTATION

1. *II #L. 33*
2. *62-33413*
3. *98-20544 and 98-24194*
4. *80-646*
5. *66-04-734 and 62-29185-2879*
6. *62-30548*
7. *80-98 sub 25, serials 143 and 144*
8. *66-892*
9. *62-22716*
10. *80-606-5-6*
11. *80-606-5-4*
12. *80-11*
13. *80-11*
14. *62-22716-86*
15. *80-98-25-148*
16. *95-34593 and 95-34707*
17. *80-617*
18. *80-617*
19. *80-623*
20. *62-31706*
21. *I.I. #L-402*
22. *87-1643*

March 6, 1956

Mr. Nichols:

HISTORY OF THE F.B.I.

Set forth below is the information requested by you concerning criminal informants:

During the calendar year 1955 through the use of criminal informants, 955* persons were arrested in Bureau cases including one Bureau "Top Ten" and four other I.O. fugitives; 112 stolen automobiles and \$335,899.41 worth of stolen merchandise were recovered. Information referred to other agencies by this Bureau resulted in the arrest of 663 persons and the recovery of \$724,390.50 worth of stolen and contraband merchandise.

*(Probably over 70% of these persons were fugitives, although exact figures are not maintained regarding the number of fugitives apprehended through the use of informants.)

EXAMPLES OF THE USE OF INFORMANTS:

Information from Informant Furnished Local Police Results in the Apprehension of the Number One Burglar in Large American City and Recovery of \$120,000 Worth of Stocks and Bonds:

and bonds A Bureau informant was offered \$100,000 in stolen stocks /by a front man. From a list informant produced of the stocks and bonds, it was determined they were stolen from a large American city. The informant learned from the front man the name of the burglar, his address, and the fact that he kept the stolen property in his car. From this information which was furnished to the city's police department, detectives arrested the burglar and found in his possession \$120,000 worth of stocks and bonds and other assorted loot, including numerous burglar's tools, furs and silverware. The burglar was considered by the police to be the number one burglar in the city and had been sought by the police department for a number of months.

Informant Furnishes Information Which Results in Apprehension of Fugitive in an Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution - Robbery Case.

A Bureau informant furnished information directly resulting in the apprehension of a fugitive in an Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution - Robbery case. The fugitive is a narcotics addict who had committed numerous armed robberies of drugstores. The informant was able to advise of the fugitives being armed with a pistol and a switch blade knife, the hotel room he was occupying in a mid-western city, and the fact that at that time, the fugitive was "sleeping off" a heavy dose of narcotics. This information enabled Bureau Agents to apprehend this particularly dangerous fugitive without incident.

RECORDED - 51

1 MAY 8 1956

62-102693-37
62-102

WCP-4

58 MAY 10 1956

Informant Furnishes Information Leading to Apprehension of Fugitive Who Was Last Member of Notorious Gang:

A Bureau informant developed information which resulted in the apprehension by Bureau Agents of a fugitive who was the last member of a notorious gang which had been charged with six savings and loan association robberies.

Informant Furnishes Information Which Results in Apprehension of Numerous Fugitives During Two-Month Period:

It is interesting to note that in one two-month period, a Bureau informant furnished information resulting in the apprehension of three fugitive deserters, two AWOL servicemen, one selective service fugitive, one Canadian Air Force deserter and gave information which, upon referral to the local police department, resulted in the apprehension of three individuals in the act of burglarizing a department store.

Informant Locates "Top Ten" Fugitive:

A Bureau informant located a Bureau "Top Ten" fugitive and telephonically advised the local Bureau field office and then conducted a surveillance until Agents arrived on the scene and arrested the fugitive.

Informant Furnishes Information Concerning Location of Perpetrators of Robbery:

On the same day that a bank was robbed in a small eastern city, a Bureau informant furnished names and the possible location of the perpetrators of this robbery. Shortly thereafter, as a direct result of this information, Bureau Agents apprehended two fugitive subjects. Approximately \$12,500 worth of loot and the get-away car valued at \$2000 were recovered.

CARE EXERCISED BY BUREAU IN PROTECTING IDENTITY OF INFORMANTS:

In protecting the identity of informants, the Bureau always approaches the solution of a case or the arrest of a subject from such a direction as to keep the person arrested or any other persons from being able to deduce, or even guess, at the identity of the informant. In almost all instances, the information from the criminal informant is used merely as an investigative lead and the case is usually solved by the obtaining of evidence. Not even the prosecuting attorney is usually aware that an informant was used in obtaining the information, and never does he know of the identity of the informant. Of course, if the informant is ever to be used as a witness, which is done in rare instances, his consent must be obtained. In criminal cases, no prosecutive action of any type is ever taken solely on the basis of information furnished by informants. Successful prosecution depends entirely on evidence, completely apart from the statements of informants. Also, great care is exercised to insure that contacts with informants are always handled in such a way as not to compromise the informant's identity.

#3 + #4

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: 3-9-56

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Tolson _____
 Boardman _____
 Nichols _____
 Belmont _____
 Harbo _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Sizoo _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

I am attaching hereto chapters 3 and 4 of the history of the Bureau. These chapters deal with the Bureau's work in World War I and make very interesting reading although compared with World War II the situation was rather pathetic.

As I previously advised you, the originals will eventually be sent to the publisher. The yellow copy that is attached is documented and these are now in final form.

Enclosures (2)

LBN:nl

(2) *nl*

*These two chapters
 are very good
 3-11*

Yes

A

101

REC-29

62-105692-37X

51 AUG 19 1958

F.B.I. History

3/16/56

MR. TOLSON:

I am transmitting herewith Chapter 5 of the book. This is a rather important chapter since it goes into the early days of the General Intelligence Division. The chapter was carefully checked by Mr. Stukenbroeker of Crime Records and Messrs. Sullivan and Garner of the Domestic Intelligence Division.

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

Respectfully,

REC-29 62-102693-37X1

Enclosure

LBN:fc (2)

EX-101

L. B. Nichols

51 APR 19 1958

#6

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: March 19, 1956

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Tolson _____
 Boardman _____
 Nichols _____
 Belmont _____
 Harbo _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Sizoo _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

Delivered

There is attached hereto the final draft of chapter 6 of the Bureau History. It is important that the Director read this as it goes into the early days of the Director's work in the prosecution of deportation cases. This chapter has been checked by Stukenbroeker and has been read and approved by Jones and also Messrs. Sullivan and Garner of the Central Research Section.

A

07.0 I. History

FCS:jmc
 (4)

101-72

REC-29

62-102692-37X2

51 AUG 19 1958

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: March 20, 1956

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Tolson _____
 Boardman _____
 Nichols _____
 Belmont _____
 Harbo _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Sizoo _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

I am attaching hereto the final draft of chapter 7 of the book.

This chapter goes into the transfer of the Director from the Department to the Bureau as an Assistant Director, the Gaston B. Means case, a railroad strike of 1922, and the Ku Klux Klan case in Louisiana wherein Paul Wooten, then a young newspaperman, brought the urgent plea of Governor Parker to the Director for assistance. This chapter ends with a discourse on the Department's prosecution of Senator Burton K. Wheeler and the record is set straight as to the Director's lack of knowledge of what the Department was doing. I think this is another important chapter which the Director will want to read. This chapter has been checked over by Supervisor Murphy, and has been read and approved by Supervisor Jones, Murphy, Malmfeldt, and Pfeiffer.

LBN:hpf

(2)

Enclosure

REC-29

62-102672-37X3

EX - 101

51 APR 19 1956

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

DATE: 5/2/56

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-6-88 BY SP-7mac/1823
289,034

Tolson ☒

Nichols ☒

Boardman ☐

Belmont ☐

Mason ☐

Mohr ☐

Parsons ☐

Rosen ☐

Tamm ☐

Nease ☐

Winterrowd ☐

Tele. Room ☐

Holloman ☐

Gandy ☐

I talked to Bennett Cerf, of Random House, this morning. You will recall that Cerf is to publish the Bureau's history and the original commitment for which Cerf was paying Whitehead was for six months which was up on May 1. Cerf has previously agreed to a one-month extension. I told him today that I did not think it would be humanly possible for Whitehead to get the book in final form by the first of June. Cerf stated that he would be very glad to put through a voucher for an additional month. I told him I doubted it would take the whole month of June. Cerf then stated he was leaving to go to Europe with his wife and would return on 6/20/56.

I told Cerf that we would arrange to have this as the deadline and that I felt reasonably certain that Whitehead could deliver the manuscript either by 6/20/56 or 6/21/56.

Cerf then raised the question about publication date and wondered if we shouldn't plan now for Spring publication. I told him that I thought we should still shoot for Christmas publication. Cerf stated that with as an important book as this will be, he wanted to bring it out under the proper buildup and that he seriously doubted whether there would be time to get it out. I told Cerf that I was certain that he would be surprised at what good shape the book was in since he used the term of there not being sufficient time after receiving the manuscript which would be needed to edit the book by the end of June; that I doubted that he would find much need for editing as Whitehead was doing an outstanding job and that to my own certain knowledge each individual chapter had been rewritten as many as five times so that he would find it in pretty good shape. Cerf stated that he was delighted and that he looked for this to be one of the big books that his firm would handle this year.

He then commented about the item in Winchell's column and stated that he would like to have gotten out an announcement. I told him that in due time that he could announce upon his return the receipt of the manuscript and that when the time came we would help get him more publicity than his own Publicity Department

Enclosures *sent 5-3-56*
cc - Mr. Jones

LBN:fc (3)

RECORDED - 34

EX - 137

MAY 7 1956

62-7000-93-138

OFFICE

HISTORY OF THE FBI

94-4000-1000

Memorandum for Mr. Tolson from L. B. Nichols

5/2/56

could get. He stated that he has no doubt of this.

and Cerf stated that if we could deliver the book on 6/20/56 or 6/21/56 that if Whitehead and I could stay there for two or three days we could go over the book quickly and considerable time would be saved if we could be there. I told him that we would do our part when the time came.

I inquired as to where he was going in Europe. He stated that his wife had never been in Europe and he had not been in Europe proper for the past 18 years. They will be in Rome on 5/12/56, and in Paris on 5/21/56. I told Cerf to call upon Messrs. Cattaneo in Rome and L'Allier in Paris. A letter is attached to the Legal Attaches.

ok.

H

May 3, 1956

Mr. Donald F. Whitehead
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Don:

I thought you might be interested in
reading the enclosed copy of the letter which I am
sending Bennett Cerf today.

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

LBN:fc (3)

Cover memo Nichols to Tolson, LBN:fc, 5/3/56.

RECEIVED HEAD-ING ROOM
MAY 3 5 25 PM '56
F B I
RECEIVED HEAD-ING ROOM
MAY 3 5 02 PM '56
F B I
RECEIVED HEAD-ING ROOM
MAY 3 12 22 PM '56
F B I
INDEXED - 94
RECORDED - 94

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
 Sizoo _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

COMM - FBI
MAY 3 1956
MAILED 20

39

3/21/56

Mr. Bel	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Sizoo	_____
Mr. Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO THE DIRECTOR:

HISTORY OF THE F.B.I.

We need some help on the history. We are now working on the chapter dealing with the rise of subversion and Whitehead will start writing this chapter at noon today. He wanted to open up by going into how we undertook to investigate communism in 1936 growing out of your conference from 9:15 to 10:15 a.m. on ~~October 24~~ ^{August 24}, with FDR and at 1:45 p.m. on August 25, again with FDR where Cordell Hull joined the conference and made the official request as Secretary of State.

Whitehead wants a little color to work into this and has asked the following questions:

(1) Was the Director called to the White House?

Yes.
H.

Or did the Director ask to see the President?

No.
H.

(2) Was the Director on the calling list?

I do not know.
H.

Or did the Director go in a private entrance? If so, which one?

I went in regular entrance.
H.

(3) When the Director entered the President's office, what was FDR doing - was he sitting at his desk - smoking - etc.?

RECORDED - 34

yes 62-102672-40
H. 13 MAY 25 1956
(H)

MAY 25 1956

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/28/88 BY *alms*

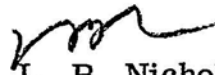
(4) Who ushered the Director into FDR's office?

(5) From August 25 to September 1, there appears to be a gap. On September 1, the Director had another conference with Cordell Hull where again the plans were perfected for us to undertake investigation of communism. Does the Director have any recollection as to what intervened?

*No,
H.*

Perhaps the Director can indicate the answers to the above questions by notation or can advise either Whitehead or me.

Respectfully,


L. B. Nichols

LBN:fc (2)

BANQUET PROCEEDINGS

FBI NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY ASSOCIATES

RETRAINING COURSE

October 3, 1940

Main Ballroom

Mayflower Hotel

Washington, D.C.

ENCLOSURE

40X

The proceedings at the banquet of the FBI National Police Academy Associates Retraining Course, in the Main Ballroom of the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C., were opened at 9 p.m., Thursday, October 3, 1940 by Assistant Director Hugh H. Clegg as Toastmaster.

TOASTMASTER CLEGG: Ladies and gentlemen: We have assembled here in Washington tonight on a very momentous occasion in the history of the world. In fact, world history might be proclaimed in ABC's with such words as arms and armaments, air raids and agony; bosses, blitzkriegs, bombs bursting on battleships; children crying, crosses, cemeteries, civilization crumbling; destruction, despair, disease, death. All of these words, and others you can mention, but signify sore spots on the face of the world of today. The fever of war has spread throughout the nervous system of every nation, and the world is mentally distressed—and so is your Toastmaster. (Laughter and applause.)

Having been conscripted as that instrument of torture to bring mental distress to you, in order to make that ordeal as brief as possible, I have tried to have made a scientific study of the functions of a toastmaster, and I find them under three headings: Number 1, to tell stories; No. 2, to introduce distinguished guests; No. 3, to introduce the speakers of the evening.

Number one, the stories. In these days of blitzkriegs and of censorships, the stories that it was suggested that I tell were tried out on a committee. (Laughter.) I was the victim of the blitzkrieg, and the stories were the victims of the censorship, and thus endeth the first phase of the Toastmaster's functions.

And the second function, introducing distinguished guests. This is really an important occasion when every guest is distinguished. The ladies are both charming and beautiful. I love them. (Laughter and applause.) The gentlemen are distinguished and capable, and fortunately tonight both the ladies and the gentlemen are so distinguished, and at the same time so modest, that all of them would shy away from any requirement that they even take a bow or make a speech. And thus endeth the second phase. (Laughter and applause.)

And the third part, the introduction of the speakers of the evening. The world is in mental distress, and particularly so your Toastmaster, for at least two of the three speakers happen to be the Toastmaster's bosses. Any understatement would be fatal. (Laughter and applause.) Any overstatement would be considered ingratiating. Any factual statement would be considered an understatement. (Laughter and applause.)

The speakers of the evening are distinguished, loyal, American self-sacrificing citizens, serving their country ably and capably. Personally they are most amiable. In all sincerity, in

our hearts we have for all of them a deep affection and a sincere admiration. The speakers have now been introduced and thus endeth the third phase. (Laughter and applause.) From here on out it gets better.

I am glad to present to you the President of the Associates, our President, Chief Ed Hansen.

PRESIDENT EDWARD B. HANSEN (Chief of Police, Duluth, Minnesota): Mr. Attorney General, Director Hoover, ladies and gentlemen: Perhaps you think that I don't feel like I'm put on the spot, but we all have to go through with it, and we'll try and give you the best we have.

First, from the officers of the National Police Academy, let me thank each and every one of you associates who are here with us and who have brought guests and who have brought others to attend this, our Fifth Annual Reunion Banquet. It has been a very successful reunion, and I know from now on that they will be getting bigger and better.

We want to take this opportunity to thank Director Hoover and his able staff for the wonderful course of training which we have received at this Fifth Annual Retraining School. We, of course, in the National Police Academy, also want to offer all of our services to all of you as law enforcement officers, and especially in the times

that we are now facing. We know that we are able. We know that we have been trained. We know that we are police officers. Therefore we are ready, if at any time the emergency falls upon us, to do our task. Thank you. (Applause.)

TOASTMASTER CLEGG: Ladies and gentlemen, our Director.

(The address of the Director, which followed at this point, was previously transcribed and submitted.)

TOASTMASTER CLEGG: Ladies and gentlemen: Our Director will introduce our Attorney General.

DIRECTOR HOOVER: This is indeed a privilege to be able this evening to present to you a man who heads and leads all forces of law enforcement in this country. I am happy with the possibility of the occasion of presenting this speaker to you, for the reason that I have had the opportunity, in the years that I have been connected with the Department of Justice, of serving under eight attorney generals. All of them have been great men, and all of them have contributed something to the country and to law enforcement. But I can truthfully and honestly say to you this evening that I have never come in contact with a more sterling character, a more substantial character, a more lovable character than our present Attorney General. He lacks, if it may be termed a fault, that aggressiveness of presenting himself publicly and taking bows for things to which he is justly entitled. Many of the things that have been accomplished in law enforcement, and particularly in the FBI during the last year of its expansion, are directly attributed to this great man's leadership in our field of law enforcement. He is in touch each day with what you and I are doing in our respective fields. He is a man simple in character, simple in manner, unaffected, and one that anyone coming in contact with, gains something in his character by knowing him.

It is a pleasure indeed and an honor for me to be able this evening to present to you the Attorney General of the United States. Your friend and our friend, the Honorable Attorney General.

ATTORNEY GENERAL ROBERT H. JACKSON: Ladies and gentlemen: I appreciate more than I can tell you the generous words of the Director in presenting me to you. But if these two men had the affection for me that they profess, why do they put me in this kind of a spot? (Laughter.) I want to tell you that the next time that I face an audience and hope to make some impression on the ladies myself, I will not let two bachelors precede me on the program. (Laughter and applause.) All that I can say on this subject is that what they have said, I mean. (Laughter and applause.) I have always a little suspicion of the profound compliments from bachelordom to the ladies.

Sometimes men are remembered by the people they work with for one thing, and they are remembered by the people who follow for quite a different thing. I suppose that today, the American public thinks of Mr. Hoover as a dynamic man, dealing with cases immediately in front of him, dealing with problems that demand instant action, and of course, they'd be right in so thinking. But I venture to say that he will be remembered as the man who did more than any other man has ever done to put law enforcement on the basis of a profession. (Applause.)

It is something of a gift in men to see beyond today and see what the tomorrows will bring. And the Director has generously said that I don't take credit for what others do. If I didn't, I wouldn't get any credit at all. All that a man can do who heads a department is to take credit for what those who are immediately in touch with problems do, and if he can succeed in encouraging and helping the men who are dealing with problems at first-hand, that is about the best that he can do.

The Director has been able to take a long-term view of some things, and I was impressed by it this afternoon. I laid before him a little matter which would have resulted in his having some additional power--and most men in Washington are supposed to be just reaching for that--and he said to me, "General," you know that is a word they use. I'm not sure whether it's affection or contempt. (Laughter.) He said, "General, that plan would be very good for today, but over the years it would be a mistake." And the very essence of law enforcement becoming a profession is to have that endowment of vision which can say this thing for this moment would work fine, but in the long run it would be a mistake.

This matter of keeping law enforcement in the United States on the level of a profession is something that had very little attention until in recent years. In most of the constitutions of the

States, the constitution of my own State, for example, you will find that a sheriff cannot be re-elected, on the theory that a greenhorn was an improvement on experience; the theory that rotation was desirable. And it has taken a long time to inculcate the idea that experience, scientific knowledge, accurate information, the ability to assemble facts and present them convincingly to legal tribunals was a desirable thing in law enforcement officers. The Federal Bureau of Investigation, under the direction of Mr. Hoover, has taken the lead in trying to bring that professional spirit and that professional understanding to the law enforcement agencies throughout the United States.

It is one of the activities which attracts relatively little attention. You may have a little notice at home that you have been down here, but most of the folks will think it was a vacation here. The real thing that is going on in the communities of the nation under this leadership is silently going on, but it is a current that is bound to influence profoundly the course of law enforcement in this country over the next fifty years. We have to think these days in long-term effects.

I know of no time in the history of our country when law enforcement needs the professional touch, needs the balance and judgment and poise of well prepared men better than it does today.

In a time when a large part of the world is one hundred percent crazy, it is quite likely that we are ten or fifteen percent ourselves. We are in the midst of excitement, in the midst of events which upset men's thinking, living through times when men feel the foundations of their faith even, and certainly of their way of life shaken, and necessarily that uncertainty, that lack of confidence in the things in which they have heretofore believed, brings men into the range of law violation.

Then too, we are undertaking new activities to meet new dangers. We go this month into the Selective Service System in the defense of this country to bring young men into training. There was a time when we could ignore training in this country because every citizen was a woodsman and he knew how to handle his rifle. And when Andrew Jackson wanted to fight the battle of New Orleans, all he had to do was to send out for the boys to bring in their muskets and their powder horns. But today men don't know the implements of defense. Men don't know the complicated mechanics of taking care of this country in the face of hostile attack, if that should be our fate. Therefore it is necessary that we look forward and provide against these possibilities and bring our citizens of today into a knowledge of their means of defense comparable to the knowledge of the means of defense which the frontiersmen had. So we go into the Selective Service, and that brings us new problems.

We have had to go into the alien registration and identification. We have tightened up on our border patrol, and in many fields of activity, all of which require the touch of the professional hand because it is a steady hand and an intelligent hand and a kindly hand.

In the months, and perhaps years, that confront us, the internal defense of the United States is equally important with external defense. I don't know but I could say truthfully that it is even more important, because the success of attacks from without have been dramatically accompanied these days by successful attacks from within. Now that doesn't mean that I think that you ought to regard every person who thinks the government could be improved as a fifth columnist. I think it could be improved in lots of spots, and I hope it will be improved as time goes on. It doesn't mean that you should regard every alien in your midst as an enemy, because aliens who have come to this country have brought to us many fine things, and only a few generations ago we were all aliens. Let us not get into an attitude of hateful and suspicious hostility to those who happen to have come later. But there are new obligations imposed upon all of these classes, and it falls to law enforcement officers to see that these obligations are faithfully performed. And there is always the obligation of protecting the country against elements who are not faithful to the ideals

that this country believes in, not faithful to the institutions that the country has founded.

In all of those things, we are trying to provide sane, sound, sensible leadership that will at the same time be effective. The great problem of dealing with all of the crimes which undermine a nation's morale, all of the crimes which render it ineffective in the face of enemies is cast upon the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and I know of no place where it could more safely rest. My main task is to keep from doing anything to interfere with its efficiency.

I want to pledge to you the cooperation of the Federal law enforcement machinery throughout in the efforts that you are going to have to make. Many of these situations can be handled by local law enforcement officers much more effectively than they could be handled by distant officers, where the local officers have been trained to deal with those situations. There is no rivalry between State and Federal agencies. We have met with the State agencies and we have gone over these problems, and I think we can say safely that today we have cooperation between State and Federal agencies as we have never had it before. There is no rivalry between municipal authorities and Federal authorities. Your very presence here is evidence of that fact, and together I know that the law enforcement authorities of this country will be able to handle any situation that

arises, and will be able to keep law enforcement out of the hands of the vigilante and the mob and in the hands of responsible men who are trained to their task. And that when the history of these times comes to be written, there will be great credit given to the intelligent, the faithful, the efficient and the kindly service of law enforcement officers. (Applause.)

* * * * *

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

March 22, 1956

MR. TOLSON:

With reference to the incident which we have been discussing wherein FDR wanted the Director to take over all intelligence agencies in 1940 and operate them either from the Bureau or a special setup, you will recall that Attorney General Jackson made a guarded reference to this instance when he spoke at a FBI National Academy banquet on October 3, 1940.

Providentially, the Training Division made a transcript of the proceedings and the item wherein Jackson refers to the Director's declining to take over intelligence activities appears in the second paragraph on Page 8.

We still have not found anything in the files on the matter.

L. B. NICHOLS

LBN:FML
 (2)
 Enclosure

ENCLOSURE

RECORDED

INDEXED

62-103693-40X

NOV 6 1957

NOV 8 1957

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: 3/26/56

FROM : L. B. Nichols ✓

SUBJECT:

Tolson _____
 Boardman _____
 Nichols _____
 Belmont _____
 Harbo _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Sizoo _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

I am transmitting herewith the final draft of Chapter #9 on the Identification Division. The original research work was handled by Mr. Dalbey and the chapter has been approved by Messrs. Quinn Tamm, Jones, Dalbey and Murphy. It has been checked and documented by Mr. Stukenbroeker. A

Enclosure *delivered*

LBN:fc (2)

REC-29

EX-107

51 APR 19 1958

U.F.B.I. History

March 26, 1956

ditto

Mr. Tolson:

There is attached hereto chapter 8 of the history. This chapter deals with the appointment of Attorney General Stone, the appointment of the Director and the early days in the Bureau. This particular chapter was documented by Mr. Murphy, and read and approved by Messrs. Malmfeldt and Jones. It gives an excellent account of the early days.

L. B. Nichols

Enclosure

LBN:arm

(2)

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

REC-29

62-102693-48X2

EX-101

51 AUG 19 1958

F.B.I. History

document

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1

gm

A

4/10/56

MR. TOLSON:

I am transmitting herewith Chapter II of the History book which deals with the early campaign against corruption in the Government after the Director was appointed in 1924. This is a very interesting chapter. It was documented by Supervisor Murphy and read and reviewed by Messrs. Murphy, Jones, Stukenbroeker, Pfeiffer and Malmfeldt. On all names mentioned in this chapter who were arrested or convicted we have had a check made to determine their disposition, whereabouts and pardon status. With this chapter, we now have 192 pages of double spaced text which will mean that the book will run approximately 600 pages double spaced which is getting to be on the long side.

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

EX-102
REC-29
Respectfully,

62-102673-40X3

51 AUG 13 1958

Enclosure
LBN:fc (2)

LBN B. Nichols

Page 17 R. Tyger
to delete "As a job"
to say "under" Wm J. Barnes.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: April 11, 1956

FROM : Mr. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Tolson	_____
Boardman	_____
Nichols	_____
Belmont	_____
Harbo	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Sizoo	_____
Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

- There is attached hereto chapter 12 of the history which deals with the Prohibition Era and comes into the early days of the New Deal.

This chapter has been documented and checked by Murphy and read by Jones, Malmfeldt, Pfeiffer and Stukenbroeker.

REC-29

62-100692-40X4

JTM:imc
(4)

AUG 11 1956

51 AUG 19 1956

0
 F. I. History

60-100692-40X4

ah-
 k

[Handwritten signature/initials]

A

[Handwritten signature/initials]

4-11
April 17, 1956

Mr. Tolson:

History
In connection with Chapter 11 of the history, on page 17, we had a sentence referring to Gaston Means "who had been a Bureau Agent for a short time as the pal of William J. Burns." In line with our conversation, the words "as the pal of" have been taken out and the word "under" has been inserted. The new page has been typed over.

Mr. Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Boardman	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Nichols	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Belmont	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Harbo	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Mohr	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Parsons	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Rosen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Tamm	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Sizoo	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Winterrowd	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Holloman	<input type="checkbox"/>
Miss Gandy	<input type="checkbox"/>

Respectfully,

[Signature]
L. B. Nichols *V.*

REC-29

62-100693-4085
7 AUG 11 1958

LBN:arm
(2)

NOT
51 AUG 19 1958

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

April 25, 1956

Mr. Tolson:

I am attaching hereto Chapter 13 of the book. This chapter deals with the gangster period and of necessity has to merely hit the high spots. This period in the Bureau's history is probably the best publicized of any, and since we are so cramped for space, it is felt that this is the period that best can be telescoped in order to save the space for more important and less known eras of the Bureau.

This particular chapter was documented by Supervisor Murphy and read and approved by Supervisors Murphy, Stukenbroeker, and Jones, and was reviewed and approved by the Investigative Division.

L. B. Nichols

Enclosure *attached*
LBN:arm
(2)

*This chapter
is very good*
4-26

A

EX-101

REC-29

62-105695-40X6

51 AUG 19 1958

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

4/26/56

MR. TOLSON:

RE : CHAPTER FIVE
HISTORY OF FBI

In connection with chapter 5 of the book, the Director made the very excellent suggestion that we might work in the diamond smuggling activities of Martens. This has been done as a footnote which is attached to page 14.

Respectfully,

Enclosure
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[Signature]
L. B. Nichols

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OF, E. I. History

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4/26/56

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

MR. TOLSON:

RE: CHAPTER NINE
HISTORY OF FBI

In connection with the chapter on the Identification Division, the Director and you had some suggestions. These have now been included in the manuscript.

On page 13, the point is made that the Identification Division was intended to include fingerprints not only of criminals but of law-abiding citizens as well. This coupled with the first and second paragraphs on page 14 now makes it crystal clear that no stigma was to be attached to fingerprints.

On page 17, in referring to the Stoppelli case, the Director questioned the use of the word "louse" since it was not authenticated. The authentication is covered by the footnote at the end of the next paragraph and while we have changed the word louse, nevertheless, there is attached hereto a copy of an article in the San Francisco Chronicle for 12/28/51, which quotes M. L. Harney, of the Narcotics Bureau, as referring to Stoppelli in the following language, "He is a louse." This is merely set forth to indicate the nature of the documentation.

At the bottom of page 17 and on page 18, revisions have been made to make it clear that unethical practices occurred in the early years of the Bureau.

At the end of page 19, the shark case is being included.

In the final paragraph on page 20, a reference will be made to the number of criminal fingerprints and the number of persons represented as well as the number of persons represented in the non-criminal file. This includes all of the suggestions that you had on this chapter.

Respectfully,

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Enclosures

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L. B. Nichols

51 AUG 19 1958

Chapter 7

Page 5, end of 1st paragraph, middle of page

FOOTNOTE

Means had been in the Bureau only a short time when Hoover began to hear stories ^{that} of Means' ^{was spending far too much} growing prosperity ~~who then~~ ^{money for a man drawing the salary of an agent,} was living in a hotel at 15th and Eye Streets, Northwest, owned by Ned McLean, whose bar was made famous by McLean, ~~when he used it as a men's room.~~ Hoover reported his information to Burns who was then called Governor. Burns told Hoover Means was all right and for him not to be concerned. Then Means new-found affluence resulted in his moving into a downtown mansion at 16th and Eye Street, Northwest. Again, Hoover ~~complained.~~ When Means tried to force his attentions on two secretaries, Hoover could no longer constrain himself and went to Burns and requested that Means be ordered to stay away from the offices and keep away from Hoover. Hoover never did learn of what action Burns took but at least ^{MEANS} he avoided the front offices of the Bureau from that time on. (JEH to LBN)

ENCLOSURE

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

4/26/56

MR. TOLSON:

RE: CHAPTER SEVEN
HISTORY OF FBI

The Director had certain observations on chapter 7, all of which have now been included and are as follows:

On page 5, Whitehead has made the point that the Director clashed with Means and the Director asked Burns to order Means to stay out of his office. I have gotten up a footnote which is attached. Whitehead thought that in print the fact that the Director went to Burns when Means appeared to be making too much money might be seized upon and improperly interpreted. I think the manner in which Whitehead has now made the change makes the point that we wanted made.

On page 12, the footnote pertaining to the conviction of Clarke on a White Slave Traffic Act charge has been shifted to page 17.

On page 13, the Director raised a question about Paul Wooten calling on him in September, 1922, and the Director could not recall this. This is accurate. In fact, a memorandum was written at the time and beyond that, I checked this personally with Paul Wooten who remembered the incident very well and stated that he had been called to Baton Rouge by Governor Parker to deliver the letter.

On page 17, we referred to a parade of 50,000 Ku Klux Klansmen marching down Pennsylvania Avenue. The Director could not recall this incident. Our source was the article in Collier's Magazine, 10/9/48. We have checked back on this and the August, 1925, issue of Literary Digest has a picture of the Klansmen parading down Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington and the August issue of the Outlook Magazine also carries a story about the Ku Klux Klan parade in Washington in 1925.

On page 18, a reference was made pertaining to public sentiment being aroused against "these laws and practices" pertaining to peonage. The words "Laws and" have been deleted.

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ENCLOSURE
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On page 21, we have rewritten the footnote which makes it much clearer that the Director had no control over a lot of agents who were carried out of assignment and assigned to the Department. I think this will cover as well as we can do it and make the point which the Director wanted made.

In order that you can very quickly see the nature of the changes, I am submitting the chapter prior to getting it typed up.

Respectfully,

LBN:fc (2)
Enclosures


L. B. Nichols

ok.
J.

April 27, 1956

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

Mr. Tolson:

There is attached hereto Chapter 8 which we have now revised to include the various specific matters raised by the Director and you. To simplify matters so that you can see where the changes have been made, I am submitting herewith Whitehead's omissions and deletions.

On page 2, the quotes have been deleted referring to the resignation of William J. Burns, and the last two lines pertaining to the old era have been deleted.

On page 3, the line that was written in by Herbert Hoover, Sr., "Stone said he did not want any flatfoot," has been deleted. On this page, too, references to Burns' leaving have been changed to show he resigned.

On page 5, a reference to the "old regime" was deleted, and fact-finding was changed to fact-gathering.

On page 6, references to investigations ordered by Assistant Attorney Generals have been deleted.

On page 11, the reference to the letter to former SAC John Keith has been changed to an SAC Letter.

These include all of the changes the Director and you mentioned to me.

Enclosure
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(2)

L. B. Nichols ✓

on 11.

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51 AUG 19 1958

April 27, 1956

Mr. Tolson:

The Director had several suggestions on Chapter 6 which were very helpful and Whitehead has now worked them in. To conserve time, I am attaching hereto his revisions. The first three pages have been rewritten in total and other changes have been made in the manuscript. The points which the Director made to me are as follows:

Page 2. The Director suggested a footnote indicating that the idea of using the Immigration laws to move against the anarchists was devised by Francis P. Garvin. This has been worked in, in a footnote.

The Director also thought that it would be well to have a footnote and a reference to Commissioner Anthony Caminetti, Commissioner of Immigration, who was a tower of strength to the Director. This was worked into a footnote.

The Director pointed out that the House Committee On Immigration was very cooperative and the Director took a group of the Congressmen to New York when the anarchists were deported on the S. S. Buford. The Congressmen took the transfer boat to Graves End Bay where the anarchists were put on the S. S. Buford. As Emma Goldman was going up the gangplank, one of the Congressmen wished her Merry Christmas. She turned around and thumbed her nose at the group. We have gone over old newspapers on this and do not find this incident related.

There are other similar incidents, some of which have also been worked in, which appeared in the press at the time. For example, one of the anarchists asked the Director to cash a \$3,000 check. The Director suggested he send it to his friends whom he wouldn't trust. The Director then told him to take it to Russia and trust the bolsheviki.

The Director also suggested that we work in something about Leon Czolgosz, the assassin of President McKinley, whom the Director recalled went to Chicago to see Emma Goldman and from Chicago went to Buffalo. We have carried on a rather extensive research project on this and the facts are that Czolgosz heard Emma Goldman speak in Cleveland on May 6. On June 12, he went to Chicago

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

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EX-107

51 AUG 19 1956

to see her. She was then leaving for Buffalo and could not talk to him at her home. He then met her at the Lake Shore Station in Chicago. This is the last record of his seeing her. McKinley was not shot until in September. When arrested, he had a copy of Emma Goldman's speech in his pocket. A footnote has been inserted tying Czolgosz up to Emma Goldman.

On page 8, there was a reference that the Department and the Bureau had reached a low ebb. This has now been deleted and I have explained to Whitehead that the Bureau did not start sinking until after the new Administration in 1920.

These little personal recollections such as the above referred to which have been worked in do much to liven up the story, and it would be helpful if the Director could even do more than he has to date. I realize it takes time, but it will be time well spent because little incidents are what make it readable.

L. B. Nichols

Woo
V
OK.
J.H.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson ✓

DATE: May 2, 1956

FROM : L. B. Nichols ✓

SUBJECT: CHAPTER 10 OF "HISTORY"

Tolson	✓
Boardman	✓
Nichols	✓
Belmont	_____
Harbo	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Sizoo	_____
Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

There is attached the finished draft of Chapter 10 of the "History" which deals with the Osage Indian murder case. This chapter was documented by Supervisor Stukenbroeker and has been read by Messrs. Jones and Murphy.

Page 2 of this chapter has been rephrased in order to avoid naming Hale as the man behind the shooting of Asa Kirby. A thorough review of the Bureau and Departmental files and court records fails to reveal any statement by a co-conspirator in these murders naming Hale as being directly responsible for the death of Kirby. In all other cases set forth in the manuscript, we have been able to locate statements by co-conspirators incriminating Hale. The latest information concerning Hale is that he is in his 80's and living in Miles City, Montana.

✓ ✓ ✓
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Enclosure

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EX-107

51 AUG 19 1958

F. E. I. History

#2 14

Office Memo

m • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: May 4, 1956

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT: History FBI
Chapter 14

Tolson _____
 Boardman _____
 Nichols _____
 Belmont _____
 Harbo _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Sizoo _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

I am attaching hereto Chapter 14 which has been read and approved by Messrs. Stukenbroeker, Murphy, Jones, and the Investigative Division.

As a matter of interest, the first 14 chapters have 264 pages, a total of 52 footnotes, 716 documentation notes which take up 93 pages of typing alone, which illustrates the care and caution which we are applying to this project.

A total of 25 names of Bureau personnel were mentioned in the first 14 chapters.

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Enclosure

changes
made by
Whitehead
which Dir
Sam included
6/5

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51 AUG 19 1958

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: May 4, 1956

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

Tolson ☒
 Nichols ☒
 Boardman ☐
 Belmont ☐
 Mason ☐
 Mohr ☐
 Parsons ☐
 Rosen ☐
 Tamm ☐
 Nease ☐
 Winterrowd ☐
 Tele. Room ☐
 Holloman ☐
 Gandy ☐

F.B.I.
 SUBJECT: HISTORY FBI
 Chapter 15

I am attaching Chapter 15 of the book. This chapter deals with the laboratory and is exceedingly well done. This chapter has been read and approved by Mr. Parsons. The facts have been checked by the laboratory, it has been read and approved by Messrs. Murphy, Jones and Malmfeldt.

LBN:FML

(2)

Attachment (1)

REC-29

62-102693-40X14

51 AUG 19 1958

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: 5/9/56

FROM : H. L. Edwards

SUBJECT: REVIEW OF CHAPTER 17 OF THE
WHITEHEAD BOOK COVERING PERSONNEL MATTERS

Tolson	_____
Nichols	_____
Boardman	_____
Belmont	_____
Mason	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Nease	_____
Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

Special Agent Supervisor Stukenbroeker of Crime Records Section referred to me the attached draft of Chapter 17 of the Whitehead book covering the Bureau's personnel management. He stated that he would appreciate our reviewing this draft and letting them have our comments.

My comments are being summarized herein. I suggest that you have others also review the chapter in our division.

1. I think the chapter is extremely well written from the standpoint of readability, clarity and emphasis on the Director as the real heart of the Bureau's personnel management and the reason why the Bureau is as great as it is.

However, in analyzing the points developed I think that justice could also be done to a couple of other important points which the Director has always emphasized, along the following lines:

a. Mr. Whitehead starts out by showing that the Director really is the FBI but that the real secret of his and the Bureau's strength lies in his selection of the nine top assistants at Headquarters; and his second "key to the FBI's efficiency" is the exacting attention paid to small details resulting in emphasis on accuracy and the rigid discipline. From this point Mr. Whitehead seems to stop his analysis of why the Bureau has achieved the position of esteem and he branches off into an excellent portrayal of the Special Agent's position, its duties and responsibilities, and he winds up the chapter by referring to sources of Bureau applicants, some of the Bureau's personnel policies pertaining to clerical indoctrination, the Incentive Awards Program, "The Investigator," some examples of the mutual helpfulness of FBI employees for each other in time of trouble, the employment of handicapped persons and a recitation of some of the privileges and benefits available to agents.

b. I think it would even help the book and make it more realistic to also give credit to the teamwork and "we" spirit of the other Bureau personnel, and especially the clerical force. Mr. Whitehead mentions, for example,

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that the agent's day is not a 9:00 to 5:30 one, and I think it is equally true, although to a lesser degree, that the clerk's day is far from being a 9:00 to 5:30 one. I think, particularly, credit should be given to the constant willingness of the clerks to subordinate their personal lives and interests to emergency specials which arise. The fact that they frequently remain beyond the close of business, report early in the morning, forego their regular lunch period and are constantly willing to come to the office on specials at night or on weekends and holidays even at a moment's notice--are all even more worthy of mention in some respects because there is no provision for overtime pay for them and their salaries do not equal those of the agents. Also many of them are single, still going to school and have many more outside social interests than the average agent so that it is a bigger sacrifice for them.

c. In connection with the development of the point immediately mentioned above, I think a related point that could be developed in showing why the Bureau has such a splendidesprit de corps running throughout the organization is the fact that although the Bureau has become a big organization (14,000 employees scattered over all the continental and territorial U. S. in addition to some foreign countries) it has never gotten too big to be so closely knit that all interested personnel are kept immediately and currently informed of everything they need to know. This means that the personnel, therefore, have a much better appreciation of the vital importance of their work than they otherwise would. It means also in cases where emergencies occur or personal problems involving our employees arise even in the middle of the night or over weekends or holidays the key personnel are advised immediately rather than waiting until the next working day or Monday morning, and no problem is too small to warrant immediate concern and action. There are hundreds of examples of this and I have found that many of my friends and associates on the outside never cease to be amazed at this unique characteristic of the Bureau. Furthermore, the Bureau leans over backwards to constantly keep its employees advised of the vital importance of their share in the over-all task; takes employees into its confidence in developing policies and procedures; and sees that employees are informed promptly of those policies and procedures which affect them plus the reasons behind

covered
elsewhere

the same. Mr. Whitehead does not mention in this chapter the splendid training programs of the Bureau which serve to carry out this business of getting employees' ideas and keeping them advised.

2. I think the chapter could be improved if Mr. Whitehead would also develop the point that the Director, through the years, has been a splendid "financial manager" of the money which Congress has seen fit to appropriate for running the Bureau. There is no question in my mind that the Director would be able to secure larger appropriation because of the reputation for efficiency and performance which he has built; yet he has constantly insisted upon a program of wise thrift, using the yardstick that a program or an expenditure must be determined to be essential and not merely desirable. I personally feel that there is plenty of evidence to develop this point in an interesting readable fashion, and I believe that the reading public would find it extremely refreshing to realize that during the 32 years of stewardship the Director has constantly endeavored to give the taxpayer 100 or more cents on every dollar appropriated to run the Bureau.

There is
just not
a Room

a. As a corollary to develop this point, I believe that the instance could be cited of where the Bureau has faced emergency expenditures and rather than go to Congress for a supplemental appropriation the Bureau has "tightened its belt another notch or two." for a self-imposed temporary period of "austerity" and even during these periods one would naturally expect employees to resign in droves, but the result was just the opposite with every employee digging in and cooperating to the utmost so that the books would balance at the end of the fiscal year.

3. A third and extremely essential point which I think ought to be in the chapter is the leadership and example which the Director has provided in indoctrinating Bureau personnel into functioning "ahead of the times," so to speak, in other words planning in an effort to anticipate and prepare for problems so that they would either never develop or would not be difficult to solve when they did develop.

There is
just not
a Room

a. As an example, I recall that in 1944 or very early in 1945 when the end of the war appeared imminent, the Bureau engaged in wise planning to effectuate post-war readjustments and in so doing was able to make the transition without all the headaches which other Government agencies encountered.

4. Miscellaneous comments on the chapter:

a. Page 1, paragraph 2, Line 8; the sentence, "They accept without question the FBI policy of anonymity." I

think the same point could be put across by saying, "They agree without reservation to the FBI policy of anonymity." The former might permit the inference that they function as "yes" men which is just the opposite of the true facts as Mr. Whitehead points out later in the chapter.

b. Page 2, Paragraph 2; question whether it is good to make a point of the fact that any applicant for the agents position is considered qualified unless he wants to come into the Bureau without reservations as to staying just a temporary length of time; and, also, I think it would be well to bring out in the example cited the fact that the applicant was completely investigated lest it permit the inference that some applicants are hired without the usual thorough background investigation.

c. Page 4, Paragraph 2, Line 1; the word "be" should be "by." In paragraph 2, line 7, the word "passed" should be "passes."

d. Page 8, Paragraph 4; I question whether it is wise to use the statement that people are old-fashioned because they bow their heads and say grace at mealtime and teach their children to say their prayers at bedtime. I realize that the word "old-fashioned" should have a desirable connotation but I am afraid that today it raises a stigma and I would venture to say that there are many more people today who say grace and teach their children bedtime prayers than there were "in the good-old days."

e. Page 9, last paragraph; I think some indication should be inserted that the annual overtime paid to agents is of very recent vintage, otherwise I think it would be unfair to the millions and millions of hours which agents put in over the 30 odd years before the Fringe Benefit Bill was passed.

f. Page 10, Paragraph 2, Line 6; the words "an assignment" appears to be erroneous and probably was meant to be something else.

g. Page 11, Paragraph 1, which tells about Resident Agents; should also indicate that the decision was another example of Mr. Hoover's wise economy because it saves the Government money in per diem and travel.

h. Page 12, Paragraph 2; I think this paragraph should be reworked to eliminate the possible implication now existing

that many reports are written just for the sake of having one every 45 days and secondly to clearly bring out the point that "hot" cases are reported on in matters of hours or days.

i. Page 12, Paragraph 2; "and the dull job is making out the reports." I think this sentence creates an unfair impression and does not give reports the weighty credit due them. It is apt to permit the inference that the reporting of an investigation is a mere routine necessary evil, whereas a report must be as carefully and accurately prepared as the investigation on which it was based.

j. Page 15, Paragraph 2; "FBI employees are drawn from no particular region ..." I think the word employees should be changed to clerks. *in is includes clerks*

k. Page 17, Paragraph 2; the ten-day interview is not only for the purpose of having a supervisor advise the employee how she is doing but is really designed to permit the supervisor to find out from the employee what problems she might have as a means of continuing to assist in her indoctrination. *MARY HAS NONE*

l. Pages 19 and 20; I think it would be very pertinent to also say that Mr. Hoover personally visited this polio patient on at least 3 different occasions. This has not been the first time the Director has done something like this and the boost to the employee through these visits and the effect on the employees who learned about this were tremendous.

m. Page 22; the itemization of these benefits is misleading by reason of the introductory paragraph which seems to imply that the benefits listed are peculiar to FBI Special Agents. As a matter of fact, sick leave, annual leave, Federal Group Life Insurance, and compensation are some of the same rights and privileges available to all federal employees.

n. Page 24, Paragraph 1, Line 4; the word "implication" should be "application."

o. Page 25; the Charles S. Ross fund is mentioned but has not been previously explained. Page 22 mentions the Special Agent Insurance Fund but only talks about the \$10,000 coverage.

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May 14, 1956

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

MR. TOLSON:

I am transmitting herewith the final draft of Chapter 16 of the book. This chapter sets forth the concepts of law enforcement espoused by the Bureau, the establishment of the National Academy, and our work in the training field. It goes into some of the problems which law enforcement is concerned with. It mentions briefly the matter of informants and wire tapping. Informants will be given much more thorough coverage in a subsequent chapter on security work and the wire tapping issue will be spelled out in greater detail in chapter 19, which has to do with the smear campaign of 1940.

This chapter has been reviewed and documented by Supervisor Murphy and has been read and approved by Mr. E. D. Mason and Mr. Jones.

L. B. NICHOLS

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51 AUG 13 1958

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. MOHR *W*

DATE: 5/16/56

FROM : N. P. Callahan *me*SUBJECT: Whitehead Book,
Review of Chapter 17
(Personnel Management)

Tolson _____
 Nichols _____
 Boardman _____
 Belmont _____
 Mason _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Nease _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

HISTORY OF THE FBI

At the request of the Crime Records Section, the following observations are made concerning the attached draft of Chapter 17 of the Whitehead Book. This chapter deals generally with personnel management policies of the Bureau. The following suggestions supplement those already made by Supervisor H. L. Edwards in his attached memorandum dated May 9, 1956.

Page 6: (2nd paragraph). Subject: Personnel "turn-over" statistics. Observations: The figures shown are for the first 11 months of 1955. Suggest use full 12 months calendar year figures, if available prior to completion of proposed book. *JP*

Page 6: (2nd paragraph, 2nd and 3rd sentences). Subject: The two sentences read as follows "Among FBI Special Agents, the turnover was less than one-half of 1%, or out of a total of 6,200 special agents. While agents left the service (nine of them involuntarily), applications were received from 67 former agents asking to be reinstated." Observation: Sentence structure in its present form does not read properly and seems to need revision. *AP 5*

Page 9: (Last paragraph, 2nd sentence). Sentence reads: "He was assigned to his first office at a starting salary of \$5,915 a year plus the \$816 in overtime earned annually by all agents." Observation: Suggest phrase "by all agents" be changed to "by most agents." *CHANGED*

Page 10: (14th line). Subject: Reference is made to "Bureau's 52 field office divisions." Observation: Suggest change to read: "Bureau's 52 field divisions." *CHANGED*

Page 10: (Next to last paragraph, 3rd sentence). Sentence reads: "Each special agent in charge has an assignment." Observation: Suggest omit this sentence.

Page 12: (Lines 5 through 11) beginning "The assignment cards are reviewed ... etc." and ending with "And the dull job is making out the reports." Observation: Basically, the procedure

Enclosures (4)

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Memorandum to Mr. Mohr

outlined in this paragraph is merely an administrative device for use in preparation of Bureau's monthly administrative report. It creates an unfavorable impression in that it does not properly put across the over-all principle that our staff is constantly indoctrinated with the idea that "time is of the essence" in conducting, and reporting, investigations. If suggestion is approved, the paragraph which follows could logically begin with opening statement to the effect: "When the backlog begins to rise above a normal level ... et cetera."

Change

Page 14: (4th paragraph, first sentence). Subject: Makes reference to criticism directed against FBI with respect to its working standards. Observation: Suggest omitting first part of sentence which reads as follows: "This expectation of 'just a little more' from FBI employees has caused some criticism from time to time ..." The sentence could properly begin with the words "But the FBI is convinced ... etc." (Note: This observation is made since, to the best of my recollection, criticism which has been made in the past was based on allegations which were unfounded, unjustified and not supported by the facts. If the statement is permitted to stand as is, particularly without qualification, certain outside sources may draw conclusion that the criticism was possibly warranted.)

OK
PS

Page 16: (Lines 9 and 10). Sentence reads: "Somebody is there day or night just for that purpose." Observation: If full 24-hour coverage is meant, the sentence should read: "Somebody is there day and night for that purpose."

OK

Page 21: (Footnote). Subject: This footnote relates to the FBI Employees Consolidated Charity Fund. (It is understood that this footnote is to be incorporated in the text proper.) Observation: It is suggested the following statement be deleted: "... based on a yardstick of \$1.50 for each grade in rating. Thus the lowest paid employee gives \$3.00, the executives \$27.00." (It is felt, further, that the substance of this footnote would more properly tie in with the data on page 20, as a new paragraph following the sentence: "It has been going on for more than thirty years.")

Change

Page 22: (3rd paragraph, last sentence). Subject: The sentence reads: "For example, these are some of the privileges and benefits available to the FBI Special Agent:". Observation: It is felt the sentence should read: "For example, these are some of the privileges and benefits available to FBI employees:". (If this change is not made, then there will be a certain degree of ambiguity

Change

Memorandum to Mr. Mohr

insofar as the context of the subject matter appearing on pages which follow is concerned.)

Page 23: (First paragraph, second sentence). Subject: Annual Leave. The sentence now reads: "Those with more than three years but less than 15 years of service are entitled to 20 working days leave ...". Observation: The sentence should read: "Those with three but less than 15 years of service are entitled to 20 working days leave ...".

Page 23: (Second paragraph, first sentence). Subject: Federal Employees Group Life Insurance. Sentence now reads: "Agents have the option of obtaining term life insurance at a cost of ... etc." Observation: These benefits are not restricted solely to agents; they apply to clerical personnel as well.

Page 24: (6th line). Subject: Sentence now reads: "Special Agents are covered by the Federal Employees Compensation Act which ... etc." Observation: These benefits likewise apply to clerical personnel.

Page 24: (10th line). The word "surviorship" should be "survivorship."

Page 24: (Lines 10 through 13). Subject: Retirement. The sentence now reads: "An Agent may retire at age 50 after 20 years of service as an Agent, and he would recieve about 40 per cent of the annual salary he was paid during the top twenty consecutive years of his career." Observation: The formula for computing an agent's annuity is based on the average annual salary for any highest five consecutive years -- not 20.

Page 24: (Next to last paragraph). Subject: Survivor benefits. This paragraph now reads: "There are survivor benefits for the widow and children under 18 of an agent who has had at least 5 years of civilian service. The cost of all retirement benefits is 6 per cent of the agent's salary." Observation: The "survivor benefits" referred to are, likewise, applicable to clerical employees. In addition, it is felt the last sentence of this paragraph would more logically fit in at the end of line 15 of page 24 at which point Mr. Whitehead is specifically discussing retirement (as distinguished from survivor) benefits.

GENERAL

It is suggested, further, that consideration be afforded to:

Memorandum to Mr. Mohr

1. - The insertion of interesting charts or exhibits throughout the narrative presentation. For example, the chart designated "FBI Field Offices and Resident Agencies" would tie in nicely with data appearing on pages 10 and 11 of Chapter 17. The chart designated "The FBI -- A Career Service" would fit in with the discussion of FBI personnel turnover (first paragraph, page 6, Chapter 17). Copies of these two charts are attached. Consideration of graphic exhibits, photographs, et cetera for other chapters of Mr. Whitehead's book should also be gone into.

with
do

2. - The insertion of a statement to highlight the point that only 7.5 out of every 100 agent applicants reach the appointment stage. If approved, this would logically tie in at the beginning of the second full paragraph of page 9.

used

3. - The insertion of a statement to the effect that agents in the FBI have attended so many colleges, universities and other educational institutions; the fact that they have some degree of experience or aptitude in over 150 professions, businesses and trades -- and in 36 separate fields of science. In other words, get across the point they represent all strata of society. If approved, such a statement would very nicely follow the narrative data that now appears in the second paragraph of page 8.

Included

4. - The insertion of a statement concerning the number of veterans now employed by the Bureau and the fact that many physically handicapped veterans are now on our rolls. For example, of the 8,435 male employees in the FBI, 5,002 or 59% are veterans (figures as of January 1, 1956). Additionally, 468 of our employees are in active military service (January 9, 1956).

used

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. R. R. Roach *RR*

DATE: May 17, 1956

FROM : Mr. B. A. Wells *BAW*

HISTORY OF THE F.E.T.

SUBJECT: SAILING SCHEDULE "QUEEN MARY"
FROM MARCH 1 THROUGH MARCH 15, 1942

Tolson _____
Nichols _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mason _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Nease _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

Liaison was requested to ascertain whether Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI) had the sailing schedule for the liner "Queen Mary" for March 1 through March 15, 1942.

Mr. C. R. Wilson, ONI, advised that he knew of no such schedule maintained by Navy. He pointed out that even if Navy had maintained such schedules, it would be a tremendous task to locate them at this time.

Lieutenant Commander William Boswell, Coast Guard Intelligence, advised that he knew of no such schedules maintained by any U. S. agency. He said that Coast Guard had at one time checked on a foreign ship which had been used as a troop transport by the U. S. during World War II, and had found it necessary to go to the company handling that ship in order to locate sailing schedules. He suggested that contact be made with the Cunard Lines, New York City, in order to obtain the sailing schedules for the "Queen Mary" during the period in question.

Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, could not locate a record of the sailing schedule of the "Queen Mary."

ACTION:

That this memorandum be referred to the Records and Communications Division for their information.

BAW:jlf *H*
(4)

1 - Mr. Dalbey
1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Wells

4-F.C. [unclear]
file [unclear]
RECORDED-41

63-102473-43
MAY 31 1956
LI [unclear]

50 JUN 5 1956

May 17, 1956

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

MR. TOLSON:

Re: CHAPTER 14

I am attaching hereto Chapter 14 which contains Whitehead's changes based upon my discussion with him this morning. The changes which the Director wanted made for the most part have been made. I presented the Purvis matter on the basis Cowley should be given the credit. Whitehead did fall in line, but he thought that we would be in trouble if we went any further because after all, any critic checking the book could ask the question as to whether Purvis was there and we would have to say he was.

Handwritten: F. I. I. H. 11.57
He cut out the quoting of the testimony in response to Senator McKellar's queries. Whitehead's position was there is so much criticism during this period that unless a reference is made that the book cannot be called an objective book and that he has tried to balance this whole matter to protect the book from being labeled as not objective and at the same time endeavoring to offset criticism that occurred at the time. I do not see how we could honestly go much further than we have in the revision.

Handwritten: L. B. NICHOLS
Handwritten: A

LBN:hpf
(2)

Enclosure

Handwritten: This is much better

Handwritten: 5/18

Handwritten: EX-101

Handwritten: REC-29 62-102673-43X

Handwritten: Nobody wants the book not to be objective but there was no need over-

Handwritten: AUG 11 1956

Handwritten: emphasizing the McKellar incident which later the old gentleman made up for. As regards Purvis he was not in charge nor even in dual charge as the original draft indicated.

51 AUG 19 1956

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

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

5/28

, 1956

TO: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Director	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mr. Nease, 5744
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mr. Tolson, 5744	<input type="checkbox"/> Miss Gandy, 5633
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Boardman, 5736	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Holloman, 5633
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Belmont, 1742	
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Mason, 5256	<input type="checkbox"/> Records Section
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Mohr, 5517	<input type="checkbox"/> Pers. Records, 6631
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Parsons, 7621	<input type="checkbox"/> Reading Room, 5531
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Rosen, 5706	<input type="checkbox"/> Mail Room, 5533
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Tamm, 4130 IB	<input type="checkbox"/> Teletype, 5644
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Sizoo, 1742	<input type="checkbox"/> Code Room, 4642
	<input type="checkbox"/> Mechanical, B-114
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Nichols, 5640	<input type="checkbox"/> Supply Room, B-118
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. McGuire, 5642	<input type="checkbox"/> Tour Room, 5226
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Wick, 5634	
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. DeLoach, 5636	<input type="checkbox"/> Miss Lurz
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Morgan, 5226	<input type="checkbox"/> Miss Mathers
	<input type="checkbox"/> Miss Carter
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Jones, 4236	<input type="checkbox"/> Mrs. Faber
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Leonard, 6222	<input type="checkbox"/> Miss Loper
IB	<input type="checkbox"/> Miss Price
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Waikart, 7204	
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Eames, 7206	
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Wherry, 5537	

☐ See Me☐ For Your info☐ Note & return☐ For appropriate
action

Page 20, Chapter 16, has now been

 revised to delete President Eisenhower's
 name and we are saying President

 Roosevelt and succeeding administrations

 all gave their approval, etc.

ohk L. B. Nichols
 Room 5640, Ext. 691 *V*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7c

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Hoover

DATE: March 16, 1955

FROM : Herbert Brownell, Jr.

SUBJECT: ^C TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCES

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

Handwritten initials and marks: "J.H.B.", "A", "11/14-1", "62-12114-1"

I have your memorandum of March 8, 1955 on the above subject. In view of the fact that I personally explained to the President, the Cabinet, the National Security Council and the Senate and House Judiciary Committees during 1954 the present policy and procedure on wiretaps, at which time I referred specifically to the authorization letter to the Attorney General from President F. D. Roosevelt, I do not think it is necessary to re-open the matter at this time.

You will also remember I made several public speeches during 1954 on the legal basis for the Department of Justice policy and procedure on wiretaps.

Handwritten: "JHB"

C - Mr. Rogers
Mr. Tompkins
Mr. Olney

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Handwritten: "A"

APR 26 1955

APR 7 1955

ENCLOSURE

10 APR 5 1955

100-2114-5135

RECORDED-15

100-2114-5135 43X1

May 18, 1956

MR. TOLSON:

C.F.I. History

The Director raised the question in connection with Chapter 16 of the history on our reference at the conclusion of the chapter that President Eisenhower had approved the present wire tap policy followed by the Bureau.

I am attaching hereto a photostat of a confidential memorandum from the present Attorney General dated 3-16-55 wherein he states that he has personally explained to the President, Cabinet, the National Security Council and the Senate and House Judiciary Committees during 1954 the present policies and procedure on wire taps and the Attorney General feels that it is not necessary to reopen the matter at this time. I have personally discussed the matter with the Vice President years ago and he was in agreement with the policy but felt that there was a need for legislation which would make evidence admissible.

7 AUG 11 1958

L. B. NICHOLS

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

LBN:hpf

(2)

Enclosure

51 AUG 19 1958

ENCLOSURE
REC-29

5-21-56

Mr. Tolson: ✓

C.F.E.
RE: CHAPTER 13 OF THE HISTORY

The Director had four points as follows:

1. We had in the last version that the first \$20 bill was turned over to the joint group made up of local and state police and the FBI. The Director recalls that we got the bill first. Our files do not share that view; however, we had the files of the New York Office checked which do reflect that on September 18, 1934, Special Agent Tommy Sisk received a call at 1:20 p. m. from the Corn Exchange Bank advising that a gold certificate had been identified with the ransom list. Sisk contacted Special Agent William Seery who went to the bank accompanied by Lieutenant Finn of the New York City Police and Corporal Horn of the New Jersey State Police. The bill was turned over to the three of them. I think it would be entirely proper to make a revision reflecting that we got the call and the joint group then got the bill. *Agree - Page 4*

2. The Director recalls that in the McLean case, Mrs. McLean turned over jewels to be pawned and the woman to whom the jewels were turned over brought them to the Director. We have checked and double checked and cannot verify this from the records. I frankly have no doubt in my own mind, after hearing the Director describe the incident on May 18, that it happened.

The Director made inquiry as to how we first got the information on the McLean case. A review of the files reflects a memorandum which the Director personally dictated to Assistant Director Nathan on May 3, 1932, reporting a telephone call the Director had made to United States Attorney Leo Rover advising that an attorney named Hartson and an attorney named Fox of the Frank B. Hogan law firm had contacted the Director and informed him that Mrs. McLean had paid \$100,000 to Gaston B. Means to return the Lindbergh child. The money was obtained, and shortly thereafter, the cash was given to Means by Mrs. McLean and the lawyers learned of it 10 days prior to reporting the matter to the Director on May 3.

REC-29

62-10695-43X2
The purpose of the Director's call to Leo Rover was to determine whether Rover desired that the case be handled by the Bureau or the Police Department. Rover suggested that the case be handled by the Bureau and the Director agreed to do it. This memorandum is noted as serial 1 in the case file and it is quite obvious that it was the call from Mr. Hoover's office that opened up the investigation.

7 AUG 11 1956
A check of files reflected no memorandum written by the Director or anybody else reporting that the woman had come to the Bureau. The only woman connected with the jewels was Elizabeth Poe of the Washington Post who was given 2 diamond bracelets and one diamond necklace for which Mrs. McLean had

Attachment *51* AUG 10 1958
1-Mr. Murphy

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

4. On page 23, the footnote has been revised to attribute to the Director his views on the accomplishments of the Bureau.

The referenced chapter is attached: *[Handwritten signature]*

Respectfully,

[Handwritten signature]
L. B. Nichols

LBN:nl
(3) *[Handwritten mark]*

May 21, 1956

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

MR. TOLSON

Re: CHAPTER 16

I am returning herewith the draft of Chapter 16. At the top of page 16, a quote, which was lifted from the IACP speech; has been revised. It is hoped that this is no longer objectionable.

The Director suggested that in the last paragraph on page 16 that the quote be used from Dean Griswold. Griswold delivered an address on April 17, 1956, at the University of New Mexico entitled, "The Fear Around Us." It was reprinted in the Harvard Law Record on April 26. In commenting about internal communism, he said:

"The Federal Bureau of Investigation has shown itself to be a capable and resourceful guardian of the nation against treason, sabotage and conspiracy to overthrow the government by force and violence. The F.B.I. is ably directed. It has many trained and experienced and courageous agents. It has developed many cases. It has a great store of knowledge about the communist movement in the United States and the persons who have been active in it.

"I know of no reason why any of us should play amateur detectives in this serious business, and I know of no reason to think that those who try to do so will do as well as the F.B.I. "

It seems to me that this is not the place for this quote. Chapter 16 has to do with crimes and new concepts of law enforcement. Since first seeing the Griswold quote, I have intended that we would use it in Chapter 29, in which chapter the loyalty and security programs will be covered in some detail, and the quote can be used much more effectively in Chapter 29 than it could be in Chapter 16. This is also what Griswold was talking about.

At the top of page 18, a revision has been made in a reference to informants. In this connection, we have always intended to give a rather full treatment on informants, either in Chapter 29 where we deal with the loyalty and security programs, or in Chapter 32 dealing with the attacks by the Communist Party, depending as to where it can be worked in the best. The reference to informants in this chapter is intended primarily as introductory and to link informants with overall law enforcement matters in handling crimes.

LBN:hpf:efw
(2)
Enclosure

EX-100

AUG 11 1956

51 AUG 19 1956

On page 19, a revision was made to show that wire tapping was not used until a wave of kidnaping, which started in 1932. On that page there is being eliminated 269 taps a year from 1940 to the present and we will use only one figure, namely the number of taps, when the manuscript is completed. The Director wanted to make a point that he was the only head of an investigative agency under such restrictions wherein the Attorney General must approve each wire tap. We have this in chapter 19 where we go into wire tapping more in detail. This is the chapter on the smear campaign and it would be amiss to endeavor to work that into this chapter. Of course, the Director would have no way of knowing of our use of this in the subsequent chapter.

With reference to the query raised about President Eisenhower, the Attorney General took the matter of wire tapping up with the Cabinet early in the Administration and rather than hold the chapter up while I am getting specifics on this from the file, I will submit a separate memorandum covering the point of the Eisenhower approvals on this matter.


L. B. NICHOLS

paid \$250,000, to pawn on April 16, 1932. Miss Poe advised Mr. Fox of the Hogan law firm on either April 16 or 17 of the contemplated action of Mrs. McLean to pawn her jewels to raise \$35,000 to give to Means. Fox, the attorney, told Miss Poe to get the jewels so that Mrs. McLean would not turn them over to Means and on April 17 Miss Poe obtained the jewels which she took to her apartment rather than to the pawnshop. About 15 minutes after she arrived at her apartment Fox, the attorney, arrived and took possession of the jewels.

Johnny Keith handled the investigation and his preliminary report, submitted on May 14 covering the period of May 3-12, states that on May 3 a complaint concerning the case was made by attorneys Hartson and Fox to the Director. On May 4 a warrant was issued for the arrest of Means and on May 5 Means was arrested. Keith's report of June 9, 1933, which is a parole report on Means, reflects that Means first injected himself into this case on March 4, 1932, and that on April 14, Mrs. McLean was approached by Whitaker to secure an additional \$35,000 and Gaston Means later talked to her about getting this money. Mrs. McLean was without funds and she delivered "to her friend, Miss Elizabeth Poe, 1 diamond necklace and 2 diamond bracelets for which she had paid a quarter of a million dollars" for the purpose of pawning the jewels. Keith's report then states "Thanks to the shrewdness of Miss Poe, the jewels were not pawned.... Miss Poe immediately reported to Mrs. McLean's lawyers information which she had received for the first time as to the details of these negotiations and the law firm of Frank B. Hogan put a stop to her dealings with this crook." This report again states that the facts of the case were reported to the Bureau on May 3, after the formal demands of Mrs. McLean's attorneys that the money be returned which, of course, Means did not do.

A news account taken from the "Philadelphia Ledger" on 5-10-33 reporting the developments of the trial makes reference to the testimony of Miss Elizabeth Poe, formerly on the editorial staff of the Post, as to how she brought the negotiations to an end by informing Mrs. McLean's attorneys of the attempts being made to pawn McLean's jewels to raise additional money for Means.

The question arises in my mind, in view of the silence of the Bureau's files of Miss Poe calling on the Director, whether it is possible that the attorney after Miss Poe had contacted them, had her bring the jewels to the Bureau. This would seem logical and plausible but it is merely a speculation on my part as to how the incident occurred because certainly the Director could not have the vivid recollection if it did not occur. In view of the court record and the testimony, however, it seems to me that perhaps we would be better off to omit the incident from the book. *It certainly occurred & yes omit it.*

3. The Director recalled that "The Fox" wore grey suede gloves but despite this he went around wiping off all polished surfaces he had touched giving the impression he was destroying any fingerprints he might have left. This has been substantiated in the files. *Inserted on Page 6.*

5-24-56

Mr. Tolson:

Re: CHAPTER 17 OF THE HISTORY

I am attaching hereto Chapter 17 of the History. This deals with the human side of the Bureau - its people and administrative procedures. This Chapter is now 25 pages long and is probably too long and will eventually have to be condensed. I have included those changes which I thought were necessary made by Messrs. Edwards, Gunsser, Tavel, Mason and Mohr.

It has been documented by Stukenbroeker, read by Jones and Murphy. There is a lot more we could put in this chapter and there are a lot of the author's conclusions in this chapter which I think would be highly improper for us to change in the absence of inaccuracy.

Respectfully,

LBN
L. B. Nichols

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

Enclosure *Delivered*

LBN:nl
(2) *nl*

I think the reference to Sec. Baker in footnote on Page 2 should be eliminated. It has nothing to do with FBI History.

2 *I see no objection.*
REC-29 65-102193-43X4
7 AUG 11 1958

51 AUG 19 1958

EXCLUSIVELY YOURS

Julie Nixon Has a Political Problem

By BETTY BEALE

Vice President Nixon, the target for considerable criticism at one time or another, is now regarded in a dubious political light by his youngest daughter Julie.

Two Sundays ago, the whole Nixon family was driving off to church when they passed another Spring Valley resident, Senator Clinton Anderson, working in his garden. The Vice President and Mrs. Nixon waved a friendly greeting, so Tricia and Julie followed suit. The Senator waved cheerily back.

The girls asked who he was and their father told them. Typical of the offspring of a politico they wanted to know what party he belonged to. Tricia thought he was a Democrat. Yes, said her father, he was.

A look of stark horror came across 8-year-old Julie's face. "But we waved at him," she exclaimed aghast.

Being a logical child, she demanded an explanation. "Daddy, why did we wave at him if he's a Democrat?"

Tricia, age 10, came to Papa's rescue. "He was probably born a Democrat, and couldn't he?" she explained, taking

the compassionate view of the whole monstrous affair.

But Julie continued to look dubiously at her daddy.

* * * *

IF TWO LOOK ALIKES in the President's press conference have confounded Ike, he has them positively hornswoggled. The trouble is they know they look enough alike to be brothers, but they can't figure out how to be sure that the President isn't mistaking one for the other. The most innocent of the two is even thinking of growing a beard to clarify identification.

The doubles are Ben Cole of the Indianapolis Star and Clark Mollenhoff of the Des Moines Register. Ben is 6 feet 3 and just under 200 pounds; Clark is 6 feet 4 and just over 200. Both have long, pleasant faces, brown hair, identical noses and "Both," says Ben of himself and his colleague, "have a kind of idiotic smile." What he means is a guileless grin.

But Mr. Cole is ready to pull some of his hair out. Whether by coincidence or not, ever since Clark won the Raymond Clapper award for his exposure of the Ladejinsky case

Continued on Pg. D-12, Col. 3

Tolson ☒
 Nichols ☒
 Boardman ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Mason ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Parsons ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Tamm ☒
 Nease ☒
 Winterrowd ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Holloman ☒
 Gandy ☒

See PAGE 3

162-1-673A
 NOT RECORDED
 133 JUN 21 1956

Wash. Post and Times Herald _____
 Wash. News _____
 Wash. Star D-17
 N. Y. Herald Tribune _____
 N. Y. Mirror _____
 N. Y. Daily News _____
 Daily Worker _____
 The Worker _____
 New Leader _____

Date MAY 27 1956

63 JUN 1 1956

When he was embarrassed the
 stration. Ben can't seem to
 get like to recognize him in
 press conferences. He stood up
 15 times at a recent one but to
 no avail. . . . Alack and alas,
 what to do! Should he keep a
 stiff upper lip through it all,
 or put a mustache on it and
 see if he can get by the Secret
 Service?

* * * *

AMBASSADOR CLARE
 LUCE may be ill back in this
 country, but she has things so
 well organized in Rome, say
 visitors abroad, that when an
 American VIP arrives in his
 hotel room in the Eternal City,
 he finds that the administra-
 tive department of the embassy
 has already been there before
 him and deposited the follow-
 ing articles: Cleansing tissue.

Some whisky and cigarettes.
 Some service!

* * * *

OVETA CULP HOBBY can't
 be stopped. The woman who
 organized the WAAC in World
 War II as its first commander,
 and was the first Secretary of
 Health, Education and Wel-
 fare, the first woman president
 and first woman editor of the
 Houston Post, is now about to
 become the first chairman of
 the board of the Bank of Hous-
 ton.

She is one of a group of
 Houston's most prominent citi-
 zens who have applied for a
 charter for a new State bank
 to bear that name. President
 of the bank will be Lawyer
 George A. Butler, who is dis-
 tantly connected by marriage
 to former RFC Chairman and
 Federal Loan Administrator
 Jesse H. Jones.

* * * *

A CERTAIN HOUSE IN
 WASHINGTON is an absolute
 guarantee of knighthood. By
 that I mean you have only to
 live in it to be certain you'll
 end up with a "sir" in front of
 your name, or, if you're the
 wife of the house, "lady."

The house is at 2404 Kalo-
 rama road and was once the
 home of the late Secretary of
 War Dwight Davis. His daugh-
 ter, Alice Makins, and her hus-
 band Roger lived in it when he
 came here as economic min-
 ister at the British Embassy.
 While they occupied it the
 British government bought it
 as a government residence for
 future British ministers. When
 the Makins went back to Eng-
 land, Roger was knighted.

... Derek Hoyer... occupied it and when Derek went back home he got a "sir" in front of his name. . . . Next came Christopher Steel and when he departed, its confines he became Sir Christopher. . . . After that came Robert Scott who remained just plain Robert till he shut the door on 2404 and said goodbye to Washington. Now he's Sir Robert . . .

I don't know what there is about that house but if you've survived a year or two in it, or at least the job of No. 2 man at the British Embassy in America, you've earned the honors list. . . . Present delightful occupants are British Minister and Mrs. John Coulson. Now there's a man with a future!

* * * *

CAPITAL POTPURRI -- If you're a wife who has a hard time getting her spouse to go to the barber, take a tip from Mme. Bonnet. When her husband first came to Washington as French Ambassador, his excuse for overgrown locks was that he never had time to get a haircut. In desperation, Helle frequently put the clippers on him herself. Finally she worked out a plan whereby her own

hairdresser came to the Embassy every two weeks, cut Henri's hair first, then her own. It worked like a charm. . . . Don Whitehead, former ace reporter with the AP and future head of the New York Herald Tribune bureau here, is taking time out now to write a history of the FBI. It will be published in November but still lacks a title. Why not "Yiiii! The FBI." . . . Duckiest parties in town are given by Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Henry Holland. The two fuzzy baby ducks they gave their children for Easter are now full grown, stately, white creatures that adorn their good-sized garden, and splash in the kids' inflated rubber pool. They added more charm than the greenery at their farewell party for the Cecil Lyons.

5/28/56

Mr. Belmont:

1. Bringing of former head of INS Lemuel B. Schofield into this - I believe he is dead - could conceivably bring accusations of bad taste against Bureau. He appears to have been a victim of her charms.
2. Page 11 - "embarrassing the Administration" may be a little politically slanted.
3. Page 13 - Comparing this episode of political intrigue to that of the Nazi saboteurs, particularly when we bring Schofield into it, could also bring accusations of bad taste.
4. I do not know how this chapter fits into over-all book nor what message is to be conveyed. First 12 1/2 pages deal with "Princess" case, then it goes into how we met our selective service responsibilities, cites instances of defective grenades and defective electrical wire (war profiteers), and escaped prisoners of war. While "Princess" case takes 13 1/2 pages remainder takes only 9 1/2. At the end we talk about peace and I assume this means the chapter is supposed to cover Bureau's work during World War II. If this assumption correct, the "Princess" case seems all out of proportion to its importance and the organization of the material suffers thereby since the rest of the data almost looks like an afterthought.

S. B. Donahoe

Chapter 25



A

REC-29 65-102645-4315

AUG 11 1958

EX-100

51 AUG 19 1958

Mr. Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Nichols	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Boardman	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Belmont	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Mason	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Mohr	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Parsons	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Rosen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Tamm	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Nease	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Winterrowd	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Holloman	<input type="checkbox"/>
Miss Gandy	<input type="checkbox"/>

May 28, 1956

Mr. Tolson:

Submitted
F.B.I. History

I am attaching hereto the final draft of Chapter 18 of the history. This chapter was documented by Stukenbroeker and read by Jones, Murphy and Malmfeldt. In addition, it has been read and approved by Messrs. Boardman, Belmont, Cleveland, W. C. Sullivan, Richard Smith, Russell Garner and Stanley Fuehrer.

L. B. Nichols

Enclosure
 LBN:arm
 (2)

Handwritten signature/initials

OK
Handwritten mark

A

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 12/28/78 BY alm

EX-100

REC-29 62-112673-4386

7 AUG 11 1958

5/29/56

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

MR. TOLSON:

Final *F. B. I. History*
I am attaching hereto the final draft of Chapter 19.
This is the chapter that recounts the smear campaign of 1940 and I think that it is one of the best that Whitehead has done.

The Director in one of the earlier chapters raised a question about using the Katzeff letter in connection with the Palmer raids which expiates the Director from any responsibility therein. A portion of the letter is quoted in detail on page 21.

This chapter was documented by Supervisor Malmfeldt and read by Messrs. Jones, Stukenbroeker and Murphy. In addition, it has been read and approved by Messrs. Boardman, Belmont, Cleveland, Sullivan, R. W. Smith, R. S. Garner and S. H. Fuehrer of the Domestic Intelligence Division.

Respectfully,

Enclosure
LBN:fc (2)

LBN
L. B. Nichols

OK
A.
EX-100

REC-29 62-102693-4317

51 AUG 19 1958

5/29/56

MR. TOLSON:

mailed *F.B.I. History*
I am transmitting herewith chapter 20 of the history. This chapter deals with Pearl Harbor Day and like so many of the phases of the Bureau's work it has been virtually impossible to treat it in the detail we would like to treat it. This chapter is very well done and gives an excellent account of what happened.

This chapter was documented by Supervisor Murphy and read by Messrs. Jones and Stukenbroeker as well as by Messrs. Boardman, Belmont and S. H. Fuehrer of the Domestic Intelligence Division.

With this chapter we have 402 pages of text material or approximately 88,000 words. There have been 93 footnotes to date which roughly constitute another 17 pages. As an indication of the care with which the whole project is being documented, including chapter 20, we have 1,163 documentation notes which comprises approximately 149 pages.

Respectfully,

Enclosure
LBN:fc (2)

L.B. Nichols
L.B. Nichols

On page 15 reference is made to Shivers' letter of January, 1941, wherein he refers to the fact that the Army and the Navy are operating intercept stations in Honolulu and that this is considered one of the grave secrets of the Army and Navy. Shivers then points out that ONI has the key to the Japanese diplomatic code. This, of course, was a grave secret in 1941. Since then, the fact that we broke the Japanese code has been made public. It has appeared in numerous news stories and is well documented in the 1946 Joint Congressional investigation of Pearl Harbor, so it is no longer "a grave secret."

6/13/56
LBN:DSS

✓ *105*
REC-29

10-102693-43X8
AUG 11 1956

EX-101

51 AUG 13 1956

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

(RELEASE AT 7.00 P. . EDT)
(CONGRESSMAN)

THE STATE DEPARTMENT PUBLISHED CAPTURED GERMAN DOCUMENTS WHICH SAID A "WELL-KNOWN REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMAN" WORKED IN "CLOSE COLLABORATION" WITH NAZI PROPAGANDISTS IN 1940 IN AN EFFORT TO "BUILD UP ISOLATIONIST INFLUENCE AT THE GOP PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATING CONVENTION."

THE LONG-SECRET DOCUMENTS REFERRED ALSO TO A NEED FOR FUNDS -- \$3,000 IN ONE CASE AND \$30,000 TO \$40,000 IN ANOTHER -- TO HELP FINANCE THE UNNAMED CONGRESSMAN'S ACTIVITIES. BUT THEY DID NOT DIRECTLY ALLEGE THE GERMAN EMBASSY ACTUALLY SUPPLIED ANY MONEY.

ONE MESSAGE FROM THE GERMAN EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON TO THE NAZI FOREIGN MINISTRY IN BERLIN REFERRED TO THE REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMAN AS SPONSOR OF A "KEEP AMERICA OUT OF WAR" NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENT. A FOOTNOTE BY STATE DEPARTMENT HISTORIANS SAID THAT "SUCH AN ADVERTISEMENT APPEARED IN THE NEW YORK TIMES FOR JUNE 25, 1940."

THE ADVERTISEMENT APPEARED OVER THE SIGNATURE OF A "KEEP OUT OF WAR" COMMITTEE HEADED BY HAMILTON FISH, THEN A REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMAN FROM NEW YORK AND A LEADER OF THE ISOLATIONIST MOVEMENT.

FISH, NOW LIVING IN RETIREMENT HERE, TOLD THE UNITED PRESS HE RECALLED THE ADVERTISEMENT, BUT HE EMPHATICALLY DENIED HE EVER "COLLABORATED" WITH GERMAN EMBASSY PROPAGANDA OFFICIALS. HE SAID HE NEVER RECEIVED "ONE CENT" OF FINANCIAL SUPPORT FROM "GERMAN SOURCES."

"I WISH WE COULD HAVE RAISED A MILLION DOLLARS -- FROM AMERICAN SOURCES -- TO PUBLISH SUCH ADVERTISEMENTS," SAID FISH. "I STILL BELIEVE IT WAS A TERRIBLE MISTAKE FOR US TO GO TO WAR AGAINST GERMANY."

FISH, A VETERAN OF WORLD WAR I, SAID HE HAS NO REGRETS AND NO APOLOGIES FOR HAVING DONE HIS UTMOST TO GET THE 1940 REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION TO ADOPT A "KEEP OUT OF WAR" PLATFORM.

THE INSIDE STORY OF THE GERMAN EMBASSY'S CAREFULLY-CONCEALED EFFORTS TO SWAY AMERICAN PUBLIC OPINION TOWARD ISOLATIONISM DURING 1940 WAS TOLD IN A 729-PAGE BOOK COMPILED BY STATE DEPARTMENT HISTORIANS FROM 934 SECRET MESSAGES AND PAPERS. THE DOCUMENTS WERE CAPTURED IN THE GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE AT THE END OF WORLD WAR II. THEY COVERED THE PERIOD FROM MARCH 15, 1940, TO JUNE 22, 1940, AND INCLUDED COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN HITLER AND MUSSOLINI ON THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

5/23--TS235P

2/4

LIAISON SECTION
-31-
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
MAR 28 11 40 AM '56

Mr. T. Lott	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Boardman	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mason	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Mr. Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

(RELEASE AT 7:00 P.M., EDT)

ADD 1 CONGRESSMAN

THE MOST SENSATIONAL DISCLOSURES, HOWEVER, WERE IN A SERIES OF "MOST URGENT-TOP SECRET" MESSAGES FROM HANS THOMSEN, CHARGE D'AFFAIRES OF THE GERMAN EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON, TO THE NAZI FOREIGN OFFICE IN BERLIN. IN THESE, THOMSEN RELATED IN CANDID DETAIL HIS EFFORTS TO USE VARIOUS AMERICAN POLITICIANS AND PUBLIC OPINION MEDIA TO SERVE THE ENDS OF GERMAN FOREIGN POLICY WHICH, AT THAT TIME, WAS CONCENTRATING ON KEEPING THE UNITED STATES OUT OF THE WAR.

IN ONE MESSAGE, DATED JUNE 12, 1940, SHORTLY AFTER ITALY ENTERED THE WAR AND FRANCE COLLAPSED, THOMSEN REPORTED THAT "PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HAS CREATED AN ANTI-GERMAN ATMOSPHERE WHICH CAN HARDLY BE SURPASSED AND IS EVEN BEGINNING TO PENETRATE REPUBLICAN CIRCLES... THE INTERVENTION HYSTERIA IS ON THE INCREASE."

THOMSEN SAID A "LIGHTNING PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN" WAS NEEDED TO INFLUENCE THE DELEGATES TO THE GOP CONVENTION MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA ON JUNE 24.

"THERE ARE THE FOLLOWING POSSIBILITIES WHERE GERMAN INFLUENCE WOULD IN NO CASE BE VISIBLE TO THE OUTSIDE," THOMSEN SAID.

"1. A WELL-KNOWN REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMAN WHO WORKS IN CLOSE COLLABORATION WITH THE SPECIAL OFFICE FOR PRESS AFFAIRS WILL INVITE SOME 50 ISOLATIONIST REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMEN ON A 3-DAY VISIT TO THE PARTY CONVENTION, SO THAT THEY MAY WORK ON THE DELEGATES OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN FAVOR OF AN ISOLATIONIST FOREIGN POLICY. THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS ARE REQUIRED."

"2. IN ADDITION THE REPUBLICAN IN QUESTION IS PREPARED TO FORM A SMALL AD HOC REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE WHICH...WOULD, DURING THE PARTY CONVENTION, PUBLISH IN ALL THE LEADING AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS A FULL-PAGE ADVERTISEMENT WITH THE IMPRESSIVE APPEAL, 'KEEP AMERICA OUT OF WAR'. THE COST OF THIS WOULD BE ABOUT SIXTY TO EIGHTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, OF WHICH HALF WILL, IN ALL PROBABILITY, BE BORNE BY HIS REPUBLICAN FRIENDS."

"IN VIEW OF THE UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY I HAVE ACCEPTED PROPOSAL 1. I REQUEST TELEGRAPHIC INSTRUCTIONS AS TO WHETHER PROJECT 2 IS OF INTEREST AND IF IT IS THAT THE FUNDS REFERRED TO BE TRANSFERRED."

5/25--TS242P

(RELEASE AT 7:00 EDT)

30007

ADD 2 CONGRESSMAN

A FOOTNOTE SAID THAT IN OTHER FOREIGN OFFICE DOCUMENTS A REFERENCE WAS MADE TO THE FACT THAT "THE PROMOTION CAMPAIGN" HAD BEEN AUTHORIZED BY A JUNE 17 MESSAGE, BUT NO COPY OF THIS MESSAGE WAS FOUND.

FISH SAID THE GERMAN EMBASSY WAS NO DOUBT "WELL AWARE" OF HIS ACTIVITIES AND PLANS FOR INFLUENCING THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION, WHICH WERE "PUBLICLY ANNOUNCED" IN THE PRESS. HE SUGGESTED THE EMBASSY MAY HAVE TRIED TO CLAIM CREDIT FOR THESE ACTIVITIES IN ITS MESSAGES TO BERLIN, EVEN TO THE EXTENT OF IMPLYING FALSELY THAT IT WAS PROVIDING FINANCIAL SUPPORT.

"BUT THEY DID NOT GIVE ME ANY MONEY AT ANY TIME," HE ASSERTED.

THOMSEN IN ANOTHER MESSAGE (MAY 4) TOLD THE FOREIGN OFFICE THAT HE WAS PREPARING TO CONTACT "ONE OF THE BEST KNOWN COLUMNISTS (LIVING IN PHILADELPHIA)" TO SEEK HIS SUPPORT FOR THE GERMAN PROPAGANDA LINE. HE GAVE NO OTHER IDENTIFICATION AND NO SUBSEQUENT MESSAGE REPORTED ANY RESULTS.

IN THE SAME MAY 4, MESSAGE, THOMSEN SAID:

"THANKS TO THE EXPENDITURE OF CONSIDERABLE FUNDS, A WELL-KNOWN AMERICAN WEEKLY NEWSLETTER WILL PUBLISH AN APPROPRIATE EDITORIAL IN ITS NEXT EDITION."

BUT IN ANOTHER REPORT TO HIS HOME OFFICE, THOMSEN COMPLAINED THAT "ARTICLES CANNOT BE GOT INTO THE AMERICAN PRESS AS THEY CAN, FOR INSTANCE, INTO THE FRENCH."

"INFLUENTIAL JOURNALISTS OF HIGH REPUTE WITH WHOM I AM IN CONTACT WILL NOT LEND THEMSELVES, EVEN FOR MONEY, TO PUBLISHING OUTSIDE MATERIAL UNDER THEIR NAME WITHOUT ALTERATION OR RE-EDITING."

IN ONE MESSAGE, THOMSEN REPORTED THAT "A SUITABLE CONGRESSMAN" HAD ARRANGED TO HAVE SOME PRO-GERMAN PROPAGANDA INSERTED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. HE POINTED OUT THAT IT WAS POSSIBLE FOR SYMPATHETIC U.S. LAWMAKERS TO HAVE LARGE EDITIONS OF THE RECORD PUBLISHED AND MAILED OUT TO CONSTITUENTS.

"THANKS TO THE PRIVILEGE OF FREE POSTAGE ENJOYED BY AMERICAN CONGRESSMEN, THE COST OF THIS LARGE-SCALE PROPAGANDA CAN BE KEPT DISPROPORTIONATELY LOW," HE SAID. "UP TO THE PRESENT NEARLY A DOZEN SUCH OPERATIONS HAVE BEEN OR WILL BE CARRIED OUT DURING THE REPUBLICAN PARTY CONVENTION."

THE NEW YORK TIMES ADVERTISEMENT OF JUNE 25, 1940, WAS HEADED "TO THE DELEGATES OF THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION, AND TO AMERICAN MOTHERS, WAGE EARNERS, FARMERS AND VETERANS."

"STOP THE MARCH TO WAR," IT URGED. "STOP THE INTERVENTIONISTS AND WARMONGERS. STOP THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY WHICH WE BELIEVE IS THE WAR PARTY IN THE UNITED STATES."

IT WAS SIGNED BY HAMILTON FISH AS CHAIRMAN OF THE SPONSORING COMMITTEE; HAROLD KNUTSON, FIRST VICE CHAIRMAN; JOHN J. O'CONNOR, 2ND VICE CHAIRMAN; SAMUEL B. PETTINGILL, 3RD VICE CHAIRMAN; WALTER L. REYNOLD, SECRETARY-TREASURER; AND AN "EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE" OF 50 MEMBERS AND FORMER MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

5/23--TS248P

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

, 1956

Director
Mr. Tolson, 5744
Mr. Boardman, 5736
Mr. Belmont, 1742
Mr. Mason, 5256
Mr. Mohr, 5517
Mr. Parsons, 7621
Mr. Rosen, 5706
Mr. Tamm, 4130 IB
Mr. Sizoo, 1742

Mr. Nease, 5744
Miss Gandy, 5633
Mr. Holloman, 5633

- Records Section
- Pers. Records, 6631
- Reading Room, 5531
- Mail Room, 5533
- Teletype, 5644
- Code Room, 4642
- Mechanical, B-114
- Supply Room, B-118
- Tour Room, 5226

_____ Mr. Nichols, 5640
 _____ Mr. McGuire, 5642
 _____ Mr. Wick, 5634
 _____ Mr. DeLoach, 5636
 _____ Mr. Morgan, 5226

Miss Lurz
Miss Mathers
Miss Carter
Mrs. Faber
Miss Loper
Miss Price

Mr. Jones, 4236
Mr. Leonard, 6222
IB

Mr. Waikart, 7204
Mr. Eames, 7206
Mr. Wherry, 5537

See Me ,
For Your info

 Note & return
 For appropriate
 action

We ought to get
2 copies one for
files & 1 for
Library to look over
to see if we need to
cover anything
L. B. Nichols
Room 5640, Ext. 691

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

4-11 (Rev. 4-24-56)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

6/13, 1956

TO:

Director

Mr. Tolson, 5744

Mr. Boardman, 5736

Mr. Belmont, 1742

Mr. Mason, 5256

Mr. Mohr, 5517

Mr. Parsons, 7621

Mr. Rosen, 5706

Mr. Tamm, 4130 IB

Mr. Sizoo, 1742

Mr. Nichols, 5640

Mr. McGuire, 5642

Mr. Wick, 5634

Mr. DeLoach, 5636

Mr. Morgan, 5226

Mr. Jones, 4236

Mr. Leonard, 6222

IB

Mr. Waikart, 7204

Mr. Eames, 7206

Mr. Wherry, 5537

Mr. Nease, 5744

Miss Gandy, 5633

Mr. Holloman, 5633

Records Section

Pers. Records, 6631

Reading Room, 5531

Mail Room, 5533

Teletype, 5644

Code Room, 4642

Mechanical, B-114

Supply Room, B-118

Tour Room, 5226

Miss Lurz

Miss Mathers

Miss Carter

Mrs. Faber

Miss Loper

Miss Price

See Me

For Your info

Note & return

For appropriate

The word "stable" on page 15 has been re-^{action}

moved and we have said "One of the most

successful double agents enlisted by the FBI

had the code name....."

L. B. Nichols

Room 5640, Ext. 691

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: June 1, 1956

FROM : MR. R. R. ROACH

SUBJECT: ~~X~~ DOCUMENTS ON GERMAN FOREIGN POLICY 1918-1945

Tolson _____
 Nichols _____
 Boardman _____
 Belmont _____
 Mason _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Nease _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

On 5-26-56 the press carried articles concerning German activity during 1940. This information came from a document prepared by the Department of State which was to be released in the near future. Mr. Nichols requested Liaison to obtain copies of this document to be looked over to see if it was necessary to check into any material in connection with the history of the FBI which is now being written. By memorandum dated 5-28-56 from Mr. Baumgardner to you entitled "Sinking of SS 'Panamanian,' Baltimore, Maryland, March 21, 1940 - Sabotage," Liaison was requested to obtain a copy of the current State Department publication.

Based on the news articles, Liaison on 5-28-56 requested State Department for copies of the document. Liaison was advised that the document would not be distributed until 6-1-56.

Enclosed is a copy of the 729-page book compiled by State historians from 534 secret messages and papers. It relates to German activities during a period of March 18 - June 22, 1940.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that this memorandum with the enclosure be routed to Mr. Nichols, Mr. Baumgardner and Mr. W.C. Sullivan for review. Liaison will attempt to secure additional copies.

OHB:fjb

(7)

ENCLOSURE

- 1 - Mr. Nichols
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan
- 1 - Liaison Section
- 1 - Mr. Bartlett

Enclosure

EX-122

RECORDED-16

INDEXED-16

JUN 5 1956

62-102692-44

June 4, 1956

Mr. Nichols:

Re: CHAPTER 21

201
Mr. 21
0 FBI History
Attached is the final draft of Chapter 21 of the History. This chapter was documented by Murphy and has been read by Messrs. Jones, Stukenbroeker, Belmont, Boardman and Fuehrer, formerly of the Central Research Section. None of these gentlemen had any comments to offer.

OK
✓
✓
In a re-reading of this chapter, it is felt that the first line of the footnote at the bottom of page 16 should be changed to read, "The Long Island radio station was...", in place of "... stations were..." This plural verb confused Mr. Jones ^{who} stated that we only talk about one station and one case in the text and then refer to more than one station in the footnote. I agree with him, and while we ^{had} as many as four double-agent operations out of this station at the same time, naturally using different call letters, since no reference is made to any other case other than it is felt that it might be best to change this to the singular.

Murphy
Murphy

b7D

A

4-101
REC-29

62-102693-44X

2 AUG 11 1956

51 AUG 19 1958

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: June 5, 1956

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

O.F.I. History

Tolson ☒
 Nichols ☒
 Boardman _____
 Belmont _____
 Mason _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Nease _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

I am attaching hereto Chapter 21 of the book, which deals with the story of enemy espionage in World War II. This chapter was documented by Supervisor Murphy. It has been read and approved by Messrs. Boardman, Belmont and Fuehrer of the Domestic Intelligence Division, and Messrs. Jones and Stukenbroeker of the Crime Records Section.

LBN:hpf
 (2)

REC-29

62-11673-44X1

7 AUG 11 1956

Enclosure

ADDENDUM: LBN:arm 6/6/56. On pages 2, 3 and 4, the text of the message as sent by the Japanese Counsel in Hawaii to the Foreign Minister in Tokyo is set forth verbatim. This is a matter of public record in Part 12, page 267 of the reports of the Joint Committee Investigating the Pearl Harbor Attack, 1946. The messages were, of course, used as evidence in the trial of Otto Kuehn before a Military Tribunal in Honolulu and have also been referred to in the Office of War Information press release issued during the war years.

51 AUG 19 1956

FD-36
Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Kr ✓

Mr. A. J. Crawford
Mr. J. L. Tamm
Mr. H. L. Tamm
Miss Gandy

6/5/56

Mr. I. B. NICHOLS,
Assistant to the Director

LOOP, employed as a real estate salesman for Hatch Real Estate Agency, Miles City, Montana, said that HALE has attempted to persuade some wealthy persons from around Kansas City,

Mr. Nichols

TRANSMIT VIA AIR MAIL

DAC:rc

NOT RECORDED

158 JUN 14 1956

ORIGINAL FILED IN

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

RE: WILLIAM KING HALE 6/5/56
INFORMATION CONCERNING

FROM: SAC, BUTTE

Missouri, to purchase a ranch in the vicinity of Miles City, Montana, but was unsuccessful.

LOOP said HALE lives with a family by the name of DEREMBURGER in Miles City with whom he apparently became acquainted while working on the BINION ranch, as some members of the DEREMBURGER family reside in the vicinity of Jordan, Montana.

Mrs. ROY WATSON, [REDACTED] Montana, on May 8, 1956, advised SA CURNAN that HALE lives with ROY DEREMBURGER and family at [REDACTED].

Mrs. WATSON said that ROY DEREMBURGER presently is employed at the U. S. Range Livestock Experimental Station, Fort Keogh, Miles City, Montana. WATSON said that HALE occasionally takes trips to the State of Texas accompanied by Mrs. ROY DEREMBURGER.

On May 18, 1956, CHARLES WILSON, bartender, Range Riders' Bar and Cafe, son of DOLA N. WILSON, advised that the employment records of his establishment reflect that BILLY HALE, [REDACTED], began his employment as a dishwasher on April 1, 1954, and terminated his employment on December 15, 1955. CHARLES WILSON advised that the records indicate that HALE was periodically employed during this time.

The Butte Division will immediately furnish to the Bureau any pertinent information concerning the activities of HALE.

RUC

DECODED COPY

Tolson _____
 Nichols _____
 Boardman _____
 Belmont _____
 Mason _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Nease _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

☒ **Radio**

☐ **Teletype**

17-60-100
434

FROM ATLANTA

6-11-56

NR 111950

TO DIRECTOR

DEFERRED

CONFIDENTIAL F.B.I.

JOHN S. WILLIAMS, RESEARCH, CRIME RECORDS. REURTEL JUNE 8 LAST. ROBERT CARTER, RECORDS CLERK, BOARD OF CORRECTIONS, ATLANTA, GEORGIA, ADVISED THEIR RECORDS REFLECT SUBJECT CONVICTED FOR MURDER, NEWTON COUNTY, GEORGIA, ON FEBRUARY 1, 1922, AND GIVEN LIFE SENTENCE. SUBJECT WAS ASSIGNED TO STATE PRISON FARM, MILLEDGEVILLE, GEORGIA, WHERE HE DIED ON JANUARY 26, 1932. RUC.

RECEIVED:

4:18 PM RADIO

4:53 PM CODING UNIT

MAP

RECEIVED

INDEXED - 1

RECORDED - 1

62-111950-45

REC'D
AMP-4

JUN 26 1956

JUNE 8, 1956

TELETYPE

DEFERRED

SAC, ATLANTA

History of the F.B.I.

JOHN S. WILLIAMS, RESEARCH (CRIME RECORDS).

IN NINETEEN TWENTY-ONE, WILLIAMS, A RESIDENT OF JASPER COUNTY, GEORGIA, WAS CONVICTED IN STATE COURT AT COVINGTON, GEORGIA, OF FIRST DEGREE MURDER AND SENTENCED TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT. WILLIAMS WAS SUBSEQUENTLY INCARCERATED IN THE STATE PRISON FARM, MILLEDGEVILLE, GEORGIA. BUREAU NOW DESIRES TO KNOW IF WILLIAMS EVER RECEIVED A PARDON ON THIS STATE CONVICTION. CHECK RECORDS AT ATLANTA AND SUTEL BUREAU NO LATER THAN JUNE THIRTEEN NEXT.

HOOVER

Follow-up --- June 13, 1956

NOTE: Data necessary for "History of FBI."

COPIES DESTROYED

DEC 14 1964

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

RECORDED - 1
INDEXED - 2

62-105675-46

10 JUN 11 1956

on _____
man _____
is _____
in _____
WCP:jfm
(5)

JUN 8 1956

TELETYPE

52 JUN 19 1956

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. R. R. ROACH

DATE: May 10, 1956

FROM : MR. W. T. WHALEY *WTW*

SUBJECT: MONITORING GERMAN CLANDESTINE
STATION CIT IN BRAZIL, 1942

HISTORY OF THE F.B.I.

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
 Sizoo _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

Dalbey

Pursuant to the request of Mr. Dalbey in Mr. Nichols' office, Liaison checked with the State Department concerning transmissions obtained by FBI radio monitoring in 1942 of the German clandestine station CIT in Brazil. Transmissions were intercepted in 1942 concerning the German's report on the "Queen Mary" and results furnished to the State Department, Office of Naval Intelligence and G-2.

ACTION:

Enclosed for the information of Mr. Dalbey are Photostats of the State Department file in this matter.

WTW:fjb
(4)

- 1 - Mr. Dalbey
- 1 - Liaison Section
- 1 - Mr. Whaley

Mr. L. B. Nichols
J. D. [unclear]

4/gamm

RECORDED-16
INDEXED-16

53 JUN 19 1956

62-11742-47

LIAISON



62-102693-47
ENCLOSURE

RE: CEL - AID

3/14/42

10390 Kcs.

FROM TO
CEL AID
(SA) (GER)

0205 GMT

VIER FUENF XX AM X SIEBENTEN X AUS X CAMAMU X CAMAMU X NORLEANS X NORLEANS
XX EIN VON X BALTMORE BALTMORE X REINHOLT X REINHOLT X VON ARGENTINIEN
X GRAECIA GRAECIA X VON X NYORK X NYORK X LAMONT DUPONT X LAMONT DUPONT XX
AQTEN X AUS X REINHOLT REINHOLT UND X CARL GORTON X CARL GORTON X
BAIRES BAIRES XXX

(NO.) 45. ON THE 7TH. DEPARTED: CAMAMU¹ (FOR) NEW ORLEANS. ARRIVED:
FROM BALTIMORE, REINHOLT²; FROM ARGENTINA, GRAECIA³; FROM NEW YORK,
LAMONT DUPONT⁴. 8TH. DEPARTED: REINHOLT² AND CARL GORTON⁵ (FOR) BUENOS AIRES.

1 Brazilian vessel
2 Norwegian vessel
3 Swedish vessel

4 Lamont DuPont, United States vessel
5 Carl-Gorthon, Swedish vessel

1178

~~CONFIDENTIAL FILE~~

RE: CEL - AID

3/14/42

10390 Kcs.

FROM
CEL
(SA)

TO
AID
(GER)

0220 GMT

VIER SEQS XX MARINE X VICTOR VICTOR X SAGT X QUEEN MARY X NAQ SUEAFRIKA
X BEGLEIT X ZWO X ZERSTOERER X EIN X KREUZER XX AN BORD KOMLETE DIVISION
XX NAHM HIER SEQS NULL NULL NULL X OEL X ABER X ZWO FUENF NULL X TONS
BESTELTES FLEISQ NIQT

(NO.) 46. NAVY CONFIDENTIAL AGENT (VICTOR) SAYS QUEEN MARY (WILL LEAVE)
FOR SOUTH AFRICA, CONVOY TWO DESTROYERS, ONE CRUISER. FULL DIVISION ON
BOARD. TOOK ON 6000 OIL HERE, BUT NOT 250 TONS MEAT ORDERED.

3/14/42

10390 Kcs.

FROM
CEL
(SA)

TO
AID
(GER)

0235 GMT

VIER SEQS XX SQUFFSNAMENWEGSEL XX MAIAMTON X MAIAMTON X IN X MINOTAUR X
MINOTAUR XX IBERVILLE X IBERVILLE X IN X IRONCIAD X IRONCIAD XXX

(NO.) 46. CHANGES IN SHIP NAMES. MAIAMTON TO MINOTAUR; IBERVILLE TO
IRONCIAD.

862,000,000
1178
~~Confidential File~~

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

MAR 21 1942

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr.
Assistant Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Berle:

As of possible interest to you information has been received from a reliable confidential source that when the steamship "Queen Mary" arrived at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on March 6, 1942, two Germans, one of whom was believed to be Otto Meier, a known German espionage agent operating in connection with the clandestine German radio CEL in Rio de Janeiro, were seen closely observing the ship. The informant advised that they apparently had no photographic equipment or binoculars at the time.

This information is also being furnished the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs and the Coordinator of Information.

Sincerely yours,

J. E. Hoover

cc: Director of Naval Intelligence
Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

Assistant Chief of Staff
G-2, War Department, Washington



632.20232/503

FTT:MD

FEB 11 1943

PS/HM

COPY TO BE FILED

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Gordon
Mr. Stanley
DCB
EC

~~Secret~~

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr.
Assistant Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Berle:

As of possible interest to you, there are forwarded herewith copies of messages and decodes of messages, dated March 14, 1942, which have been intercepted in connection with the transmittals of the clandestine German radio stations CEL and ALD.

Station CEL is believed located in Brazil and station ALD, in Germany.

The above information is being furnished the Coordinator of Information. The information contained in the messages dated March 14, 1942 concerning the Queen Mary was furnished the Office of Naval Intelligence, telephonically, on March 14, 1942.

Sincerely yours,

J. E. Hoover

Enclosures

- cc - Director of Naval Intelligence
Navy Department, Washington, D. C.
- cc - Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
War Department, Washington, D. C.

4

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE		
MAY 11 1956		
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL		
NO. TO BE FILED		
200-11111		

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

62-20110/1178

PC/HM

RE: CEL - AID

3/14/42

10390 Kcs.

FROM TO
CEL AID
(SA) (GER)

0137 GMT

VIER DREI XX QUEEN MARY QUEEN MARY X HEREIN X GESQUETZ X EINS ZWO X ZOLL
BUG UND HECK SOWIE X SIEBEN X SCHWERE FLACK UND X AQT X POM POMS XX TRUPPEN
X FUENF X BIS X SEQS X TAUSEND X MANN XX AUSSER GEMELDETEM KRIEGSMATERIAL
X SEQS X ZOLL GESQUETZE XX

(NO) 43. QUEEN MARY ARRIVED. TWELVE-INCH GUN BOW AND STERN, AS WELL AS
SEVEN HEAVY ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNS AND EIGHT POM-POMS. TROOPS, FIVE TO SIX
THOUSAND MEN. BESIDES WAR MATERIAL REPORTED, SIX-INCH GUNS.

3/14/42

10390 Kcs.

FROM TO
CEL AID
(SA) (GER)

0153 GMT

VIER VIER XX AQTEN MAERZ X VOR X RIO RIO BUQT KREUZEN X ZWO X USA USA X
ZERSTOERER X EINS AQT X BIS X EINS NEUN NULL NULL TONS XX VOR X ANGRA
DOS REIS X ANGRA DOS REIS X LIEGT X BRAS X ZERSTOERER NUMMER X DREI X

(NO.) 44. EIGHTH OF MARCH, TWO UNITED STATES DESTROYERS, 1800 TO 1900
TONS, CRUISING OFF RIO BAY. BRAZILIAN DESTROYER NUMBER 3 IS LYING OFF
ANGRA DOS REIS.

~~Confidential File~~

RE: CEL - AID

3-14-42

10390 Kcs.

FROM TO
CEL AID
(SA) (GER)

0356 GMT

ZWO DREI XX EUER AQT XX GREENE GREENE X EINS AQT NULL NULL TONS X VORN
UND AQTERN JE X EIN XX EINS ZWO X CM CM XX ZWO X SQORNSTEINE NIEDRIGER
ALS BRUECKE DAHINTER KRAN X ZWISQEN KRAN UND KANONEN SQEINWERFER AUFGERUESTET
XX WEITERES HEUTE UEBER X FREDERICO FREDERICO XX HUMBITO

(NO.) 23. YOUR 8. GREENE¹, 1800 TONS, FORE AND AFT A 12 CENTIMETER (GUN).
TWO FUNNELS LOWER THAN BRIDGE, BEHIND THEM A CRANE; BETWEEN CRANE AND
CANNONS, SEARCHLIGHTS SET UP. FURTHER DETAILS TODAY VIA FREDERICO. HUMBERTO

1 United States Navy Aircraft Tender

11-71
~~Confidential File~~

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Gettysburg
November 18, 1955

Dear Edgar:

I am eternally cognizant of the fine work of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and how much the American citizen owes to you and to your officiates. But I have been more than ever impressed by the fine work of your organization resulting in locating the cause of the recent United Air Lines crash at Longmont, Colorado.

In this instance, as in all others, the Federal Bureau of Investigation acted in the greatest tradition of the service. I join with my fellow Americans in congratulations on your brilliant performance.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,



The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Nichols	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Boardman	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Belmont	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Mason	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Mohr	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Parsons	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Rosen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Tamm	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Nease	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Winterrowd	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Holloman	<input type="checkbox"/>
Miss Gandy	<input type="checkbox"/>

June 11, 1956

Mr. Tolson:

I can see no reason other than good taste in using the reproduction of the President's letter to the Director dated November 18, 1955, growing out of the United Air Lines plane crash in the book. My idea would be to reproduce such a letter. I think it would be an excellent idea to have the text of the letter. ^{IN THE BOOK} It is obviously not intended to be confidential but, nevertheless, is personal.

L. B. Nichols

LBN:arm
(2)

*I don't think
the letter
should be
used*

I certainly concur.
H.C.

RECORDED - 79

62-102693-48

23 JUN 19 1956

ENCLOSURE

*File in
62-102693
JTM (4)
6-18-56*

71 JUN 25 1956

PER [signature]

Mr. Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Nichols	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Boardman	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Belmont	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Mason	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Mohr	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Parsons	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Rosen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Tamm	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Nease	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Winterrowd	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Holloman	<input type="checkbox"/>
Miss Gandy	<input type="checkbox"/>

6/12/56

MR. TOLSON:

Handwritten: 0
F.B.I. HISTORY

Attached hereto is Chapter 22 of the book. This deals with the subject of sabotage in World War II. It has been read by Messrs. C. E. Hennrich and J. A. Sizoo, W. C. Sullivan and R. S. Garner of the Domestic Intelligence Division. Messrs. Jones, Stukenbroeker and Malmfeldt of the Crime Records Section have also read it and it was documented by Malmfeldt.

In dealing with the landing of the eight German saboteurs, Mr. Hennrich raises the question as to the reaction of the Coast Guard since we point out that Cullen, who was stopped by Dasch, was not armed and we further point out that the submarine was stuck on a sand bar and for a time easy picking for the Costal Patrol. This could be interpreted as a slap at the Coast Guard and in my opinion they have it coming to them. Our statements in the book are true and I have not forgotten the shabby manner in which the Coast Guard treated us with the withholding of evidence and the like which we could have put into the book for justification. I frankly can see no justification for Mr. Hennrich's fears.

Respectfully,

Enclosure
LBN:fc
(2)

Handwritten: Page 8 -

L. B. Nichols

Handwritten: I see no need to include this statement

Handwritten: DM agrees
6/13/56

Handwritten: I agree.

REC- 29

62-102693-48X

AUG 11 1956

EX-101

51 AUG 10 1956

June 12, 1956

Mr. Nichols

Re: CHAPTER 25

FBI Attached is the final draft of Chapter 25 of the "History." This Chapter was documented by Murphy and has been read by Messrs. Boardman, Belmont, S. B. Donahoe (Espionage Section), Jones and Stukenbroeker.

As you know, Supervisor Donahoe raised certain objections to data in this Chapter which objections were previously made available to you, however, I am once again attaching them for your perusal.

You asked if we knew where Fritz Wiedemann was at the present time. This matter is still unresolved, however, on June 8 we cabled the Legat at Bonn to check on this matter for us.

You further inquired as to whether or not we could prove that Wiedemann was a spy. A memo setting forth data in this connection is attached.

Enclosures *Wiedemann*

Murphy

A

62-11193-48X1

7 AUG 11 1956

EX-101

51 AUG 19 1958

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

6/12/56

0
FBI HISTORY

MR. TOLSON:

There is attached hereto Chapter 23. This is the first of two chapters dealing with our SIS operation and has been read and approved by Messrs. Boardman and Belmont of the Domestic Intelligence Division; Messrs. Jones, Murphy and Malmfeldt, of the Crime Records Section and was documented by Stukenbroeker. Supervisor Dalby, who did the research on this, read it prior to his going on leave. Mr. Roach raised the question of submitting the two chapters on SIS to the State Department on the grounds that we are dealing in detail for the first time with this subject matter.

This must be done. H.

I frankly see no necessity for this. Mr. Belmont raised a question as to whether the two chapters should be used although he approved the chapters if it is decided to use them. I frankly can see no concern on this score since the SIS is a historical fact and it is high time the Bureau got the credit which it so justly deserves. The whole book is, of course, being cleared with Mullen in the Department and I think that is sufficient.

Respectfully,

Enclosure
LBN:fc (2)

L. B. Nichols

ADDENDUM BY MR. TOLSON

6/13/56 REC-29

62-102693-48X2

This Chapter is very interesting and I can see no possibility of criticism for referring at this time to our accomplishments in the Western Hemisphere Intelligence picture. To be on the safe side, I suggest Mr. Nichols discuss the matter with Mr. Herbert Hoover, Jr. of the State Department. There have been many references in the newspapers to our SIS operations.

I do not like the ending of this Chapter on Pages 20 and 21 where reference is made to a dispute with William Donovan of OSS concerning intelligence coverage in the Western Hemisphere. I think the memorandum which you submitted to Attorney General Biddle should be eliminated and that it should be merely indicated at the end of this Chapter that while some friction did develop between the FBI and OSS with respect to Western Hemisphere coverage, that President Roosevelt directed that the FBI should continue to have sole responsibility for the civilian intelligence operation in the Western Hemisphere, with the Army and Navy working in the military field.

CT:LCB

51 AUG 19 1956

This must be changed. H.

6/13/56

MR. TOLSON:

RE: CHAPTERS 23 AND 24

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

Fred Mullen read these chapters this morning which deal with the SIS operation. He told me this noon that he thought they were excellent. I asked him if he saw any necessity of clearing them with the State Department. He stated that he saw no need ^{whatever} to do so and after all this was our program and our work and we had a right to recount the record of it.

REC-29

62-102693-4813

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

I still think we should clear this

LBN:fc (2) with

State Dept

51 AUG 19 1956

EX-101

I agree that in original

Barle quotation must be cleared with Barle. H

Mr. Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Nichols	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Boardman	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Belmont	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Mason	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Mohr	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Parsons	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Rosen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Tamm	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Nease	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Winterrowd	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Holloman	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Miss Gandy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

June 13, 1956

Mr. Tolson:

Added
 I am attaching hereto the final version of Chapter 25. This is the wind up of the Bureau's activities in World War II and deals with the Princess Hohenlohe case. We bring in Schofield's involvement and the so-called peace plans that Hohenlohe, Fritz Wiedemann and others speculated on in the early days of the war.

This chapter has been read by Messrs. Boardman, Belmont and Donahoe of the Domestic Intelligence Division, as well as Jones and Stukenbroeker, and was documented by Murphy. Mr. Donahoe of the Domestic Intelligence Division raised the question whether a reference to Schofield, who is now dead, would be a matter of bad taste, which I cannot see since it is a historical fact

He further thinks that the Princess case is given space out of its importance. We have got to have a change of pace at this portion of the book and that is why it is used here. There are in all five chapters on World War II. Mr. Donahoe has not read the other chapters.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols
 L. B. Nichols

Enclosure
 LBN:arm
 (2)

EX-101

REC-29

62-102673-48X4

7 AUG 11 1958

6/14/56

Addendum by Mr. Tolson:

I agree with Supervisor Donahoe that the Princess Hohenlohe-Lemuel B. Schofield activities are blown up out of proper proportion and that reference to their personal relationship is in bad taste. I think this chapter should be re-worked and materially changed.

CT:DSS

2 I agree. Let me see it when revamped.

51 AUG 19 1958

June 14, 1956

Mr. Belmont:

Mr. Nichols has requested comments on Chapter 25 with specific reference to my feeling that the Hohenlohe matter is out of proportion to its importance and that reference to Schofield, former INS Commissioner and his relationship with Hohenlohe bring accusations of bad taste. He wants these comments tonight and he desired specifics.

I read this chapter with thought in mind that book is being prepared to present Bureau favorably and to show Bureau's achievements in interesting light. I have again read the chapter as it pertains to the Princess Hohenlohe matter. Essentially, this is a story of international intrigue and much of material which opens the story (5 pages) is just that without reference to Bureau. Our part in case involves our intelligence coverage of German Consul General Wiedemann in San Francisco, his contacts with Hohenlohe, and our coverage of Sir William Wiseman who had been in charge of British Intelligence during World War I. This latter point is delicate and inclusion of material which shows our coverage of him and implies microphone coverage (page 8) on him might well bring unfavorable response from British unless cleared with them and possibly State Department.

The ultimate effect of this matter was that the Princess had immigration status difficulties beginning around latter part of 1940 and was taken into custody by INS in March, 1941. She was arrested by Bureau Agents 12/8/41 as enemy alien. Over 4 1/2 pages are consumed with data concerning this including primarily story of Schofield's intercessions on her behalf and allusions to his personal relationships with her.

CONCLUSIONS:

1. If the chapter is to be rewritten it seems to me that the personalizing of the Schofield aspects should be eliminated and the record of her troubles from the immigration and enemy alien angles could be treated in a more official vein if they are treated at all. Actually this part of story seems to have been included as "interest" material since it does not involve Bureau part of case other than brief mention of our arrest of her as enemy alien.

2. It is my thought that consideration should be given to dropping the Hohenlohe matter from the book. It was essentially an intelligence operation, closely inter-related with British political and, possibly, intelligence operations, and is dangerous from that standpoint. The former British intelligence official involved, Sir William Wiseman, is alive and is prominent in brokerage house in New York. He may well raise a rumpus about revelations of part he played. Being an intelligence matter, the whole point of story from Bureau standpoint, simply put, is that we were very alert to this situation involving peace feelers (British - German) before our entrance into war and that we kept government officials advised. This was not a prosecutive case and while the story is interesting intrigue no real substantial point is made which we in the Bureau can point to and say that here is something in which we played a substantial part and made a genuine accomplishment. In fact, after we

mention the peace feeler conference in San Francisco and our dissemination of it we devote 4 1/2 pages to the problems of Princess Hohenlohe and the major Schofield aspect.

Sterling B. Donahoe

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'SBD', written in a cursive style.

SBD:hmm

23424

June 14, 1956

Mr. Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Nichols	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Boardman	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Belmont	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Mason	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Mohr	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Parsons	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Rosen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Tamm	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Nease	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Winterrowd	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Holloman	<input type="checkbox"/>
Miss Gandy	<input type="checkbox"/>

MR. TOLSON

F.B.I. History

Re: CHAPTER 24

I am attaching hereto Chapter 24 of the History. This is the section dealing with our SIS work and concludes by briefly recounting our withdrawal from SIS. This chapter was documented by Malmfeldt, has been read by Messrs. Boardman, Belmont, Roach, and Ferris, and by Sanders of the Domestic Intelligence Division, as well as Messers. Stukenbroeker, Jones and Dalbey, who did the original research for the chapter. I personally feel this chapter is properly justified and should be used. I feel that there is ample precedent utilizing the material contained herein.

For example, with reference to our withdrawing from SIS, the Truman Memoirs go into some detail as to how the new intelligence setup came about; however, we are not given full credit for our contributions and unless we do make our position clear, we may be stopped from doing it at a subsequent date.

Mr. Roach has raised the question about the propriety of publishing chapters 23 and 24. Mr. Roach feels that basically the SIS operation was a program instituted at the request of the White House and State Department and that we were gathering intelligence data primarily of an economical, political and intelligence nature for the White House and interested agencies, for which reason Mr. Roach feels it would be highly undesirable to now make public the Bureau's SIS operation and that to do so would require appropriate clearance from the State Department and other interested agencies.

Mr. Roach feels that it would be much better if no disclosure was made in the current book about our SIS operations unless it was an abstract statement indicating that we did have intelligence coverage in Latin America during the war. Mr. Belmont feels that it is all right to include information regarding SIS operations in the book; however, Mr. Belmont feels that we should be extremely careful to safeguard against repercussions against the U.S. from South America, particularly in those countries where there is a strong feeling of nationalism and the people resent interference from the U. S. Mr. Belmont feels that the communists in Mexico will play up anything to point out Yankee interference. Mr. Belmont feels Roach has a point in that we would have to clear material with the State Department before publishing.

A

LBN:hpf
(2)

Enclosures

51 AUG 10 1958

Changes made 6/15

EX-101

REC-29 62-102693-48X6

Memorandum to Mr. Tolson

I do not share this view. I think that the Bureau has been deprived of its just credit long enough and furthermore, the arrangements for us getting into SIS were made by Adolf Berle. I am attaching hereto a Photostat of Berle's letter of September 7, 1946, wherein he states, "You are a better judge than I as to whether the time has come to tell the story of the Western Hemisphere operation." Obviously, Berle is saying that this is a story which should be told but we are the judges of it. Furthermore, it is a well known fact that we operated in Latin America. We did plant surveys, we entertained officers, and these were all publicized. We have publicized certain aspects of SIS work in South America and now in 1956, 11 years after the war, it seems that there is ample reason for us to tell the story. There is certainly a precedent in the memoirs of President Eisenhower, Secretary Hull and former President Truman.

I frankly think that the material that is written casts no reflection upon a South American country. We deliberately single out Argentina that was then under Peronist control, and the Argentines are now shooting Peronist followers, so certainly they will not comply. We go out of our way to laud the South American authorities. We give them too much credit in some ways; however, this was done for tactful reasons.

While the question has not been raised regarding CIA, I think that if there is a valid reason for getting State Department approval, then it will be necessary to go to CIA, G-2 and ONI, and I see no necessity for this. If there is any question, then I think we should take the 2 chapters and show them to Rogers specifically and have him give his specific approval. If it is finally concluded, however, that we should clear this with the State Department then I think it should be done on 1 of 2 levels:

1. I would take the 2 chapters to Karl McArdle, who is in charge of Public Affairs and clear them with him. This would be my recommendation.

2. If it was felt that it should go to a higher level, I could take them to Herbert Hoover, Jr., although I suspect he would want the chapters read and if it gets into the State Department red tape handling then we might just as well forget the whole thing.

L. B. NICHOLS

*I think this
is desirable*

6/14

Ch 48 23

June 15, 1956

Mr. Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Nichols	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Boardman	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Belmont	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Mason	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Mohr	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Parsons	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Rosen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Tamm	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Nease	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Winterrowd	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Holloman	<input type="checkbox"/>
Miss Gandy	<input type="checkbox"/>

MR. TOLSON:

F.B.I. History

I am attaching hereto chapter 25 with the revisions as instructed, taking out the personal relationships between Princess Hohenlohe and Schofield. We have also dropped the name of Wiseman and merely referring to him by the name Sir William.

We have got to keep in mind the fact that we hope that this book will have a mass appeal and to do that, it has got to not only be readable but it has got to contain some fresh material. One thing that worries me about the book is the fact that so much of the material has appeared in the press and through other mediums. My one regret is, and the one worry that I have is, that we have not been able to get enough of the untold story to give it a revelatory quality, which is so necessary. I not only have the problem of the content, but the problem of presentation to worry about. I do not intend, at this late date, to be connected with something like this which will be a failure.

I frankly do not see how anyone can now complain with the manner in which we have watered this down, which I frankly think is wholly unnecessary, as Schofield is undeserving and if the Princess was a sterling character instead of an international harlot, my feelings would be entirely different toward her. Likewise, we do not have too much in the way of international intrigue in the book. This does give that quality. Likewise, I wanted the Hohenlohe-Wiedemann incident in for another reason.

At the time there was great hysteria, particularly in Jewish circles over Wiedemann in the failure of the Government to do anything against him. As we have it presented, it now is crystal clear that the Bureau knew what it was doing.

A

EX-107

L.B.
L. B. NICHOLS

LBN:hpf
(2)

REC-29 62-102673-48X7

Enclosure

I think this chapter is safe as now revised

*Now approved 6/15
changes made*

51 AUG 19 1956

6/15/56

MR. TOLSON:

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

I am attaching hereto the final draft of Chapter 31 of the book. This chapter deals with the Rosenberg case. It has been read by Messrs. Belmont, Branigan and Litrento of the Espionage Section and Messrs. Murphy and Stukenbroeker of the Crime Records Section.

We have kept very close to the record in the handling of this particular chapter. I wish to direct your attention to a footnote we have worked in on page 16 which is pretty sensational and which we took out of the Khrushchev speech as released by the State Department. The directive was issued by the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Union.

When Irving Kaufman acts on the current motion in the Sobell case we will work in an additional footnote on page 22. When Kaufman was down here some time ago I let him read the chapter in draft form. He thought it was an excellent account, exceedingly well done and accurate.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

Enclosure
LBN:fc (2)

*This chapter
is excellent*

6-16

REC- 29

62-102693-48X8

EX-101

51 AUG 19 1956

6/15/56

MR. TOLSON:

I am attaching hereto Chapter 27 which is the Civil Rights chapter of the book. This has been reviewed by C. L. McGowan, of the Civil Rights Unit, Mr. Rosen and Mr. Boardman and was documented by Mr. Malmfeldt.

Respectfully,

Enclosure
LBN:fc (2)

EX-101

L. B. Nichols

ADDENDUM BY MR. TOLSON 6/18/56

REC-29 2-102195-48X9

I believe it would be highly improper to refer to Mr. Hoover's briefing of the Cabinet on Civil Rights matters and to quote what Mr. Hoover said at the briefing (see pages 17 and 18). I think there could be substituted what Mr. Hoover said to press representatives when he saw them on his anniversary earlier in 1956 in referring to Civil Rights matters.

CT:LCB

51 AUG 19 1956

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

June 15, 1956

Mr. Nichols

RE: CHAPTER 31 *Handwritten: 31*

There is attached the original and copy of the final draft of Chapter 31 of the book. This Chapter was documented by Murphy and has been reviewed by Messrs. Belmont (for Boardman), Branigan, and Litrento of the Espionage Section. Their changes have been inserted.

Handwritten: [Signature]

Handwritten: A

EX-101

REC-29 100-120692-48X10

AUG 11 1958

51 AUG 19 1958

June 15, 1956

MR. TOLSON:

Re: Chapter 26

6 F.B.I. History

I am attaching hereto the final version of Chapter 26. It has been read and reviewed by the Denver Office in connection with the United Airlines plane crash which is carried in this chapter. Their observations have been included in this final version. It has also been read and reviewed by Messrs. Boardman, Belmont, Tamm, Parsons, Rosen, Leonard, Jones, Stukenbroeker and Murphy. *62-112673-48X11*

We will, of course, probably have to make revisions on the disposition of the Graham sentence when the galley proofs arrive, in the event anything transpires between now and then. *REC-29 AUG 11 1956*

This chapter is very good
L. B. NICHOLS

LBN/JTM:jmc
(2)

51 AUG 19 1956

62-112673-48X11

✓

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

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

June 16, 1956

Mr. Tolson:

O F.B.I.
Re: CHAPTER 30 OF THE "HISTORY"

Attached herewith is Chapter 30 of the "History."
This chapter was documented by Supervisor Pfeiffer and
has been reviewed by Messrs. Belmont, Branigan and
Litrento (Espionage Section).

This chapter deals with the espionage activities
of Dr. Klaus Fuchs and Harry Gold.

REC-29 62-102693-48X12

L.B. Nichols AUG 11 1956

EX-10P

51 AUG 19 1956

CIVIL RIGHTS

March 22, 1956

Civil Rights Statutes:

The pertinent Civil Rights statutes are Sections 241, 242 and 243 of Title 18, U. S. Code. They are set forth as follows:

Section 241. Conspiracy against rights of citizens

If two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any citizen in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his having so exercised the same; or

If two or more persons go in disguise on the highway, or on the premises of another, with intent to prevent or hinder his free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege so secured-

They shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both.

Section 242. Deprivation of rights under color of law

Whoever, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, willfully subjects any inhabitant of any State, Territory, or District to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or to different punishments, pains, or penalties, on account of such inhabitant being an alien, or by reason of his color, or race, than are prescribed for the punishment of citizens, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

Section 243. Exclusion of jurors on account of race or color

No citizen possessing all other qualifications which are or may be prescribed by law shall be disqualified for service as grand or petit juror in any court of the United States, or of any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and

INDEXED - 52

EX-109

NOT RECORDED

6 JUN 21 1956

49

whoever, being an officer or other person charged with any duty in the selection or summoning of jurors, excludes or fails to summon any citizen for such cause, shall be fined not more than \$5,000.

Highlights of Problems Facing the Bureau in Civil Rights:

Since May, 1954, 106 pro-segregation groups have sprung up. Included as members of these groups are prominent individuals with the memberships varying from 50 to 50,000. They all have as a common objective the maintenance of segregation. There is no indication that they advocate force and violence. Economic pressure by these groups and individual members has been placed on the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), Negro voters and integrationists.

Two pro-segregation organizations have been investigated to a limited extent pursuant to the direction of the Attorney General to see if they come under Executive Order 10450. Limited inquiries are being conducted on other pro-segregation groups to determine the extent of Ku Klux Klan influence and whether they come under Executive Order 10450.

Among the anti-segregation forces are the NAACP, the Muslim Cult of Islam (MCI), the Afro-American Congress of Christian Organizations (AACCO), the Johnson-Forest Group (JFG) and the Communist Party, U.S.A. (CP, U.S.A.).

The NAACP was formed in 1919 and has its aim as the improvement of the status of the Negro race. The NAACP is especially active in housing and transportation since the Supreme Court decision dealing with segregation in public schools. The NAACP is not a subject of investigation by the Bureau.

The MCI is violently antiwhite and anti-United States. It has its headquarters in Chicago with 15 temples throughout the U.S. There are 1,000 members, and there has been recent active propaganda by the MCI in the South.

The AACCO was formed as the result of the alleged murder of Emmett Louis Till. A delegation of 32 representatives protested in Washington, and the leader allegedly advocates violence.

The JFF is a Trotskyite organization which has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450. In December, 1955, it was reported at a JFF meeting that a revolt would take place in the South.

The CP, U.S.A. regards the Till case as a historical event regarding the Negro question. Leaders have met with the NAACP and all CP leaders have been urged to protest the Till case.

Among obstructions to the actions of the Bureau in civil rights matters is the policy of some states namely, Florida, South Carolina and Georgia, which limit the accessibility of prisoners in state penal institutions for interview by Bureau agents. In those states, the Bureau cannot interview prisoners concerning civil rights unless in the presence of local officials. In South Carolina, the Bureau cannot interview these prisoners in any case without someone being there. Recently legislation was considered in Mississippi which would have made it a violation for Special Agents to investigate civil rights matters in that state. The measure which was approved by the legislature was vetoed by the Governor.

Types of Civil Rights Matters Investigated

(1) Police Cases

These cases involve false arrests or brutality and possibly a combination. Ninety per cent of those cases involving brutality have police officers as subjects.

(2) Institutional Cases

In these cases, the head of the institution and the governor must both be notified. They usually involve excessive punishments.

(3) Other Governmental Officials

These involve quarantine agents, alcohol agents and other officials of a similar nature.

(4) Election Cases

These cases involve ghost election boards or other irregularities. The Bureau will not guard the polls in these cases.

(5) Labor Situations

This type of case may involve a union and nonunion feud.

(6) Special Types

Those where civil rights and kidnaping are often involved such as Ku Klux Klan cases.

Relations With the Public

The public is very much aware of civil rights. The Bureau receives criticism from all sides. The FBI is criticized for getting in cases and criticized for getting out. Many spurious allegations are made and each is checked out for the protection of the Bureau and the individual Agent. The American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) and the NAACP contact the Bureau on a regular basis in this connection. Some groups look to civil rights matters for an opportunity to attack the FBI.

Emotions may rule in these cases. Agents must avoid the pitfalls. As a means of doing this, two Agents are present at all pertinent interviews. Immediate attention is given to civil rights investigations, and Special Agents avoid expressing opinions.

REVIEW OF PROMINENT CASES INVOLVING RACIAL SITUATIONS AND SECTION 242, TITLE 18, U.S.C.:

A prominent case involved Reverend George Wesley Lee, aka., Willie Lee, of Belzoni, Mississippi. Lee was killed on May 7, 1955, while driving down the street in Belzoni. A car passed him, and he was killed by a shotgun blast. Allegations were made that Lee was killed due to his refusal to remove his name from election voters roles. The Bureau has investigated on this basis and also looked into the question of economic pressure brought to bear on Negro voters.

On August 13, 1955, Lamar Smith had an argument with a group and was killed. The local grand jury took no action, and there has been no Bureau investigation.

Emmett Louis Till, a Negro boy from Chicago, was visiting in Money, Mississippi. He allegedly made obscene remarks to Mrs. Roy Bryant. Several days later on August 28, 1955, Roy Bryant and his half brother, J. W. Milam, took Till from his uncle's home. Bryant and Milam were arrested on August 29, 1955, by local authorities. A body alleged to be that of Till was found on August 31, 1955. Bryant and Milam were indicted and acquitted of murder. No indictment was returned on the kidnaping charge. There has been no Bureau investigation.

Gus Courts operated a store and was the local president of NAACP. He was shot by a shotgun, and the Department of Justice requested a preliminary investigation because of allegations of economic pressure brought to bear to remove names from the voting rolls.

On December 8, 1955, Clinton Melton was killed by one Kimball after an argument. Kimball was later apprehended at the home of J. E. Milam involved in the murder of Till. No Bureau investigation was conducted.

Section 242 - Color of Law Section

Limitations against the actions of the Federal Government are dealt with in the first Ten Amendments and limitations of the actions of the State appear in the 13, 14 and 15 Amendments to the Constitution. These limitations are practically the same against the State as against the Federal Government by judicial decision. One main exception is that dealing with illegally seized evidence.

The Screws Case placed one major limitation to the effect of Section 242 when it was decided that mere bad intent by the defendant was insufficient. The Government must show that there was a specific intent to deprive the individual of a constitutional right, or that the defendant acted "willfully." This is to be decided in each case by the jury. In the Screws case, the charge to the jury did not include the instructions concerning the willfulness on the part of the defendant. The question of intent, therefore, is a main problem since the Screws Case.

Concerning cases of police brutality, there is a decrease in the number of these cases and a decrease in the number of allegations. As to cases involving excessive punishment in institutions it must be remembered that convicts do not waive their constitutional rights although certain privileges of citizenship are forfeited. Frequently, a complaint is made concerning removal of an individual from one jurisdiction to another without giving the defendant the right of an extradition hearing. The taking of a victim by bondsmen across state lines against the will of the victim when the victim is out on bond does not constitute a violation of civil rights. This is considered a private contractual relationship.

There can be a violation by those acting under color of law either by willful action or inaction. Such a case occurred in Florida where shotgun blasts were made into a group and the sheriff did not act. This arises where there is what is known as the blockbusting technique to open a heretofore all-white district to Negroes. Frequently, violent action such as dynamiting action will be taken against the new comer to the area. If the police did not act to protect the victim, this may constitute a violation. Mere inefficiency in the protection will not be investigated by the Bureau however.

The denial of the right to vote under Section 242 is not restricted to Federal elections.

Amendments being proposed to Section 242 include changing the word inhabitant to person, changing the violation from a misdemeanor to a felony and specifically setting forth the rights which are protected. This would assist in getting around the willfulness requirement of intent inasmuch as subjects are presumed to know the law.

Investigations--Section 243--Dealing with Exclusion of Jurors:

Section 243 deals with the exclusion of jurors on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. The penalty is \$5,000 with no jail sentence provided. There have been no prosecutions under this Section. Cases usually come from the Department after a case has been thrown out by the courts because of exclusion of jurors.

One such case which was known as the Avery Case occurred in Fulton County, Georgia. Taxes were paid by whites on white slips and by colored individuals on yellow slips. Tabs were taken off to put in a basket from which jurors were selected. The United States Supreme Court threw out a state case on the grounds that Negroes may have been excluded from the jury because of this variation in the colors of the tabs.

The Cobb County, Georgia, Case, known as the Reese Case, involved a situation where the victim was convicted of rape of a white woman. The Supreme Court threw out the case on the question of the systematic exclusion of juror's theory. This is the case where the Department brought investigation merely to determine if there had been a systematic exclusion of Negroes from the jury.

A Special Agent conducted one interview alone, and the Agent and the Bureau were accused of intimidation. As a result, a new Bureau rule was passed that there should be two Special Agents on all pertinent interviews in all civil rights cases. In this case, no evidence of exclusion was developed since 1955, the date of the Supreme Court decision in the Avery Case which involved the different coloring of tabs.

Citizens Councils and Other Pro-Segregation Groups:

Citizens councils and other pro-segregation groups were formed in 15 states starting with the Supreme Court decision on May 17, 1954, dealing with segregation in public schools. There are councils in all southern states except Kentucky and West Virginia with a total of 106 known to the Bureau. There is no information to date of any violation of U.S. laws.

By letter dated January 3, 1956, the Bureau disseminated to the White House and the Department information pointing out the potential for violence now existing in the South. This has created a great deal of interest both by the Department and the White House and instructions came in that the Bureau is to investigate all councils where there is a potential of violence. Inasmuch as this is extremely broad, the Bureau intends to get this clarified.

Inquiries are ordered to determine:

- (1) The extent of Ku Klux Klan influence.
- (2) The potential for violence.
- (3) Whether the organizations are covered by Executive Order 10450.

Inquiries differ from investigations in that only established sources and public sources are contacted. When an investigation is ordered, the field conducts complete actual investigations.

The field is conducting inquiries on both white and Negro groups. There are indications that economic pressure is being placed on those ^{signing} petitions for integration.

There are five main variations of Ku Klux Klans. The largest is the Associated Klans of America which has been designated by the Attorney General and is active in Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee, Florida and Alabama. An attempt has been made by this Klan to consolidate all Florida Klans. The Imperial Wizard is Eldon Lee Edwards. The Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, formerly the Southern Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, has several other aliases and operates primarily in Northern Florida. It is not designated and Bill Hendricks is the head. The Association of Florida Ku Klux Klans is not designated. W. J. Griffen was the Grand Wizard until August, 1955. J. E. Frazer then took over. The Knights of the Ku Klux Klan was formed in the Spring of 1955, in Memphis and is not designated. It is a paper organization so far and Harry William Powell and M. B. Sherrell are the leaders. A new Klan has assumed the name Ku Klux Klan which will cause considerable confusion because the old Ku Klux Klan has been designated by the Attorney General. The primary aim of the various Klans is to maintain segregation, but they are on a lower level than the councils and activities are above board however.

Two hate groups to be reckoned with are the Christian Nationalists Crusade or the Christian Nationalists Party and the National Citizens Protective Association. The leader of the Christian Nationalists Crusade is Gerald L. K. Smith, who is anti-Semitic, anti-communist, anti-Negro, anti-UN, pro-Christian and pro-Nationalist. The National Citizens Protective Association is located at St. Louis and is an offshoot of the Christian Nationalist Crusade. The publication "White Sentinel" is anti-Negro and formerly anti-Semitic.

Investigative Procedures From Inception to Prosecution:

The Bureau desires to stay out of cases where it has no jurisdiction. Legitimate cases are promptly and properly handled. The origin of Bureau cases usually comes from one of three places--the Department of Justice--the Bureau itself which has received calls, letters, telegrams, etc.; or complaints which originate in the field.

If an investigation is requested by the Department or ordered by the Bureau, specific instructions are usually given. When the case originates in the field, a preliminary investigation is conducted with the following exceptions;

(1) When the complaint concerns unlawful search and seizure by local law enforcement officers.

(2) The complaint concerns violation of one of the rights guaranteed by Section 157, Title 29, U.S. Code dealing with the Taft-Hartley Act and the right to strike and picket peacefully. In connection with Section 241 of the civil rights statutes, in one case the lower court said this was not covered by Section 241.

(3) The complaint concerns racial segregation in schools, parks and recreational areas.

In each of the above exceptions, the Bureau is advised of all the facts from the complainant and a copy of the report is given the U. S. Attorney.

The complainant need not be the victim in Civil Rights cases. The complaint may be made by telephone, by letter, in person or any other conceivable means. The only time limit on action upon complaints is the Statute of Limitations of 5 years.

An impartial and businesslike attitude is maintained by Special Agents at all times.

Under Sections 241 and 243 the subjects are not interviewed in the course of a preliminary investigation. They are interviewed in preliminary investigations under Section 242.

When a full field investigation is requested under Section 242, specific instructions are given. Generally, the preliminary inquiry has covered most of the investigation required. In the outset of the full field investigation the responsible head of the agency is contacted and notified that investigation is being made at the request of Warren Olney III of the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice.

It is a policy to present cases to the grand jury for indictment. Local citizens must pass on this and local citizens as the jury will also pass on the guilt or innocence in the trial.

INVESTIGATIONS AT STATE OR FEDERAL
PENAL INSTITUTIONS:

In Georgia, the Bureau cannot interview inmates or employees in civil rights matters without the permission of the board. The interview must be done in the presence of an official designated.

In Florida, the permission of the Governor is required before inmates of penal institutions can be interviewed.

In South Carolina, no interviews in any criminal matter may be done without institutional officers being present. The matter must be cleared with the Governor's Office. If the criminal matter involves a civil rights case, the Bureau must show the basis and how the complaint was made.

When such cases come up, the Bureau gets a decision from the Department. A writ of habeas corpus can be obtained and have the victim and witnesses interviewed by a grand jury. The victim and witnesses will be taken from the prison and interviewed privately.

The warden and the Governor are advised at the outset of the investigation when a state institution is involved.

Punishments in and of themselves are not a violation of civil rights statutes, but punishments must be made in connection with the statutory provisions of the state.

CIVIL RIGHTS CASES UNDER THE CONSPIRACY SECTION
SECTION. 241, TITLE 18, UNITED STATES CODE:

This covers cases where two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten or intimidate any citizen in the exercise of any right or privilege secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States; or if two or more persons go in disguise on the highway or on the premises of another with intent to prevent or hinder his free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege so secured.

Jurisdiction under this Section is not broad. The main rights covered are: (1) the right to vote which includes the right to have the vote counted. A Federal officer must be involved under this Section. If one private citizen interferes with these rights, there is no violation inasmuch as no conspiracy is involved. (2) the right to be free from involuntary servitude and slavery. (3) the right to inform on a Federal offense. (4) the right to be free from mob action while in Federal custody.

A prominent case investigated under this Section dealt with the Hoxie, Arkansas, School case. Twenty-five to thirty Negroes were integrated in a town of approximately 20,000 whites. Two organizations, namely, White Americans, Incorporated, and Citizens' Council, protested the integration. The school board filed a petition in Federal Court to enjoin leaders of the organizations from interfering with the enforcement of the Supreme Court's decision. A permanent injunction has been issued. The Department ordered the FBI to investigate to see if there was a violation under Section 241 by interference with the right to enforce a Supreme Court decision.

Suggested amendments by the Department to this Section include: (1) outline specific rights. The public could then be put on notice; (2) make action by one person covered rather than requiring a conspiracy, which necessitates at least two individuals; (3) make any "person" covered rather than "citizen."

SCHOOL SEGREGATION CASES:

On May 17, 1954, the United States Supreme Court handed down its decisions involving segregation in public schools. A consolidation of the cases from four states was made and a decision was rendered concerning the District of Columbia, also. The decision held that the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment was violated by segregation in public schools. Segregation in the District of Columbia was held to be in violation of the due process clause of the Fifth Amendment. The means of implementing the decisions were to be argued later. On May 31, 1955, a second decision was handed down. The court stated that implementation would require solution of many varied problems. It is up to the school boards and they must act in good faith. They must make prompt and reasonable effort toward compliance.

Lower courts may find that additional time is necessary. These courts will have to be guided by equitable principles and reconcile private and public need.

Among items to be considered by the school boards and the lower courts are physical condition, personnel, revision of local laws and regulation and redistricting where necessary.

The Department has instructed that unless advised to the contrary no investigation is to be conducted upon receipt of a complaint. These facts must be submitted to the Criminal Division. Before any action can be taken, the Department must await instruction of the lower courts and a reasonable time must be given to comply with the Supreme Court decision. The Department has indicated that these matters will probably be handled by civil actions. The May 31, 1955, Decree stated that all provisions of the Federal, state or local law either requiring or permitting such discrimination of segregation in public schools must yield. In line with this Decree, the Attorney General has indicated to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare that it cannot make payments to schools maintaining racial segregation.

As a means of getting around this decision, in Virginia the Gray Commission's findings and referendum created a system which allows the state to pay a specified maximum amount to private schools for students not desiring to attend integrated schools.

In Mississippi, an amendment is being considered to abolish public schools. A criminal statute was passed making it a misdemeanor to send students to integrated schools and gerrymandering of the school districts is being practiced.

ELECTION LAWS:

The pertinent election law sections are sections 591 to 612 of Title 18, U.S. Code. Sections 241 and 242 may also be used.

Section 241 requires that a Federal candidate be involved on the ballot. Section 242 does not have this requirement. Section 591 is specifically limited to general elections. Section 594 penalizes anyone who intimidates or attempts to intimidate anyone from voting in an election in which a Federal candidate is involved. Section 595 prohibits any person employed in an administrative position in the U. S. from interfering or intimidating an individual from exercising his right to vote. Section 597 is the vote-buying section and deals only with Federal elections in general. Section 598 prohibits a portion of the Federal

appropriation from being used to interfere with the exercise of the right to vote. Section 599 deals with the use of the influence of a candidate for appointment to public or private employment in return for support. Section 601 deals with discrimination in work relief provided by Congress on the subject of race, color or creed. Section 602 deals with the collection or solicitation of funds by a Federal Government employee for a candidate.

Section 610 penalizes contributions or appointments by national banks, corporations or labor organizations to a Federal candidate in either a primary or general election. It does not apply to political action committees. In one Supreme Court decision, the court held that section 610 did not apply when a CIO paper made a blast at a major political party. This was a 5 to 4 decision. The majority ducked the constitutional issue as to section 610, but the minority clearly indicated they felt the whole section was unconstitutional.

The political action committees have been held not to be bargaining agencies, and contributions from members were interpreted as not being dues. If a union itself donates money to a political action committee, and the money is then donated to political candidates, there may be a violation.

A number of cases against banks have been referred to the Bureau or the Department by bank examiners.

A preliminary investigation is conducted upon receipt of information indicating a violation. A full investigation is only done at the request of the Department.

The scope of the preliminary investigation will depend on the facts in each case. It may be limited only to the interview of the complainant. Enough facts are secured to round out the picture. The subjects are not interviewed in a preliminary investigation.

The Bureau will not police the polls when information is received of a pending violation. If such information is received, the FBI will notify the police, the Board of Election Commission and the U. S. Attorney.

Special Agents handling these cases must be fully cognizant of local laws concerning elections. Usually a violation of local laws is found. Impartiality is an absolute requirement.

The Attorney General has proposed the following changes:

- (1) Include any special or primary election
- (2) Allow the Attorney General to intervene in civil suits where the person is denied his right to vote before he has exhausted his local remedies.

POLICE RELATIONS AND CIVIL RIGHTS SCHOOLS:

Specialized civil rights schools are being held in the field. There were five in 1955, six in 1954, and there have been many already held in '56 with many scheduled. Police officers want to know what they can and cannot do. The schools include the statutory basis for Federal action and things that the police can do to protect themselves, such as calling in a doctor when a victim is injured. A local judge or prosecuting attorney is also invited to give a lecture on local laws.

Civil rights topics are also covered by lectures in regular police schools.

Publicity concerning these schools is issued advising that the local Chief of Police, Sheriff, etc., has requested the school.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

As accomplishments, the FBI has handled since June 30, 1955, an average of 100 complaints per month. To better handle these problems, two sessions of specialized schools with approximately 25 Special Agents in each, have currently been conducted. There were four prior schools in which 177 Special Agents were given training. Lectures on civil rights at police schools are given, and specialized civil rights schools are also conducted.

The fair and impartial investigations conducted by the FBI have done much to make the Nation conscious of civil rights. A good indication is the number of lynchings. In 1955, for the fourth straight year, there were no lynchings in the United States. In fact, in the last 10 years, compared with the previous ten-year period, the number of lynchings has dropped from 46 to 15. This is indeed a gain for civil rights. Lynchings represent mob action at its worst. It means that vigilantes disregard the democratic traditions of the Nation and take the law into their own hands. This is a repugnant practice. Without doubt, the FBI's high investigative standards have done much to cause this increased respect for law and order.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Rosen *RWR*

DATE: June 18, 1956

FROM : F. L. Price *FLP*SUBJECT: ROBERT CRAIG ADAIR, with aliases,
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLE
(ITSMV) *HISTORY OF THE FBI.*

Tolson	_____
Boardman	_____
Nichols	_____
Belmont	_____
Harbo	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Sizoo	_____
Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

In connection with the history of the Bureau, presently being prepared, facts of captioned case are being outlined to show instance where we determined subject charged in complaint did not commit crime as charged.

The car in this case, a 1941 Chevrolet, was stolen Ft. Worth, Texas, 7/4/54 and was located 11/9/55 by El Paso at garage in Cantillo, Texas, where it had been left by unknown subject. Adair was developed by El Paso as possible suspect. Agent showed a photograph along with four others to garage operator who selected Adair's photograph as person leaving car at garage, but then when considering possible future testimony, said he would like to view Adair before making positive statement as to identity.

On basis of this information, United States Attorney's (USA) Office, El Paso, felt probable cause existed and authorized ITSMV process for Adair in connection with this car. Process was obtained 2/9/56. Subsequently, El Paso learned identity and location of Adair's mother who was residing in Livingston, Montana. El Paso report of 4/30/56 reflected process obtained for Adair in connection with 1941 Chevrolet and set out Adair's identification record and his description. Butte was requested to attempt to locate and arrest Adair through contact with his mother.

Acting on lead in El Paso report, an Agent and local officers arrested Adair 10:00 P.M., 5/17/56, Livingston, Montana. It was determined that Adair was identical with person charged in process, that he fit description furnished by El Paso and that his criminal record was same as that of Adair. Following Adair's arrest, he denied involvement in case claiming he had been working in Bozeman, Montana. Butte Agent interviewed Adair to obtain detailed information to verify his alibi and actually determined the next day, 5/18/56, that Adair could not have stolen car since he was in Bozeman, Montana, during pertinent period. This information furnished by Butte to El Paso 5:00 p.m., 5/18/56. El Paso contacted USA's Office for authority to release Adair. This was obtained by El Paso and Butte was advised whereupon Adair was released at 7:15 p.m., 5/18/56 less than 24 hours after his arrest. Process for Adair was dismissed 5/21/56.

62-702693-50

ACTION: This is submitted for your information.

cc: Mr. Nichols

FGB:rec.

(6)

*JEP**APR**JEP*

62-702693-50
1025
11/2/56

6-18056

Mr. Nichols:

Re: CHAPTER 29

This chapter was documented by
Murphy (1-7 $\frac{1}{2}$), Malmfeldt (8-14) and
Pfeiffer (15-17).

and Mr. Boardman
This chapter was reviewed in the
offices of Mr. Belmont and there were
no comments.

The comments of Mr. Stanley are
attached.

Murphy

A

REC-29

62-102693-50X

AUG 11 1958

EX-100

51 AUG 19 1958

MR. TOLSON:

June 19, 1956

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

In connection with Chapter ²⁷ which deals with Civil Rights, you indicated that you felt it highly improper to refer to the Director's briefing of the Cabinet on Civil Rights matters. The White House has already released this story and I am attaching hereto the condensation which appeared in the New York Herald Tribune on May 1, 1956. This is widely syndicated around the country and the book of Robert J. Donovan is scheduled to be released in the summer which will have even more information on the Director's briefing. I frankly cannot see how any criticism can be raised by our use of the reference since our book will not come out until the end of the year and it does give color to the book. It seems to me that if there is any question at all that we can call Max Rabb, tell him exactly what we will do, and I am sure that he would say go right ahead. In fact Mullen thought this chapter was particularly good. He also thought we might clear the reference to the briefing with Rabb on the assumption, however, that you would not reconsider. I have deleted the reference to the White House Cabinet briefing and merely referred to the fact that the Director "gave a group of Administration leaders. . .". This revision already has been made although I would like to ask that this matter be reconsidered in view of the publicity that has already been given because I frankly do not see why we should deprive ourselves of material that will be in a book that will have the official blessings of the White House.

LBN:mcg
Enclosure

L. B. Nichols

I do not agree.

EX-101

I think it is improper to ever refer to Mr Hoover as briefing "a group of administration leaders".

REG-29 62 102693-504

AUG 11 1956

Right. I personally do not want any reference to meetings with President. Cabinet not that. Deputy Counselor in which I participated as I consider such as "Top Secret" & I would not want President to feel or think I had engaged in any impropriety, such as

51 AUG 19 1956

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

6/20/56

MR. TOLSON:

I am attaching hereto the final draft of Chapter 32 of the book. This chapter deals with the fight against communism. It has been documented by Messrs. Murphy, Malmfeldt, and Pfeiffer of the Crime Records Section. It has been reviewed by Messrs. Sullivan and Bly in the Domestic Intelligence Division. Their pertinent comments have been included. It likewise has been reviewed by Mr. Belmont.

Respectfully,

Enclosure
LBN:fc (2)

REC-29
✓
L. B. Nichols

7 AUG 11 1956

Approved
6/21 with
identifications
of mixoyak & susk
101
51 AUG 19 1956

F.B.I. Hist. Div.

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

June 20, 1956

MR. TOLSON:

I am attaching hereto the final draft of Chapter 33 which is the concluding chapter in the book. This is the author's summation, conclusions and opinions. I frankly think it reaches a high note and it is thought-provoking. I think on the whole it reflects great credit to the Bureau.

It has been documented by Malmfeldt and read by Messrs. Boardman, Hennrich, Rosen and Sullivan. Their observations, where pertinent, have been included.

With this concluding chapter, we now have a total of 689 pages of text. The documentation alone includes 250 pages, including a total of 2,092 documentary notes.

We still have to do the author's preface and the Director's foreword.

L. B. NICHOLS

LBN:FML
(2)

This is pretty good, though I don't particularly like the references to mistakes, beginning on Page 3

It is a part of the age of delinquency - they first started to dis-illusion youth & adults as to the greatness of Washington Jefferson & Lincoln, then the belittling of the little red school house, then the ridiculing of Congress, so

we are caught in the trap - the trend is toward the new life in well with the new

REC-29 62-100493-50X3

EX-100

51 AUG 19 1958

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

, 1956

TO:

___ Director
 ___ Mr. Tolson, 5744
 ___ Mr. Boardman, 5736
 ___ Mr. Belmont, 1742
 ___ Mr. Mason, 5256
 ___ Mr. Mohr, 5517
 ___ Mr. Parsons, 7621
 ___ Mr. Rosen, 5706
 ___ Mr. Tamm, 4130 IB
 ___ Mr. Sizoo, 1742
 ___ Mr. Nichols, 5640
 ___ Mr. McGuire, 5642
 ___ Mr. Wick, 5634
 ___ Mr. DeLoach, 5636
 ___ Mr. Morgan, 5226
 ___ Mr. Jones, 4236
 ___ Mr. Leonard, 6222 IB
 ___ Mr. Waikart, 7204
 ___ Mr. Eames, 7206
 ___ Mr. Wherry, 5537
 ___ Mr. Nease, 5744
 ___ Miss Gandy, 5633
 ___ Mr. Holloman, 5633
 ___ Records Section
 ___ Reading Room, 5531
 ___ Mail Room, 5533
 ___ Teletype, 5644
 ___ Code Room, 4642
 ___ Mechanical, B-114
 ___ Supply Room, B-216
 ___ Tour Room, 5226
 ___ Miss Lurz
 ___ Miss Mathers
 ___ Miss Carter
 ___ Mrs. Faber
 ___ Miss McGord
 ___ Miss Loper
 ___ Miss Price
 ___ Miss Gibson

___ See Me
 ___ For Your Info

___ For appropriate action

___ Note & Return

File in
 62-102693

Murphy

L. B. Nichols
 Room 5640, Ext. 691

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



G. FREDERICK MULLEN

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON

June 21, 1956

History of the F. B. I.

Dear Lou:

I have completed the reading of
the manuscript and it is terrific.

In returning Chapters 29, 32 and
33, I have no comments other than those
I related to you by phone yesterday relative
to the Harry Dexter White case.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Fred

Mr. Louis B. Nichols
Assistant to the Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

RECORDED - 80

EX-108

21 JUN 28 1956

ORIGINAL REC.

52 JUL 9 1956

62-102693-51

HISTORY OF THE FBI

BERNARD EDMOND LA CLAIR, ET AL.;
ROBBERY OF BERLIN OFFICE, NEW BRITAIN
NATIONAL BANK, KENSINGTON, CONNECTICUT,
JANUARY 6, 1953

On 1/6/53 the Berlin Office of the New Britain National Bank, Kensington, Connecticut, was held up and robbed by one bandit of \$25,900. The bandit escaped in a 1950 light blue Dodge sedan which had been stolen on that day in Middletown, Connecticut. The car was abandoned approximately three miles from the scene of the crime. The bandit wore no mask or used any other method to conceal his identity. On 3/23/53 Laurence David Howley of Middletown, Connecticut, was arrested by the Connecticut State Police and a state parole officer as a parole violator. Between 3/23 and 3/30/53 Howley was interrogated by state authorities concerning the captioned robbery. He denied being involved but during this time five witnesses positively identified him in line-ups as the Berlin bank robber and subsequently a sixth witness made the same identification. These identifications through line-ups were subsequently reiterated by the witnesses in the presence of Agents of the FBI. On 3/30/53 Howley was taken into Federal custody and subsequently indicted at New Haven, Connecticut, on 4/10/53 for violation of Section 2113, Title 18, U. S. Code. Howley was tried by jury and was convicted on 5/20/53. A motion for a new trial was denied and an appeal was noted. Throughout the trial and prior thereto Howley maintained his innocence but the only alibi he could offer was that he was home with his wife during the time of the robbery. However, Mrs. Howley was unable to substantiate this and only stated she believed he was innocent. It is significant to note that no Agents of the FBI testified at the trial of Howley.

On 3/4/54 George Miller was arrested at Fort Wayne, Indiana, on a traffic violation and as a result of interrogation concerning various holdups he implicated Bernard E. LaClair in the captioned robbery as well as other bank robberies. On 3/5/54 LaClair was arrested by the Fort Wayne Police Department and on 3/7/54 LaClair gave a signed statement admitting that he had been the bandit in the captioned case and implicated Miller. Subsequent investigation implicated LaClair's brother, Donald Arthur LaClair, and Sylvester Thomas Morrison. 62-102693-52

On 7/7/54 Bernard E. LaClair, after a plea of guilty at Fort Wayne, Indiana, was sentenced to five years on the captioned case and received additional sentences on five other bank robberies, to all of which he had pled guilty. On 7/7/54 Miller, after a plea of guilty, was sentenced to 20 years on the captioned case and additional time for three other bank robberies, to all of which he pled guilty. On 4/12/54 Morrison was sentenced in Hartford, Connecticut, after a plea of guilty to his part in captioned offense and on 4/26/54 Donald Arthur LaClair was sentenced at Hartford, Connecticut, after a plea of guilty, for his part in the crime. Howley was released from Federal custody to Connecticut state custody on an old armed robbery charge, on 3/8/54. 62-102693-52

(State Charge)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson *[Signature]*

FROM : L. B. Nichols *[Signature]*

SUBJECT: ⁶ HISTORY OF THE FBI

DATE: June 19, 1956

Tolson _____
 Nichols *[initials]* _____
 Boardman *[initials]* _____
 Belmont _____
 Mason _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Nease _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

For record purposes, I desire to advise that on the morning of June 19, I called on Mr. Carl McCardle, Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs of the State Department. I outlined to him that Don Whitehead is now engaged in writing the history of the Bureau. I told him that, for the first time, we are telling the story in Chapters 23 and 24 of the operation we carried on during the war years in Latin and South America, that we had been very cautious in the selection of the material which was designed not to cause any embarrassment or disruption, but that even so, in view of the vast responsibility which he has, we wanted him to read the chapters so that we might have the benefit of any advice and guidance that he might have to give us. *[Handwritten: Policy, White, F.C.G. Let]*

McCardle was appreciative of the opportunity and wondered whether I was bringing the chapters to him for clearance purposes. I told him that I was bringing the chapters to him because policy considerations were involved and we wanted to be certain that nothing we did would interfere with the State Department's conduct of its foreign affairs, that the facts in the articles were correct and that we were not asking for approval as such whereby he would certify to every single item in the article but that, as a matter of courtesy, we wanted to present the articles to the State Department so that, if there were any objections, they could be interposed at this time rather than after the book was published. I said that, if there were any ideas or suggestions which he had as an expert on this subject matter, I knew Mr. Whitehead, who is a very reasonable person and is trying to do the right thing, would be glad to include them. McCardle stated that just so we had an understanding, that if it was sent through the State Department for the formal clearance and approval procedures, it would take time.

I told McCardle I would prefer that he first read the articles; then, if he felt that this was necessary, we would, of course, abide by his judgment but that I felt that his own background and his own position would equip him to pass upon the articles.

cc - Mr. Belmont

LBN:rm

(3)

EX - 129

RECORDED-45

JUN 29 1956

62-102495-53

1956

[Handwritten: 74, 12/10]

June 19, 1956

McCardle read both Chapters 23 and 24 and praised the writing job as well as the contents. His conclusion was that the chapters were done in exceedingly good taste and that he saw no need to send them through the official clearance and approval channels of the State Department. He said that, if any question ever came up in the State Department, he would very promptly settle the matter then and there, that he was very anxious to read the entire book and that, if these chapters are any criterion, he thought we had the potential of a best seller. I told him that I would see to it in due time that he got a copy of the book.

McCardle did think that certain minor changes should be made, which are enumerated as follows:

Chapter 23, page 8 - We make the point that most Central and South American Governments willingly helped in the counterespionage program but there were places (McCardle suggested we make an insertion at this point of the words "such as," then drop from line 4 the phrase "one of the roughest of these was Argentina where," and insert for the words deleted the word "there").

Page 9, paragraph 1, line 2 - McCardle suggested that we insert the word clandestine in referring to Nazi intelligence in the western hemisphere to get away from the impression that any country knowingly approved of Nazi intelligence.

Page 10, paragraph 3, line 1 - We say Brazil broke off diplomatic relations. McCardle suggested the word severed be substituted for "broke off."

Page 17, line 2 - We again say Brazil broke with the Axis. McCardle suggested that in lieu of broke we say "severed relations."

I can see no objections to McCardle's suggestions. He predicated them upon caution and not giving grounds for South American countries to squawk.

Chapter 24, page 13, paragraph 4, - We say arrangements were made through the State Department for Agents to confer with the President of Colombia. McCardle suggested we delete the words "through the State Department." I do not see that this hurts us at all.

Since we make considerable reference to Berle in the early pages of Chapter 23, McCardle wondered if there was any possibility of Berle's

Memorandum to Mr. Tolson

June 19, 1956

not recalling what had happened and making some statement. I told him that we had talked to Berle about using a quote and Berle recalled very well his participation in the SIS endeavor and that the essential material we used is all supported by documents. Accordingly, I see no need to pursue Chapters 23 and 24 further other than to make the changes suggested by McCardle.

Changes being made

✓ *Wm*

changes being made

~~J.V.~~

62-102693-53X June 28, 1956

RECORDED - 96

INDEXED - 96

Mr. G. Frederick Mullen
Director of Public Information
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

EX-109

Dear Fred:

Thanks very much for your kind note of
June 21 concerning the book.

Like all such ventures, there are many
problems before we see the final results. We, of course,
have our fingers crossed.

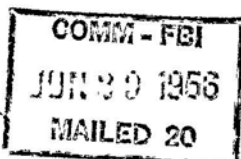
Sincerely,

Edgar

RGE:jac/ECK:grs
(3)

JUN 28 9 43 AM '56
RECEIVED READING ROOM
FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holoman _____
Gandy _____





G. FREDERICK MULLEN

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON

June 21, 1956

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

Dear Edgar:

"The History of the FBI" written
by Don Whitehead is one of the finest pieces
of work I have ever had the pleasure of see-
ing. I know that it will be a best seller.

With all best wishes to all of
you,

Sincerely,

Fred

Fred (Mullen)

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director, FBI
Washington, D. C.

SE 32

RECORDED - 96
INDEXED - 96

EX-109

27 JUL 6 1956

62-162693-53X

94-49598-1

one (for you only)
ack 6.28-56
Rge

etc

Rge

Mr. Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Nichols	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Boardman	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Belmont	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Mason	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Mohr	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Parsons	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Rosen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Tamm	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Nease	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Winterrowd	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Holloman	<input type="checkbox"/>
Miss Gandy	<input type="checkbox"/>

June 21, 1956

MR. TOLSON:

I am returning herewith Chapter 27 dealing with civil rights wherein pages 17 and 18 have been further watered down to delete any references to any appearance the Director made before the Cabinet, despite the fact this has been widely reported in the press.

We do quote the last two paragraphs of the Director's briefing without attributing it to a staff memorandum. There is simply no way this thought can be better expressed and I cannot humanly see how there can now be any possible objections.

L. B. NICHOLS

LBN:FML
(2)

*I think this
is ok, as
changed*

6/21

Gh.

REC-29

62-100073-53X1

REC 11

EX-101

51 AUG 19 1958

June 22, 1956

MR. TOLSON:

I am attaching hereto Don Whitehead's preface for the book which I think is very good and effective.

LBN:FML
(2)
Enclosure

REC-29

✓ L. B. NICHOLS

62-102693-53X2

AUG 11

EX-100

51 AUG 19 1958

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

F.B.I. History

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

June 25, 1956

MR. TOLSON:

There is attached hereto the final draft of the Director's foreword. The Director approved the original draft materially, I then had Don Whitehead polish it. We inserted one additional item to make sharper that we are a subordinate agency to the Department, that we don't make policy. Mullen had previously approved the draft and I see no need to resubmit this polished version to him.

We will need this to go with the first 20 chapters which we are sending to New York Tuesday morning.

If the Director approves, it is suggested that he put his signature on the last page as this will appear much better than a typed signature.

L. B. NICHOLS

LBN:FML
(2)
Enclosure

REC-29

22-102692-53X3
AUG 11 1956

51 AUG 19 1956

6/25/56

17

MR. TOLSON:

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

The Director wanted the chapter on the administration of the Bureau on his desk upon his return. This is chapter 17 and both the yellow and the original are attached, and for the Director's convenience, the revisions which we have made are attached containing the original notations by Whitehead.

Respectfully,

4

Changes made
P 3.4 + J

LBN:fc, (2) Per CT
Enclosure Now approved
6/25
von

✓ REC-26
L. B. Nichols 62-102693-53X4

2 AUG 11 1956

51 AUG 19 1958

107-1

O.F.I. History

14

6/25/56

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

MR. TOLSON:

I thought we were trying to write something more perfect than this

In connection with Chapter 14 which deals with the gangster era and which includes the Dillinger incident, Whitehead mentioned to me on Saturday as we were going over this that he thought there was going to be considerable criticism on the manner in which the Dillinger case was handled. I asked him why and he pointed out that rightly or wrongly, the country has the idea that Purvis was the one who figured prominently in the case; that he thought credit should be given to Cowley but he thought at the very beginning Purvis should be named and that I had been too abrupt in taking his name out of the revision. I asked Whitehead what his suggestions were. His suggestions merely included Purvis' name and title earlier in the ^{manu}script. I am attaching hereto the revised pages and I frankly do not believe that as they are revised they take away from Cowley at all. To cause you a minimum of inconvenience, I am attaching hereto the pages upon which the revisions were made so you can see at a glance what has been done.

I do think that Purvis has gotten away with murder in the way he has claimed the credit and I only wish that the full story could be told which the Director related to me recently. There is another reason why I think it is necessary to make the few slight revisions that have been made. In checking back to see what Purvis could pull on us if he elected to make an issue out of the matter, I found the attached letter which was sent to him on 7/23/34. As a matter of fact, in the revision I was much more severe in cutting Purvis' name out than the Director had originally suggested.

I had my way he wouldn't be mentioned at all.

Respectfully,

I think OK

REC-29 62-102693-535

LBN:fc (2)
Enclosures

L. B. Nichols

7 AUG 11 1958

EX-101

ENCLOSURE

REC-29

51 AUG 19 1958

I hate to be a party to adding further to the Purvis myth. The letter of July 23, 1934 was written by a "blunder" & signed by me before I learned it was a counterfeiter.

Purvis was.

C
O
P
Y

JEH:HCB

July 23, 1934

Personal

Mr. M. H. Purvis,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice ,
1900 Bankers' Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Melvin:

I wanted to write and repeat to you my expressions of pleasure and commendation which I tried to convey to you last night. The shooting and killing of John Dillinger by the Agents of your office under your admirable direction and planning are but another indication of your ability and capacity as a leader and an executive. I am particularly pleased, because it again confirms the faith and confidence which I have always had in you. While the expressions of the public are most laudatory, you and I both know how fickle such may be, but I did want you to know that my appreciation of the success with which your efforts have met in this case is lasting and makes me most proud of you.

The gratification with which the Attorney General received the news when I spoke to him just before he took the train for the West would have indeed pleased you if you could have heard his expressions. He and Mr. Stanley, the Assistant to the Attorney General, have both been so patient and helpful in their attitude of confidence and support, that I was glad that the Division could "get" Dillinger and "get" him itself. This would not have been accomplished had it not been for your unlimited and never-ending persistence, effective planning, and intelligence, and I did want you to know how much I appreciate it.

With expressions of my best regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

AIR MAIL
SPECIAL DELIVERY

67-7489-270

ENCLOSURE 62-102693-53X5

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO :

Mr. Tolson *per DO*

DATE: 6/27/56

FROM :

L. B. Nichols *LM*

SUBJECT:

Tolson _____
 Boardman _____
 Nichols _____
 Belmont _____
 Harbo _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Sizoo _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

George Sokolsky has now completed reading the book. He was enthusiastic in his observations. He stated that it is an exceptionally good writing job, there are far more facts in it than he ever thought possible, it is well-organized and he asked me to tell Don that he had done a great job. He stated that this book will do the FBI a lot of good and he can see as it unfolded what was involved in the way of work which he stated we would never regret.

LBN:fc

(2)

RECORDED - 1

INDEXED - 1

EX - 127

62-102173-54
7 JUN 29 195625
71 JUL 12 1956

ABE L. SAVAGE
Voice of America
(Bufile 123-8490)

*Question
whether this one
should be used
note associations
in office*

The following is submitted pursuant to Mr. Nichols' request for examples of Bureau investigations involving improper questioning and the matter of proper identification.

Investigation of Abe L. Savage was initiated in January, 1951, for the State Department under the Voice of America Program. A Confidential Informant, [redacted] of the Pittsburgh Office, advised that Abe Savage and other members of his family were members of the Communist Party and that he, [redacted], had seen Abe Savage at numerous open and closed meetings of the Communist Party and further that Abe Savage at one time had a desk in Communist Party Headquarters. [redacted] also indicated Abe Savage had been active in the Pittsburgh area in recruiting members for the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and that Abe and his father, Nathan Savage, were members of the International Workers Order (IWO). [redacted] identified an individual appearing in a picture taken at the Communist Veterans Encampment held at Washington, D. C., in May, 1947, as Abe Savage. Remainder of the investigation concerning Abe Savage was generally favorable.

b7D

To further check on the accuracy of the identification of Abe Savage being communist the Pittsburgh Office was instructed to conduct additional investigation to prove or disprove [redacted] allegations. Other informants, who have furnished reliable information in the past, were not acquainted with Abe Savage. The fact that [redacted] was in error was definitely established when on a subsequent occasion he met Nathan Savage accompanied by one of his sons in Pittsburgh. At that time Nathan Savage furnished sufficient identifying information to [redacted] for the informant to realize that this son of Nathan Savage was in fact Abe Savage's brother, Theodore Herzl Savage. [redacted] then advised that all information previously furnished by him referred to Theodore Herzl Savage and not to Abe Savage. Information disseminated to interested Government agencies. The Loyalty Review Board subsequently advised Abe Savage had been rated "eligible on loyalty."

b7D

RER:bsw
(3)

NOT RECORDED

23 JUN 23 1956

64
JUL 11 1956

ASX

*62-102693-
11/9-1*

ROSENBERG CASE

The following points negate the charges which have been made by the Communists and their stooges against the Rosenbergs not having a fair trial:

1. The plan taken by Trial Judge Irving Kaufman to avoid prejudice and to eliminate a prospective juror who might be biased or partial. The judge questioned the jurors to a greater extent than they were questioned by the Defense Counsel; where there was the slightest doubt of a prospective juror's objectivity or where a juror was reluctant to serve, the judge excused him, thus saving the defense their challenge.

2. While the defense was entitled to 20 juror challenges, the judge gave them 10 extra, thereby bringing the total to 30. In fact, they saw fit to use only 29 before the final jury was acceptable to them.

3. No evidence was introduced at trial solely for the purpose of demonstrating that the Rosenbergs were Communists but repeated during the trial and in the final charge to the jury he emphasized that Communist Party membership was relevant solely to show an intent to aid the Soviet Union, a necessary element of the crime and was not otherwise to be considered in passing judgment upon the defendants.

4. It was Rosenberg who first knew that Greenglass was working on an Atom bomb project - this even before Greenglass knew about it. Rosenberg told Mrs. Greenglass.

5. It has been charged that David Greenglass perjured his testimony. If his story was fabricated, the most logical fabrication would be to avoid any implication of his wife at all. If he were merely seeking a scapegoat on whom to force the blame and if as charged by Rosenberg, he was giving vent to a deeprooted hatred of Julius, he could have fabricated a story and not implicated his own sister and wife. Their implication by him proves the story was not fabricated.

INDEXED - 52

62-102693-55

6. Those groups so vocal in their objection to the death sentence and who had an abhorrence of capital punishment were silent in other instances of multiple executions such as the Greenglass kidnapping case and the German saboteurs case.

NOT RECORDED

JUL 20 1958

7. The espionage of the Rosenbergs continued after World War II. It was after the war ended that Rosenberg developed a school for spies by

File in (4)
A Tm
6-20-58

55 JUL 20 1958

introducing engineering students to advanced education at Russian expense. Max Echer and David Greenglass boasted of many sources of information at various companies doing secret military work and obtaining from these sources data concerning such new developments as sky platform projection and the application of atomic energy to airplanes. This information was microfilmed and delivered to the Russians. When the end was approaching of the Rosenberg espionage activities and his group in 1950 through the disclosures by Dr. Klaus Fuchs, Harry Gold and David Greenglass, Rosenberg received large sums of money through the Russians and provided funds for Greenglass to flee the country and Sobell did actually flee the country.

8. It has often been said that Rosenberg assisted an ally of our country. Actually his activities carried on into the cold war period when it was obvious that Russia was no longer our ally.

9. It was to be emphasized that the espionage conspiracy in this case extended beyond the obtaining of secrets on the atom bomb, but on all military secrets whatever the value, including such devices as gunfire control mechanisms and proximity fuses.

10. The judge permitted visits in the chambers by members of Rosenbergs' families to plead on behalf of the Rosenbergs. The judge saw her mother, his mother, two sisters and a brother.

11. Tributes paid to the court by Mr. Bloch, Defense Counsel.

"RECORDS AND BRIEFS IN UNITED STATES CASES -
U.S. SUPREME COURT, OCTOBER TERM 1952, NOS. 111,
112 (IN PART)"

Complete Quote Of E. H. Bloch Page 1452-1453

"May it please the Court, ladies and gentlemen of the jury, it is usual when you come into a house to say good evening, and it has sprung up in court that there are certain social amenities, certain preliminaries, certain graces that one goes through before one gets into the facts of a case, and I would like to say to the Court on behalf of all defense counsel that we feel that you have treated us with the utmost courtesy, that you have extended to us the privileges that we expect as lawyers, and despite any disagreements we may have had with the Court on questions of law, we feel that the trial has been conducted and we hope we have contributed our share, with that dignity and that decorum that befits an American trial."

E. H. Bloch Statement On Page 1583

After the verdict of guilty was returned Mr. Bloch said:

"If the Court please, I was going to refrain from making any comment. I am going to be very brief. I would like to restate what I said when I opened to the jury. I want to extend my appreciation to the Court for its courtesies, and again I repeat I want to extend my appreciation for the courtesies extended to me by Mr. Saypol and the members of his staff, as well as the members of the FBI, and I would like to say to the jury that a lawyer does not always win a case; all that a lawyer expects is a jury to decide a case on the evidence with mature deliberation.

"I feel satisfied by reason of the length of time that you took for your deliberations, as well as the questions asked during the course of your deliberations that you examined very carefully the evidence and came to a certain conclusion."

Quote of E. H. Bloch, Page 1603, on the day of sentencing:

"If the Court please, it has been a very heavy responsibility on the part of all those who have been connected with this case to see that the administration of justice was properly carried out, and that burden was carried by the Court, that burden was carried by the prosecution, and that burden fell especially upon the shoulders of defense counsel, and I believe that in this posture of the case, in retrospect, we can all say that we attempted to have this case tried as we expect criminal cases to be tried in this country; we tried to keep out extraneous issues; we tried to conduct ourselves as lawyers, and I know that the Court conducted itself as an American judge."

Another point indicated the extent the Government went to protect the defendants is that the Government paid for stenographic transcripts of the day-to-day minutes of the testimony.

It is to be remembered that in this case, which is believed to be the most reviewed case in criminal history, there were 16 different reviews by the District Court on one aspect of the case or another. There were 7 appeals to the Circuit Court of Appeals. Seven petitions for review to the Supreme Court and 2 applications to the President of the United States for executive clemency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1353346-000

Total Deleted Page(s) = 2
Page 70 ~ Duplicate;
Page 71 ~ Duplicate;

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

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: June 28, 1956

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: EDWARD C. WALLACE
WEIL, GOTSHAL AND MANGES
(NEW YORK LAW FIRM);
"THE FBI ADVENTURE"

Tolson _____
Nichols _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mason _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Nease _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

PURPOSE:

Mr. Nichols today requested what our files showed on Edward C. Wallace, an attorney in the firm Weil, Gotshal and Manges, who will read "The FBI Adventure" by Don Whitehead from the libel standpoint.

DATA IN BUFILES:

Wallace was born October 20, 1908, in New York City. He graduated from Fordham University in 1930 and received his law degree from Columbia University in 1933. He was employed by the Home Owners' Loan Corporation in New York from 1933 to 1939 when he entered private practice. A departmental applicant investigation was conducted on Wallace in 1942 relative to his position as Assistant United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York. No derogatory data was developed, and he was characterized in this investigation as dependable, honest, industrious and extremely meticulous.

He served as a Special Assistant to the Attorney General and played a prominent part in the trial of eleven Communist Party leaders in New York City in 1949. (100-3-74-7171)

The New York Office has advised that Wallace handled libel actions for "Counterattack" Special Agent Michael O'Rourke, the Liaison Section, New York Office, telephonically advised today he is personally acquainted with Wallace and his family and characterized Wallace as a friend of the Bureau and a man of unquestionable loyalty.

RECOMMENDATION:

53 JUL 11 1956

None. For information.

cc - Mr. Nichols

JTM:lmh

(7)

RECORDED - 8

EX-122

10 JUL 8 1956

History of the F.B.I.

July 2, 1956

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. NICHOLS

On June 26, 1956, I saw Mr. Don Whitehead and conveyed to him my appreciation of the work which he has been doing upon the book on the FBI. I told him that now that the chapters had been completed and I understood that Mr. Nichols and he were shortly to take the material to New York to discuss the same with Mr. Bennett Cerf, I wanted to express to him my appreciation of his diligence and efforts to turn out a worthwhile product of credit to himself and to the FBI.

I also told him when his services were entirely completed and he turned in his building pass, I proposed to have the same cancelled and mounted on a walnut plaque to present to him as a memento of his recent collaboration with the FBI.

I also mentioned to Mr. Whitehead my desire that whatever publicity was utilized in connection with the promotion of this book, I wanted to have the same dignified and passed upon by the Bureau in keeping with the general tone and character of the book which I considered had been done in a most dignified manner. I likewise stated that if any future serialization of the book or condensation were to be made, I desired to have him, Mr. Whitehead, personally handle it.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/22/00 BY SP-1 GSK/PJR

227996

Very truly yours,

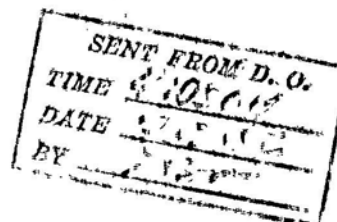
J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

EX-109

JEH:EDM (5)

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
 Sizoo _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____



68 JUL 1 1956

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-102693-57

Memorandum for Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Nichols

July 3, 1956

History of the FBI

I also took occasion to tell the Attorney General that Mr. Don Whitehead had concluded the draft of his book upon the FBI and that Mr. Nichols and Mr. Whitehead had proceeded to New York to confer with Mr. Bennett Cerf of the Random House, which was going to publish this book. I told the Attorney General it, of course, would have to be cut some in view of the fact in its original form it was too long but that the Bureau had made every effort to verify all statements made in it, had cleared its contents with

Mr. Mullen, Public Relations Officer of the Department; had cleared certain portions dealing with the SIS work of the Bureau during the last war with the Public Relations official of the State Department; and had further cleared certain portions with reference to former Assistant Secretary of State Adolf Berle with Mr. Berle. I told the Attorney General that as soon as the cutting was concluded, the Bureau would again go over the finished production most carefully to make certain that it was accurate in every respect and at the same time entirely proper.

In this regard, it is my desire that as soon as the revisions have been taken care of, I be furnished with a copy that I may give to the Attorney General so that he may be given an opportunity to go over this copy before we clear it with the publishers.

INDEXED-35

62-102693-58
NOT RECORDED

46 JUL 9 1956

57 JUL 10 1956

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: July 5, 1956

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: THE ~~FBI~~ ADVENTURE
CHAPTER ONE

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
 Sizoo _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

HISTORY OF THE F.B.I.

On page 6 of Chapter I you indicated that the word "mock-up" should be changed to "model." Don, the author, feels that the word "mock-up" best describes what was done but he is agreeable to a change if it is absolutely necessary. The word "mock-up" appears on page cxvi of the Addenda of Webster's New International Dictionary, second edition, unabridged. This gives the definition of "mock-up" as "a full-sized dummy or structural model, built accurately to scale out of plywood, cardboard, canvas, clay, etc., chiefly for instructional purposes and for perfecting details of designing for the test model, as of an airplane fuselage."

Page 6 has been typed on the Plastiplat using the word "mock-up" and this page will not be retyped unless you so desire.

GEM:rcw
(2)

*ok, but no one
will know what
is being
referred to*

60 JUL 19 1956

RECORDED - 84
INDEXED - 84

62-102673-59
JUL 10 1956

EX 104

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744 7-10, 1956

TO:

<u>Director</u>	<u>Mr. Tolson</u>
<u>Mr. Nichols</u>	<u>Mr. Nichols</u>
<u>Mr. Boardman</u>	<u>Mr. Boardman</u>
<u>Mr. Belmont</u>	<u>Mr. Belmont</u>
<u>Mr. Mason</u>	<u>Mr. Mason</u>
<u>Mr. Mohr</u>	<u>Mr. Mohr</u>
<u>Mr. Parsons</u>	<u>Mr. Parsons</u>
<u>Mr. Rosen</u>	<u>Mr. Rosen</u>
<u>Mr. Tamm</u>	<u>Mr. Tamm</u>
<u>Mr. Nease</u>	<u>Mr. Nease</u>
<u>Mr. Winterrowd</u>	<u>Mr. Winterrowd</u>
<u>Tele. Room</u>	<u>Tele. Room</u>
<u>Mr. Holloman</u>	<u>Mr. Holloman</u>
<u>Miss Gandy</u>	<u>Miss Gandy</u>
<u>Personnel Files Section</u>	
<u>Records Section</u>	
<u>Mrs. Skillman</u>	
<u>Mrs. Brown</u>	

See Me

For appropriate action

Send File

Note and Return

Brown will probably
oppose our book
as the Book of
the month

File in History
 of FBI file
 62-102693
 7-11-56

Clyde Tolson

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: June 29, 1956

FROM : M. A. Jones

History of The F.B.I.

SUBJECT: JOHN MASON BROWN

Tolson _____
 Nichols _____
 Boardman _____
 Belmont _____
 Mason _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Nease _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

PURPOSE: To set forth background information regarding John Mason Brown who is a member of the Editorial Board of the Book-of-the Month Club, Incorporated.

BACKGROUND: John Mason Brown, dramatic critic and author, was born on July 3, 1900, in Louisville, Kentucky. He has received the following education: A.B., Harvard, 1923; L.H.D., Williams, 1941; D. Litt., University of Montana, 1942; Clark University, 1947; University of Louisville, 1948; Hofstra, 1954. Brown is married and has two sons, Preston and Meredith Mason. The 1956-1957 issue of "Who's Who in America" reflects the following information regarding Brown's literary and employment background: Began on Louisville, Kentucky, "Courier-Journal," 1917; teacher history of theater Shakespeare, etc., summer sessions, University of Montana, 1923, 1929, 1931; associate editor and dramatic critic Theatre Arts Monthly, 1924-28; staff lecturer American Laboratory Theatre, 1925-31; dramatic critic "New York Evening Post," 1929-41; dramatic critic "New York World Telegram," 1941-42; course on history of theatrical criticism, Yale, 1932; course on playwriting, Middlebury College, Breadloaf Writers' Conference, Vermont summer 1935, 1936; courses on history of modern theater, playwriting, and history of dramatic criticism, Harvard University, summers, 1937-40; also lecturer; associate editor and dramatic critic of the "Saturday Review," November, 1944; conductor, C.B.S. program, Of Men and Books, 1944-1947; ABC television program, Critic-at-Large, 1948-49. He was Lt., U.S.N.R., 1942; staff of Vice Admiral Alan G. Kirk for invasions of Sicily and Normandy. Decorated Bronze Star. Overseer Harvard College 1949-55; trustee of Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York Society Library. He is a member of National Institute of Arts and Letters, Phi Beta Kappa, (honorary). Brown has edited many books by well-known authors. Brown resides at 17 East 89th Street, New York City, and holds offices in care of "Saturday Review," 25 West 45th Street, New York, New York.

DATA IN BUREAU FILES: Attached is a brief review of the book, "Through These Men," by John Mason Brown, set forth in a memorandum from Mr. Belmont to Mr. Boardman dated May 11, 1956, entitled "Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, Internal Security - R." Attached to this memorandum is a blind memorandum dated December 8, 1955, on John Mason Brown which synthesizes data in FBI files concerning him.

Enclosures

cc - Mr. Nichols

GEM:mpk

RECORDED - 2262-102693-60

INDEXED - 22

EX-120

JUL 12 1956

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-403408-74

66 JUL 20 1956

68 JUL 19 1956

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: July 3, 1956

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: *SUPERVISION OF BUREAU BY OTHER
THAN ATTORNEY GENERAL (AG)

Tolson _____
 Nichols _____
 Boardman _____
 Belmont _____
 Mason _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Nease _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

SYNOPSIS:

To answer query whether Bureau has been under supervision of officials other than AG. In 1908, head of FBI to report directly to AG; 1919-1924 Bureau under supervision of Assistant AG in charge of Miscellaneous Matters or administrative matters. In January, 1925, AG Stone issued order that Director of FBI was responsible directly to AG. Schedule A of Departmental Order 2507, dated December 30, 1933, indicates supervision of Bureau under Assistant AG in charge of administration. Supplement 10 of this order, dated November 27, 1941, states that effective immediately FBI and Bureau of Prisons to be under direct supervision of AG. Also, during early years of Bureau some agents and accountants were functioning directly under personnel in Department. In 1924 Director ordered such employees to report to appropriate SAC's while in their territory. Departmental Order 3732, Supplement 66, dated December 30, 1952, states that on the operations of the Bureau as a whole, the Director is to be directly responsible to the AG.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

cc - Mr. Nichols.

RECORDED - 72

INDEXED - 72

JUL 12 1956

JUL 19 1956

(7)

jmc:fp

History of the F.B.I.

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F B I
JUL 5 6 22 PM '56

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F B I
JUL 6 32 65 PM '56

JUL 5 5 53 PM '56
RECEIVED-TOLSON
F B I

RECEIVED-NICHOLS
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

JUL 6 12 58 PM '56
RECEIVED-NICHOLS
F B I

SENSTUDY 79

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE,
SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

1. RE: T. 1212, FORM IN WHICH ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY WAS MADE, MAY BE DIFFERENT
THAN AS REPRESENTED BY THIS DOCUMENT IN THAT CERTAIN EXCERPTS MAY HAVE BEEN
MADE. FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE (S) 62-116395 (SSC), 62-116404 (HSC).

SSC 62-116395-571 HSC
ACC. _____ DATE _____ ACC. _____ DATE _____
DEL. ☒ DATE 8/15/75 DEL. _____ DATE _____

MISC: DOCUMENTS FURNISHED TO SSC RE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., WERE ALSO FURNISHED
TO ESTATE OF KING THROUGH THE DEPT. AS INDICATED BELOW FOR INSTANT DOCUMENT, DATE
DENOTING DELIVERY TO DEPT. SEE BUFILE 100-106670 FOR FORM IN WHICH FURNISHED.
_____ TO DEPT.

July 3, 1956

PURPOSE:

You requested that we ascertain whether the Bureau was at any time under the direct supervision of anyone other than the Attorney General.

DETAILS:

As a result of the lands frauds investigations of 1906-1907, Attorney General Charles Bonaparte is said to have conferred at the White House with President Theodore Roosevelt who directed Bonaparte to create an investigative service within the Department of Justice which would report to no one except the Attorney General. (66-1723-49)

On July 26, 1908, Attorney General Bonaparte issued an order which created the Bureau of Investigation. The Chief Examiner (Head of Bureau) was to report directly to the Attorney General. (66-1723-9)

The AG's Annual Report for 1919 states that on June 30, 1919, Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer directed that the Bureau of Investigation be placed under the direct supervision of the Attorney General's office. Pending such time as an assistant attorney general should be appointed to undertake this duty, Mr. John T. Creighton was designated to supervise the Bureau.

The Annual Report of the AG for 1920 contains a "Functional Chart of the Department of Justice" which shows the Division of Investigation as being under the supervision of the Assistant Attorney General of the Division of Miscellaneous Matters.

On November 19, 1921, AG Daugherty issued an order designating Rush L. Holland as Administrative Assistant Attorney General in charge of all administrative matters. Among the divisions specified to report to Mr. Holland was the Bureau of Investigation. (66-1723-9)

The Annual Reports of the Attorney General for 1922 and 1924 state that the Assistant Attorney General in charge of administration exercises, by order of the Attorney General, supervision over all major administrative units of the department, including the Bureau of Investigation. The 1925 Annual Report sets out the report of the Assistant Attorney General in charge of administration and states that the reports of the bureaus follows thereafter. One of the bureaus reporting in this group was the Bureau of Investigation.

On January 12, 1925, AG Stone issued an order stating that, in regard to the operations of the Bureau as a whole, the Director of the Bureau was to be directly responsible to the AG. Instructions were issued that thereafter the Director of the Bureau of Investigation would be responsible solely to the AG. His status was to be the same as an Assistant AG in charge of a Division of the Department. (66-1723-9) (Justice File 44-3-11)

July 3, 1956

In a Departmental memorandum of November 5, 1929, entitled "Memorandum Setting Forth the Duties and Functions of the Director of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice" it is stated that the Director is solely responsible to the AG for decisions as to law and procedure involved in the conduct of investigations by the Bureau in the same manner as are the various Assistant Attorneys General of the Department in their respective Divisions. (Justice File 44-3-11)

In accordance with the general reorganization of the Government in 1933, AG Cummings promulgated Departmental Order #2507, dated December 30, 1933. Schedule A, on page 3, states that the Administrative Division under Assistant to the AG William Stanley is to handle general administration, including supervision of the Division of Investigation.

Order of the AG #2507, Supplement 10, dated November 27, 1941, states that effective immediately the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Bureau of Prisons will be under the direct supervision of the AG. Matters of policy and departmental procedure shall be handled by the Directors of these two Bureaus directly with the Office of the AG.

During the early years of the Bureau, Special Agents of the Bureau in many instances functioned under the direct supervision of Departmental, rather than Bureau, officials. (66-1723-9) In 1926, in a memorandum to Colonel William J. Donovan of the Department, Director Hoover stated that agents and accountants working on the so-called Senator Wheeler case were not under the control or supervision of the Bureau, but had been working under the supervision of Special Assistant to the AG Pratt. Mr. Hoover stated that it was only after several months subsequent to his assuming the position of Director that he was able to have orders issued to enable him to know the whereabouts of these agents and accountants. (62-7903-518) On August 5, 1924, instructions were issued by Mr. Hoover to the effect that Antitrust Agents and Bank Accountants should report to the Special Agents in Charge upon their arrival in a field district and keep in communication with them although not necessarily operating under the individual jurisdiction of said Special Agents in Charge. These employees had apparently been operating out of Washington for some years past in accordance with their own inclinations and those of some Special Assistant or other Departmental official. (66-1723-9) It is to be noted that Departmental Order 3732, Supplement 66, dated December 30, 1952, provides "On the operations of the Bureau of Investigation as a whole, the Director of the Bureau is to be directly responsible to the Attorney General."

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: July 7, 1956

FROM : L. B. Nichols *LBN*

SUBJECT: TITLE OF THE BOOK

Book History

✓

Tolson	_____
Nichols	_____
Boardman	_____
Belmont	_____
Mason	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Nease	_____
Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

We have been using the title, "The FBI Adventure." This is descriptive but the word "Adventure" has connotations and we have held it, however, until we have come up with something better. We now have, I think, a real solution, namely using:

THE FBI STORYA REPORT TO THE PEOPLE

The book is the FBI story. It is also a report to the people and the words, "A Report to the People" carries a connotation that implies everything good. I mentioned it to Paul LaPolla yesterday and in a very few minutes he had called back after he had talked to Bennett Cerf and the other people at Random House. They were all enthused about it.

The only possible objection to the use of the new title is the fact Gordon Gordon, a former agent, wrote a fiction book back in 1950 which he called "FBI Story." This was published by Doubleday and Company in 1950 as a part of the Crime Club series. LaPolla tells me that this makes no difference whatsoever since the Gordon book is fiction and ours is non-fiction, and the sub-title "A Report to the People" will prevent there being any confusion. Whitehead is enthused over it and I think it is the best possible title that we have come up with to date. We, of course, will have until sometime near the end of September to make a change, if anybody can come up with something better.

LBN:hpf
(3)

RECORDED - 2

EX - 127

60 OCT 18 1957

F492

62-102693-61X
OCT 15 1957

CRIME REC.

7-3-56

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

Mr. Tolson:

I exhibited pages 351, 352, 353 and 354 and pages 445-447 and 479-485 to Adolph Berle, Jr., in New York City on June 28. These were the pages wherein Berle's name was mentioned with the exception of pages 479-485 wherein the NKVD incident was used wherein we had talked to Berle about this at the time. Berle was very much pleased at our courtesy.

He stated that if the rest of the book was as accurate as the pages which he read of which he had first hand knowledge, then indeed we would have a real contribution to make to history. He was very praiseworthy of the way the matter was handled and felt that this was a story which should be told.

We quoted in the conscript two paragraphs from Berle's memoranda reporting his telephone conversation with FDR. Berle inquired if we ever got a copy of the memorandum which FDR had personally approved and initialed. I told him we never did and he stated that it must still be in his papers.

Berle got quite a kick out of the NKVD incident and stated that it was high time this story was told. He really chuckled over this one.

I also let Bill Hillman read chapter 29 which includes the Harry Dexter White incident. He stated it was eminently fair and made a couple of very practical suggestions; namely, that instead of stating that the story had been leaked and referring to it as planned that we quote from an editorial story which Hillman says was printed by the New York Times. I think he has a point to make and we will do this.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

LBN:nl,
(2)

REC-29

62-102693-61X1

7 AUG 11 1958

EX-100

51 AUG 19 1958

72923

July 12, 1956

**MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. NICHOLS**

History of The F.B.I.

In regard to the attached memorandum addressed to the Attorney General relative to the manuscript of Don Whitehead's book on the FBI, it arrived after I had left to confer with the Attorney General and, therefore, it is not necessary to send it through now.

I gave to the Attorney General the manuscript and told him that it was my hope and desire that he could read the same through, as I would appreciate any suggestions or criticisms which he might have in view of the recent impact of the Donovan book upon the public.

I told the Attorney General that I thought that Mr. Whitehead had done an excellent job and had been particularly careful and objective in his selection of material for incorporation in the book. I told the Attorney General that the contents of the book have been cleared with Mr. Mullen and that we had cleared individually certain portions of the book with the Public Relations Officer of the State Department; Mr. Adolf Berle; and Mr. Bill Hillman.

I told the Attorney General that, of course, time was of the essence and that I would appreciate it if he could read the manuscript as soon as possible in order that any changes that had to be made could be promptly made and the manuscript sent to the publisher at as early a date as possible. The Attorney General inquired of me as to whether Monday morning would be all right for him to return the manuscript and I told him that it would. I will follow up with the Attorney General Monday about this matter.

Tolson _____
Nichols _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mason _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Nease _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

EX-109

INDEXED-41 62-104013-62
RECORDED-41
Very truly yours, 10 JUL 17 1956

15/924
John Edgar Hoover
Director

SENT FROM D. O.	
TIME	7:02 PM
DATE	7-12-56
BY	<i>PA</i>

51 JUL 17 1956

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: July 12, 1956

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Tolson _____
Nichols _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mason _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Nease _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

Attached hereto is a memorandum to the Attorney General transmitting the final draft of the manuscript of our history. It is now scheduled to go to the printers on August 1. There are two operations which the publisher must give to the book prior to its going to the printers.

In the first instance, it will have to be reviewed by their lawyers for libel.

Secondly, it will have to receive a process which the publisher calls "styling." By this operation, it is meant that the punctuation rules of Random House will be applied, characters will be counted to determine how many words to be placed on a page, how the book will be laid out, and it will be thoroughly proofread for grammar and spelling.

Before the manuscript goes to the printers, I will, of course, ascertain whether they did any further cutting or editing which they were not supposed to do unless there is a redundant or unnecessary word.

As the book now stacks up, we figure we have in the neighborhood of 155,000 words plus the footnotes. The possibility still exists that there may, have to be some further trimming. The above processes take approximately two weeks' time.

REC- 29

62-102693-62X

I would like to send to Random House, Friday evening, two copies of the manuscript with the understanding that the manuscript is not being finally released but is being made available for the publisher's convenience and that, as soon as we complete our final checks, the eight additional copies which Gerf wanted to send to the Book of the Month Club plus an extra copy for Reader's Digest will be made available. If you approve of this course, I will give Whitehead two copies of the manuscript on Friday so that he can send them to Random House.

Enclosûre

LBN:rm
(3)

51 AUG 19 1958

I am to see A. J. this afternoon.
I will give him a copy but I doubt
if he can clear it before Friday
evening as that would mean he
would have to drop everything else.
I shall try & get A. J. to give ~~up~~ word

The Attorney General

July 17, 1956

Director, FBI

You will recall that upon reviewing Don Whitehead's history of the Bureau you inquired as to the disposition of the indictments in the Spanish Loyalist cases in Detroit. For your information, after the then Attorney General, the late Robert H. Jackson, looked into the Spanish Loyalist cases following criticism of the late Senator Norris of Nebraska, former Attorney General Jackson reversed the prosecutive action ordered by Murphy and announced on February 16, 1940, that he ordered the indictments dismissed in the Spanish Loyalist cases in Detroit.

I appreciate very much your taking time to review Mr. Whitehead's book. The suggested changes have been relayed to Mr. Whitehead, who was very glad to make them.

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(3)

JUL 17 6 16 PM '56
RECEIVED READING ROOM
FBI
DEPT OF JUSTICE

Cover memo from Nichols to Tolson dated 7-17-56.

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EX-103

62-102693-63

JUL 19 1956

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MAILED 26
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COMM-FBI

July 17, 1956

**MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. NICHOLS**

Don
Yesterday afternoon at 4:30, I saw the Attorney General, who had completed the reading of the manuscript of the Whitehead book on the FBI. The Attorney General expressed high commendation and pleasure about this book and inquired as to when it would be in publication. I advised him it would be approximately the first of the year.

The Attorney General had a few suggestions to make which I have called to Mr. Tolson's attention and it is desired that these suggestions, as made, be adopted.

Very truly yours,

15/ J. E. H.

John Edgar Hoover
Director

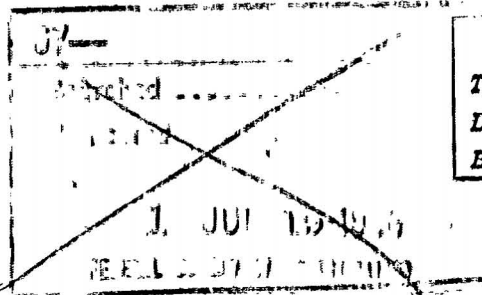
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16 JUL 25 1956

EX-109

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(5)

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SENT FROM D. O.	
TIME	<u>1:50 PM</u>
DATE	<u>7-17-56</u>
BY	<u>782</u>

SD
51 JUL 25 1956

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: July 16, 1956

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: *HISTORY OF THE F. B. I.*

Tolson	✓
Nichols	✓
Boardman	_____
Belmont	_____
Mason	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
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Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

The Bureau's history is now completed. It has been checked and double-checked. As a precautionary measure, we should check it one more time, particularly on those items of a potentially controversial nature, against the primary sources.

In many instances we used secondary sources, i. e. memoranda, summaries and the like. Obviously, a summary prepared for one purpose might be changed when viewed from another viewpoint. While the full and complete responsibility for the policy and of utilizing the material and the material as it now is and for accuracy is mine, as a precautionary measure we should make one final check, as indicated, on all controversial matters against primary sources.

Since the manuscript is now scheduled to go to the printers on August 1, this check should be completed by Monday, July 23.

I should be advised of any factual inaccuracies. Since the chapters being referred to your division contain material which, at one time, was based upon classified documents, the matter of classification might be borne in mind. While we do not believe that we have anything in the book that could be considered as classified today or which is based upon a classified document originating in another agency, we may have taken something out of a secondary source that might have originated with some other agency which would control the classification, in which case we should know about it. Seriously, I doubt that there is anything like this in the manuscript.

62-102693-65

The chapters being referred to you include Chapters 20 through 33 (34 is included but requires no check). The original source material used by the author is maintained in a folder by Supervisor James Murphy, Branch 622; and the supervisor making the review should get the original source folder from Murphy in order to simplify the check. I do not believe that, if a supervisor is thoroughly aware of a situation and it is correctly portrayed in the chapter, he need check the files since the check we are presently making is purely a precautionary one and is intended only to discover any factual inaccuracies that might have crept through.

Enclosure

cc - Mr. Boardman
cc - Mr. Murphy, Room 4241

LBN:rm (4)

RECORDED - 63 23 JUL 1956

Copies to Boardman + Rosen
Brinkman 7-16-56
(PWP-7)

File ④
JTM
5-28

July 16, 1956

I, naturally, would welcome any observations that any of the supervisors might care to make if they feel there is anything we have which might be misinterpreted or is improper although, as indicated, the responsibility for this is solely mine and the purpose of the check being requested is not intended to pass any responsibility to anyone else.

Branigan

OK 20 - Whitson
 OK 21 - Sanders ✓
 OK 25 - Auel -
 OK 26 - F.L. Jones ✓
 OK 37 - Jensen -
 OK 33 - Lee °

Baumgardner

OK 27 - Hall -
~~OK 28 - To Dir. H. H. Jones~~
 OK 29 - J.T. Harrington -
~~OK 30 - To Dir. H. H. Jones~~
 OK 31 - Reddy - Dooley -
 OK 1 - Bibler ✓

Crack

OK 23 } Ferris ✓
 OK 24 }

~~OK 27 - To Dir. H. H. Jones~~

OK 34. No comment requested.

lp

HISTORY OF THE F.B.I.

Robert C. Greenlease, Jr., was kidnaped in Kansas City, Missouri. A ransom demand of \$600,000 was met with the payment of the ransom. The FBI assumed investigative jurisdiction and an extensive investigation was launched.

Greenlease was kidnaped on September 28, 1953. At 8:45 p.m., on October 6, 1953, Carl Austin Hall was arrested by the St. Louis Police Department; and at 12:30 a.m., October 7, Bonnie Brown Heady was arrested by the St. Louis Police.

There had been widespread press interest in this case, and the FBI had found it impossible to make any comment but had stated to the press that, at the earliest possible moment when a statement could be made, a statement would be made. During the early morning of October 7, Hall and his companion, Bonnie Brown Heady, were interviewed and confessed on the morning of October 7. A statement was made to the press at 10:00 a.m., on October 7, announcing the solution of the case.

The FBI had not had time to check out Hall's story, nor had it been possible to check the fingerprints of Hall and Heady through the FBI files. Hall in his early confession implicated a third person who was named in the release. There was an immediate request by the press for further information on Bonnie Brown Heady and the third person implicated by Hall. At around 11:30 a.m., supplementary information pertaining to Bonnie Brown Heady and the third person implicated by Hall was issued to the press.

The data pertaining to Bonnie Brown Heady referred to a previous arrest record which subsequently turned out to be erroneous. This mistake was occasioned by the haste in seeking to get out information and was the direct responsibility of L. B. Nichols, Assistant to the Director. In fact, the information given out pertaining to the alleged accomplice and Bonnie Brown Heady was not cleared by Nichols with the Director. Nichols assumed that the identification of background had been positive. When it developed that the erroneous information had been released, a supplementary statement was given out on the morning of October 8, which stated that the record on Bonnie Brown Heady which was released on October 7 was based upon the best identification data available then, that it had then been determined that the record did not pertain to the person in custody for the Greenlease case. A further statement was issued to the effect that the FBI was withholding any nationwide alert with regard to the intermediary named by Hall due to the inaccuracies which had developed in the investigation in connection with certain statements made by

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Hall to the FBI. This boner is regarded as one of the most serious of such incidences ever occurring in the Bureau, and steps were taken to avoid a repetition.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: July 17, 1956

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: FBI STORY A Report to the People

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After you had informed me that the Attorney General had reviewed the History and thought very well of it, I talked to Don Whitehead regarding the 3 observations made by the Attorney General and the following action has been taken:

On page 44, the last sentence of the footnote, which read, "The final payment of damages on these claims was made from German funds impounded during World War I.", has been deleted.

On page 441 in referring to Carl Austin Hall, the kidnaper of Bobby Greenlease, we stated that he served 16 months of a 5-year sentence for first degree robbery of taxicab drivers in Kansas City and had been paroled on April 23, 1953. We have now revised the last sentence to read: "He had been paroled from the Missouri State Prison on April 23, 1953."

On page 586 after the author recounted numerous factors which made it impossible for the FBI to become a repressive arm of the Government, among the factors cited was that the FBI could not become repressive so long as "the Judicial Branch of the Government remains free to question investigative procedures, to review the evidence gathered by agents, and to protect the rights of the accused by due process of law."

In line with the Attorney General's suggestion, the phrase "in all criminal proceedings" has been inserted after the words "investigative procedures." The Attorney General's statement is not technically accurate since in a civil suit the Judicial Branch of the Government can also question investigative procedures and to date in instances where the Federal Employees Security Program has been brought under scrutiny it has been for the most part in civil actions; however, there is nothing wrong with the statement as it is and Whitehead readily agreed to all 3 of the changes. 62-107693-657
 62-107693-475

The Attorney General also inquired as to what had happened to the indictments in the Spanish Loyalists cases in Detroit in 1940. On page 318

14 JUL 20 1956

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JUL 27 1956

Enclosure 7-18-56

cc - Mr. Jones

Mr. Murphy

DEC 10 1956

EX-109

Memo to Mr. Tolson

of the History the following statement appears: "... Jackson reversed the prosecutive action ordered by Murphy. He announced, on February 16, that he had ordered the indictments dismissed in the Spanish recruiting cases. '.... I can see no good to come from reviving in America at this late date the animosities of the Spanish conflict so long as the struggle has ended and some degree of amnesty at least is being extended in Spain. '"

A memorandum to the Attorney General is attached.

✓ ~~✓~~ ✓

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson *lv*

DATE: July 27, 1956

FROM : L. B. Nichols *lv*

SUBJECT: FBI HISTORY

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when *D.C.*
 For record purposes, Don Whitehead undertook the assignment of writing the Bureau's history, he was provided with office space and a building pass, keys to file cabinets in his office and keys to his office. When the project was completed he returned the keys to the office and to the file cabinets.

He also returned his building pass which the Director had mounted and presented to him on the late afternoon of July 25. The mounted building pass carries a bronze inscription plate worded to the effect this was in recognition of Whitehead's outstanding performance in preparing the "FBI Story - A Report to the People."

Following the Director's presentation, Whitehead came to my office. He was thrilled beyond words. He was highly complimentary of the Director and most appreciative of the courtesies and assistance which had been extended to him.

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62-102693-66

23 AUG 7 1956

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 71 AUG 13 1956

3/pe

History of the FBI

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: July 18, 1956

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: BUREAU HISTORY

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In connection with the Bureau History, the question arises as to the use of one time classified information and the propriety of its use in the History. The background and problems are as follows:

1. Propriety of Bureau History

The book does not now contain any information which discloses current classified information bearing upon the national defense of the United States.

The first Executive Order #10290 on Classification of Information was made public by President Truman on September 25, 1951. In a public statement, President Truman said:

"...the order prohibits the classification of any information by any agency unless it can show affirmatively that disclosure of the information would harm national security."

The Truman order was subjected to severe attack by the press as curbing freedom of information. The American Society of Newspaper Editors launched a campaign on behalf of freedom of the press by campaigning for the release of more information. Both the editors and the Moss Committee have attacked the new order issued by the present Administration.

When the Eisenhower Administration came into power it undertook a study to provide ways and means to make more information available to the public. As a result, the Truman Order #10290 was revoked and Executive Order #10501 was issued on November 5, 1953. This order banned the practice of classifying information in non-sensitive agencies and set as its premise "...It is essential that the citizens of the United States be informed concerning the activities of their Government...." and then fixed as the criteria of classifying information

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18 AUG 24 1956

EX - 134

50 AUG 17 1956

Opportunity of the FBI

Memo to Mr. Tolson

whether the disclosure of the information "could result in exceptional grave damage to the Nation. (Top Secret) "Similar phraseology is issued to describe "Secret" as a classification while the criteria of using "Confidential" as a classification is whether the "disclosure.... could be prejudicial to the defense interests of the Nation."

Thus it can be seen that the historical disclosure of the Bureau's History could not conceivably be classified today even though to tell the story necessitates using data which years ago was classified at the time.

2. Bureau's Obligation to Make Public Its Achievements

Executive Order #10501 specifically provides that "Departments or agencies.... shall designate persons to be responsible for continuing review of such classified material for the purpose of downgrading it whenever national defense considerations permit and for receiving requests for such review from all sources."

Section 16 of the Order specifically provides that the President will designate a member of his staff to "receive, consider and take action upon suggestions or complaints from non-Governmental sources relating to the operation of the Order." Section 18 provides that the head of each agency shall designate members of his staff to make a continuing review, "to insure that no information is withheld hereunder which the people of the United States have a right to know...."

The Order further empowers the Attorney General to interpret the regulations in connection with any problems arising out of their administration.

The Attorney General by memorandum dated November 24, 1953, has already directed certain procedures which bear upon the History:

- A. Bureau information is not to be classified until it is disseminated.
- B. Since we do not classify until we disseminate, we need not assign anyone to review of information until it is disseminated.
- C. In notifying other agencies of changes in classification, the Bureau is not to expend "an undue or unreasonable amount of administrative effort in notifying addressees of changes in classifications."

When Whitehead came to the Bureau and started the History, it was with the approval of the Attorney General and the Director. The Director gave me the responsibility to provide the information to Whitehead. This we did. It was no different than in the articles we did for Readers Digest in the Fuchs case, German Espionage, The Micro-Dot Story, and numerous other articles and stories we have made public.

In fact, if we had declined to make the information available to a writer of good repute and not given him a satisfactory reason we would be defenseless if the writer appealed to the White House or even the Moss Committee if we based the reason of non-compliance upon the fact that information was classified. The wholly unjustified complaint over a chief of police banning a reporter to a Civil Rights School in South Carolina illustrates how defenseless we would be in declining to disclose one time classified information arising in World War II when the President has written his memoirs, Truman has written his, Hull, Bradley and a host of others have written theirs. Even the disclosure of the present Cabinet minutes in the Donovan book would make our failure to use data classified years ago defenseless particularly when we had the approval of the Attorney General.

3. Nature of One-Time Classified Information Used

In the preparation of the book, extreme care was used to select material which would not violate good taste, common decency or security considerations.

The data which was used consisted of excerpts from memoranda, letters, monographs and reports. Data was not used which would harm the national defense today.

4. The Director's Right to Use Material for Book Purposes

Under the Executive Order, the Director by ruling of the Attorney General is the head of an agency. (A.G.'s memo, 11-24-53) The Executive Order not only gives the head of an agency the rights to declassify, but places a duty on him to declassify "whenever national defense considerations permit, and for receiving requests for such review from all sources." (Sec. 4, E.O. 10501)

The Departmental regulations gives the Director authority to make classifications and to appoint a minimum number of officers to classify. The authority to classify carries with it the authority to declassify. The Director has designated Bureau officials of the rank of Inspector or above to carry on this delegated function.

Under the Departmental regulations and the Executive Order, the Director has the authority, therefore, to declassify when data no longer bears on the national defense. Beyond that, the Director had the approval of the Attorney General to cooperate with Whitehead in doing the Bureau's History. It, therefore, goes without saying that the Director had the approval to make available information from documents classified years ago, otherwise, the History could not be written.

I personally reviewed each letter or memorandum given Whitehead and if I had any doubts I took the matter up with you and where necessary, it was referred to the Director. In effect therefore, I declassified at the time data used by Whitehead.

Memo to Mr. Tolson

5. The Attorney General's Authority

While the Director has the full authority to go ahead with the book the Director's position would be strengthened by the Attorney General approving the procedures we have followed.

6. The Problem Now

The book was a bigger job than we anticipated. If we want it published around the first of the year, time is of the essence. Random House has a commitment with the printer to deliver the manuscript by August 1. Before this can be done the manuscript has to be read by the lawyers and checked for styling. In fact, Paul LaPolla, the Editor, has called me daily and I have been telling him we are still checking certain details.

The following procedures are being followed and suggested:

1. I am attaching hereto the memorandum setting forth an analysis of one-time classified material used in Chapter 24 which deals with the SIS program. We regard this as one of the most sensitive chapters in the book and the attached analysis shows the nature of the one-time classified documents which have been used in the book. We are going ahead and preparing analyses on a chapter-by-chapter basis covering only those chapters wherein one-time classified information is used in the book. These will be submitted as rapidly as it is humanly possible for us to get the material together. As you will note in the analysis on Chapter 24, no one could conceivably direct any criticism to the Bureau for disclosing classified information which would injure the national defense today, although admittedly at the time the information was compiled during the days of World War II, the information was classified but today it is primarily of historical interest only.

I want to see these analyses. — yes. H.

2. Since it would be to our benefit for the attorneys of the publisher to have ample time to review the manuscript and since it would be to our benefit for the proofreaders of the publisher to have ample time to do their so-called "styling" which means applying the house rules on punctuation, counting the characters, figuring number of words to a page, preparing the general layout, it is recommended that we give Random House 2 copies of the manuscript with the understanding that this is for their convenience and the manuscript is not being finally released and is still subject to change.

I think this is OK. — OK. H.

3. It is further recommended that we send a memorandum to the Attorney General outlining the procedures which we have been following to comply with the Executive Order on classification procedures and thus secure his approval.

I agree — yes H.

*7/19
The chapter-by-chapter analyses
will have to be finished by July 26*

*Went
right
H.*

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: 7/18/56

FROM : Dwight J. Dalbey

SUBJECT: ~~CLASSIFIED~~ INFORMATION

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The purpose of this memorandum is to present a clear picture of the type of material which went into the Whitehead book and the procedure used in reviewing it to assure that this material conforms to the requirements of Executive Order 10501. This Order requires the classification of information currently bearing on the national defense and the release from classification of all other information.

The first step was compliance with your instructions that any sources of possible information for Whitehead that were marked "Top Secret," "Secret" or "Confidential" (These are the only classifications permitted under the Executive Order) were to be called specifically to your attention. Departmental regulations and SAC letter dated December 9, 1953, authorize you, as one of the "inspectors and employees of higher rank" to both classify and declassify information under the Executive Order.

As a concrete example of the type of information used in the book, there is set out below an analysis of the sources which went into Chapter 24. This chapter was chosen because the information used in writing it is representative of the types of information used throughout the book and because Chapter 24 is one of the more delicate parts of the book, dealing with the work of SIS and how CIA was formed and took that work over. You will note from the following analysis of the classified information used in the book that nothing of a so-called top secret nature is being divulged which would in any way subject the Bureau to criticism. These are the sources for Chapter 24.

1. FBI monograph entitled "German Espionage in Latin America," prepared in June, 1946, consisting of 215 pages marked secret.

On page 405 of the book there are two verbatim paragraphs taken from the monograph. These paragraphs appear on 113 of the monograph and are an account of the mistakes made by the Nazi espionage group which account was given by a Nazi spy. All other uses of this monograph are limited to Whitehead's short

cc - Mr. Nichols

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18 AUG 1956

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7-18-56

paraphrases of individual items of information on how the Nazis spied South America during World War II. The only portion of the monograph which would be considered declassified would be the verbatim paragraphs which are quoted in the book. In other words, the monograph itself would remain classified. The episodes used are of historical interest only.

2. On page 407 of the book, Whitehead states in one short paragraph that agents were technical advisors to Latin American police, made plant surveys and recommended measures for tighter security. This information was taken from the Director's letter to General Watson dated 3-4-44, marked Personal and Confidential transmitting a six-page memorandum. The portion which would actually be declassified in this letter would be the second sentence, paragraph one, on page 4. This information is now of historical interest only.

3. On pages 413 and 414, the author recounts the opposition which the Director made to the establishment of an NKVD mission in the United States. There is quoted in the history the better portion of a letter to Harry Hopkins marked Personal and Confidential dated 2-10-44 along with the second sentence of the second paragraph of the memorandum to Attorney General Biddle marked Personal and Confidential. The NKVD mission idea has already been in the public press. In fact, Elizabeth Bentley testified publicly that one of the members of the Washington underground furnished her information on the NKVD mission. Therefore, there certainly could be no breach of security. by quoting this communication.

4. On page 412 of the book, there is a short paraphrased paragraph referring to the amount of platinum needed by Germany for war purposes and the comparatively small amount of it that leaked through to the Nazis from Colombia. This was based upon a memorandum the Director sent to Adolf Berle dated 9-9-44, marked Personal and Confidential and the only portion of this memorandum which would be declassified would be the reference to the amount of platinum needed by Germany and it is solely of historical interest at this time.

5. On page 417 of the book, there is a paraphrased statement that a directive was drawn by the National Intelligence Authority giving General Vandenberg authority to take over basic intelligence research and analysis and to conduct all foreign espionage and counterespionage. The authoritative basis for this is an Intelligence Advisory Agenda dated 6-28-46, marked top secret. The fact that the Bureau was relieved of its intelligence operations in South America has been publicized. Former President Harry Truman refers to the creation of the Intelligence Advisory Board and CIA in his book and nothing need be declassified on this reference.

Memorandum for Mr. Nichols from Dwight J. Dalbey
RE: CLASSIFIED INFORMATION

7/18/56

6. Various other sources were used in the preparation of Chapter 24 which would not require any declassification. These include public source data, interesting case write-ups, information from the files, none of which ever given a classification, along with anecdotal material gathered from agents still at the Seat of Government who worked on SIS.

In addition to the foregoing, we have taken the added precautionary steps of showing this chapter to Assistant Secretary of State Carl W. McCardle who interposed no objection and was highly complimentary of the chapter. In addition, Adolf Berle read portions of the SIS chapters dealing with South America.

*I don't see how
there could be
any criticism
for using this
material at
this time*

4.19

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: July 18, 1956

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

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This memorandum is being dictated on the evening of July 17, after my return to the office from the reception at the Anderson House.

At the reception I ran into the Attorney General. I have never seen him so enthusiastic. He was high in his praise of the Director's address and stated that the crowd had never seen the Director really unload and that the Director's presentation was by far the high light of the conference. I told him that he had done a pretty good job himself. He then used more superlatives in describing the Director's presentation and how much he appreciated what had been done. He stated that he had noted that several of us had been at each of the sessions of the conference and he thought that this had a very good effect.

The AG then started talking about the Bureau history. He stated that he has never read a book that he has gotten a greater kick out of and that he hopes it can be published just as quickly as possible. He commented specifically on the Osage Indian case and commented on some of the hardships which we in the Bureau have had to go through. He said he thought it was really a very thrilling story and should be a best seller.

He then inquired of me when it was going to be published. I told him that we had hoped to have it around the first of the year but that we still had some time-consuming mechanical problems with the book. He commented he didn't see any reason why there should be any delay. I told him that we, of course, had to comply with the Executive Order setting standards of classification. He stated that he had full authority to declassify anything and that he saw nothing in the book which disclosed current classified information. I told him that there was naturally no current information in the book which would be classified but the fact remained that the book was crammed with facts and some of the facts were taken from monographs which were classified, that we had the very practical problem of figuring out whether we should declassify a whole one just because we used a paragraph and whether we should notify other agencies. He stated

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July 18, 1956

that he saw no need to do this and that all we need do was to write him a memorandum and he could, by memorandum, declassify anything we had in the book.

At this point Anthony Julian came up to us, and the AG's parting words were, "Let me know what I can do to help." I told him we certainly would not hesitate and he again commended the book.

✓
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V80

I will be the one held
accountable for any
improper use of material
from the A. G. Therefore
procedures I have instructed
be followed must be
strictly adhered to before
book is cleared.

K

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: July 19, 1956

FROM : Dwight J. Dalbey

SUBJECT: FBI HISTORY

HISTORY OF THE FBI

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Chapter 26 of the Whitehead book entitled "A Contrast in Wars", describes such FBI tasks during World War II as investigating Selective Service cases, Escaped Prisoners of War and War Fraud matters. Following are the classified sources used in writing this chapter and a description of the use made of each source:

1. Director's "Confidential" memorandum June 12, 1943, to Attorney General protesting lax security measures used by War Department in handling prisoners of war. Bufile 100-164772-23. Used as basis for statement on page 436 that "the FBI Director pressed for tighter security over the prisoner of war centers policed by the Army". No current national defense value.
2. Memorandum E. A. Tamm to Rosen, December 23, 1944, describing a "Top Secret" radiogram from Ambassador Winant in London to Harry Hopkins. Bufile 100-164772-514. Describes German plans for assassination of high Allied government officials over Christmas, 1944, simultaneous with mass prisoner of war breakout. Information paraphrased on pages 438 and 439. No current national defense value.
3. Memorandum from S. S. Alden to Mr. Ladd on May 18, 1945, setting out "Confidential" information from Provost Marshal General's office on total number of Axis prisoners of war in the United States. Bufile 100-164772-648. Used on page 438 as basis for statement that the number of prisoners of war in the United States climbed to more than 400,000. No current national defense value.

The three classified sources referenced above are attached. Only excerpts used will be declassified. All are of historical interest only.

All other sources were examined and found to be unclassified.

Enclosures (3)

cc - Mr. Nichols

DJD:jmc

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EX - 134

18 AUG 1956

30 AUG 17 1956

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 TM perfectly safe
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22-102693-70
 V80
 OK

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: July 20, 1956

FROM : Gordon E. Malmfeldt *gm*

SUBJECT:

FBI HISTORY

Tolson ☒
 Nichols ☒
 Boardman ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Mason ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Parsons ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Tamm ☒
 Nease ☒
 Winterrowd ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Holloman ☒
 Gandy ☒

Chapter 30 of the book, entitled "The Awakening," deals with Hatch Act and Loyalty investigations and the Hiss, Coplon and Harry Dexter White Cases. Much of the information contained in this chapter has, at one time or another, been revealed in court testimony, Congressional hearings or has appeared in public documents. Following are the classified sources used in writing this chapter, together with a description of the use made of each source:

1. Brief entitled "Hatch Act, Loyalty of Government Employees, and Security of Government Employees, 1939-1955." Paragraph 1 of page 506 reflects a quote taken from pages 2 and 3 of attachment I of the brief. The brief is not classified; however, the information appearing on pages 2 and 3 consists of a quoted memorandum dated May 18, 1942, from the Interdepartmental Committee on Investigation Pursuant to Public No. 135 to the Executive Heads of departments, agencies and independent establishments which is classified "Strictly Confidential." The quoted portion states: "There can be no doubt that Congress regards the dismissal of Communists and Bundists from the Federal service not only desirable but mandatory." The excerpt from this document is of historical value only at this time and will be declassified.
2. Bureau Bulletin #41 dated September 15, 1941, marked "Strictly Confidential." The first footnote on page 506 reflects the organizations which appeared on the first list of organizations declared subversive by the Department of Justice, and this data was obtained from a review of the Bureau Bulletin. This information is not in the public realm and is of no current national defense value. It will be declassified.
3. Information on the Hiss Case appears on pages 512 through 515 and was primarily taken from the Interesting Case memorandum #74-1333 entitled "Re: Alger Hiss". Which is not classified. The majority of the information set forth in the text by the author has appeared in public sources such as Whittaker Chambers' book, as well as in the court records of the 2 Hiss trials.

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(Continued next page)

cc - Mr. Nichols

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History of the FBI

July 20, 1956

4. "Summary brief on Dr. Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs." Page 91C of this brief quotes information from a "top secret" letter dated April 6, 1950, from the Bureau to Senator Brien McMahon, then Chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. Paragraph 1 on page 515 sets forth information to the effect that the Canadian people were shocked to learn that trusted scientists and Government officials had been giving Canadian Government secrets to Soviet diplomats at Russian's Ottawa Embassy. The information concerning the Russian spy ring in Canada is now within the public realm and is of historical value only at this time. The information set forth in the text which is paraphrased from the "top secret" letter will be declassified.
5. SAC Letter #68, series 1949, dated June 28, 1949, classified "Strictly Confidential." On pages 521 and 522 the author quotes from this SAC Letter. The information is a direct quote reflecting the Director's views regarding the handling of the Coplon Case and his action in urging the Attorney General to seek a mistrial or a citation for contempt rather than produce Bureau reports which would compromise Bureau confidential informants. The information is of historical interest, and shows the Director's stand in this case which should be brought to the attention of the American people; therefore, the quoted portion of the SAC Letter will be declassified.
6. Based upon a blank memorandum which summarizes the facts and events of the Abe Savage loyalty case, (Bufile 123-8490) the author sets forth in paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of page 519 a very brief reference to the case without identifying Savage or his brother. Reports in the Savage investigation and the investigation of Savage's brother were disseminated and were therefore classified "Confidential." No data is set forth in the text which compromises the informant who, incidently, has since been revealed in court, nor does the text contain anything that would effect the national defense. This situation is of historical interest only. The information set forth in the text will be declassified since it is a paraphrase of data taken from confidential Bureau loyalty reports.
7. In addition to SAC Letter #68, mentioned previously, various other SAC Letters have been referred to by the author in writing this chapter, but the information set forth in the text based upon his review of these letters is now within the public realm and is of no current national defense value. The paraphrased information will be declassified.

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OHK

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gm

T.H.

VH

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: July 20, 1956

FROM : SA J. P. Murphy

SUBJECT: FBI HISTORY

Tolson	✓
Boardman	✓
Nichols	✓
Belmont	✓
Harbo	✓
Mohr	✓
Parsons	✓
Rosen	✓
Tamm	✓
Sizoo	✓
Winterrowd	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Holloman	✓
Gandy	✓

History of the F.B.I.

Chapter 28 of the book pertains wholly to civil rights investigations. No classified documents were utilized.

cc - Mr. Nichols

JTM:pjj

File 4
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18 AUG 1956

6 AUG 20 1956

EX - 134

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: July 20, 1956

FROM : SA J. T. Murphy

SUBJECT: FBI HISTORY

Tolson	_____
Boardman	_____
Nichols	✓
Belmont	_____
Harbo	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Sizoo	_____
Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

Chapter 27 of the book concerns the Greenlease kidnaping and postwar crime. No classified documents were utilized.

cc - Mr. Nichols

JTM:pjj

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EX - 134

18 AUG 15 1956

68 AUG 20 1956

History of the FBI

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: July 20, 1956

FROM : SA J. T. Murphy

SUBJECT: FBI HISTORY

Tolson _____
 Nichols _____
 Boardman _____
 Belmont _____
 Mason _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Nease _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

Chapter 25 of the book deals solely with the exploits of Princess Stefanie Hohenlohe and Captain Fritz Wiedemann. Hohenlohe's activities in Europe and her acquaintanceship with leaders in Europe has been widely publicized in the press. Classified documents involved are as follows:

- 1- A "Personal and Confidential" memorandum from the Director to the Attorney General on December 9, 1940, transmitted a twelve-page memorandum concerning Princess Stefanie Hohenlohe. (65-1649-277)

The author refers to pages 1, 3, 4 and 5 of the memorandum in paragraph 2, page 419; paragraph 5, page 419; and paragraph 1, page 420.

The material referred to in these paragraphs is all paraphrased and concerns the following:

- 1- Princess Hohenlohe's full name;
- 2- Her marriage to a Hungarian prince;
- 3- Her retention of the royal title;
- 4- Her propensities for living in London and her association with the Cliveden set.

All this data is in the public realm and the paraphrased portions of the book will be declassified.

- 2- A "Strictly Confidential" letter from Assistant Secretary of State, Adolf A. Berle, Jr., to Mr. Hoover, dated July 8, 1940, set forth general background information concerning Princess Hohenlohe. (65-1649-187)

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cc - Mr. Nichols

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July 20, 1956

From pages 1 and 2 of this letter, the author has paraphrased data concerning Hohenlohe's divorce action and her suit against Lord Rothermere. This data appears as a part of paragraphs 1 and 2, page 420. Both items are common knowledge and have appeared in the press. The paraphrased portion will be declassified.

- 3- A "Confidential" memorandum from Assistant Attorney General Brien McMahon to the Director dated April 11, 1939, which transmitted letters from Ambassador Joseph E. Davies (Belgium) to the Secretary of State, dated February 6 and March 6, 1939. The Davies' letters enclosed copies of two letters addressed to an Attache of the Embassy in Brussels by a State Department informant in Europe. Neither of Ambassador Davies' letters to the Secretary of State were classified. (65-1649-14)

The material made available by McMahon concerned Captain Fritz Wiedemann and the belief was stated that he was to organize Nazi propaganda efforts in North and Latin America.

As paragraph 4, page 423 and the top of page 424, the author has paraphrased data appearing in these communications. The matter is of purely historical interest at this time and the paraphrased portion will be declassified.

- 4- A "Personal and Confidential" investigative report from the San Francisco Office, dated December 9, 1940, entitled "Princess Stefanie Von Hohenlohe Waldenburg, was., - Espionage - G," pertains to the conversations at the Mark Hopkins Hotel between Hohenlohe, Sir William Wiseman and Wiedemann. (65-1649-279)

As paragraphs 1 and 2 on page 426, the author has paraphrased data contained in the file regarding the conversations. This paraphrase will be declassified.

- 5- A "Personal and Confidential" letter, enclosing a blind memorandum concerning the meetings of Princess Hohenlohe, Sir William Wiseman and Captain Fritz Wiedemann at the Mark Hopkins Hotel in San Francisco, was sent to Major General Edwin M. Watson, Secretary to President Roosevelt, on November 30, 1940. (65-1649-258)
"Personal and Confidential" letters concerning the same matter

July 20, 1956

were sent on November 29, 1940, to Assistant Secretary of State Adolf A. Berle, Jr., (65-1649-261) and the Secretary of the Treasury (65-1649-260).

The author as paragraphs 3 and 4, page 426, paraphrases data contained in the blind memorandum sent with these letters. The paraphrase concerns the afore-mentioned meetings between Hohenlohe, Wiseman and Wiedemann. The paraphrased portion is of historical interest only and will be declassified.

- 6- A "Personal and Confidential" letter from former SAC N. J. L. Pieper, San Francisco, dated May 15, 1941. This letter concerned information given Pieper by an INS official as to how Major Schofield softened in his attitude towards Hohenlohe. (65-1649-544)

In paragraph 3, page 427, the author paraphrases data in this letter concerning Schofield's interviewing Hohenlohe and how his sternness "dissolved." This is of historical interest only and the paraphrase will be declassified.

OR

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OK

man

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: July 20, 1956

FROM : SA J. T. Murphy

SUBJECT: FBI HISTORY

Tolson	_____
Boardman	_____
Nichols	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Belmont	_____
Harbo	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Sizoo	_____
Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

History of the FBI
Chapter 34 is the author's sum-up and no classified documents were utilized.

cc - Mr. Nichols

JTM:pjj

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18 JUL 24 1956

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hmm

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: July 20, 1956

FROM : F. C. Stukenbroeker

SUBJECT: FBI HISTORY

Tolson ☒
 Nichols ☒
 Boardman ☐
 Belmont ☐
 Mason ☐
 Mohr ☐
 Parsons ☐
 Rosen ☐
 Tamm ☐
 Nease ☐
 Winterrowd ☐
 Tele. Room ☐
 Holloman ☐
 Gandy ☐

Chapter 32: This chapter pertains to the Harry Gold-Klaus Fuchs espionage case. The essence of the information used has previously been published in magazines, such as the Director's article in the May, 1951, issue of "Reader's Digest," entitled "The Crime of the Century," newspapers and Congressional documents, such as the report entitled "Soviet Atomic Espionage," (March, 1951) issued by the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. Also much of this data was brought forth at subsequent trials. Confidential documents used include:

1. Letter from Director marked "Strictly Confidential" dated 4/6/50 to Brien McMahon, Chairman, Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, U.S. Senate. Whitehead uses in narrative form data from this letter pertaining to Bureau (p. 557, para. 2) furnishing information to British concerning Fuchs; mentions (p. 556, para. 2) the finding of Fuchs' name in captured German documents; (p. 556, para. 3) that a relative's name was also found in the documents and (p. 557, lines 4 - 5) the finding of a notation in Halperin's diary re Fuchs.

The paraphrases used by Whitehead from this document will be declassified, though, as a matter of fact, most of this data is already publicly known.

2. "Summary Brief on Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs and Harry Gold." This brief contains information from Bureau Source 5 and also data classified top secret.

Extensive use has been made of this brief in the documentation. However, as mentioned above, the essence of the data has been previously published. The following, however, is being noted:

a) page 557, para. 1, mention is made that the name of Kristel Heineman appeared in the Halperin notebook and Exhibit 1 (which is an autostat copy of the actual notation) is given as a source.

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Memo to Mr. Nichols

July 20, 1956

b) page 566, top and middle of page re quotations of Harry Gold. These are taken from a signed statement of Gold dated 5/22/50. The Director's "Crime of the Century," set forth part of the quotes used as follows: "I began the work of industrial spying for the Soviet Union in 1936 with the full realization of what I was doing. I felt that as an ally I was only helping the Soviet Union obtain information that I thought it was entitled to."

The paraphrases on page 557 will be declassified as will the quotes of Gold on page 566.

3. p. 550, footnote. Source is memo from D. E. Todd to Mr. Belmont captioned "Early Soviet Attempts in Atomic Espionage" dated 11/21/55. Mention is made here that Bureau furnished data to the Army to the effect that the Communists knew about the atomic bomb because of leaks at the U. of California. This is based on 100-17828-10, 11, being a report of SA George M. Langdon dated 2/10/43 at San Francisco captioned "Julius Robert Oppenheimer, IS-C" (of which Army and Navy received copy) and letter from Bureau to Major General George V. Strong, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, War Department, Washington, D. C., dated 3/6/43.

The author's paraphrase from these documents will be declassified.

4. p. 560, lines 2 - 3, re Director notifying top Government officials re Fuchs case. This based on letters marked "Personal and Confidential," dated February 1, 1950, to a number of high Government officials including, among others, Rear Admiral Sidney W. Souers, Special Consultant to the President, and Mr. James S. Lay, Jr., Executive Secretary, National Security Council. (65-58805-93)

The paraphrase from these letters will be declassified.

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OK
gm
1782

FCS:els

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: July 20, 1956

FROM : F. C. Stukenbroeker

SUBJECT: FBI HISTORY

Tolson	_____
Nichols	_____
Boardman	_____
Belmont	_____
Mason	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Nease	_____
Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

Chapter 33. This Chapter deals with the Greenglass-Rosenberg espionage case. As in the Fuchs' chapter, the essence of the data has already been given wide publicity in the press, magazine articles, and especially in the Greenglass-Rosenberg trial. It is noted that on top of page 569 Mr. Whitehead mentions that the essentials of the case as told here were revealed in Court testimony.

The following confidential sources are involved:

1. "Summary Brief on Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs and Harry Gold." This brief contains Bureau Source 5 and other top secret data.

On page 567, para. 2, mention is made that Gold was a Soviet Agent for 14 years, which is based on Gold's signed statement found on p. 131 of the Brief. Also page 573, para. 2 mention is made of finding map in Gold's apartment and (page 573, line 7 from bottom) that Gold stayed at Hotel Hilton in Albuquerque.

Inasmuch as this is public source information, no declassification is necessary.

(2) Bureau report dated 6/23/50 by Special Agent Leo H. Frutkin at New York, captioned, "David Greenglass." (65-59028-149)

This is a prosecutive summary report and has been frequently used to document data in this chapter.

Such details as, for example, Greenglass' Army rank, his home address, date and time of his interview with Bureau Agents, his assignment at Los Alamos (all on p. 567), his signing of a waiver of search, details of his part in the spy ring (on subsequent pages), are taken from this report.

Inasmuch as this data is already in the public realm and has no current national defense value, no declassification is necessary.

(3) Report by SA William ^{RECORDED - 91} Norton, Jr., dated 1/2/51 at New York entitled "Julius Rosenberg, Ethel Rosenberg, Morton Sobell, Espionage-R"

On page 575, para. 4 mention is made that Julius Rosenberg told Greenglass about Fuchs' arrest.

Inasmuch as this data is already in the public realm and has no current national defense value, no declassification is necessary.

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(4) "The Rosenberg Case: A Study in Communist Propaganda" (August, 1954), prepared by the Central Research Section. This memorandum bears the notation "Not For Dissemination Outside The Bureau."

References are made to this brief, but they pertain essentially to data previously published. In addition, since the data possesses no current national defense value, no declassification is necessary.

This is OK

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OK.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: July 20, 1956

FROM : SA J. T. Murphy

SUBJECT: FBI HISTORY

Tolson	_____
Nichols	_____
Boardman	_____
Belmont	_____
Mason	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Nease	_____
Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

The following are the classified documents appearing in chapter 31 of the History and their use in the text. This chapter deals with the Bureau's campaign against the Communist Party.

- 1- FBI Monograph, "Attitude of the Communist Party, USA, toward the Smith Act as Manifested in the Cases of Dunne, et al, v. United States, and the United States v. Gerald B. Winrod, wa., et al." The monograph is dated July, 1952; is available in the Central Research Section; and bears a "Confidential" label.

From page 2 of the monograph, the author mentions on the bottom of page 532 and the top of page 533 that members of the Socialist Workers Party were indicted for violating the "unlawful conspiracy" section of the Smith Act of 1940. This is of historical interest and is in the public realm. The paraphrase will be declassified.

- 2-A) FBI Monograph, "Communist Party, U.S.A., The Underground Apparatus, 1919-1952." This monograph is dated November, 1952; is available in the Central Research Section; and bears a "Secret" label.

From page ii of the Introduction of the monograph, the author quotes verbatim as paragraph five on page 539 and the top of page 540, a paragraph setting forth one of eight conclusions of an analysis of the communist underground. This verbatim extraction states that the communist underground is a "danger to the security" of America and that this danger proceeds from the underground's capacity to engage in espionage and sabotage as well as the underground's ability to combine its efforts with the representatives of communist nations in the event of warfare involving the U. S.

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cc: Mr. Nichols

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This subject has been publicly treated on many occasions and is common knowledge. It will be necessary to declassify the quoted extraction.

- B- From the Introduction to the monograph and page 1 of same, the author in paragraph 1 on page 540 discusses the fact that the Communist Party has had an underground apparatus for years. This is general knowledge and of historical interest only. The paraphrase will be declassified.
- C- From pages 75, 76 and 88 of the monograph, the author as paragraph 4, page 540 and the top of page 541, has paraphrased data concerning the fact that the Party increased its underground operations in 1946-1947.

This data has been the subject of many articles prepared in the Bureau. It is of historical interest only. The paraphrase will be declassified.

- D- From pages 88, 89, 90, 92 and 93 of the monograph, the author has set forth data in paragraphs 1 and 2 on page 541 and paragraph 1 on page 542. All data used by the author is paraphrased and concerns the preparations of the Party to go underground. All of this material has been the subject of articles or speeches and is in the public realm. The paraphrased portion will be declassified.
- 3- Memorandum of November 8, 1950, from the Director to the Attorney General, entitled "Internal Security Act of 1950; Communist Party, USA," which is marked "Confidential." This memo transmitted an investigative report to be used by the Department to bring the Communist Party before the Subversive Activities Control Board under the Internal Security Act of 1950.

The author on page 543, paragraph 2 states that this report was sent to the Attorney General who, on the basis of the report, filed a petition before the SACB requiring the Party to register under the terms of the Internal Security Act of 1950. This paraphrased portion will be declassified.

4- FBI Monograph, "The Communist Party Line, September, 1955 - December, 1955," January, 1956; available Central Research Section; and labeled "Confidential."

From page ii of the Summary and Conclusions of the monograph, the author has drawn the last paragraph on page 545 and the top of page 546. This section of the book deals with the "Geneva Spirit" and the idea of "Coexistence." This is in the public realm, however, the paraphrased portion will be declassified.

✓

I think this is
perfectly safe

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OK
H.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: July 21, 1956

FROM : SA Gordon E. Malmfeldt

SUBJECT: FBI HISTORY

Tolson	_____
Nichols	_____
Boardman	_____
Belmont	_____
Mason	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Nease	_____
Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

Chapter 22 entitled "Why The Saboteurs Failed" concerns the eight Nazi saboteurs case, the Colepaugh and Gimpel sabotage case, the plant informant program, and the American Legion contact program. Following are the classified sources used by the author in writing this chapter, together with a description of the use made of each source:

- 1- Memorandum dated June 12, 1946, from Mr. D. M. Ladd to the Director entitled "German Intelligence Service, Submarine Activities." 65-37193-361
- 1A- Paragraph 1 of page 362 of the text contains data to the effect that high German leaders complained bitterly about the failure of the Abwehr to establish reliable agents in the United States. The Ladd memorandum is not classified but the information set forth in it is apparently based upon interviews of officials of the German Intelligence Service by both Army Intelligence Agents and the FBI. The War Department report furnished to the Bureau in April, 1946, is classified "Secret." The paraphrased information set forth in the text is now of historical value, is of no current national defense value and will be declassified.
- 1B- In paragraph 4 of page 362 which is continued on page 363, the author used the Ladd memorandum in stating that Admiral Donitz agreed to use his U-boats to carry sabotage agents to the United States. This data which is paraphrased in the Ladd memorandum came from the "Secret" War Department report referred to above. The paraphrased information which appears in the text is not of current national defense value and will be declassified.
- 1C- The third footnote on page 373 deals with Donitz' anger that his submarines should be risked in transporting saboteurs to the United States when the sabotage efforts proved to be abortive ventures. The author obtained this information from the Ladd memorandum but the memorandum is based upon the "Secret"

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cc - Mr. Nichols

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War Department report previously mentioned. The paraphrased information appearing in the text is of historical interest only, is of no current national defense value, and will be declassified.

- 2- Letter dated June 11, 1945, from Special Agent Frederick Ayer, Jr., Frankfurt, Germany, to the Director marked attention SIS European Desk re: "Hermann Goering Interview." It is labelled "Confidential, Via Army Pouch."
- 2A- Paragraph 2 of page 362 of the book refers to the embarrassing position of the Abwehr after the German espionage agents were picked off in the U. S., the necessity for replacing these agents, and Hitler's planning during early part of World War II. The paraphrased information is not of any current national defense value and will be declassified.
- 2B- The footnote on page 363 indicates that the data set forth in the text was obtained from interviews by the FBI of Hermann Goering and other German officials. The fact that high German officials and officers were interviewed following the war is within the public realm and is of historical value only. The paraphrased information set forth in the footnote will be declassified.

OR
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← OK

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: July 21, 1956

FROM : SA Gordon E. Malmfeldt

SUBJECT: FBI HISTORY

Tolson _____
 Nichols _____
 Boardman _____
 Belmont _____
 Mason _____
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 Gandy _____

Chapter 19 entitled "FDR Signals 'Thumbs Down'" deals with the 1940 smear campaign, the Detroit Spanish Loyalist Recruiting Case and wire tapping. Following are the classified documents which were used by the author in writing this chapter, together with a brief description of the use made of each source:

- 1- Undated memorandum entitled "The 1940 Smear Campaign" which consists of 261 pages and is not classified.

Paragraph 4 of page 310 of the text concerns information obtained from an informant regarding a meeting on February 6, 1940, of Communist leaders in Washington where plans were made for a campaign against the Director and the FBI. An extract from "The 1940 Smear Campaign," page 3, paragraph 2, is set forth on pages 310 and 311 of the text. The information set forth in the text is a paraphrase of information obtained from a confidential informant and is of no current national defense value. There is no question involved of possibly revealing the informant as numerous people were in attendance at the meeting. The paraphrased information appearing in the text will be declassified.

- 2- FBI summary report dated October 15, 1952, of the New York Office entitled "World Tourist, Inc., New York, New York, (Registration Number 485); Internal Security Act of 1950, Registration Act" classified "Security Information - Confidential."

Paragraph 4 of page 313 of the text contains information regarding the part played by Jacob Golos and World Tourists, Inc., in connection with transporting recruits for the Spanish Loyalist Army. Although the author did not see the Bureau report he was given paraphrased information from it. The paraphrased information set forth in the text is of no current national defense value and will be declassified.

cc - Mr. Nichols

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- 3- Memorandum for the Attorney General dated March 29, 1940, from the Director, which enclosed a copy of a mimeographed circular entitled "Resolution on Civil Liberties and the FBI," which was adopted by Local 217, United Automobile Workers of America, CIO.

In paragraph 3 of page 321 and paragraph 1 of page 322 of the text, the author mentions that in March, 1940, an FBI informant had reported that the National Committee of the Communist Party had agreed to make the Detroit case a national issue and would canvass unions asking them to demand an investigation of the FBI. This paraphrased information was obtained by the author from a review of the Director's memorandum to the Attorney General of March 29, 1940. Although the memorandum reflects no classification, the body of it reflects that the Director was in receipt of confidential information which he set forth in the memorandum. The paraphrased information set forth in the text is of no current national defense value and will be declassified.

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OK

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: July 23, 1956

FROM : SA Dwight J. Dalbey

SUBJECT: FBI HISTORY
CHAPTER 23

Tolson	_____
Boardman	_____
Nichols	_____
Belmont	_____
Harbo	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Sizoo	_____
Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

Chapter 23 is entitled "The Perilous Fight South of The Border." It is the first of two chapters on the Bureau's SIS operations. A review of the sources used in preparing this chapter reveals the following that are classified:

1. "Secret" translations of messages sent by German Clandestine radio stations CEL (Brazil) and ALD (Europe), Bufiles 65-35743-557, 562; 65-35743-431, 564. Used as source for statements numbered 38, 39, 39A, 40, 41, in which the messages are quoted verbatim. Messages describe ship movements and similar wartime developments. They are of historical interest only and will be declassified.
2. A "Personal and Confidential" memorandum from Director to Attorney General on 12/31/41. Used as source for statement number 49 that early in World War II OSS was trying to freeze FBI out of foreign intelligence. This paraphrased information is historical only and will be declassified.
3. "Secret" FBI monograph on "German Espionage in Latin America." Used as source for statements numbered 2, 20, 21, 22, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 44A, which are generalized observations on German espionage in Latin America plus a description of several specific incidents involving Nazi espionage in Brazil. This paraphrased material is of historical interest only and the paraphrases will be declassified.
4. Bufile 66-8603, Section 1, some serials of which are "Confidential" communications to A. A. Berle, Jr., and to the Attorney General re the negotiations which led to formation of SIS. Used as source for statements numbered 6, 7, 8 and 9 which are quite generalized and reveal nothing that is confidential by today's standards. The paraphrases from referenced file will be declassified.

RECORDED - 55

62-102693-81

50 AUG 7 1956
(6)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

FROM : SA J. T. Murphy

SUBJECT: FBI HISTORY

DATE: July 23, 1956

Tolson _____

Nichols _____

Boardman _____

Belmont _____

Mason _____

Mohr _____

Parsons _____

Rosen _____

Tamm _____

Nease _____

Winterrowd _____

Tele. Room _____

Holloman _____

Gandy _____

In connection with the declassification procedure being utilized in connection with the book, no action is being taken regarding declassifying what might be considered classified documents in connection with the first 17 chapters of the book, namely:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1- The FBI in Action | 10- The Gangsters Rise To Power |
| 2- The Adventure Begins | 11- Rebellion Against Crime |
| 3- Espionage and Sabotage, Unlimited | 12- The Roundup |
| 4- The Vigilantes | 13- Murder By Proxy |
| 5- The New Enemy -- Communism | 14- The Anonymous Nine |
| 6- Palmer's "Red Raids" | 15- Fingerprints |
| 7- A Mess In Washington | 16- Science In The FBI |
| 8- Hoover's House Cleaning | 17- The West Point Of Law Enforcement |
| 9- The FBI Cracks Down | |

These chapters deal with the origin of the FBI; World War I; the Harding Administration; the War against the gangsters; the Identification Division; the Laboratory, etc. None of the chapters contain any data which could conceivably be considered as falling within Executive Order 10501 which decrees that the only data which should be classified has to deal with the current national security. While it is true that some of the data in the afore-mentioned 17 chapters had as a basis "Personal and Confidential" memoranda and the like written during the early days of the Bureau and in the gangster era, nevertheless, the material contained therein is purely and solely historical.

cc - Mr. Nichols

JTM: jfm:pjj

(6)

66 AUG 17 1956

RECORDED - 55

62-102693-82

15
18 AUG 1956

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: FBI HISTORY
CHAPTER 18

DATE: 7/23/56

Tolson _____
 Nichols _____
 Boardman _____
 Belmont _____
 Mason _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Nease _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

This chapter pertains to the rise of subversion prior to World War II, and the Bureau's investigation of communism and Fascism in the pre-World War II days. The following confidential documents were used:

1. Pages 284-288-Recount the Director's conference with FDR and Cordell Hull on the early investigation of communism in 1936. This is based on a copy of a memorandum dated 12/14/55, which had previously been prepared and given to George Allen. No declassification required.
2. Page 288 quotes from a personal and confidential letter to All SACs dated 9/5/36, requesting field to secure sources of information on communists. The quoted portion will be declassified. Solely of historical interest.
3. Page 288 refers to report Director gave Homer Cummings and on 289 a portion of a memo dictated by Director to E. A. Tamm dated 9/10/36, marked strictly confidential is quoted. This short memo is being declassified.
4. Page 293 - Reference is made to orders to SACs to make confidential investigation of Nazis. This is based on personal and confidential letter to SACs dated 5/19/34. The fact that there was such a letter is being declassified. This letter was based on Director's unclassified memo to Mr. Cowley dated 5/10/34, reporting Director's attendance at White House conference.
5. Page 295 of history refers to FDR sending the Heywood Brown column to Secretary of War and quotes a portion.

RECORDED-20

62-102693-83

cc - Mr. Jones
 Att: Mr. Murphy

LBN:fc (4) 50 AUG 17 1956

Memorandum for Mr. Tolson from L. B. Nichols
RE: FBI HISTORY, CHAPTER 18

7/23/56

This is based on a memorandum from FDR dated 3/13/37, to the Secretary of War marked confidential. Since this is solely of historical interest it is being declassified. It was transmitted to Bureau by the Secretary of War in an unclassified communication.

6. Page 299 refers to Keenan's letter of 2/7/39, advising of agreement to have Bureau handle subversive investigations. This letter marked confidential is being declassified as its contents are solely historical and have previously been made public.

7. Page 300 refers to FDR's confidential Directive of 6/26/39, giving the Bureau responsibility in espionage, counterespionage and sabotage. No need to declassify as substance made public in Directive of 9/6/39.

8. Page 302 quotes Berle memorandum of 6/27/40, giving Bureau responsibility in SIS field. Memorandum not classified. Its use has been approved by Berle who informed me that FDR had initiated and approved.

Chase
18 Released
to from Port
h

OK
11/23
✓

OK
✓

W

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: July 23, 1956

FROM : SA Dwight J. Dalbey

SUBJECT: FBI HISTORY

Tolson	_____
Boardman	_____
Nichols	_____
Belmont	_____
Harbo	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Sizoo	_____
Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

Chapter 29 of the book on FBI History is a broad outline of Communist Party, USA, activities during the late 1930's and World War II. Following is an analysis of the classified documents used in writing this chapter:

1. A "confidential" FBI monograph on "The Communist Party of The United States of America." Source for statements numbered 8, 10, 31, 33, 35 and 46, which are (1) public statements from communist sources, and (2) generalized observations on the Communist Party. These quotations and paraphrases are of historical interest only and will be declassified in the source.
2. A "Top Secret" FBI monograph on "Marxist Influence In The American Labor Movement, With International Ramifications!" Source of statement number 20 that communists tried to get control of labor, succeeded in some unions but never won rank-and-file or top leadership. This is widely-known historical fact; the paraphrase will be declassified.
3. A "confidential" FBI monograph on "Communist Strategy and Tactics; General Principles Governing Communist Strategy and Tactics." Source for statements numbered 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 34, and 36, which are quotes from communist public sources, and generalized observations on the Communist Party line. All data used is historical only and both quotations and paraphrases will be declassified in source.
4. A "confidential" FBI monograph on "Membership of The Communist Party, USA, 1919-1954." Source for statements numbered 25, 30, and 37, which are the figures for CP membership in 1939 and 1944, and a public statement by William Z. Foster on same subject. These figures and the quotation are of historical interest only and will be declassified in the source.

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50 AUG 17 1956

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62-102693-84

18 AUG 15 1956

July 23, 1956

5. A "secret" FBI monograph on "The Communist Party USA v. Earl Browder and Browderism." Source for statements numbered 34, 44, 44B, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 55, 57, 59, 69 and 71, which tell the now well-known story of Browder's "cooperate with capitalism" policy and how Foster fought this policy and eventually won. Material used consists of quotes and paraphrases, all of which will be declassified in the source.
6. A "confidential" FBI monograph on "The Communist Front Movement in The United States." Source for statements numbered 38 and 41, which describe the twisting line of a CP front organization and gives the "FBI estimate" that during World War II almost a million people were drawn into CP fronts. The figure and the paraphrased statements are of historical interest only; they will be declassified in the source.
7. A "confidential" chart on "Origin and continuity of the Communist Party;" a "confidential" summary on "Origin and Development of the Communist Party." Source for statement number 50A (a footnote) on number of times that CP, USA, has changed its name since 1919. Historical interest only; the paraphrase will be declassified.
8. A "Personal and Confidential" letter of 2/17/44, SAC, New York City, to Director, Bufile 100-3-4-3362. Used as source for statements numbered 52 and 58, which describe how the FBI placed a microphone in a room and thus made a technical surveillance of a Communist Party meeting. The communists have long been aware of such surveillances. The mechanics of one installation are unimportant; each installation is necessarily a new problem to be handled in a different way. The paraphrases used from this source will be declassified. This incident was used in the AG's TV speech on communism two years ago.
9. A "confidential" letter of 2/21/44, SAC, New York City, to Director, Bufile 100-3-4-3274. Used as source for statements numbered 53, 54, 56 and 57. These statements name some of those attending the CP meeting described above and give several quotes from William Z. Foster's speech made there, as recorded by microphone surveillance. After a lapse of 12 years no purpose is served by keeping secret the names, paraphrases and quotations used; they will be declassified.

July 23, 1956

10. Director's "Personal and Confidential" memorandum of November 8, 1944, to the Attorney General re "Deserting Soviet Seamen," Bufile 100-341741-6. Used as source for statement number 68 which is a direct quotation of last paragraph of this memorandum. Shows Director's favorable attitude toward bona fide political refugees of that time. Of more than usual historical interest. The quotation will be declassified.
11. Blind memorandum re Edith Helm, based on "Personal and Confidential" correspondence from Director to Eleanor Roosevelt in January, 1941. Used as source for statements numbered 75, 76, 77, 78 and 79 describing the misunderstanding of the FBI's role in the investigation of Edith Helm. The information is of historical interest only. The quotations and paraphrases used will be declassified.

WBN

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7/24

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OK H

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: July 23, 1956

FROM : F. C. Stukenbroeker

SUBJECT: FBI HISTORY
CHAPTER 20

Tolson	_____
Nichols	_____
Boardman	_____
Belmont	_____
Mason	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Nease	_____
Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

This chapter deals with the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. Detailed data has heretofore been made public on Pearl Harbor in the Joint Congressional Committee's investigation of Pearl Harbor.

Confidential sources used include:

1. "Memorandum on Pearl Harbor Attack and Bureau's Activities Before and After" (December 6, 1945), marked "Confidential." This memorandum is used several times in the chapter.

p. 330, paragraph 3, re telephone call from Honolulu to the Bureau re Pearl Harbor attack (p. 90 of Brief).

p. 338, bottom and p. 339 top, re conference in which Director's recommendation that Navy continue its work re subversion until Bureau could take over was approved (p. 103 of Brief).

p. 339, lines 2 - 5 from top - re size of Navy intelligence staff in Hawaii (p. 108 of Brief).

p. 339, paragraph 2 - re problem of jurisdiction in Hawaii (p. 104 of Brief).

p. 340, paragraph 2 - re Bureau's desire to gain access to international communications (p. 504 of Brief).

The author's paraphrases from this memorandum will be declassified, as well as the quotes on p. 339.

2. Teletype from Director to all field offices, 12/7/41, ordering the apprehension of all Japanese listed for custodial detention (p. 333, paragraph 2).

This quoted excerpt will be declassified.

cc - Mr. Nichols

FCS:bc

(6)

50 AUG 17 1956

62-102693-85
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18 AUG 1956

RECORDED-20

July 23, 1956

3. Minutes of Conference On Censorship Problems held at Bureau, 12/8/41. These sent, marked "Personal and Strictly Confidential," under date of 12/9/41 to those attending conference, as for example Captain T. S. Wilkerson, Director of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department, Washington, D. C. (62-62736-67).

p. 335, line 6 to bottom; p. 336, to middle of page, re conference held by various Government Agencies re censorship.

The author's paraphrases and quotes from the source will be declassified.

4. Memo from Director to Lieutenant General George Grunert, USA, President, Army Pearl Harbor Board, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C., dated 8/25/44 labeled "Confidential."

p. 338, paragraph 2, re refusal of Bureau to accept primary responsibility re subversion in Hawaii in 1940.

p. 339, paragraph 1, re Bureau not yet being prepared to assume responsibility for subversion in Hawaii. Here quotations from Director's letters to SAC Shivers are given.

The author's paraphrase on p. 338 and the quotes of the Director on p. 339 will be declassified.

5. Memorandum from the Director to the Attorney General dated December 11, 1941, re proposals to evacuate Japanese on the West Coast. (100-2-2548X) (marked "Personal and Confidential")

p. 342, bottom; p. 343 top, extensive quotes are used from this memorandum. These quotes and author's paraphrases will be declassified.

OK
7/24

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OK

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: July 23, 1956

FROM : F. C. Stukenbroeker

SUBJECT: FBI, HISTORY
CHAPTER 21

Tolson	_____
Boardman	_____
Nichols	_____
Belmont	_____
Harbo	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Sizoo	_____
Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

This chapter deals with World War II espionage. The data pertaining to Pearl Harbor has been widely publicized in the Joint Congressional Committee's Investigation of Pearl Harbor.

I. Letter dated 1/5/42 from the Director to Major General Edwin M. Watson, Secretary to the President, marked "Personal and Confidential," enclosing a memorandum re messages exchanged between the Japanese Consulate in Honolulu and the Japanese Foreign Office in Tokyo.

Page 345, paragraph 2, re espionage of Japanese Consul General Nagao Kita in Honolulu.

Page 345, bottom; page 346, top, re obtaining of Consulate messages.

Pages 346 - 348, text of Japanese messages.

The author's paraphrases and the actual quotations used will be declassified.

II. FBI Brief entitled "Memorandum on Pearl Harbor Attack And Bureau's Activities Before And After," dated 12/6/45, marked "Confidential."

Page 345, paragraph 3, re burning of Japanese papers.

Page 348, line 6 from bottom, re boat with star on sail.

Page 349, paragraphs 1 and 2, re Bureau's investigation re "Friedell."

Page 350, paragraph 6, re sentencing of Kuehn.

The author's paraphrases from this brief will be declassified.

cc - Mr. Nichols

RECORDED-20

18 AUG 15 1956

FCS:bcj
(6)

*Harbor in 1946, even though it was taken from documents still classified in Bureau.

63 AUG 21 1956

History of the FBI.

(4-1)
(5-1)

SE 8, 62-102693-86

File 4
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2B
W. B. Tamm

July 23, 1956

III. FBI Brief entitled "Espionage (World War II)," Volumes 1 and 2, marked "Confidential."

Page 349, paragraph 1, re Bureau suspecting Kuehn's funds originated from Japanese sources in Berlin.

Page 351, paragraphs 3 - 4; page 352; page 353, line 1, re Kurt Ludwig and Bureau's investigation of him and his associates.

Page 358, top half, re [] This includes quotes from a Nazi official and a message from [] to his Nazi superiors.

b7D

The author's paraphrases from this document (as well as the quotations appearing on page 358) will be declassified.

IV. Report of SA J. Sterling Adams dated 1/26/42 at Honolulu captioned "Bernard Julius Otto Kuehn, was; Espionage - J," marked "Confidential."

Page 349, bottom and 350, top, re Kuehn's statements to Bureau Agents concerning his espionage activities.

The author's paraphrases and the quotations of Kuehn will be declassified.

V. Letter to Director from SAC, New York, dated 7/9/45 captioned, "Bureau Radio Station; Wading River, Long Island, New York," marked "Confidential." (80-646-34-75)

Page 358, footnote, re number of radio messages transmitted from the Bureau's Long Island radio station.

Page 361, paragraph 2, re activities of []

The author's paraphrases and these statistics will be declassified.

VI. Report of Special Agent James P. Martin dated 7/29/55 captioned "Max Fritz Ernst Rudloff, was, etal, Espionage - Germany." (65-37233-2861)

Page 361, paragraph 1, re financial aspects of [] operations.

b7D

The author's paraphrase of this data will be declassified.

July 23, 1956

VII. Text of messages sent to Germany on April 19, 1944 and June 2, 1944 as furnished by the Joint Chiefs of Staff.
(65-37233-2841)

Page 360, paragraph 3, re messages sent to confuse the Germans prior to the Allied invasion of Normandy.

Page 360, bottom and page 361, top, re text of messages to Hamburg.

The author's paraphrases and the texts of the messages from will be declassified.

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OK
4/24
L.T.

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OK

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: FBI HISTORY

DATE: 7/25/56

Tolson ☒

Nichols ☒

Boardman ☐

Belmont ☐

Mason ☐

Mohr ☐

Parsons ☐

Rosen ☐

Tamm ☐

Nease ☐

Winterrowd ☐

Tele. Room ☐

Holloman ☐

Gandy ☐

We have now completed the process of checking all classified documents utilized in the history and memoranda have been submitted on the pertinent chapters pointing out specific items of classified information used. In addition, we have had the Domestic Intelligence Division check all chapters pertaining to its work against original sources and the Investigative Division has checked pertinent chapters against original sources. This check has now been completed. We have found certain minor errors such as dates, places, etc. when we compared our material with the original sources and all these corrections are being made. For the most part these corrections consist of changing a word here and there. I, frankly, do not know of any further check we can make. I have no reservations personally on any part of the book, and I think we have got it into as foolproof shape as is humanly possible and still have a book that will have some guts in it. Now that we have completed all of these checks I can see no point in holding the matter further and since Random House does have a date to deliver the manuscript to the printer on 8/1/56, I suggest we go ahead and give it our clearance. Before the manuscript leaves Random House, I, of course, want to know what they do in the way of "styling," and I intend to have Mr. Murphy of the Crime Records Section go to New York with our master copy and check it against the copy they send to the printer so we will know exactly what has been done.

NH Paula Polla told me on the morning of 7/24/56, that the revisions which we made have helped the book materially; that enthusiasm is still running high at Random House and they are more convinced than ever that they have a best seller. *st*

62-102693-87

You will recall that we agreed when we learned that Random House had copies reproduced of manuscripts by sending the manuscript to an outside typing group that it would be more advisable for us to make the copies of it in the Bureau and if approved, when they have completed the styling, I will have Mr. Murphy deliver eight copies of the manuscript to Random House which Random House desires to give to Reader's Digest and to the Board of Editors of the Book of the Month Club.

cc - Mr. Murphy, Room 4241

LBN:fc (3)

63 AUG 21 1956

RECORDED-80
INDEXED-280

File (4)
8Tm
62-106293

Memorandum for Mr. Tolson from L. B. Nichols
RE: FBI HISTORY

7/25/56

From now on as far as the book is concerned; it is essentially a mechanical process. We, of course, will review the galleys and subsequently will review the page proofs from which the index will be prepared.

OK
7/25

Wen

7/25

OK

62-102693-88
CHANGED TO
62-104323-1

NOV 5.1957

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: July 20, 1956

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: History of the F.B.I.

Tolson ✓
Boardman ✓
Nichols ✓
Belmont ✓
Harbo ✓
Mohr ✓
Parsons ✓
Rosen ✓
Tamm ✓
 Sizoo ✓
Winterrowd ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Holloman ✓
Gandy ✓

I am attaching hereto a memorandum to the Attorney General outlining our procedures for the handling of one-time classified documents in the Bureau's history. The thought occurs to me that it might be advisable for the Director to carry it around the next time he goes around or, if the Director desires, I would be glad to do it in view of my conversation with the Attorney General the other evening.

Enclosure

LBN:rm
(2)

RECORDED-85

EX. - 129

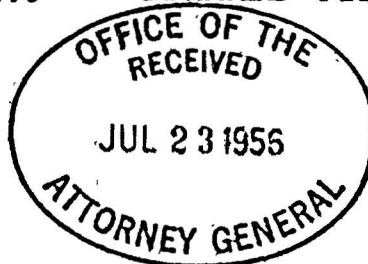
62-102693-89
7-1-759
16 JUL 30 1956

Returned suggest Holloman
marked hand the memo. to
"Advised" miss McCarthy so
it will get to
as personally
66 AUG 6 1956
item by item & checked
check listed. H.

Noted
Crime Record
7-27-56
1 copy auto
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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Attorney General



DATE: July 20, 1956

FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: History of F.B.I.

Approved
7/23

I want to advise you of the procedures being followed in the FBI to comply with Executive Order 10501 pertaining to "Safeguarding Official Information in the Interests of the Defense of the United States" in connection with the preparation of the Bureau's history by Don Whitehead.

We have sought to comply with the basic premise of the Executive Order in making available such information as would not now impair the national defense and, as you know from your review of the book, we have not disclosed information which would impair the national defense.

As the material was made available to Mr. Whitehead, it was reviewed by an official of the Bureau authorized to classify and declassify information. The material ultimately used in the history consists of paraphrases and excerpts of classified documents wherein the portions used no longer would be classified if disseminated. In some instances, monographs, Bureau communications, memoranda and reports were used, which were classified in years gone by.

In many instances, the source material used for convenience came from classified documents, even though the bulk of the data contained therein has been made public through press releases, articles, court proceedings and through other official channels. In other instances, the material has not previously been made public but is now solely of historical interest.

We are now reviewing each classified document, memorandum or communication used and will declassify only those specific parts quoted or paraphrased in the book. We plan to insert a memorandum in each file with the excerpts used in the book when page proofs are available so that our files will show exactly what has been used from classified papers, even though they may now be only of historical interest.

EX - 129

RECORDED-85 INDEXED-85

In line with your memorandum of November 24, 1953, pointing out that the regulations should not be interpreted "to require the FBI to expend an undue or unreasonable amount of administrative effort in notifying addressees as to changes in classification," we do not contemplate advising other agencies

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169

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66 AUG 1 1956

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7/23

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7/23

The Attorney General

to whom classified information was disseminated that the portions used in the book have been declassified.

If you approve of the foregoing procedures and agree in the declassification process, we will release the manuscript for publication since the publisher desires to deliver it to the printer no later than August 1, 1956.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: 7/25/56

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

CHAPTER 25
FBI HISTORY*The 1st story*

Tolson	_____
Nichols	_____
Boardman	_____
Belmont	_____
Mason	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Nease	_____
Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

Chapter 25 deals with Princess Stephanie Von Hohenlohe and her conferences with Sir William Wiseman and Fritz Wiedemann, the German Consul. It is the most important information on the so-called peace plan and it came from a microphone surveillance.

I checked with SAC Whelan since our files did not disclose the details surrounding the installation of the microphone. After checking, Whelan informed me on 7/21/56, that Ray Goldsworthy, the Assistant Manager of the Mark Hopkins Hotel, put Wiseman in Room 1026 and the Bureau agents in 1028. The microphone was induced through an electrical plug and there could be no more legal installation than this. All 41 records that were made were sent to the Bureau on 11/30/40 and the microphone was installed with Bureau approval. The conferences between the Princess and Wiseman occurred on 11/26/40, and the conferences with Wiseman, the Princess and Wiedemann occurred on 11/27/40, so there is no problem as to our ability to back up the information should the necessity ever arise.

cc - Mr. Murphy, Room 4241

LBN:fc (3)

RECORDED

3 MAR 15 1957

EX-116

67 MAY 2 1957

67 MAR 19 1957

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: August 14, 1956

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: "FBI HISTORY," BY DON WHITEHEAD

2 mem

Tolson	_____
Nichols	_____
Boardman	_____
Belmont	_____
Mason	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Nease	_____
Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

4

Paul LaPolla of Random House N.Y. D.C. advised me that they now have a sample page of the book. The book will be a bigger book than they had anticipated. They are going to use large pages. The book itself will be 6 x 9 whereas the usual book is 5 1/2 x 8 1/2. There will be 384 pages of text followed by the footnotes and the index.

LaPolla gave me the following schedule: August 27, galley proofs will arrive. Since I will be in Dallas, he is arranging to send one set to the Dallas Office and 3 sets to the Bureau. The galley proofs are due back at the printing plant at Kingport, Tennessee, on September 5, with the Labor Day weekend intervening. LaPolla hoped that we could go over our galley proofs between August 27 and August 30. He could come to Washington on August 31 and we could then make all final changes.

On September 21, page proofs will be received. On September 28, page proofs are due back at the plant. The indexing will be done on the basis of the page proofs.

On October 11, plate proofs will be received. There will be no work for us to do on the plate proofs as the publisher merely checks the page proofs against the plate proofs and changes cannot be made on the plate proofs. On November 5, books will be bound and ready for shipment. Publication date has not been set as yet as this will not be determined until a report is received from the Book of the Month Club.

LaPolla states that members of the editorial board have been on vacation and he understood they were to have a meeting on Friday of this week, but he is not certain.

LBN:hpf
(4)

cc - Mr. Jones
Mr. Murphy

EX - 102

RECORDED-56
INDEXED-56

62-102643-91
AUG 21 1956

SENT DIRECTOR
8-15-56

68 AUG 24 1956

The Attorney General

July 26, 1956

62-152693 - V

Director, FBI

THOMAS WOODNUT MILLER

In the Bureau's history, which you recently reviewed, you will recall that reference was made to Thomas W. Miller, a former Alien Property Custodian. Miller was convicted and sentenced on February 8, 1928, to serve an eighteen-month term in a Federal prison and fined \$5,000 as a result of charges naming former Attorney General Harry M. Daugherty and Miller as recipients of \$400,000 in bribes. The jury could not agree as to Daugherty, and he was never tried again. Miller was pardoned on February 1, 1933.

In 1942, Miller was employed by the Department of Interior and, in 1946, transferred to the Labor Department. In making a recent check on Miller's whereabouts, we learned that he was placed in a retired status, on June 30, 1956, by the Department of Labor, but is employed in Labor in a temporary consultant capacity until no later than December 31, 1956.

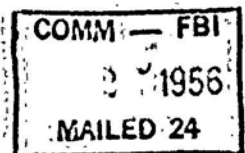
cc - Mr. William P. Rogers
Deputy Attorney General

LBN:rm;mcg (5)

RECEIVED READING ROOM
FBI
U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE

JUL 26 1 47 PM '56

U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE
JUL 26 1956



59 AUG 6 1956

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

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: July 24, 1956

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: THOMAS WOODNUT MILLER

Tolson ☒
 Nichols ☒
 Boardman ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Mason ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Parsons ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Tamm ☒
 Nease ☒
 Winterrowd ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Holloman ☒
 Gandy ☒

In connection with the Bureau history, we recounted the conviction of Thomas W. Miller, the Allen Property Custodian, who was investigated by the Bureau at the direction of Attorney General Stone on the allegation that Miller and former Attorney General Harry M. Daugherty had received over \$400,000 in bribes.

Miller was convicted and sentenced on February 8, 1928, to serve 18 months in a Federal prison and fined \$5,000. Daugherty on the first trial had a hung jury and was never tried again. Miller was pardoned on February 1, 1933. In the book we recount Miller's conviction and, in the same sentence, report his pardon. In 1942, Miller was employed by the Department of Interior and transferred to the Department of Labor in 1945, where he was a staff field representative of the Veterans Employment Service with jurisdiction over ten western states. The case of Miller was called to the attention of the Attorney General on March 16, 1953, with the advice that he was still working for the Federal Government.

In order to ascertain any recent information, Liaison ascertained from the Department of Labor that Miller was placed in a retired status on June 30, 1956, and, at the present time, is employed in Labor in a temporary consultant capacity not to exceed December 31, 1956. He is still in Reno.

The manner in which Miller is referred to in the book is strictly factual, supported by the public records, and, since his case was so flagrant, I do not see how it could possibly have any criticism.

LBN:rm
 (2)

Send memo
 to Rogers.

16 AUG 1 1956

62-102693-
 174-17592
 NOT RECORDED
 17 AUG 1 1956

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 62-97292-3

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT *06/11/56*

DATE: May 15, 1956

FROM : W. C. Sullivan *chp*SUBJECT: HISTORY OF THE FBI
(ESPIONAGE AND RELATED CASES
SINCE WORLD WAR II)

Tolson	_____
Boardman	_____
Nichols	_____
Belmont	_____
Harbo	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Sizoo	_____
Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

Enclosed is rough draft memorandum captioned "Espionage and Related Cases since World War II" which was requested by Mr. L. B. Nichols. An effort was made to furnish cases with "color" and/or those which could be used to convey a message to the readers of the book. Where the material bore a security classification, this has been noted in the left-hand column.

he of course must use ALL

One of the points which might be made in best interests of Bureau would stress the deliberate deception techniques commonly resorted to by Soviet-bloc intelligence agents. Patriotic citizens from all walks of life can be easily deceived. Although it might begin as an innocent contact, perhaps a social acquaintance, the trained intelligence agent only views the contact for its intelligence worth, and will make every effort to put the unsuspecting citizen in a compromising situation. The citizen can best safeguard his country and himself by reporting a contact with a foreign official or any suspicious contact to the FBI. Four cases set forth (pages 9, 36, 39, 40) show Soviet officials attempting to obtain information without revealing their official connections.

Ten of the cases set forth (pages 9, 12, 14, 15, 19, 28, 29, 36, 39, 40) involve Soviet officials. It might be desirable to check with the Department of State before using the names of any of these Soviets, particularly those who might still be in the United States. - *SUGGEST WE WAIT TILL WRITTEN - THEN decide*

Material regarding William Ludwig Ullmann and Edward Joseph Fitzgerald cases has been included although this material does not, strictly speaking, concern current espionage. These two cases concern recent contempt proceedings for refusal to testify after being granted immunity from prosecution.

RECOMMENDATION:

EX-116

RECORDED - 71

INDEXED - 71

25 SEP 12 1956

62-102693-92

Above information and enclosed material submitted for Mr. Nichols' consideration.

Enclosure

RPC:mjh

(3)

- 1 - Section tickler
- 1 - Mr. Belmont

SEP 14 1956

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: July 27, 1956

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

✓
Tolson _____
Nichols _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mason _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Nease _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

Bennett Cerf of Random House called on July 26 and stated that he had just received a report from his staff who have been going over the manuscript of "The FBI Story - A Report to the People." He told me that the report outlined that the manuscript, all-in-all, was most fascinating. It opened the eyes of all the readers and brought them into contact with the Bureau which they had never realized before and gave them an understanding of the Bureau's operations; that it cleared up popular misconceptions; that it was written in a stimulating straightforward repertorial style; and that solely from a standpoint of entertainment value, it was fascinating to the extent that it gripped one to where it was difficult to put down the manuscript.

Bennett further stated that his associates predicted an outstanding success for the book. Cerf stated that he was now even more enthusiastic; that he had been wildly enthusiastic to begin with and that he wanted to go ahead at the time the manuscript was sent to the printer and make 6 copies of it available to the Book of the Month judges and 2 copies available to Readers Digest.

I told him that we had now cleared the book and that it probably would be delivered to him on Monday, July 30. He stated that they would not be able to do anything until next Tuesday or Wednesday. Whitehead is writing a letter to Cerf pointing out that the manuscript is now being delivered to him and also pointing out that under the agreement there could be no publicity or advertising on the book without prior approval of the Bureau, which Whitehead thoroughly agreed with and Whitehead further felt it would be premature to start publicizing the book until they are closer to publication date.

62-102693-92X
Cerf stated that the book did run long. He further stated, however, that they could do a quality job of production, but would have to list it at \$4.95 a copy, and even then it would not be possible to utilize pictures since this would run the cost up and space was at a premium. This decision on pictures had previously been made by Random House, who had informed me that the trend now is away from pictures except in so-called picture books.

LBN:hpf
(3) AUG 10 1956

RECORDED - 35

INDEXED - 35

AUG 20 1956

cc - Mr. Jones

SENT DIRECTOR

7-27-56

July 27, 1956

Mr. Bennett Cerf
Random House, Inc.
457 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Bennett:

The manuscript on "The FBI Story--A Report to the People" is being transmitted to you under separate cover. The delay has been unavoidable. First there were the numerous revisions in line with the excellent suggestions from Paul La Polk and you. In addition, the FBI then had to carefully check large portions of the book to be sure they comply with its own regulations and those of the Department of Justice.

I am now informed by the FBI this checking process has been completed and the manuscript has now been cleared for delivery to you. There are a few places in the manuscript in which we will want to bring figures up to date so that they will be as accurate as it is possible to make them on the publication date. This will merely involve a substitution of figures and should not be any particular problem.

In discussing the manuscript with Mr. Nichols of the FBI this morning, he repeated that the FBI would like to check any announcements, publicity materials, or related data that are prepared when that time comes. This is in line with our understanding, of course.

I can assure you there are good reasons for this desire on the part of the FBI and I am sure there will be no delay in checking on such material. I personally feel the FBI does have a strong point in not desiring any public announcement until we get closer to the publication date and the publication plans have become crystallized.

When the galley proofs are ready, it is likely I shall be tied up with the conventions. In this event I shall be perfectly content to rely upon the FBI to check the galleys for typographical errors. They, of course, would not make any changes in the text without clearing the matter with me.

62-102693-92X

~~44-44042-6~~

ENCLOSURE

Page 2
Bennett Corp
7/27/56

I had hoped I could personally deliver the manuscript but unfortunately the taking over of my new assignment has brought on a great many chores which must be handled prior to the conventions. However, should anything come up, either Paul La Polla or you can call me and I shall assist in any way possible.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

~~Don Whitehead~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: August 23, 1956

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "THE FBI STORY: A REPORT TO THE PEOPLE"
PRINTING SCHEDULE

Tolson	_____
Nichols	_____
Boardman	_____
Belmont	_____
Mason	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Nease	_____
Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

LaPolla of Random House called for you this morning and in your absence talked to SA Murphy. LaPolla revised the printing schedule which he gave you on August 14. The revisions are as follows:

1) The galley proofs will arrive at the Bureau September 4, 1956, and are to go back to the printer at Kingsport, Tennessee on September 14.

2) Page proofs will arrive September 28 and are due back to the printer October 5.

LaPolla emphasized that the actual publishing time will not be changed and that the books will be bound and ready for shipment on November 5, 1956.

LaPolla advised that he will come to Washington on Tuesday, September 11 in order to make all final changes with us. Murphy told him that this would be okay.

Although the final printing date has not been changed, since we will get the galleys and page proofs a week later than we originally intended, it is felt that we can start indexing procedures on the galley proofs and incorporate the page numbers on the indexing we will have prepared when the page proofs arrive.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information only.

cc - Mr. Nichols

JTM:jh
(4)

RECORDED - 60

EX-108

SENT DIRECTOR
8-24-56

67 SEP 13 1956

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: August 24, 1956

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "THE FBI STORY: A REPORT TO THE PEOPLE"
CHECK ON PARDON STATUS

Tolson	_____
Boardman	_____
Nichols	_____
Belmont	_____
Harbo	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Sizoo	_____
Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

The names of all convicted individuals in the Whitehead book have been checked through the office of the Pardon Attorney. This was done in two checks. The first group of names included those convicted individuals mentioned in the first twelve chapters. Of this group only one, Colonel Thomas W. Miller, was the recipient of a Federal pardon. The second group of names of convicted individuals were those mentioned from chapter 13 to the end of the book. There were no Federal pardons among this group.

State convictions of individuals mentioned in this book were checked by the field to ascertain pardon status, and no pardons were noted.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

cc - Mr. Nichols
JTM:jfm
(4)

RECORDED - 69

62-102693-9212

74-44042-1

14 AUG 27 1956

CRIM. REC.

F-426
3 AUG 30 1956

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: 8-20-56

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Tolson _____
 Nichols _____
 Boardman _____
 Belmont _____
 Mason _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Nease _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

N.Y. Paul Lapolla of Random House called on 8-16-56 to advise that they have now heard from Harry Sherman of the Book of the Month Club. Sherman stated that Whitehead's book is excellent and provided a much needed survey of the FBI, that while the Book of the Month Club's Board of Editors had decided not to take the book as a monthly choice, the Book of the Month Club, nevertheless, wished to consider taking the book as a dividend or alternate suggestion.

Lapolla stated that while this letter did not constitute a final decision, the letter, coupled with conversations which Cerf has had with Sherman, caused Cerf to consider that there was no question but that Sherman would take the Whitehead book as a dividend or alternate suggestion. This would mean a distribution of a very minimum of 40,000 copies and perhaps more. *Cerf says it will mean 200,000.*

Lapolla stated that he was very well pleased with this. He further stated that Sherman had further pointed out that the book made excellent reading, that it stimulated anticipation although in between there was a letdown in the discussion of administrative and procedural matters within the Bureau, but this had to be covered and it did not spoil the splendid readability of the book. He concluded by terming it as an excellent and much needed survey. Sherman then raised a question about some of the author's statements in the final chapter and expressed the feeling that this would antagonize some liberals, that this could be averted by a few minor changes. He then made numerous pencil notations, none of which really spoil or detract from Whitehead's conclusions and all pertain to references to Communists and liberals.

3 = EX-1 I told Lapolla that this is something, of course, that we would have to take up with Whitehead, and there would be ample time to do this after Whitehead returned on August 27. I sent Whitehead a Photostat copy with Sherman's changes, after I had mentioned this to Whitehead on the phone. Whitehead stated that he would be glad to give consideration to them.

cc - Mr. Jones
 cc - Mr. Murphy, Room 4241

LBN:nl
 (4)

SENT DIRECTOR

8-20-56

51 AUG 19 1958

7 AUG 11 1958

I want to personally pass on any changes. I have neither the intention nor desire to palliate any mistakes.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: August 28, 1956

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: "THE FBI STORY: A REPORT TO THE PEOPLE"
REVISIONS IN CHAPTER 34

Tolson	_____
Boardman	_____
Nichols	_____
Belmont	_____
Harbo	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Sizoo	_____
Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

As you know, Harry Sherman of the Book of the Month Club made some suggested changes in Chapter 34 in which Whitehead summed up the book. Sherman was afraid that some of Whitehead's statements would antagonize some liberals. We sent along a photostat of this chapter to Whitehead who was in San Francisco at the time, and he has made the changes in the general spirit which Sherman desired. A copy of Whitehead's letter to me in which he returned the chapter with his revisions is attached.

There is also attached a copy of Chapter 34 which contains the revisions made by Whitehead at Sherman's suggestion. None of these revisions spoil or detract from the author's conclusions and all pertain to references to liberals and communists.

Enclosures

cc - Mr. Jones

cc - Mr. Murphy, Room 4241

JTM:jac
(4)ENCLOSURE
REC-29

REC-29 62-102693-92XA

AUG 11 1958

EX-101

SENT DIRECTOR

8-28-56

51 AUG 19 1958

TRUE COPY

AIR MAIL
Fairmont Hotel
NOB HILL
San Francisco

Aug. 22

Dear Lou-

I think these publishers and book people are touchy as hell about the "intellectual" being criticized and failing in the past as a group to line up against the Commies.

But I think we still get our point across - and if this will make Sherman happier and will sell another batch of books, then I'm willing to go along. I've rephrased one of the paragraphs which I think should remove the thing that is bothering him.

All the best

/s/

Don~~X~~(Whitehead)

copy

ENCLOSURE

62-102693-92X4

August 31, 1956

Mr. Paul K. LaPolla
Editor
Random House Inc.
457 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Letter to Mr. LaPolla

Dear Paul:

When Jim Murphy arranged for you to come to Washington on September 11 to go over the galley proofs, he was not aware of plans which both Don Whitehead and I had. Don has to leave Washington on September 9 to go on an extended trip and I have to leave on that day to go to Chicago, where I will be the better part of the following week.

Don and I have arranged to give our full time to the galleys September 5, 6 and 7. If they are received here on the 4th, the boys will go to work on them at once.

It would appear that if we are all to get together that the most appropriate time would be Saturday, September 8, unless we can do what we have to do on the 5th and the 6th, and we can then call if you would prefer to do it on Friday. Of course, we could go over our things and leave them with Jim Murphy to handle the following week if you could not make it on the 8th. Nevertheless, I think it would be more satisfactory if all of us could get together with Don before he has to leave, and I certainly would like to be with you.

RECORDED-45
INDEXED-45

Sincerely,

23 SEP 12 1956

L. B. Nichols

cc - Mr. Donald F. Whitehead
New York Herald Tribune
National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

Tolson _____
Nichols _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mason _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Nease _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

100-102693-93
EBN:hpf 1956

(4) -

*File in 100-102693-93
62-102693-93
89-11-96*

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: September 10, 1956

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT:

History of FBI

Tolson ✓
 Nichols ✓
 Boardman ✓
 Belmont ✓
 Mason ✓
 Mohr ✓
 Parsons ✓
 Rosen ✓
 Tamm ✓
 Nease ✓
 Winterrowd ✓
 Tele. Room ✓
 Holloman ✓
 Gandy ✓

Tony Muto called me on September 5. He told me about being appointed as a producer at Fox and he is to report out there for duty on October 15. He told me of meeting the Director and you in Hollywood, that he was very delighted that his studio was assigning to him as his first picture the Osage Indian case. He then told me that Fox was going to buy the motion-picture rights to the book and that Buddy Adler had already taken steps to acquire the motion-picture rights. Tony wants to get Henry Hathaway as his director and wanted to talk to me about research and material for the Osage Indian case which they want to produce as a semidocumentary so that it will be available for release by March or April of next year. I frankly doubt that if they started right now they could get the script prepared and get it produced in this short period of time. Tony wanted to sit down with me and go over the whole matter. I told him that I was swamped this week, would be out of town the better part of next week. Tony stated there was no hurry as long as we get together before he leaves for the coast. I have arranged to see him Tuesday afternoon, September 18.

met Brown at the studio. N.
 Tony told me that Dave Brown, formerly an editor of Cosmopolitan with whom we have had very cordial relations, is now on Adler's staff and is no longer the story editor but the story department is under him.

The matter of a picture is one I think which requires some decision to be made as to how far we want to go in the nature of our cooperation, etc.

9/11
 M. Henderson
 LBN:jmr
 (2)

62-102693-1
 NOT RECORDED
 117 SEP 21 1956

11 SEP 20 1956

CRIME REC

67 SEP 21 1956

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 94-4-1938-256

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: September 5, 1956

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: THE INVESTIGATOR
COVERAGE OF
DON WHITEHEAD BOOK

Tolson	✓
Nichols	✓
Boardman	
Belmont	
Mason	
Mohr	
Parsons	
Rosen	
Tamm	
Nease	
Winterrowd	
Tele. Room	
Holloman	
Gandy	

History of the F.B.I.

In order to acquaint employees fully with the new book by Don Whitehead which will be available to them about the first of December, we plan to publicize the book in the October issue of The Investigator. We propose to run a 2- or 3-page spread which will include the following items: (1) a story about the book itself, under the caption, "The FBI Story;" (2) a story about the author, "Author Has Illustrious Career." (3) three photographs of Mr. Whitehead. (4) a small box indicating to employees when and how they will be able to purchase the book. This will be prepared later.

Copies of the first two items and the photographs mentioned under item three are attached for approval prior to setting type. It is felt that the Director should see these before they are prepared for printing. As a matter of courtesy the first two items may also be made available to Mr. Whitehead. Extra copies are attached for that purpose. Mr. Whitehead provided the photographs and it will not be necessary to show them to him at this time.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) That these items be approved for the October issue of The Investigator.

162-102693- ✓

NOT RECORDED

176 SEP 10 1956

(2) That one copy of each of the first two items be furnished to Mr. Whitehead for observations or suggestions prior to publication.

Enclosures (5).

cc - Mr. Nichols

MLL:blh

(4)

50
68 SEP 11 1956

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-3-2-1471

CRIME REC

1. OK
2. I am assuming our policy with foreign is suggested change
and we will discuss it with Mr. Whitehead.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols *my*

FROM : M. A. Jones *MAJ*

SUBJECT: THE FBI STORY: A REPORT
TO THE PEOPLE BY
DON WHITEHEAD

DATE: September 11, 1956

Tolson ☒
 Boardman ☒
 Nichols ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Harbo ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Parsons ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Tamm ☒
 Sizoo ☒
 Winterrowd ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Holloman ☒
 Gandy ☒

FBI Story

History of the F.B.I.

Just prior to the foreword of the book is a listing of Attorneys General and Directors of the Bureau from 1908 to date. Listed among the Directors was William E. Allen and his tenure in office was in 1919.

The Director inquired as to whether Allen was Acting Director or Director of the Bureau, and if he was not the Director, his name should be deleted from this listing. It has been ascertained that William E. Allen served as Acting Director only, and, therefore, his name is being deleted from this list in accordance with the Director's instructions.

RECOMMENDATION:

SE 51

RECORDED - 71

INDEXED - 71

11 SEP 19 1956

None. For information only.

EX-117

I wonder how many other mistakes are in the book.

JTM:age *who is responsible for error?*

(3)

CRIME

I would like to know if I ever saw the list - until book reached

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson ✓

DATE: September 17, 1956

FROM : L. B. Nichols ✓

SUBJECT:

History of the F.B.I.

Tolson _____
 Nichols _____
 Boardman _____
 Belmont _____
 Mason _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Nease _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

With reference to the deletion of the name of William E. Allen from the Bureau history, you raised the question "I wonder how many mistakes are in the book. Who is responsible for error."

In the first instance, there was no error to put Allen's name in the list of those listed under the heading "Heads of the Federal Bureau of Investigation." Allen was an Acting Chief for approximately 3 months. The title of Director was not used at that time, it was Chief. During that period of time Allen was the head of the Bureau. It was no mistake to put him in under this category.

By routing slip, the Director stated "Be certain to check and ascertain if Allen listed as Director in 1919 was Acting or actually Director. If the former I doubt if he should be listed." Since he was Acting, he was dropped from the list. I made no point out of this since his name is inconsequential and we have the time period covered by year.

LBN:hpf

(2)

ENCLOSURE

RECORDED - 71

EX-117

62-102693-95

SEP 19 1956

50
61 SEP 20 1956

ORIGINAL REC

LIST OF UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS GENERAL AND
HEADS OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ATTORNEYS GENERAL

Charles J. Bonaparte	1906-1909
George W. Wickersham	1909-1913
James C. McReynolds	1913-1914
Thomas W. Gregory	1914-1919
A. Mitchell Palmer	1919-1921
Harry M. Daugherty	1921-1924
Harlan F. Stone	1924-1925
John G. Sargent	1925-1929
William D. Mitchell	1929-1933
Homer S. Cummings	1933-1939
Frank Murphy	1939-1940
Robert H. Jackson	1940-1941
Francis Biddle	1941-1945
Tom C. Clark	1945-1949
J. Howard McGrath	1949-1952
James P. McGranery	1952-1953
Herbert Brownell, Jr.	1953

HEADS OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Stanley W. Finch	1908-1912
A. Bruce Bielaski	1912-1919
<i>delete</i> <u>William E. Allen</u>	<u>1919</u>
William J. Flynn	1919-1921
William J. Burns	1921-1924
J. Edgar Hoover	1924-

62-102693-75

ENCLOSURE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: September 13, 1956

FROM : M. A. Jones

*History of the FBI*SUBJECT: THE FBI STORY - A REPORT TO THE PEOPLE
BY DON WHITEHEAD

Tolson	_____
Boardman	_____
Nichols	_____
Belmont	_____
Harbo	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Sizoo	_____
Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

Special Agent James T. Murphy called today from Random House Publishers in New York. He stated that the publishers desired the Bureau to send a plate containing the signature of the Director to the printers. This signature will be used at the end of the Director's foreword. Murphy requested that the plate be sent to Mr. Bill Ketron, Kingsport Press, Kingsport, Tennessee. If available, a similar plate should be sent to Mr. Paul LaPolla, Random House, 457 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York.

The Exhibits Section has advised that plates of signatures (of various sizes) are available. Copies of these signatures are attached.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Crime Records Section be advised which of the attached signatures should be utilized. At that time a copy of the plate will be sent to Kingsport Press, Kingsport, Tennessee and, if available, a similar plate to Mr. LaPolla.

Enclosure

FCS:els

9/14/56
Plate sent to AMSD,
registered to return.
ZS.

filed 4
JTM

RECORDED - 77

62-102693-96

INDEXED

17 SEP 25 1956

61 SEP 27 1956

Book 12

September 17, 1956

AIRMAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

Mr. William Kreton
Kingsport Press, Inc.
Kingsport, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Kreton:

It has been decided to make a revision in chapter 12 of "The FBI Story: A Report to the People" by Don Whitehead which is being published by Random House.

Enclosed are autostats of pertinent galleys involved in this revision together with the text which we desire to insert.

In galley number 3 of the notes, chapter 12, delete footnote number 10 and renumber footnotes numbers 11 and 12, 10 and 11 respectively.

In galley number 39 of the text, the enclosed insert A should be placed into the text as a new paragraph following the paragraph containing footnote number 10. The insert should be set in body type, and the numeral designating footnote 10 should be deleted.

These revisions have the concurrence of both the publisher and the author, and your cooperation is very much appreciated. In the interest of this procedure is being followed at the publisher's request.

Sincerely yours,

MAILED 2

SEP 17 1956

COMM - FBI

SENT SPECIAL

L. B. Nichols

Enclosures (4)

CC - Mr. Nichols
CC - Mr. Whitehead
cc - Mr. Lapolla, Random House

NOTE: Changes set forth concern the arrest of Louis Buchalter by the Director in New York City following negotiations made with Buchalter's intermediaries by Walter Winchell.

JTM:sak 1958

ENCLOSURE

INDEXED

62-103043-96X
JAN 8 1958

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

INSERT A

Insert in body type as paragraph after paragraph carrying No. 10 footnote, galley #39.

One of these was the arrest of the notorious Louis (Lepke) Buchalter whose gang forced the baking industry alone to pay them an estimated \$1,000,000 for protection.

As the FBI closed in on Buchalter, Walter Winchell broadcast a radio appeal for the gang leader to surrender, with the promise that his civil rights would be respected by the FBI. Negotiations began immediately between intermediaries of Buchalter and Winchell and finally an agreement was reached.

On the night of August 24, 1939, Director Hoover walked alone through New York City's streets to the corner of 28th Street and Fifth Avenue. And there the hunted man, Buchalter, surrendered to him. The FBI got Buchalter and Winchell got an exclusive story. Buchalter was turned over to state authorities and later was executed for murder.

**cc - Mr. Whitehead
cc - Mr. Paul K. Lapolla
cc - Mr. Nichols
cc - Mr. Murphy**

(6)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: September 19, 1956

FROM : L. B. Nichols *lm*

SUBJECT: OSAGE INDIAN CASE

Tolson ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Boardman ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Mason ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Parsons ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Tamm ☒
 Nease ☒
 Winterrowd ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Holloman ☒
 Gandy ☒

170K *History of FBI*

Tony Muto came by to see me on the afternoon of September 18 in line with his previous appointment. He stated that, as I have already reported, following the discussion which the Director and you had with Buddy Adler and Muto at the studio, he had been assigned as the producer of a picture on the Osage Indian case; that Twentieth Century Fox was going to buy the Don Whitehead book; that the Osage Indian case would be handled as a separate package; and that another picture would be made on the book. Muto stated that the plan was to get your picture on the Osage Indian case in production in the early spring for release in March or April, and he wanted to know exactly what procedure should be followed.

I told Tony that we, of course, had discussed the Osage Indian case with Spyros Skouras some years ago; that now this case had been included in the Bureau's history, it appeared they would, of course, have to acquire the Whitehead book. Muto stated they were going to do that anyway and that our discussion should be based on the assumption they would acquire the motion picture rights. I told Muto that we should handle this exactly as we had handled "The House on 92nd Street" and "The Street with No Name"; that the executive producer of the studio should address a letter to the Bureau pointing out the desire of Fox to make a picture on the Osage Indian case, request our cooperation and in consideration of our cooperation it should be pointed out that the Bureau would have the final approval of the principals involved, namely: the writers, directors, cast, principal members of the crew; that secondly the Bureau would be expected to approve each step of the development of the motion picture, namely: the script, scenes, and finally the released version of the film; that in addition the Bureau would want the privilege of approving any publicity or exploitation which mentioned the name of the FBI. I told Tony that the Bureau would then acknowledge the communication, accept, modify or whatever the case might be the offer, and that once this was done we could then go to work. I told Tony that there was a precedent for this procedure and that, as he knew, we had a very amiable relationship with Fox in the production of two box office successes, exclusive of some headaches with Zanuck.

Muto then stated that he guessed they should get a research writer to work. I told him that this would not be necessary; that what he should do would be to get lined up the best scenario writer; that we would supply the research; and, in fact, I showed him the two volumes which we have already done. Muto got very much excited and, as a clincher, I let him read the chapter

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11 SEP 20 1956

17 SEP 21 1956

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67 SEP 21 1956

Memorandum to Mr. Tolson

September 19, 1956

on the Osage Indian case in the book. He was very enthusiastic. He stated that Buddy Adler had already put in motion steps to acquire the motion picture rights to the book. I told him that insofar as I knew neither Random House nor Whitehead had received any overtures. He stated that he was going to call Dave Brown at once; that Adler had just returned from Europe that day; and that he would also check with Adler in New York. We discussed various ramifications, problems, and the like. Muto's enthusiasm appeared very genuine. The next move now is up to them.

In line with my oral discussion with the Director on the afternoon of September 17, if we get a proper commitment, then we will proceed exactly as we have in the past and go all out in our cooperating efforts to make your picture a success.

[Handwritten mark]

[Handwritten mark]

[Handwritten signature]

Section I.

9/18/56
SAC LETTER NO. 56-50

(1) "THE FBI STORY: A REPORT TO THE PEOPLE" BY DON WHITEHEAD --
In November, 1955, Don Whitehead, Washington Bureau Chief of the "New York Herald Tribune" and an author whose work has been recognized by the receipt of two Pulitzer Prizes, started work on his book, "The FBI Story: A Report to the People." In order to do this job properly, Mr. Whitehead had access to records and documents within the bounds of security and policy considerations. He had to have the facts if his book was to be objective and the facts were given him so long as they did not violate security. We extended our cooperation to the author as we have never done before and the result is an excellent account of the Bureau's development and progress from its inception to the present time.

Mr. Whitehead's book describes the forces which brought the Bureau into being in 1908; the chaos of World War I; the struggle against corruption and scandal as exemplified by the infamous

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46 SEP 28 1956

ORIGINAL OCT. 11 1956 IN 66-04-2415

38 OCT 3 1956

7
Gaston Means; the Prohibition era and the first Federal conviction of "Scarface" Al Capone; the gangster era of Dillinger, Nelson, Floyd, the Barkers and Karpis; the beginning of investigations in the security field; the "Smear" campaign of 1940; World War II with its double agent espionage operations and the work of the FBI in South and Central America; the Cold War and the attack on communism; Klaus Fuchs, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, Sobell and the Greenglasses. These and many other facets of the Bureau's work for almost fifty years make this book the finest ever done concerning our service.

"The FBI Story: A Report to the People" stands as the definitive portrayal of the FBI. It recounts the record on which we all must stand and certainly is worthy of the consideration of all Bureau employees.

This book is being published on November 28, 1956, by Random House. The book will be sold to the public for \$4.95; however, a forty per cent discount is being made on books sold to Bureau personnel. The cost of this book for all personnel will be \$3.15, a price which includes all necessary postage and shipping costs.

In order to give Mr. Whitehead's book the attention which it deserves from FBI employees, a descriptive "Flyer" is being sent under separate cover. In order to facilitate the initial order for the book from the publishers, however, you should canvass your personnel and advise the Bureau by routing slip, Attention, Crime Records Section, of the number of books your employees desire. While the book can be ordered any time, at the discount price, it would facilitate matters if the initial orders would reach the Bureau by October 10, 1956, so that arrangements can be made for shipment of the books directly to the field offices from the printers early in November. You should make it clear that there is no limit to the number of books which can be ordered. Checks and money orders in the amount of \$3.15 payable to the FBIRA, as well as cash in the same amount, should be submitted to you by your personnel and then these funds should be deposited in your FBIRA account and one check covering the total amount for the initial order should be sent to the Bureau, Attention, Crime Records Section.

9/18/56
SAC LETTER NO. 56-50

September 20, 1956

Mr. Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Nichols	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Boardman	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Belmont	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Mason	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Mohr	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Parsons	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Rosen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Tamm	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Nease	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Winterrowd	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Holloman	<input type="checkbox"/>
Miss Gandy	<input type="checkbox"/>

MR. TOLSON:

Bennett Cerf called me on the morning of September 19. Colliers people had been in touch with him and are very much disappointed that the Associated Press will not relinquish any of the syndication rights of the book. Cerf stated that this could be a very good omen because if the AP really pushes the syndication it could accomplish 2 things, namely give very widespread dissemination of the contents of the book and really help the book. He thought that if the AP would relinquish and permit Colliers to have only one article that this might also help the book in view of Colliers circulation.

Cerf further stated that the AP had asked him to put a restriction on the number of words that could be quoted in the reviews. This he cannot do as it is contrary to his practice. I talked to Don Whitehead about Bennett's call. Don talked to Wes Gallagher who was handling the matter for the AP. Gallagher told him that he would take the matter up with the general manager but his inclination was that this would be the wrong thing to do. He further stated that they are asking a high price for the syndication rights; that they are hoping to get excellent circulation throughout the country and he represented to Whitehead that in the end Whitehead would make as much money from the syndication.

A final decision has not been made as to how much coverage the AP will give to each story but they are talking in terms of stories running from 1,000 to 1,200 words and are talking in terms of 20 consecutive stories.

Pete Arthur whom Whitehead knows very well and who is a very capable person will have the responsibility for getting the syndication pieces together. Whitehead is going to work closely with Arthur and we, of course, will have a crack at them before they are released.

LBN:hpf
(2)

L. B. NICHOLS

EX 104
RECORDED - 55
INDEXED - 55

20 OCT 4 1956

61 OCT 8 1956

October 3, 1956

Mr. Donald F. Whitehead
4862 North 30th Street
Arlington, Virginia

Dear Don:

I thought you would like to see the October issue of "The Investigator" which presents on pages 12, 13 and 14 a feature story on the book and you.

It was very kind of you to make the photographs available for our use, and I think that this feature in our employees' publication will further arouse the already intense interest displayed by Bureau personnel in "The FBI Story: A Report to the People."

Sincerely,

J. Edgar

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/22/83 BY SP-1 GSK/PAR
227996

Enclosure

October, 1956, issue "The Investigator"

CC - Mr. Nichols

JTM:age
(4)

COMM - FBI
OCT 3 1956
MAILED 30

64 OCT 10 1956

Tolson _____
Nichols _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mason _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Nease _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

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FBI
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25 OCT 5 1956

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OCT 5 2 30 PM '56
FBI
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UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 77-68662-1

The Philadelphia Inquirer
EDITORIAL ROOMS

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Nease
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

October 1, 1956

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am writing at the suggestion of Mr. Walter H. Annenberg, editor and publisher of The Inquirer, who wishes to publish a series of articles on the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

What he has in mind is six articles covering some of the major cases of the FBI. Just as examples, they might include cases of a notorious kidnapping; a gang figure such as Dillinger; one of the outstanding war investigations; a bank theft and so on. That, of course, is something on which we would welcome your advice.

We would like to make these stories as dramatic and colorful as possible, consistent with absolute accuracy and dignified treatment and illustrative of the FBI's methods. The intention is to devote a full page to each, with text and pictures - including some from your own exhibits in Washington.

I have been assigned to do these articles but I will be out of town this week, in connection with the political campaigns. I expect to return to Philadelphia on Thursday and if possible I would like to come to Washington next Monday, Oct. 8, to collect all the material that can be made available.

I wanted to give you this preliminary notice in case you should wish to give it your consideration before hand. It goes without saying that we will be very grateful for your help and I will appreciate any suggestions you might care to offer before I come to Washington. With very best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Frank H. Weir
Frank H. Weir

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

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176 OCT 10 1956 10 OCT 9 1956

EXP. PROC.

OCT 2 1956

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D.C.

94-3-16-285

12 OCT 1956

Office Memorandum • *McLeane* UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. Tolson

OCT 3, 1956

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: THE FBI STORY
BY DON WHITEHEAD *DC*

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Nease
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

As you know, the Associated Press will syndicate Whitehead's book. The syndication will not take place until four weeks after publication of the book. Apparently the AP is pushing the syndication and is limiting it to one newspaper in a circulation area. It would be natural to conclude that they would give first choice to the all AP newspapers. I suspect that, as the word gets around, papers not getting the AP syndication will try to originate an FBI series on their own to counteract the opposition; and I have a hunch that this is what is behind the attached letter from Frank Weir of the Philadelphia Inquirer. The Philadelphia Bulletin is an all AP paper and McLean, the publisher, is also president of the AP. While I think that we will have to accede to legitimate press inquiries in the selection of material, I think we must be cautious not to be competing with what is in the book.

cc - Mr. Jones

LBN:rm (3)

Enclosure

INDEXED - 14

142-102693-99

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176 OCT 10 1956

EX-120

ENCLOSURE

~~ENCLOSURE~~

10 OCT 9 1956

CRIME REC.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: October 10, 1956

FROM : Mr. Nichols

SUBJECT: WHITEHEAD BOOK

✓ Tolson _____
 Nichols _____
 Boardman _____
 Belmont _____
 Mason _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Nease _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

Hunting M. L. 7 B.J.

Attached is the suggested index for the book. In preparing the index, we contacted Miss Janice Harrington of the Library of Congress. She suggested that a good index, in order to be of value in a reference book, should have appropriate subheadings, as under the Director's name, FBI, etc. These subheadings enable the reader not only to find specific references but to find them quickly. She also added that, if space permits, every item of value should be indexed.

The publisher has allowed us 2400 entries, 22 to 24 characters in width, set up in 8 point type, used in newspapers, three columns to a page. We will have seven pages of index. We will insist on a galley proof. It may be necessary to reduce further the index to meet the space. In such an event we will cut out luxury items, such as names of boats, etc. If we are too pressed for space, we can eliminate subheadings, but only as a last resort.

As you know, we are working on a very tight deadline, necessitated by the late arrival of the page proofs. The index must be in Kingsport, Tennessee, by next Monday, and it must be transmitted to Random House in New York tomorrow.

Enclosure

FCS:cag

7(6) *NY*

RECORDED-68

14 OCT 16 1956

I suggest Purvis name be removed from the index

most certainly. I didn't want it in the book but most certainly it isn't necessary to put it in by putting it in index.

60 OCT 17 1956

*Done, 10/11/56
 78.*

10710

62-102693-94

October 4, 1956

Mr. Frank H. Weir
Editorial Rooms
The Philadelphia Inquirer
400 North Broad Street
Philadelphia 1, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Weir:

I have received your letter of October 1, and I am indeed grateful to Mr. Walter H. Annenberg and you for the interest prompting your communicating with us relative to a series of six articles on the FBI.

When you arrive Monday, October 8, I will be happy to arrange for one of my assistants to talk with you in this regard, and I feel sure we will be able to furnish you with some interesting background data on some of our past cases.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

FBI

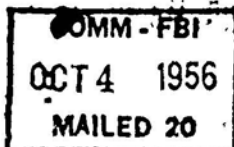
REC'D-READING ROOM

OCT 4 5 56 PM '56

cc - Philadelphia, with copy of incoming
cc - Mr. Holloman, with copy of incoming

NOTE: We have cordial relations with Annenberg and this newspaper. The last reference in Bufiles to Weir is 1938 and at that time there was no derogatory information. We have gathered for Weir some interesting Case memoranda being sure they are not covered in Don Whithead's book to avoid competing with it.

CEM:jfm:clk
(6)



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

OCT 12 1956

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-102693-94

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: October 4, 1956

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

History of the F.B.I.

I am attaching hereto a note from Bennett Cerf, along with the proposed ad for "The Publishers' Weekly." This goes only to book-sellers and librarians and is not for general distribution. I have made a few changes in the copy and, unless I hear from you to the contrary, I will return it to Cerf Friday evening with the changes indicated.

Enclosure

LBN:rm

(2)

Tolson ☒
 Nichols ☒
 Boardman ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Mason ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Parsons ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Tamm ☒
 Nease ☒
 Winterrowd ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Holloman ☒
 Gandy ☒

10/8/56

Cerf arrived by phone
 of suggested changes

ENCLOSURE

SENT DIRECTOR

10-4-56

OCT 25 1956

work but I didn't receive it until Sat. afternoon. Hereafter I must have time to pass on such matters.

62-102693-101

RECORDED - 71

INDEXED - 71

14 OCT 16 1956

CRIME REC.

ENCLOSURE

62-102693-100

R 957

List

Publishers' Weekly

10/15

Outer spread

October 3, 1956

b1

**A MAJOR EVENT
IN PUBLISHING HISTORY!**

The never-told-before
inside story of the most
respected and ^{mysterious} secret of
government agencies--
the relentless watchdog
of our public and
private safety.

THE FBI STORY

A Report to the People

By DON WHITEHEAD

who has been awarded two Pulitzer Prizes for distinguished reporting.

With a Foreword by

J. EDGAR HOOVER

^{Headed}
who has been a key figure in the Bureau almost from the beginning.

Here, perhaps for the first time, the public will get a glimpse of the ^{Little Known} mysterious
workings of the efficient, tireless, incorruptible Federal Bureau of Investigation--
as revealed by the searching light of a Pulitzer Prize reporter who had free access
to the FBI's records ^{within the bounds of security} and probed them fearlessly with the full cooperation of the
Bureau.

This is a profoundly interesting book. It offers more authentic thrills and suspense
than any detective fiction. It tells dozens of hair-raising true stories to illustrate
the Bureau's farflung operations and activities--from racket busting to counter-
espionage, from tracking down kidnappers to exposing undercover communists.

November 28, \$4.95. RANDOM HOUSE

457 Madison Ave., New York

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: 10-4-56

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: FBI HISTORY

Tolson ☒
 Nichols ☒
 Boardman ☐
 Belmont ☐
 Mason ☐
 Mohr ☐
 Parsons ☐
 Rosen ☐
 Tamm ☐
 Nease ☐
 Winterrowd ☐
 Tele. Room ☐
 Holloman ☐
 Gandy ☐

Don Whitehead advised me of a conversation he has had with Wes Gallagher who is handling the syndication of the FBI story for the Associated Press. The original contract provided that Associated Press could syndicate as many as 20 stories of 2000 words each.

This was discussed at an Associated Press editors meeting in New York within the past few days. There was considerable enthusiasm among the editors and the suggestion was made that in view of a shortage of space, it would be more effective to use 30 stories of 1000 words each as many of the small papers couldn't handle a long series of 2000 words. I, frankly, think that this is a good idea and will in the end have a greater impact. This is also Whitehead's thought.

We contain we are them before released.
 We, of course, will have ample opportunity to review each of the condensed versions that are released. Whitehead told me that the Associated Press is apparently giving considerable attention to the syndication of the book and their sales staff is personally working on it. In due time, the Associated Press is going to send out a notice on the night wire to all editors of the availability of the series and this will then be followed by the sales force making their contacts with editors. The Associated Press further plans to write 2 news stories November 28 and 29 on the publication date of the book announcing the publication of the book and this will be used as an introduction for the serials which will follow 4 weeks later.

assume we will get a look at these before released.
 Gallagher told Whitehead that there is already considerable interest being shown and that he estimates that the syndication sale of the book to the bigger papers alone will be in the neighborhood of \$30,000, that Whitehead's share will run between \$12,000 to \$15,000 of the bigger daily papers alone. Gallagher further stated that several papers have already booked the series sight unseen. The "Philadelphia Bulletin" was one of the first to sign up which brought protest from the "Philadelphia Inquirer." You will recall that I previously speculated that this might be what was back of the "Inquirer's" request to do a series of 6 articles. I told Whitehead of this and told him that we, of course, were not in a position to refuse any legitimate newspaper inquiry. He stated that he thoroughly concurred and he expressed the hope that in the selection of material we could, insofar as possible, avoid duplication with the material in the book. I told him this was what we planned to do; however, on such celebrated cases as the Dillinger case, it was not felt we could avoid answering

ENCLOSURE

cc - Mr. Jones

Enclosure

LBN:nl

(3)

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

RECORDED-68

14 OCT 16 1956

SENT DIRECTOR

64 OCT 18 1956

10-4-56

CRIME

10-4-56

inquiries and furnishing information which has heretofore been released on this particular case. He thought this was sound and proper. He further stated that Gallagher was going to go through the Associated Press pictures file and secure pictures to illustrate the stories. I told him that this, of course, would be up to them, that if we could be of any assistance, we would be glad to help out if we could.

Don is going to New York this week end in the event we finish with the page proofs in time for him to do so to start blocking out the material. He also sent up to Gallagher the attached series of questions which Gallagher had asked him to supply, all of which make very intriguing reading and the answers to which are covered in the book.

W

ENCLOSURE TO BUREAU

6 copies amended page 2, report of
SA EDWARD J. KIRBY, 7/13/56, SD

BU FILE 140-12075
SD FILE 140-607



ENCLOSURE

140-12075 102

DID YOU KNOW--

1. How the FBI learned that a murderer was responsible for the Denver plane crash in November, 1955, which killed 44 people?
2. That the FBI was organized almost fifty years ago by President "Teddy" Roosevelt in his campaign against the "land thieves" in the West and the "trusts" in the East?
3. That in 1915 German Ambassador Von Bernstorff carried \$150,000,000 into the United States with which to finance the first foreign espionage and sabotage ring in this country?
4. That in World War I the FBI was so weak and disorganized that the Department of Justice sanctioned a vigilante system ~~man~~ as guardians of America's internal security?
such a violent state
5. That in 1919 the spirit of revolution had reached ~~the point~~ in this country that attempts were made to murder three members of President Wilson's cabinet, four United States Senators, two U. S. Representatives, two governors and industrialists J. P. Morgan and John D. Rockefeller?
6. That in 1919, a young lawyer named J. Edgar Hoover drafted the first legal brief for the U. S. Government which pointed an accusing finger at communism as a world conspiracy and not a harmless political movement?
7. That a Governor of a southern state was a virtual prisoner of the Ku Klux Klan until he secretly enlisted the help of the FBI to break the power of the Klan in his state?
8. That the FBI once was used by members of Congress as a patronage dumping ground until J. Edgar Hoover took over command in 1924 and began a drastic housecleaning?
9. That an FBI agent once played the role of a "mad-man" to bring ~~aman~~ a crooked bank president to justice in one of the country's worst banking scandals?
10. That the FBI once "captured" an army preparing to invade Mexico?
11. That prior to 1934, a bank official ~~man~~ who embezzled \$100 from a federal bank was guilty of a federal law violation--but that a gang which robbed the same bank of \$100,000 and machine-gunned everyone in the bank was not guilty of a federal law violation and the FBI was powerless to act?

12. Why the "Lady in Red" led FBI agents to the famed outlaw, John Dillinger? ~~and how was the FBI able to track him down when~~

12. That a gangster's threats and a Senator's taunts caused J. Edgar Hoover to lead his agents in their spectacular raids against the gangsters twenty years ago?

13. That FBI agents posing as a cattle buyer, an insurance salesman, an oil prospector, and an Indian herb doctor tracked down one of the craftiest and most cold-blooded killers of the Southwest-- "The King of the Osage Hills?"

14. That nine anonymous men--whose names you probably never heard--are the men around J. Edgar Hoover who carry the administrative burden of guarding the security of the United States?

15. That a partial fingerprint found on a car window--and an FBI agent's amazing memory--led to the identification of a gang of killers and perhaps saved the lives of ~~innocent~~ innocent men who had been accused of the ~~murders~~ murders?

16. That the scientists in the FBI Laboratory are full-fledged special agents who are as skilled in the use of a machinegun as they are in the use of their crime-detecting instruments and test-tubes?

17. That the real reason J. Edgar Hoover started the FBI Academy as a training school for local police was to block a strong move to have the nation's police placed under federal control?
continuing

18. That the first ~~investigation~~ investigation of Communism in the United States was the result of a secret conference held in 1936 between President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Secretary of State Cordell Hull and J. Edgar Hoover?

19. That in 1940 there was an all-out drive to destroy the FBI but it was saved by the support of President Roosevelt and his liberal attorney general, Robert Jackson?

20. That J. Edgar Hoover, in secret sessions after the Pearl Harbor attack, fought against military or treasury control of censorship and suggested the voluntary plan of censorship adopted in World War II?

How

21. ~~What~~ FBI counterespionage agents uncovered the clever Nazi method of sending page-long messages on microdots no larger than the period mark at the end of a sentence?

by submarine

22. The full story of why Nazi saboteurs were landed on the East coast of the United States and how they were tracked down?

23. That FBI agents secretly slipped into South America in World War II and helped uncover a vast Nazi espionage network?

24. That FBI agents in World War II tracked platinum smugglers into the wild jungles of Colombia--only to find the master-mind operating from a plush home in California?

25. That Hitler's one-time top aide and a titian-haired princess conspired with a titled Englishman in a San Francisco hotel room ~~and~~ to bring about a peaceful settlement of the war in Europe?
26. That, in startling contrast to World War I, the FBI was ready to go into action with security plans as soon as the word was flashed that the Japanese had attacked Pearl Harbor?
27. That the FBI has never closed the Bobby Greenleasexx kidnap case--and never will until the missing ransom money is accounted for?
28. Why the FBI did not--and could not legally--open an investigation into the murder of Emmet Till in Mississippi?
29. How FBI agents, posing as musicians, discovered the ~~gm~~ bitter fight inside the Communist Party leadership and the "new line" the Party was to take after the T_heran Conference?
30. How the FBI assembled the government's evidence which convicted Alger Hiss?
31. That the Communist Party still operates an "underground" apparatus which the FBI watches day and night?
32. That the FBI first learned from the Communists that the United States was making an atomic bomb?
33. How the FBI pieced together the story of the Rosenberg's atomic espionage through the discovery of an old tourist-guido map lying forgotten behind a bookcase?
- 34.