



April 26, 2023

MR. JOHN R. GREENEWALD JR.  
THE BLACK VAULT  
SUITE 1203  
27305 WEST LIVE OAK ROAD  
CASTAIC 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)

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☐ (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)

513 pages were reviewed and 513 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.

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 4<sup>th</sup> interim release of information responsive to your FOIPA request. This material is being provided to you at no charge.

Due to the age and condition of the original documents, some of the reproduced copies are extremely difficult to read. Every effort has been made to obtain the best copies possible.

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.

Additional information about the FOIPA can be found at [www.fbi.gov/foia](http://www.fbi.gov/foia). Should you have questions regarding your request, please feel free to contact [foipaquestions@fbi.gov](mailto:foipaquestions@fbi.gov). Please reference the FOIPA Request number listed above 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](mailto: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](mailto:ogis@nara.gov); telephone at 202-741-5770; toll free at 1-877-684-6448; or facsimile at 202-741-5769.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Joseph E. Bender, Jr." in a cursive script.

Joseph E. Bender, Jr.  
Acting Section Chief  
Record/Information Dissemination Section  
Information Management Division

Enclosures



## 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](http://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](http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/identity-history-summary-checks). Additionally, requests can be submitted electronically at [www.edo.cjis.gov](http://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

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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>**

## THE FBI STORY

# 'Machine Gun' Kelly Cry Gives G-Men Nickname

By DON WHITEHEAD

Shortly after midnight on July 23, 1933, a light flashed on the FBI's switchboard, signaling a call on the special kidnap line—National 8-7117—set up as part of an intensive effort to cut down the alarming increase in kidnappings for ransom.

The operator quickly switched the call to the home of Director J. Edgar Hoover.

Mrs. Charles E. Urschel of Oklahoma City spilled out to him the story that her husband, a wealthy oil man, and a friend, Walter R. Jarrett, had been kidnaped only a few minutes earlier.

## Playing Bridge

She told Mr. Hoover that she and her husband were playing bridge with Mr. and Mrs. Jarrett in the Urschels' screened porch when two men, armed with a machine gun and a pistol, opened the door and stepped into the porch.

"Which one of you is Mr. Urschel?" one of the gunmen asked.

When neither Mr. Urschel nor Mr. Jarrett replied, the kidnaper said, "Well, we'll take both of them."

## Let Family Decide

Mr. Hoover immediately telephoned the Oklahoma City FBI office and ordered agents to the Urschel home. He told his men to be sure the Oklahoma City police were alerted. Within an hour FBI special agents were converging on Oklahoma City from other points.

They were under orders to co-

Editor's note: Everyone knows of the FBI, but surprisingly few people know how it operates, guarding national security, tracking down criminals, protecting civil rights. For the first time the story is told in all its detail by Don Whitehead in his new book, "The FBI Story." The Evening Star begins today a 30-part serialization of highlights from this outstanding book.

operate with the family, and to do nothing that would jeopardize the safe return of the oil man. It was—and still is—the policy of the FBI not to advise a family whether ransom money should or should not be paid. These were decisions for the family to make.

Mr. Jarrett returned to the Urschel home, disheveled and shaken, about two hours after the kidnaping. He said the kidnapers drove 10 or 12 miles northeast of the city, took \$50 from him, put him out of the car and then headed south with Mr. Urschel.

Four days later, a friend of the Urschels received a package

Continued on Page B-16, Col. 1

Continued From First Page  
delivered by a Western Union messenger. The package contained four letters, one in Mr. Urschel's handwriting. Another was a typewritten letter addressed to E. E. Kirkpatrick of Oklahoma City. This letter demanded \$200,000 for the oil man's safe return. There were instructions to place an advertisement in the Daily Oklahoman's classified ad columns if the kidnapers' price was going to be met.

## Ransom Numbers Noted

The innocent-looking ad appeared:

"FOR SALE—160 Acres Land, good five room house, deep well. Also Cows, Tools, Tractor, Corn and Hay, \$3750 for quick sale. TERMS . . . Box H-807."

Mr. Kirkpatrick left Oklahoma City, carrying a handbag stuffed with \$200,000 in \$20 bank notes. The kidnapers' orders were followed to the letter, except that the FBI had a record of the serial numbers of the ransom bills.

In Kansas City, Mr. Kirkpatrick took a cab to the LaSalle Hotel, stepped out, paid the driver and walked west. He had gone only a short distance when a stranger approached him and said, "Mr. Kincaid, I'll take that bag."

## Remarkable Memory

Mr. Urschel arrived home the next night, unharmed but exhausted. After he had rested, he gave FBI agents the story of his kidnaping in amazing detail. After Mr. Jarrett was put out of the car, Mr. Urschel was blindfolded. About daylight, the kidnap car drove into a garage, or barn, and he was transferred to a larger car. He was placed in the back on a pallet spread on the floor.

Tolson  
Nichols  
Boardman  
Belmont  
Clegg  
Glavin  
Ladd  
Parsons  
Rosen  
Trammell  
Nease  
Winterrowd  
Tele. Rm.  
Holloman  
Gandy

Wash. Post and Times Herald  
Wash. News  
Wash. Star  
N. Y. Herald Tribune  
N. Y. Mirror  
N. Y. Daily News  
Daily Worker  
The Worker  
New Leader

162-111111  
NOT RECORDED  
191 JAN 22 1957

Date JAN 7

52 JAN 22 1957

About three hours after changing automobiles their car stopped at a gasoline station, where a woman filled the tank without noticing anything unusual.

"How are crop conditions?" one of the kidnapers asked.

"The crops around here are burned up," she said, "although we may make some broom corn."

Their next stop was another garage or barn. Mr. Urschel was taken on foot to a house nearby where he spent the night.

#### Sounds of Farm

Next day he was taken to another house about 20 minutes' driving distance from the first. He heard chickens cackling, cows lowing and hogs grunting. He heard water being drawn by bucket from a well he judged to be northwest of the house. He drank from a tin cup without a handle and the water had a mineral taste.

Handcuffed to a chain, Mr. Urschel managed to work his blindfold loose enough so that he could get a glimpse of his watch. Each morning about 9:45 and each evening about 5:45 he heard a plane pass over the house. But on Sunday, July 30, there was a downpour of rain and he didn't hear the morning plane. The next day he was driven to a point near Norman, Okla., and released.

FBI special agents studied Mr. Urschel's recollections and decided that their best chance to locate the kidnapers' house was tied in with the account of the rainstorm and the failure of the plane to follow its usual course.

#### No Plane in Rain

They found that on Sunday, July 30, an American Airways

plane on the Fort Worth-Amarillo run had been forced to swing north from its usual course to avoid a rainstorm. United States Weather Bureau records at Dallas disclosed that this general area had been suffering from a drought and the corn was beginning to burn until the July 30 rains came. A little calculation showed that the morning plane leaving Fort Worth and the afternoon plane leaving Amarillo would pass over a point near Paradise, Tex., at the approximate times recalled by Urschel.

They found the house described by Urschel. It was the ranch home of Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Shannon, stepfather and mother of Kathryn Kelly. Kathryn Kelly was the wife of the notorious "Machine Gun" Kelly, who reputedly could knock walnuts off a fence with his machine gun at 25 yards.

#### Identifies Home

Mr. Urschel identified the Shannon home. There was the well and the tin cup without a handle and the chain to which he had been handcuffed. He could never forget the mineral taste of that water.

The Shannons confessed that they had helped guard Urschel. The kidnapers were Kelly and Albert L. Bates.

The FBI men tracked Bates to Denver, where he was

arrested. Kelly and his wife were traced to Memphis, Tenn. FBI special agents and Memphis police raided the hideaway. Caught without a machine gun in his hands, Kelly cringed before the officers and pleaded, "Don't shoot, G-Men! Don't shoot, G-Men!"

Kelly's nickname for the FBI's agents stuck with them. In newspapers, magazines and movies and over the radio, FBI, or "Government Men," became "G-Men" in a wave of publicity.

Tomorrow: The FBI in action.  
(Copyright 1937)



**"DON'T SHOOT, G-MEN!"**—George (Machine Gun) Kelly, flanked by police, heads for a plane in Memphis after his arrest in kidnaping Charles F. Urschel, wealthy Oklahoma oilman. Pleading "Don't shoot, G-men!" Kelly gave FBI agents a name that stuck.

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

# The FBI Story

## Kidnapers' Foe

### Machine-Gun Kelly Caught

First in a series of articles based on "The FBI Story" by Don Whitehead, twice a Pulitzer Prize winner. Written with the FBI's cooperation, and with the aid of FBI files previously closed to the public, this is the most complete story yet done on the federal agency.

By DON WHITEHEAD

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J. EDGAR HOOVER

Opens FBI Files

The operator switched the call to the home of Director J. Edgar Hoover.

Mrs. Charles F. Urschel of Oklahoma City spilled out to him the story that her husband, a wealthy oil man, and a friend, Walter R. Jarrett, had been kidnaped a few minutes earlier.

She told Hoover she and her husband were playing bridge with Mr. and Mrs. Jarrett on the Urschels' screened porch when two men, armed with a machine gun and a pistol, opened the door and stepped onto the porch.

Took Both of Them

"Which one of you is Mr. Urschel?" one of the gunmen asked.

When neither Urschel nor

(Continued Page 12, Column 1)

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NOT RECORDED  
191 JAN 15 1957

NEWARK EVENING NEWS  
Newark, New Jersey

DATE 1-7-56 PAGE 1-

EDITION Wall St.

SUBMITTED BY THE  
NEWARK FIELD DIVISION

50 JAN 15 1957

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MAG	<input type="checkbox"/> #1
<input type="checkbox"/> ASAS	<input type="checkbox"/> #2
<input type="checkbox"/> PA	<input type="checkbox"/> #3
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<input type="checkbox"/> APPL	<input type="checkbox"/> #7

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JAN 8 - 1957	
FBI - NEWARK	



Jarrett replied, the kidnaper said, "Well, we'll take both of them."

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They were under orders to cooperate with the family, and do nothing that would jeopardize the safe return of the oil man. It was—and still is—the policy of the FBI not to advise a family whether ransom money should or should not be paid. These were decisions for the family to make.

### Innocent Ad

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The innocent-looking ad appeared:

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### \$200,000 in Bag

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### Checked with Watch

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was tied in with the account of the rainstorm and the failure of the plane to follow its usual course.

### Planes Yield Clue

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### Same Tin Cup

Urschel identified the Shannon home. There was the well and the tin cup without a handle and the chain to which he had been handcuffed. He could never forget the mineral taste of that water.

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Copyright by Don Whitehead  
(Tomorrow: The FBI in action.)





**OUT OF CIRCULATION** — George (Machine-Gun) Kelly, flanked by police and G-Man with submachine gun at the ready, heads for plane in Memphis after his arrest in kidnaping of Charles F. Urschel, wealthy oil man of Oklahoma City.

SUBMITTED BY THE  
NEWARK FIELD DIVISION

The F.B.I.  
Story

# 'Machine Gun' Kelly's Arrest

By DON WHITEHEAD

Shortly after midnight on July 23, 1933, a light flashed on the F.B.I.'s switchboard, signaling a call on the special kidnap line—National 8-7117—set up as part of an intensive effort to cut down the alarming increase in kidnappings for ransom.

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First in a series.

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When neither Urschel nor Jarrett replied, the kidnaper said, "Well, we'll take both of them."

## Let Family Decide

Hoover immediately telephoned the Oklahoma City F.B.I. office and ordered agents to the Urschel home. He told his men to be sure the Oklahoma City police were alerted. Within an hour F.B.I. special agents were converging on Oklahoma City from other points.

They were under orders to cooperate with the family, and to do nothing that would jeopardize the safe return of the oilman.

It was—and still is—the policy of the F.B.I. not to advise a family whether ransom money should or should not be paid. These were decisions for the family to make.

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Four days later, a friend of the Urschels received a package delivered by a Western Union messenger.

The package contained four letters, one in Urschel's handwriting. Another was a typewritten letter addressed to E. E. Kirkpatrick of Oklahoma City. This letter demanded \$200,000 for the oilman's safe return. There were instructions to place an adver-

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

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The Courier Journal  
Louisville, Kentucky  
January 7, 1957

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Mr. Tolson	_____
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Kirkpatrick left Oklahoma City carrying a sandbag stuffed with \$200,000 in \$20 bank notes. The kidnapers' orders were followed to the letter, except that the F.B.I. had a record of the serial numbers of the ransom bills.

In Kansas City, Kirkpatrick took a cab to the LaSalle Hotel, stepped out, paid the driver, and walked west. He had gone only a short distance when a stranger approached him and said, "Mr. Kincaid, I'll take that bag."

#### Remarkable Memory

Urschel arrived home the next night, unharmed but exhausted. After he had rested, he gave F.B.I. agents the story of his kidnaping in amazing detail. After Jarrett was put out of the car, Urschel was blindfolded. About daylight, the kidnap car droye into a garage, or barn, and he was transferred to a larger car. He was placed in the back on a pallet spread on the floor.

About 3 hours after changing automobiles, their car stopped at a gasoline station, where a woman filled the tank without noticing anything unusual.

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"The crops around here are burned up," she said, "although we may make some broom corn."

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The Courier Journal  
Louisville, Kentucky  
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taken on foot to a house nearby where he spent the night.

Next day he was taken to another house about 20 minutes' driving distance from the first. He heard chickens cackling, cows lowing, and hogs grunting. He heard water being drawn by bucket from a well he judged to be northwest of the house. He drank from a tin cup without a handle and the water had a mineral taste.

Handcuffed to a chain, Urschel managed to work his blindfold loose enough so that he could get a glimpse of his watch. Each morning about 9:45 and each evening about 5:45 he heard a plane pass over the house. But on Sunday, July 30, there was a downpour of rain and he didn't hear the morning plane. The next day he was driven to a point near Norman, Okla., and released.

F.B.I. special agents studied Urschel's recollections and decided that their best chance to locate the kidnapers' house was tied in with the account of the rainstorm and the failure of the plane to follow its usual course.

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They found that on Sunday, July 30, an American Airways plane on the Fort Worth-Amarillo run had been forced to swing north from its usual course to avoid a rainstorm. United States Weather Bureau records at Dallas disclosed that this general area had been suffering from a drought and the corn was beginning to burn until the July 30 rains came. A little calculation showed that the morning plane leaving Fort Worth and the afternoon plane

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#### Found The House

They found the house described by Urschel. It was the ranch home of Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Shannon, stepfather and mother of Kathryn Kelly. Kathryn Kelly was the wife of the notorious "Machine Gun" Kelly, who reputedly could knock walnuts off a fence with his machine gun at 25 yards.

Urschel identified the Shannon home. There was the well and the tin cup without a handle and the chain to which he had been handcuffed. He could never forget the mineral taste of that water.

The Shannons confessed that they had helped guard Urschel. The kidnapers were Kelly and Albert L. Bates.

#### Traced to Denver

The F.B.I. men tracked Bates to Denver, where he was arrested. Kelly and his wife were traced to Memphis, Tenn. F.B.I. special agents and Memphis police raided the hideaway. Caught without a machine gun in his hands, Kelly cringed before the officers and pleaded, "Don't shoot, G-Men! Don't shoot, G-Men!"

Kelly's nickname for the F.B.I.'s agents stuck with them. In newspapers, magazines, and movies and over the radio, F.B.I., or "Government Men," became "G-Men" in a wave of publicity.

Copyright, 1957

Tomorrow: Discipline and De tail.

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Boardman	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
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Mr. Parsons	_____
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Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____
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The Courier Journal  
Louisville, Kentucky  
January 7, 1957



CAPTIVE George "Machine Gun" Kelly, arrested for kidnaping, is escorted by police and an F.B.I. agent with a submachine gun. Kelly gave F.B.I. agents the name "G-Men," which caught the public fancy. Don Whitehead tells of his capture in "The F.B.I. Story."

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Boardman	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
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Mr. Tamm	_____
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Mr. Holloman	_____
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The Courier Journal  
 Louisville, Kentucky  
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 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

# The **FBI** Story

## Painstaking Work Broke Urschel Case

By DON WHITEHEAD

Shortly after midnight on July 23, 1933, a light flashed on the FBI's switchboard, signaling a call on the special kidnap line — National 8-7117 — set up as part of an intensive effort to cut down the alarming increase in kidnappings for ransom.

The operator quickly switched the call to the home of Director J. Edgar Hoover.

Mrs. Charles F. Urschel of Oklahoma City spilled out to him the story that her husband, a wealthy oil man, and a friend, Walter R. Jarrett, had been kidnaped only a few minutes earlier.

### PLAYING BRIDGE

She told Hoover that she and her husband were playing bridge with Mr. and Mrs. Jarrett on the Urschels' screened porch when two men, armed with a machine gun and a pistol, opened the door and stepped onto the porch.

"Which one of you is Mr. Urschel?" one of the gunmen asked.

When neither Urschel nor Jarrett replied, the kidnaper said, "Well, we'll take both of them."

### ALERTS FBI OFFICE

Hoover immediately telephoned the Oklahoma City FBI office and ordered agents to the Urschel home. He told his men to be sure the Oklahoma City police were alerted. Within an hour FBI special agents were converging on Oklahoma City from other points.

They were under orders to cooperate with the family, and to do nothing that would jeopardize the safe return of the oil man.

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Jarrett returned to the Urschel home, disheveled and

MILWAUKEE SENTINEL  
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

1/2/57

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Everyone knows of the FBI, but surprisingly few people know how it operates, guarding national security, tracking down criminals, protecting civil rights. For the first time the story is told in all its detail by Don Whitehead in his new book, "The FBI Story" (Random House). The Sentinel begins today a 30-part serialization of highlights from this outstanding book.

Copyright 1957, by Don Whitehead.

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This letter demanded \$200,000 for the oil man's safe return. There were instructions to place an advertisement in the Daily Oklahoman's classified ad columns if the kidnapers' price was going to be met.

#### NOTE RANSOM NUMBERS

The innocent-looking ad appeared:

"FOR SALE—160 Acres Land, good five room house, deep well. All Cows, Tools, Tractor, CORN (Please Turn to Page 4, Col. 1)



Handcuffed George (Machine Gun) Kelly, with a policeman at his side and a G-Man

with a submachine gun ready, at airport in Memphis, after his arrest for kidnaping.



# The **FBI** Story

## Machine Gun Kelly Gave FBI Agents G-Man Nickname

(Continued from Page 1)

and Hay, \$3750 for quick sale  
... TERMS ... Box H-807."

Kirkpatrick left Oklahoma City carrying a handbag stuffed with \$200,000 in \$20 bank notes. The kidnapers' orders were followed to the letter, except that the FBI had a record of the serial numbers of the ransom bills.

In Kansas City, Kirkpatrick took a cab to the LaSalle Hotel, stepped out, paid the driver and walked west. He had gone only a short distance when a stranger approached him and said, "Mr. Kincaid, I'll take that bag."

### REMARKABLE MEMORY

Urschel arrived home the next night, unharmed but exhausted. After he had rested, he gave FBI agents the story of his kidnaping in amazing detail. After Jarrett was put out of the car, Urschel was blindfolded.

About daylight, the kidnap car drove into a garage, or barn, and he was transferred to a larger car. He was placed in the back on a pallet spread on the floor.

About three hours after changing automobiles their car stopped at a gasoline station, where a woman filled the tank without noticing anything unusual.

### 'HOW ARE CROPS?'

"How are crop conditions?" one of the kidnapers asked.

"The crops around here are burned up," she said, "although we may make some probin corn."

Their next stop was another garage or barn. Urschel was taken on foot to a house nearby where he spent the night.

Next day he was taken to another house about 20 minutes' driving distance from the first. He heard chickens cackling, cows lowing and hogs grunting. He heard water being drawn by bucket from a well he judged to be northwest of the house. He drank from a tin cup without a handle and the water had a mineral taste.

### LOOSENED BLINDFOLD

Handcuffed to a chain, Urschel managed to work his blindfold loose enough so that he could get a glimpse of his watch. Each morning about 9:45 and each evening about 5:45 he heard a plane pass over the house.

But on Sunday, July 30, there was a downpour of rain and he

didn't hear the morning plane. The next day he was driven to a point near Norman, Okla., and released.

FBI special agents studied Urschel's recollections and decided that their best chance to locate the kidnaper's house was tied in with the account of the rainstorm and the failure of the plane to follow its usual course.

### NO PLANE IN RAIN

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U.S. Weather Bureau records at Dallas disclosed that this general area had been suffering from a drought and the corn was beginning to burn until the July 30 rains came. A little calculation showed that the morning plane leaving Fort Worth and the afternoon plane leaving Amarillo would pass over a point near Paradise, Tex., at the approximate times recalled by Urschel.

### FOUND HOUSE

They found the house described by Urschel. It was the ranch home of Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Shannon, stepfather and mother of Kathryn Kelly.

Kathryn Kelly was the wife of the notorious "Machine Gun" Kelly, who reputedly could knock walnuts off a fence with his machine gun at 25 yards.

Urschel identified the Shannon home. There was the well and the tin cup without a handle and the chain to which he had been handcuffed. He could never forget the mineral taste of that water.

### CONFESS PART

The Shannons confessed that they had helped guard Urschel. The kidnapers were Kelly and Albert L. Bates.

The FBI men tracked Bates to Denver, where he was arrested. Kelly and his wife were traced to Memphis, Tenn.

FBI special agents and Memphis police raided the hideaway. Caught without a machine gun in his hands, Kelly cringed before the officers and pleaded, "Don't shoot, G-Men! Don't shoot, G-Men!"

Kelly's nickname for the FBI's agents stuck with them. In newspapers, magazines and movies and over the radio, FBI, or "Government Men," became "G-Men" in a wave of publicity.

(Next: The FBI in Action)





Wife, Kathryn, sits beside George (Machine Gun) Kelly, as he confers in court with his attorney during trial for the kidnaping of Charles F. Urschel.

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

# Don't Miss 'The FBI Story' Today on Page 1

## The **FBI** Story

CHAPTER 1

### URGENT CALL ON THE KID

(Editor's note: Everyone knows of the FBI, but surprisingly few people know how it operates, guarding national security, tracking down criminals, protecting civil rights. For the first time the story is told in all its detail by Don Whitehead in his new book, "The FBI Story" (Random House). The Times begins today a 30-part serialization of highlights from this outstanding book.

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*duplicate*

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

INQUIRER \_\_\_\_\_  
 BULLETIN \_\_\_\_\_  
 DAILY NEWS \_\_\_\_\_  
*Sending Times*  
*Reading Room*  
 DATE 11-7-57  
 EDITION \_\_\_\_\_  
 PAGE 3  
 COLUMN 1  
 EDITOR \_\_\_\_\_  
 TITLE OF CASE \_\_\_\_\_

62-10267 H  
 NOT RECORDED  
 191 JAN 15 1957

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 50 JAN 15 1957

The operator quickly switched the call to the home of Director J. Edgar Hoover.

Mrs. Charles F. Urschel of Oklahoma City spilled out to him the story that her husband, a wealthy oil man, and a friend, Walter R. Jarrett, had been kidnaped only a few minutes earlier.

#### Playing Bridge

She told Hoover that she and her husband were playing bridge with Mr. and Mrs. Jarrett on the Urschel's screened porch when two men, armed with a machine gun and a pistol, opened the door and stepped onto the porch.

"Which one of you is Mr. Urschel?" one of the gunmen asked.

When neither Urschel nor Jarrett replied, the kidnaper said, "Well, we'll take both of them."

Hoover immediately telephoned the Oklahoma City FBI office and ordered agents to the Urschel home. He told his men to be sure the Oklahoma City police were alerted. Within an hour FBI special agents were converging on Oklahoma City from other points.

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They were under orders to cooperate with the family, and to do nothing that would jeopardize the safe return of the oil man. It was—and still is—the policy of the FBI not to advise a family whether ransom money should or should not be paid. These were decisions for the family to make.

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Four days later, a friend of the Urschels received a package delivered by a Western Union messenger. The package contained four letters, one in Urschel's handwriting. Another was a typewritten letter addressed to E. E.

Kirkpatrick of Oklahoma City. This letter demanded \$200,000 for the oil man's safe return. There were instructions to place an advertisement in the Daily Oklahoma's classified ad columns if the kidnapers' price was going to be met.

#### Ransom Numbers Noted

The innocent-looking ad appeared:

"FOR SALE—160 Acres Land, good five room house, deep well. Also Cows, Tools, Tractor, Corn and Hay. \$3,750 for quick sale. TERMS . . . Box H-807."

Kirkpatrick left Oklahoma City carrying a handbag stuffed with \$200,000 in \$20 bank notes. The kidnapers' orders were followed to the letter, except that the FBI had a record of the serial numbers of the ransom bills.

In Kansas City, Kirkpatrick took a cab to the LaSalle Hotel, stepped out, paid the driver and walked west. He had gone only a short distance when a stranger approached him and said, "Mr. Kincaid, I'll take that bag."

#### Remarkable Memory

Urschel arrived home the next night, unharmed but exhausted. After he had rested, he gave FBI agents the story of his kidnaping in amazing detail. After Jarrett was put out of the car Urschel was blindfolded. About daylight, the kidnap car drove into a garage, or barn, and he was transferred to a larger car. He was placed in the back on a pallet spread on the floor.

About three hours after changing automobiles their car stopped at a gasoline station, where a woman filled the tank without noticing anything unusual.

"How are crop conditions?" one of the kidnapers asked.

"The crops around here are burned up," she said, "although we may make some broom corn."

Their next stop was another garage or barn. Urschel was taken

\* \* \* \* \*

on foot to a house nearby where he spent the night.

#### Sounds of Farm

Next day he was taken to another house about 20 minutes' driving distance from the first. He heard chickens cackling, cows lowing and hogs grunting. He heard water being drawn by bucket from a well he judged to be northwest of the house. He drank from a tin cup without a handle and the water had a mineral taste.

Handcuffed to a chain, Urschel managed to work his blindfold loose enough so that he could get a glimpse of his watch. Each morning about 9:45 and each evening about 5:45 he heard a plane pass over the house. But on Sunday, July 30, there was a down-pour of rain and he didn't hear the morning plane. The next day he was driven to a point near Norman, Okla. and released.

FBI special agents studied Urschel's recollections and decided that their best chance to locate the kidnapers' house was tied in with the account of the rainstorm and the failure of the plane to follow its usual course.

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#### Find House

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Charles F. Urschel, wealthy Oklahoma oil man, pictured with his wife after his release. Urschel's amazing memory for details led FBI agents to isolated Texas ranch where he was held prisoner.

fence with his machine gun at 25 yards.

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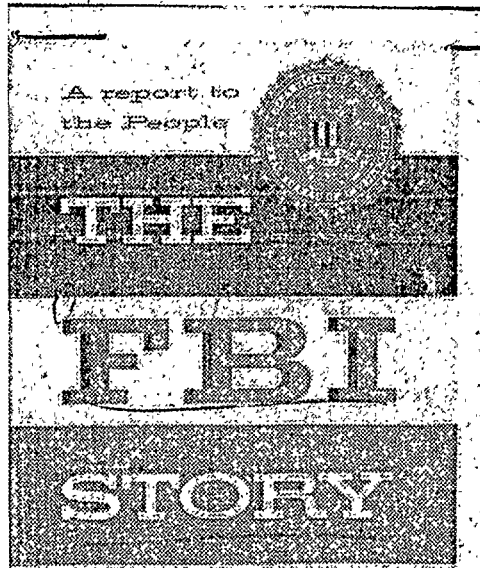
George (Machine Gun) Kelly, flanked by police and a G-Man with a submachine gun at the ready, heads for plane in Memphis after his arrest in kidnaping of Charles F. Urschel. Kelly, with his plea, "Don't Shoot, G-Men!" gave FBI agents a name that quickly caught the public fancy.



Wife, Kathryn, sits beside George (Machine Gun) Kelly as he confers in court with attorney during trial for \$200,000 kidnap.



Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Mr. Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_



UNDERWORLD CRY:

# 'Don't Shoot Me, G-Men'

What is the FBI? How does this organization operate to guard national security, rack down criminals and protect civil rights?

Before we get into our story let's also ask: Who are these men called FBI agents? and let's get author Don Whitehead's answer:

"They are a cross-section of American life. They are men trained in law, accounting, science and engineering. But adaptability and versatility are as important as academic training in investigative work and the FBI looks for young men whose interests are wide and varied.

"Some agents once were commercial artists. Some studied medicine . . . some worked as musicians, book dealers, pharmacists, newspapermen, social workers. . . . Among them they speak more than 30 languages and dialects and their hobbies vary from art to sports. These men form the FBI.

"The early years of struggle for the FBI were bitter ones. But there can be no understanding of the FBI without looking into the forces which helped in the past to shape its future."

This is the story, the Free Press is presenting to its readers, starting today—"The FBI Story" written by Pulitzer Prize winner Don Whitehead and authorized by Director J. Edgar Hoover as the first complete report to the people on his agency.

We start with an incident which was to bring into the language the phrase—"G-Man"—an incident which developed from an urgent call on the FBI's kidnap line.

BY DON WHITEHEAD

Shortly after midnight July 23, 1933, a light flashed on the FBI's switchboard, signaling a call on the special kidnap line — NATIONAL 8-7117—set up as part of an intensive effort to cut down the alarming increase in kidnappings for ransom.

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- ( ) Glos Ludowy
- ( ) Michigan Editor-The Worker
- ( ) The Daily Worker
- ( ) Narodna Volya
- ( ) Romanul American
- ( ) Pittsburgh Courier
- ( ) Michigan Chronicle
- ( ) Detroit Free Press
- ( ) Detroit News
- ( ) Detroit Times
- ( ) Michigan Daily
- ( ) Wayne Collegian
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Date 1-7-57 Edition Final  
 Page 1 Column 1

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## He Hears Farm Sounds

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They found the house described by Urschel. It was the ranch home of Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Shannon, stepfather and mother of Kathryn Kelly.

Kathryn Kelly was the wife of the notorious "Machine-Gun" Kelly, who reputedly could knock walnuts off a fence with his machine-gun at 25 yards.

## 'Don't Shoot, G-Men'

Urschel identified the Shannon home. There was the well and the tin cup without a handle and the chain to which he had been handcuffed. He could never forget the mineral taste of that water.

The Shannons confessed that they had helped guard Urschel. The kidnapers were Kelly and Albert L. Bates.

The FBI men tracked Bates to Denver, where he was arrested. Kelly and his wife were traced to Memphis.

FBI special agents and Memphis police raided the hideaway. Caught without a machine gun in his hand,

Kelly cringed before the officers and pleaded:

"Don't shoot, G-Men! Don't shoot, G-Men!"

Kelly's nickname for the FBI's agents stuck with them. In newspapers, magazines and movies and over the radio, FBI, or "Government Men," became "G-Men" in a wave of publicity.

**TUESDAY — Discipline and detail — the stringent regime for FBI agents.**

# FBI Success

by HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK — The Federal Bureau of Investigation has had notable success in planting its agents in the Communist network for investigative purposes.



The question naturally arises: "Why don't the Commies try to plant a few of their key men inside the FBI?"

The answer is they have tried again and again and failed.

The Commies are known to have made numerous efforts to penetrate the FBI, but there is no evidence that they ever succeeded, says Don Whitehead in "The FBI Story," a biography of the mysterious government agency that has become a smash best-seller in the nation's bookstalls.

More than a year ago Whitehead, long war correspondent, twice winner of the Pulitzer Prize, and now chief of the Washington bureau of the New York Herald Tribune, set out to find the answer to two problems that puzzled him.

How had J. Edgar Hoover managed to survive for 30 years as director of the FBI in a city as full of political intrigue as the nation's capital?

Was there any truth to insinuations that the FBI represented a shadowy menace to civil rights?

Like the trained reporter he is, Whitehead went to the fountain-head source and asked and received permission to inspect FBI files, except those dealing with national security.

The result is his book, subtitled "A Report to the People," which strips away some of the mystery and perhaps a bit of the glamor that has surrounded the FBI, but at the same time documents fully its magnificent record of public service.

It is a report long overdue—one that should do much to clear away any mistaken mistrust of the FBI (a mistrust for which, in at least some small measure, the FBI's own secrecy is to blame).

The FBI emerges not so much an organization of super sleuths as it does a closely-knit group of intelligent, hard-working men who share a fantastic loyalty, a dedicated purpose, and a discipline that any army could be proud of. "Hoover is the FBI," says Whitehead. He makes it clear the reason Hoover has held his top role so long (he has served under five presidents) is precisely because he took the FBI out of partisan politics and fought to keep it out.

The FBI's success in catching

dozens of criminals—ranging from landgrabbers to bankrobbers, from kidnapers to Communist spies—is backgrounded with enough sensational cases to make a dozen movies.

Whitehead also cites many little-known facts about the FBI, such as:

Its agents are taught to fire a gun with either hand, and one of their slogans is "never shoot while running."

That FBI men even before World War II trained U. S. Marines in hand-to-hand fighting.

That only one FBI agent (and that was back in the lush days of prohibition) ever had to be fired for taking a bribe.

That, although most of its agents could earn twice as much money outside the service, the FBI in 1955 had a monthly turnover of less than one-half of one per cent, compared with 3.3 per cent for private industry.

Will the FBI ever turn into a national police? In a foreword, Hoover himself disclaims any such goal for the FBI, and adds:

"There is never any doubt within the FBI that the home-town law enforcement agency must ever be in the forefront of crime control."

Can the FBI turn into "another Gestapo?"

Whitehead cites the record to show the steadily increasing role played by the FBI in protecting civil liberties, concludes it could

degenerate into a Gestapo-like organization only if it became a political tool under a dictator government, in which the normal checks and balances were destroyed.

Pointing out that the FBI is only 1 of 18 federal agencies having investigative staffs with specific responsibilities for enforcement of federal laws and national security, he concludes:

"But it is inconceivable that all these restraints could be corrupted or eliminated."

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
 Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mason \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
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 N. Y. Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
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 The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

Middletown Times Herald  
 Jan 24 1957  
 Date 1-7-57

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# No Evidence Reds Ever Penetrated FBI

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Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

H.C. SULLIVAN

*file*  
*1/18/57*

By IAL O'YLE

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The question naturally arises, Why don't the communies try to plant a few of their key men inside the FBI?"

The answer is, they have tried again and again—and failed.

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public

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Enterprise  
High Point, N.C.  
1-7-57

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JAN 22 1957

# The Subterfuge That Failed Communists Tried To Penetrate FBI

By HAL BOYLE  
Associated Press

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Mr. Tamm	
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Mr. Nease	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

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CLIPPING FROM THE  
N. Y. LONG ISLAND DAILY PRESS  
DATED 1/7/57  
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P. 10

RE: "THE FBI STORY" BY  
DON WHITEHEAD

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# The FBI Story

By Don Whitehead

Starts Today on Page 5

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

Newspaper: BOSTON AMERICAN  
Date: 1/7/57  
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Author or : DON WHITEHEAD  
Editor :  
Title :  
Class. or  
Character:  
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# The FBI Story

By Do

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
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Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

# Ring on the Kidnap Line

Shortly after midnight on July 23, 1933, a light flashed on the FBI's switchboard, signaling a call on the special kidnap line—National 8-7117—set up as part of an intensive effort to cut down the alarming increase in kidnappings for ransom.

The operator quickly switched the call to the home of Director J. Edgar Hoover.

Mrs. Charles F. Urschel of Oklahoma City spilled out to him the story that her husband, a wealthy oil man, and a friend, Walter R. Jarrett, had been kidnaped only a few minutes earlier.

She told Hoover that she and her husband were playing bridge with Mr. and Mrs. Jarrett on the Urschels' screened porch when two men, armed with a machine gun and a pistol, opened the door and stepped onto the porch.

"Which one of you is Mr. Urschel?" one of the gunmen asked.

When neither Urschel nor Jarrett replied, the kidnaper said, "Well, we'll take both of them."

Hoover immediately telephoned the Oklahoma City FBI office and ordered agents to the Urschel home. He told his men to be sure the Oklahoma City police were alerted.

Within an hour FBI special agents were converging on Oklahoma City from other points.

## Let Family Decide

They were under orders to cooperate with the family, and to do nothing that would jeopardize the safe return of the oil man. It was—and still is—the policy of the FBI not to advise a family whether ransom money should or should not be paid. These were decisions for the family to make.

Jarrett returned to the Urschel home, disheveled and shaken, about two hours after the kidnaping. He said the kidnapers drove 10 or 12 miles northeast of the city, took \$50 from him, put him out of the car and then headed south with Urschel.

Four days later, a friend of the Urschels received a package delivered by a Western Union messenger. The package contained four letters, one in Urschel's handwriting. Another was a typewritten letter addressed to E. E. Kirkpatrick of Oklahoma City.

This letter demanded \$200,

000 for the oil man's safe return. There were instructions to place an advertisement in the Daily Oklahoman's classified ad columns if the kidnapers' price was going to be met.

## Bill Numbers Noted

The innocent-looking ad appeared:

"FOR SALE—160 Acres Land, good five room house, deep well. Also Cows, Tools, Tractor, Corn and Hay. \$3750 for quick sale. . . . TERMS Box H-807."

Kirkpatrick left Oklahoma City carrying a handbag stuffed with \$200,000 in \$20 bank notes.

The kidnapers' orders were followed to the letter, except that the FBI had a record of the ransom bills.

In Kansas City, Kirkpatrick took a cab to the LaSalle Hotel, stepped out, paid the driver and walked west. He had gone only a short distance when a stranger approached him and said, "Mr. Kincaid, I'll take that bag."

Urschel arrived home the next night, unharmed but exhausted. After he had rested, he gave FBI agents the story of his kidnaping in amazing detail.

After Jarrett was put out of the car, Urschel was blindfolded. About daylight, the kidnap car drove into a garage, or barn, and he was transferred to a larger car. He was placed in the back on a pallet spread on the floor.

About three hours after changing automobiles their car stopped at a gasoline station, where a woman filled the tank without noticing anything unusual.

"How are crop conditions?" one of the kidnapers asked.

"The crops around here are burned up," she said, "although we may make some big corn."

Their next stop was another garage or barn. Urschel was taken on foot to a house nearby where he spent the night.

Next day he was taken to

another house about 20 minutes' driving distance from the first. He heard chickens clucking, cows lowing and hogs grunting.

He heard water being drawn by bucket from a well he judged to be northwest of the house. He drank from a tin cup without a handle, and the water had a mineral taste.

Handcuffed to a chain, Urschel managed to work his blindfold loose enough so that he could get a glimpse of his watch. Each morning about 9:45 and each evening about 5:45 he heard a plane pass over the house.

But on Sunday, July 30, there was a downpour of rain and he didn't hear the morning plane. The next day he was driven to a point near Norman, Okla., and released.

FBI special agents studied Urschel's recollections and decided that their best chance to locate the kidnapers' house was tied in with the account of the rainstorm and the failure of the plane to follow its usual course.

### **No Plane in Rain**

They found that on Sunday, July 30, an American Airways plane on the Fort Worth-Amarillo run had been forced to swing north from its usual course to avoid a rainstorm.

U. S. Weather Bureau records at Dallas disclosed that this general area had been suffering from a drought and the corn was beginning to burn until the July 30 rains came.

A little calculation showed that the morning plane leaving Fort Worth and the afternoon plane leaving Amarillo would pass over a point near Paradise, Tex., at the approximate times recalled by Urschel.

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The Shannons confessed that they had helped guard Urschel. The kidnapers were Kelly and Albert L. Bates.

The FBI men tracked Bates to Denver, where he was arrested. Kelly and his wife were traced to Memphis, Tenn. FBI special agents and Memphis

police raided the hideaway. Caught without a machine gun in his hands, Kelly cringed before the officers and pleaded, "Don't shoot, G-Men! Don't shoot, G-Men!"

(Ed. Note: The Kellys, Bates and the Shannons received life sentences.)

Kelly's nickname for the FBI's agents stuck with them. In newspapers, magazines and radio, FBI, or "Government Men," became "G-Men" in a wave of publicity.

Copyright, 1957, by Don Whitehead  
(Tomorrow: The FBI in Action.)



**OIL MAN CHARLES F. URSCHEL WITH WIFE**  
*After His Release On Payment of \$200,000 Ransom*



**KELLY, WIFE KATHRYN AT HIS TRIAL**  
*Urschel Kidnapers Confer With Attorney*





**HANDCUFFED GEORGE "MACHINE GUN" KELLY IN CUSTODY**  
*His Plea, "Don't Shoot G-Men!" Gave FBI Agents Name That Caught Public Fancy*



## Case of Identity

# Law School Dean Does Double Take On Seeing Photo of Self as F.B.I. Man

When Dean A. C. Russell of the University of Louisville Law School glanced at The Courier-Journal yesterday his attention was attracted to a Page 1 picture of "Machine-Gun" Kelly and his guards.

It showed a manacled Kelly between two marshals in Memphis in 1933. And marching along with them an F.B.I. agent carrying a submachine gun.

The picture accompanied the first installment of Don Whitehead's "The F.B.I. Story." Dean Russell is interested in the F.B.I. He promised himself he would read the story when he returned home last night.

But when a reporter asked him to take a closer look at the pictured F.B.I. agent yesterday afternoon, Russell quickly did a double take.

"That's a picture of me!" he said.

### Joined U. of L. Faculty In 1938

Russell, who joined the U. of L. faculty in 1938, was an F.B.I. agent during the heyday of Kelly, John Dillinger, and other notorious desperadoes of the depression era.

He didn't use the submachine gun, he said. Kipnaper Kelly, caught without his famous machine gun, was docile enough.

"I was working out of Lexington, Ky., at the time," Russell said, "and I got a call to rush to Memphis on the Kelly case. I flew into Memphis, but agents there already had picked Kelly up."

"So my part in the case was really that of a guard," Russell continued. "Eight or 10 agents were assigned to guard him—we were taking no chances—and I was one of those who put him on a plane back to Oklahoma City."

Russell followed his share of tips, too, on the whereabouts of John Dillinger. "I missed him at Gravel Switch, Ky., by 24 hours," he said.

### Dillinger Fled Into Indiana

Dillinger had supposedly broken jail at Crown Point, Ind.—there are reports it wasn't quite a jail break—by threatening the sheriff with a soap pistol. Russell was tipped he was hiding out at Gravel Switch.

Russell chased after him, only to learn that

Dillinger had already fled from Gravel Switch into Indiana.

The Law School dean received his F.B.I. appointment in 1930, after graduation from Yale University Law School, and served with the F.B.I. 5½ years. His praise for the organization is still high.

"The public often forgets," he said, "that the F.B.I. is made up of men—agents out on the job. It's easy to get the idea that everything it does is run from a headquarters in Washington. But the credit should go to the men in the field."

### Credits Ability of Memphis Agent

The capture of "Machine Gun" Kelly, he said, was largely due to the vigilance and ability of a Memphis agent, R. E. Peterson, who went without sleep for some 48 hours while the hunt was on.

"There were only about 250 agents in those days," Russell recalled, "and they were all fine, high-class, high-caliber young men. Most of them were straight out of law school."

He also credited the observance and memory of Kelly's kidnap victim, Charles F. Urschel, with helping solve the Kelly case.

"He remembered all the important things. And he deliberately left his fingerprints on everything he could find in the Texas shack where Kelly had hidden him."

### Says Kelly Was Handsome, Shrewd

Kelly, it seems, was smart, too.

"We asked him," Russell said, "just why he took Urschel across the state line—from Oklahoma into Texas—giving us jurisdiction in the case."

He admitted it was a mistake, but he said he felt his Texas hide-out was the safest place for Urschel. He was a handsome man, shrewd and smart. He died just recently in Alcatraz.

Russell left the F.B.I. in 1935 and practiced law in Frankfort until he joined the Law School faculty.

He looked at the 1933 photograph yesterday and commented absently:

"I was a little heavier in those days."

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. Carson	✓
Mr. Egan	✓
Mr. Gurnea	✓
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Hendon	✓
Mr. Jones	✓
Mr. Mumford	✓
Mr. Quinn	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Holloman	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

*W. H. Hall*

LOUISVILLE COURIER JOURNAL  
DATED 1/7/57  
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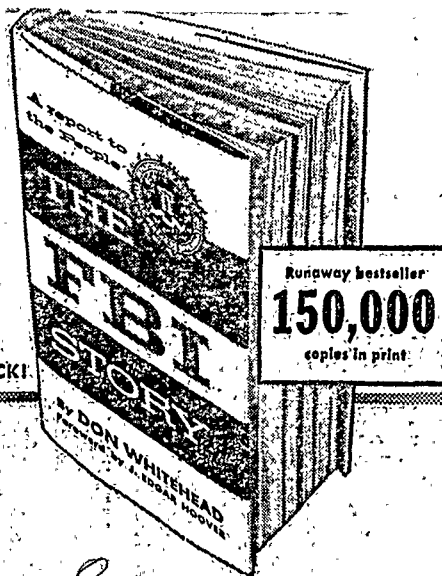
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Courier-Journal Photo

THE PICTURED submachine-gun-carrying F.B.I. agent in yesterday's installment of "The F.B.I. Story" proved to be Dean A. C. Russell, of the University of Louisville Law School. Russell, who guarded "Machine Gun" Kelly, was an F.B.I. agent from 1930 to 1935. He's shown holding a copy of the 1933 picture. Story on Page 6.

BACK IN STOCK!



## "THE FBI STORY is

one of the most absorbing narratives of crime and punishment I have ever read ... It ranges over the whole history of the FBI. There is enough material in this book to keep whodidit novelists and writers of any kind of thriller busy for the rest of their lifetimes." —CHARLES POORE, N. Y. TIMES.

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the sort of book about the FBI and its famous chief that long has been needed ... a fascinating, authoritative account of the growth, tribulations and triumphs of the FBI." —WASHINGTON STAR.

## "THE FBI STORY is

a comprehensive and interesting book which deserves reading by thoughtful people. It was prepared with the active assistance of the FBI itself."

—BYRON PRICE, N. Y. HERALD TRIBUNE BOOK REVIEW.

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The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
New Leader \_\_\_\_\_  
New York Tribune Book Review \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: June 6, 1957

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 Mr. Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

## HOOVER SAYS IN 'FBI STORY':

# 'Moral Chaos' Ending in U.S!

The "mystery" surrounding the FBI will be unveiled for Detroit Free Press readers starting Monday.

At that time, we will print the first in a series from the new book "The FBI Story," written by Pulitzer Prize Winner Don Whitehead.

Why the book was written and something of the philosophy behind the FBI is described by J. Edgar Hoover in a foreword to the book.

He points out that the job of removing the "mystery" from the FBI was assigned to Whitehead because of his "integrity, ability and objectivity."

What Hoover has to say about the FBI and the book follows.

**By J. Edgar Hoover**

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Copyright by the publishers of "The FBI Story"

THE FBI is a closely knit, cooperative organization of more than 14,000 men and women. It is

- ( ) Michigan Editor-The Worker
- ( ) The Daily Worker
- ( ) News
- ( ) Eastern Worker
- ( ) United Worker
- ( ) Western Worker
- ( ) Detroit Worker
- ( ) Detroit News
- ( ) Detroit Free Press
- ( ) Michigan Daily
- ( ) Wayne Connection
- ( ) \_\_\_\_\_

Date 1/6/57 Edition \_\_\_\_\_

Page 1 Column 1

NOT RECORDED  
 191 JAN 16 1957

61 JAN 9 1957

PERF. FILES



an organization which functions as a team. I like to speak of it as a "we organization."

Each member of its staff has clearly defined duties and personal and individual responsibility for the performance of these duties. No one case is solved through the efforts of any one person. Our achievements have come through the combined efforts of the organization.

No one person has built the FBI to the organization it is today. I tell my associates repeatedly that one man did not build the reputation of the FBI—but one man can pull it down.

To carry the credentials of the FBI is a trust. . . . A part of that trust is confidence. Without confidence we cannot possibly fulfill our responsibilities.

AT THIS POINT, I wish to state emphatically that the FBI is not and never can be a national police organization as

Turn to Page 6, Column 3

### Continued from Page One

ing as its development continues to be on cooperative lines. The most lasting contributions made by the FBI have been those which encourage cooperation with local, county and state law enforcement agencies.

Through the FBI National Academy, which has now been in operation for over twenty-one years, more than 1,200 select representatives of the country's law enforcement agencies have been graduated. Today, more than a fourth of the graduates head their law enforcement agencies.

Better police training and administration, with a growing recognition of civil rights, have been the result. There is no longer any doubt within the FBI that the home-town law enforcement agency must ever be in the forefront of crime control.

AN ORGANIZATION SUCH as the FBI attains its highest measure of effectiveness when it is tightly knit, tightly controlled and highly mobile and hard-hitting. For my part, I have never wanted to see the FBI expanded to the point where it would be unwieldy and decentralized. I will welcome the change when conditions make it possible not to have added duties piled to us.

We are not a policy-making organization. The FBI is a service organization which is subordinate to the Department of Justice.

And that is as it should be. The FBI should never be permitted to become an independent agency, operating without checks and controls under which it now operates.

THE FBI IS AN ACTION agency in securing facts, apprehending violators of Federal laws within its jurisdiction, and aiding law enforcement agencies. Once we gather the facts, apprehend the violator and provide our services to other agencies, our duty is fulfilled.

We submit the results of our investigations to other officials of government. We neither evaluate the results of our investigations nor make recommendations. . .

From its earliest days the FBI has reflected the tempo of the times. Its work when carefully observed is like a barometer foretelling the stormy and bright days which lie immediately ahead.

On the crime front, we should soon be emerging from the moral chaos and breakdown which follows all wars. There are hopeful signs.

There is a greater public awareness of the problem of crime than ever before.

An outraged public opinion is forcing a more dutiful discharge of parental responsibility.

Community resources are being mobilized and there is a growing recognition that law and order can become a reality if there is a determination to make it a reality.

THE ACTS OF THE subversive, particularly the "dyed-in-the-wool" Communist, call for increased vigilance. The security of our country has suffered because too many of our people were "hoodwinked" by the propaganda which claimed that the Communist Party was a political party like the Democratic or Republican Party.

Likewise, too many of our people have fallen for the line that spies, subversives, agents of foreign governments and Communists who have been convicted and sent to prison are "political prisoners."

"Political prisoners" do not exist in the United States.

Those who are prisoners violated the laws of the United States, were indicted by Federal grand juries and convicted in Federal courts. I do not think they deserve special treatment with special rights and privileges, which is sought for them by their sympathizers.

IN THE UNITED STATES, the subversive is a lawbreaker when he violates the law of the land, not because he disagrees with the party in power.

And anyone who violates the law commits a criminal act even if the motives of the lawbreaker are self-servingly claimed to be political.

If we ever permit political motives to justify lawbreaking, we shall develop political tyrannies in this country as similar instances have developed tyrannies in other countries.

FOR MORE THAN thirty years as the FBI's director, I have watched the story of the Bureau being reported on a



The Author  
Don Whitehead

day-to-day basis by the press, radio and now television.

Our organization has been scrutinized by committees of Congress, by the Budget Bureau and by the courts.

In magazine articles and books, many phases of the Bureau's work have been recorded. Some of those accounts were correct, others were distorted and some were figments of the imagination.

Through these past years, no one could find in a single volume the real story recounting the FBI's birth, development and struggles.

FRANKLY THE FACT that this information was not available in book form to the public has been the subject of frequent

inquiry from people interested in learning about the FBI.

It seems to me that far too many people had no real understanding of the FBI's work.

It was too much of a mystery because of its scattered record occasioned by its widespread operations, and to learn of its many activities would require research which few people have time to conduct.

IN THE SUMMER of 1955, Don Whitehead revived a request he had previously made to do a book which would span the entire history of the Bureau.

Mr. Whitehead was well known on the Washington scene. He had won two Pulitzer Prizes for distinguished reporting on domestic and foreign affairs.

He was generally regarded as one of the top war correspondents in World War II and in the Korean war. He had written stories on the Bureau and we had complete confidence in his integrity, ability and objectivity.

TO DO THE JOB properly, the author had to have access to the record, within the bounds of security and policy considerations. There will always be areas of the Bureau's work wherein security considerations, common decency and operating policy do not permit disclosures.

Mr. Whitehead had to have the facts if there was to be a worthwhile objective result, and full facts were given him so long as they did not violate security.

The author was free to ask questions and we felt it was our duty to provide him with full facts so that he could form his own independent judgment on our policies, procedures and performance.

In extending our cooperation to the author it was with the full approval of the Attorney General of the United States, the Honorable Herbert Brownell, Jr.

THE VOLUME, THEN, IS Mr. Whitehead's report. He has selected the material which has been used, and the facts reported are supported by the Bureau's record.

My one regret has been that the author did not have the space to call the full roll of the loyal men and women who have contributed so much to the achievements of the FBI. There have been many of them.

IN RECENT YEARS, a campaign of falsehood and vilification has been directed against the FBI by some ignorant and some subversive elements.

In the world-wide struggle of free peoples, the truth is still one of our most potent weapons.

And the record of the FBI speaks for itself.

It is the best answer to the falsehoods, half-truths and rumors spread by Communists, their stooges and defenders.

THE FBI STORY has been a happy and worthwhile experience. In retrospect, its achievement

has been possible because the American people wanted it that way.

Don't miss the first chapter of Whitehead's book, "The FBI Story." It begins Monday.





Don Whitehead, who has won two Pulitzer Prize for reporting, is the author of "The FBI Story," starting tomorrow in the News-Press.

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Boardman	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

**FBI HALTED  
'INVASION'**

The Federal Bureau of Investigation once "captured" an army preparing to invade Mexico from the United States.

This is one of the fascinating incidents in "The FBI Story."

The story starts Monday in The San Diego Union. You won't want to miss it.

**SAN DIEGO UNION**  
**1-5-57**  
**FINAL EDITION**  
**THE FBI STORY**

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 97

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# Secret FBI Files Opened for You

## Starting Monday, Read How G-Men Cracked Biggest Cases

A bestselling book by a Pulitzer prize-winning reporter—a book that unfolds the mysteries and secrets of the FBI—  
You can read it starting  
Monday when the Daily News  
brings you the serialization of  
Associated Press reporter Don  
Whitehead's great book, "The  
FBI Story."

With this co-operation of  
J. Edgar Hoover himself,  
Whitehead takes you "inside"  
the great police organization—  
opens secret files to show  
you how the FBI cracked its  
toughest cases.

His book documents some  
of the most famous criminal  
cases of our time.

You'll learn how the FBI  
tied up evidence that helped  
to bring to justice men like  
John Dillinger, Klaus Fuchs,  
the atom spy, the German  
agent, Von Bernstorff, Martin  
J. Donkin, Earl Hale, the "King  
of the Orange Hills," Alger Hiss  
and others.

YOU'LL READ about Nazi  
spies, Communist infiltration,  
the Ku Klux Klan, the FBI's  
role in uncovering sabotage  
and espionage in World War II.  
Start at the 98¢/day  
documented story in the

For most of this FBI story  
takes its place and war.  
And you'll be reading a su-  
perbly written book that must  
be read by a masterpiece of  
detective literature.

Start it Monday in the Daily  
News.



DON WHITEHEAD, author of the bestselling  
book, "The FBI Story," which will be serialized in the  
Daily News beginning Monday. Whitehead's book  
brings you access to secret FBI files, is the first and  
only complete report on the FBI since its founding  
in 1935.

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. E. A. Tamm	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Carson	_____
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Mr. Hendon	_____
Mr. Pennington	_____
Mr. Quinn	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

PHILADELPHIA DAILY NEWS

KEEP STREAK Edition

Date JAN 5 - 1937

Page 14 Col 3

191 JAN 10 1937

1937

# Thriller Reveals Secrets Of G-Men

IN THE ONLY direct and personal encounter The Browser ever had with the FBI he behaved more rudely than the agent did.

A quiet young man called at the office sometime during 1941, showed his credentials, and began to ask questions about a beloved Italian friend who, The Browser knew, was an absolutely loyal naturalized American citizen and despised Mussolini.

Like any other American, The Browser objected to giving personal information about his friends to any stranger; whatever his position might be. So he refused to talk and the young man said that was The Browser's right as an American citizen and went on his way.

The Browser went promptly to the phone, called up the local head of the FBI office and poured out his thoughts on the subject—only to learn that his friend had given The Browser's name as a reference and the FBI man was working for him as well as for the American government.

The only other FBI men The Browser ever knew were another chief of the San Francisco office and two quiet, intelligent lads, sons of a friend, who changed their minds about practicing law and decided to join the FBI. And yet, there HAVE been times when he has wondered, as other Americans have, if the FBI might not become too big and too strong and something like the police forces of Russia and Hitler's Germany, which betray the law they pretend to protect.



WHITEHEAD

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

SAN FRANCISCO  
CALL BULLETIN

Date JAN. 5, 1957

Final Edition

64 JAN 23 1957

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191 JAN 23 1957

If you have ever felt this way, too, The Browser advises you to read Don Whitehead's "The FBI Story" (Random House, \$4.95), of which this newspaper will begin to publish 30 chapters this Monday.

It answers the questions as to how the FBI functions and how it began, and J. Edgar Hoover's own attitude toward law and order and the limitations on his own organization's powers.

Hoover became head of the FBI in 1924 with a strike or two against him; because the nation's experience with somewhat similar organizations had been rather unhappy—particularly with the American Protective League of 250,000 volunteers during World War I, which staged the infamous "slacker raids" in 1918.

His immediate predecessor, William J. Burns, was a famous detective with the virtues and faults of his profession.

Whitehead, Pulitzer Prize winner and author of "The FBI Story," emphasizes that Hoover has retained this point of view for 33 years under five presidents and 11 attorneys general.

Obviously Whitehead didn't write his book from FBI handouts, but had access to information never given to any other writer. He traces the story from the beginnings—from the capture of banker Urschel's kidnapers, the imprisonment of Capone, the killing of Dillinger, the pursuit of Fascist and Communist spies, KKK renegades, Hitler agents in Central and South America, Klaus Fuchs, the atomic scientist traitor, and his associates, and many others. And the product of Whitehead's research is a fascinating and illuminating book.



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. Mohr	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Parsons	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Rosen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Tamm	<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"/>

## 'The FBI Story' Starts Monday

The dramatic story of the FBI's relentless war against crime and spies will be told for the first time in a series of articles starting in The Newark News Monday.

The articles are based on "The FBI Story," written by Pulitzer Prize winning reporter Don Whitehead with the federal agency's full cooperation. Whitehead takes the reader behind the scenes to tell how the far-flung organization operates.

Many illustrations in the series are from the FBI's own files.

*file under*

NEWARK EVENING NEWS  
Newark, New Jersey

DATE 1/5/57 PAGE 1

EDITION N.J. Edition

SUBMITTED BY THE  
NEWARK FIELD DIVISION

64 JAN 15 1957

162-102673-A  
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191 JAN 14 1957



# Inside of Books

By FRANK O'NEILL

## That 1956 Derby



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

**THREE BOOKS** of 1956 lead the best-seller durability derby by large margins. **AUNTIE MAME**, Patrick Dennis' "irreverent escapade in biography" (a zany piece of fiction) has occupied high ground on the New York Times select list for almost two years—94 weeks to be exact.

Next is **THE LAST HURRAH**, Edwin O'Connor's novel of politics and this reviewer's bet for both the National Book Award and Pulitzer Prize.

O'Connor's half hero-half rascal Frank Skelington first appeared in print last February. Since then he has been in the spotlight for 46 weeks out of a possible 48.

In non-fiction, another week will round out a full year on the best seller list for **PROFILES IN COURAGE**, a group of biographical sketches by U.S. Senator John F. Kennedy. The book pinpoints careers of eight U.S. senators who risked disaster by placing principle above expediency in time of crisis.

**MERITORIOUS** as it is, however, Kennedy's book loses luster when compared to some other non-fiction performances of last year. Anyone charged with the task of selecting the "best" biography, for instance, would have to consider these:

**THE NUN'S STORY**, by Kathryn Hulme, and **RICH-**

**ARD THE THIRD**, by Murray Kendall. Add Vincent Sheean's **OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN I**, the flamboyant adventures of a theatrical buccaneer. Also Louise Hall Tharp's quadruple portrait, **THREE SAINTS AND A SINNER**. This is the story of Julia Ward ("Battle Hymn of the Republic") Howe, her sisters, Louisa and Annie, and their soldier of fortune brother, Sam.

Also: **ROOSEVELT: THE LION AND THE FOX**, by James MacGregor Burns; **RING LARDNER**, by Donald Elder; and **WITH LOVE FROM GRACIE**, the Sinclair Lewis story as told by his first wife, Grace Hegger Lewis.

Then in **GEORGE BERNARD SHAW: MAN OF THE CENTURY**, by Archibald Henderson, and **MY CONFESSION**, by Samuel E. Chamberlain, the uproarious recollections of a rogue-hero of the Mexican war period.

**THE CIVIL WAR**, just beginning to get hot, brought forth at least a hundred volumes in 1956. From this magnificent list and collateral titles, how would you proceed to choose the "best"? Surely, you'd have to squeeze in **THIS HALLOWED GROUND**, Bruce Catton's latest; **WILD TRAIN**, by Charles O'Neill; **GRAY GHOSTS AND REBEL RAIDERS**, by Virgil Carrington Jones; and the fourth volume of Kenneth Williams' continuing study, **LINCOLN FINDS A GENERAL** (which takes you up to Vicksburg).

No good judge could by-pass **SICKLES THE INCREDIBLE**, by W. A. Swanberg, portrait of a Civil War swashbuckler, rake and killer; or **SO FELL THE ANGELS**, triple biography of Salmon P. Chase, his daughter Kate, and her husband, William Sprague.

**BUT IM** getting practically nowhere. The following alone would make a proud shelf:

**BEYOND THE DREAMS OF AVARICE**, by Russell Kirk, in which a trenchant social critic tells why modern society is terribly sick.

**THE FBI STORY**, by Don Whitehead, a thrilling full-dress account of the government's battle against subversion and crime.

**RUSSIA LEAVES THE WAR**, by George F. Kennan, beginning a three-volume study of Soviet-American relations.

**THE POWER ELITE**, by C. Wright Mills, a report on American Big Rich at mid-century.

**THE LETTERS OF THOMAS WOLFE**, edited by Elizabeth Nowell.

**THE RAVEN AND THE WHALE**, by Perry Miller, a close-up of New York's literati when Melville was writing (and getting the brush-off).

**A PIECE OF MY MIND**, by Edmund Wilson, further observations of a literary mandarin.

Pick the "best"? There's no such animal.

CLEVELAND NEWS  
January 4, 1957  
Final Edition

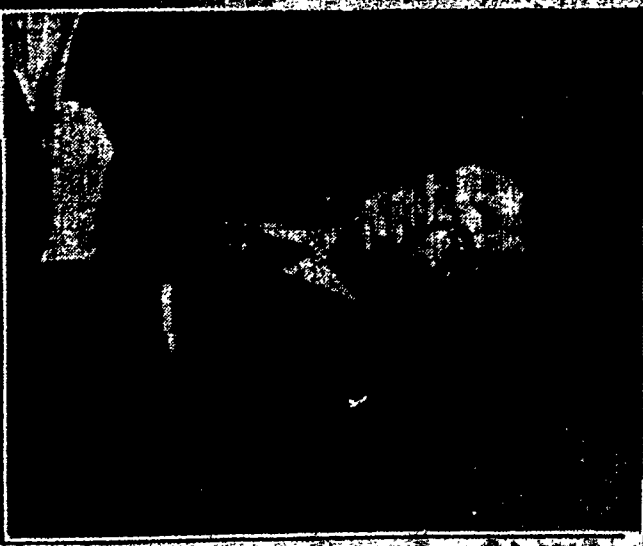
191 JAN 14 1957

64 JAN 15 1957

EXCLUSIVE

NOW YOU CAN READ

# THE ONLY AUTHORIZED ACCOUNT OF



J. Edgar Hoover  
Director, FBI

Booksellers in many parts of the country report a sellout of Dow White's brand new book, *The FBI Story*, which quickly jumped to prominence as the Best Seller list.

But you need not be disappointed. A serialization of the factual, fascinating story of how the Federal Bureau of Investigation guards the nation's security and protects its citizens against criminals and violations of their civil rights starts in this newspaper next

MONDAY,

JAN. 7-

-DON'T MISS IT!

Read it Daily in...

## The Bremerton Sun

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. E. A. Tamm  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Glavin  
Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Carson  
Mr. Egan  
Mr. Gurnea  
Mr. Harbo  
Mr. Hendon  
Mr. Pennington  
Mr. Quinn  
Mr. Nease  
Tele. Room  
Mr. Holloman  
Miss Gandy

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Parsons	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tamm	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Holloman	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

## Story on FBI Mysteries to Tell 'All Law Allows'

"The FBI Story," starting Monday in the Chronicle, delves as far into the mysteries of the federal bureau of investigation as security will permit.

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover has given full approval to the 30-part story by Dor Whitehead, who won two Pulitzer prizes as an Associated Press writer. He labels it the one authentic inside story on the bureau's work.

Mr. Whitehead and I are deeply grateful for the painstaking care of the author," Hoover writes in a foreword. "In recent years, a cam-

paign of falsehood and vilification has been directed against the FBI by some ignorant and subversive elements. The record of the FBI speaks for itself. It is the best answer to the falsehoods, half-truths and rumors spread by communists, their stooges and defenders.

Whitehead's fascinating story touches on every variety of FBI activity. It ranges from the tracking of platinum smugglers in the Colombian wilds to the assembling of the evidence that convicted Alger Hiss. No such complete study of the FBI ever has been written during the bureau's decades of guarding the nation's security.

JAN 5 - 1957

*Ex-100*

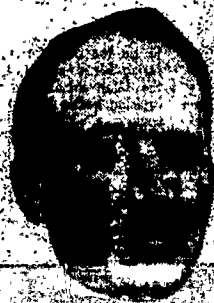
Spokane Chronicle  
Spokane, Washington  
January 3, 1957

191 JAN 10 1957



# "THE FBI STORY"

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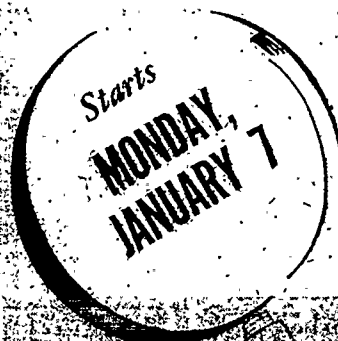
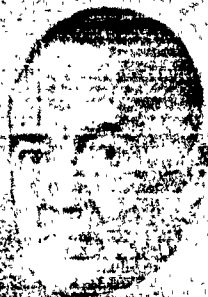


PULITZER  
PRIZE WINNER

*He*  
*Opens its secret files*  
**NOW**  
*with J. EDGAR HOOVER'S*  
*OFFICIAL COOPERATION*

BRINGS YOU

# THE FBI STORY



ALL NEWSPAPERS HAVE CHEERED IT  
SOME HAVE TRIED TO REWRITE IT

BUT THE BOOK ITSELF WILL BE  
PRINTED EXCLUSIVELY HERE

IN THE

**BOSTON AMERICAN**

# **The FBI Story**

## **Killers, Atom Spies**

**Read Thrilling Exploits  
In Daily News Starting Monday**

Four FBI agents posed as a cattle buyer, an insurance salesman, an oil prospector and an Indian herb doctor to track down one of the craftiest killers of the Southwest. "The King of the Osage Hills."

Other FBI agents, in relentless pursuit, tracked platinum smugglers into the wilds of South America and cracked open a ring masterminded from a plush California home.

These and other thrilling exploits of the FBI are told in the fascinating new book, "The FBI Story," which will be serialized by the Daily News beginning Monday.

**YOU'LL READ** how a naturalized American played the role of a German agent to help the FBI smash the largest spy ring in existence before Pearl Harbor.

You'll find out how the FBI followed the atomic spy trail from a Philadelphia chemist to a former Army sergeant and his wife.

You'll be taken behind the scenes of the FBI operation. You'll get the inside story as written by a Pulitzer prize-winning reporter who had access to secret FBI files.

**THE BOOK**, written by Associated Press reporter Don Whitehead, has become a best-seller overnight. Now in its third printing, the book has been sold out in many book stores here.

It's the first and only complete account of the FBI's activities through the years. It's one of the great detective stories of all times.

Be sure to read the Daily News serialization of "The FBI Story" beginning Monday.

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

January 30, 1957

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## On Monday

Don Whitehead's runaway best-seller, **THE FBI STORY**, starts Monday, Jan. 7, in **THE BOSTON AMERICAN**.

Since the first announcement that THE AMERICAN had bought EXCLUSIVE rights to THE FBI STORY here, a couple of "quickie" series about the FBI have appeared on the scene.

Imitation is supposed to be the sincerest form of flattery, but anybody who wants the genuine article won't be fooled, or satisfied with something less.

THE AMERICAN will print the only authorized account of THE FBI STORY. It required years of research and the cooperation of J. Edgar Hoover. No hastily assembled substitute can be expected to approximate

Start THE FBI STORY next  
Monday in THE AMERICAN.

Date: 8/27/77  
 Division: 8  
 of: or  
 in: or  
 Title: 8  
 Class: or  
 Character: 8  
 Page: 8 of 10

# The FBI Story

by Don Whitehead



No one person has built the FBI as the organization it is today. It was built by the loyal, sacrificial efforts of the thousands of men and women who have served in its ranks over the years. I tell my associates repeatedly that no one man did not build the reputation of the FBI—but one man can build it.

—J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the FBI

In the early years of the century, President Theodore Roosevelt's crusade against trusts and corruption won the support of certain members of Congress.

Grabs of valuable government land with the connivance of government officials led Roosevelt to start swinging the big stick. But Congress, by the simple expedient of refusing funds, barred him from using the Secret Service for investigations.

So, needing some sort of executive force to gather evidence, Roosevelt set up a Bureau of Investigation within the Department of Justice.

From this small start came the Federal Bureau of Investigation, terror of criminals, protector of civil rights and the national security.

Don Whitehead, twice a Pulitzer prizewinner, tells the full story of the FBI and its development in the new book, *The FBI Story*. Written with the FBI's full cooperation, and with the aid of FBI files previously closed to the public, this story is by far the most complete yet known of this great police organization.

1-3-57  
Pg. 1, Col. 2/3

## TIMES HERALD SERIES

# J. Edgar Hoover Indorses Reporter's 'FBI Story'

J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, has put an unqualified seal of approval on Don Whitehead's runaway best seller, *The FBI Story*, which The Times Herald will publish in 30 installments starting Monday.

"My associates and I are deeply grateful for the painstaking care of the author in his accurate portrayal of the record of the FBI," Mr. Hoover writes in the foreword.

Only a few people in Dallas have the book. The first supplies sold out quickly and James V. Albright, manager of Cokesbury's, Random House distributor for this area, said new shipments were en route, but had not yet arrived.

In the foreword to Mr. Whitehead's story, Mr. Hoover continues:

"For more than 30 years, as the FBI's director, I have watched the story of the bureau being reported on a day-to-day basis by the press, radio and now television. Our organiza-

tion has been scrutinized by committees of Congress, by the budget bureaus and by the courts. In magazine articles and books, many phases of the bureau's work have been recorded. Some of those accounts were correct, others were distorted,



J. EDGAR HOOVER  
Indorses 'FBI Story'

and some were the figments of the imagination.

"Through these past years, no one could find in a single volume the real story recounting the FBI's birth, development and struggles. Frankly, the fact that this information was not available in book form to the public has been the subject of frequent inquiry from people interested in learning about the FBI.

"It seemed to me that far too many people had no real understanding of the FBI's work. It was too much of a 'mystery.' It was a mystery because of its scattered record occasioned by its widespread operations, and to learn of its many activities would require research which few people have time to conduct.

"In the summer of 1955, Don Whitehead revived a request he had previously made to do a book which would span the entire history of the bureau. Mr. Whitehead was well known of

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Mr. Nichols  
Mr. DeLoach  
Mr. Mohr  
Mr. Bishop  
Mr. Casper  
Mr. Callahan  
Mr. Conrad  
Mr. Felt  
Mr. Gale  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Sullivan  
Mr. Tavel  
Mr. Trotter  
Tele. Room  
Mr. Holloman  
Miss Gandy

"To do the job properly, the author had to have access to the record, within the bounds of security and policy considerations. There will always be areas of the bureau's work wherein security considerations, common decency and operating policy do not permit disclosures.

### AUTHOR GETS FACTS

"Mr. Whitehead had to have the facts if there was to be a worthwhile, objective result, and full facts were given him so long as they did not violate security.

"The author was free to ask questions, and we felt it was our duty to provide him with full facts so that he could form his own independent judgment on our policies, procedures and performance.

"In recent years a campaign of falsehood and vilification has been directed against the FBI by some ignorant and subversive elements. In the world-wide struggle of free peoples, the truth is still one of our most potent weapons. And the record of the FBI speaks for itself.

"It is the best answer to the falsehoods, half-truths and rumors spread by Communists, their stooges and defenders.

The serialization of *The FBI Story* in The Times Herald will continue for five weeks, with six dramatically illustrated installments to be published each week.

Each installment contains between 1,000 and 1,250 words and is a complete story within itself.

"Dallas Times Herald"  
Dallas, Texas, 1/3/57

Allen M. ... Editor



**Don Whitehead's** *The EB1329*

For more than thirty years I have watched the story of the Bureau being reported on a day-to-day basis by the press, radio and now television. Our organization has been criticized by committees of Congress, by the Budget Bureau and by the courts in magazine articles and books; many phases of the Bureau's work have been recorded. Some of those accounts were correct, others were distorted and some were lying in wait for the first opportunity to distort or mislead.

In the summer of 1955 Dan Whitehead received a request he had previously made to do a book which would span the entire history of the Bureau. Mr. Whitehead was well distinguished regarding on domestic and foreign affairs. He was generally regarded as one of the top war correspondents in World War II, and in the Korean War. He had written stories on the Bureau and we had complete confidence in his integrity, objectivity and objectivity.

To do the job properly, the author had to have access to the record within the bounds of security and policy considerations. Mr. Whitehead had to have the facts there was to be a worthwhile report and full facts were given him so long as they did not violate security.

The point was free to ask questions and we felt it was our duty to provide him with full facts so that he could form his own independent judgment on our policies, procedures and performance. . . . He has selected the material which has been used and the facts reported are supported by the Bureau's records.

My associates and I are deeply grateful for the painstaking care of Don Whitehead in his accurate portrayal of the record of the FBI.

**What J. Edgar Hoover says about "The F.B.I. Story"**

# Read About—

The FBI Story  
Espionage and the Vigilante



A German ambassador, safe in his diplomatic immunity, walked off a ship in New York harbor in 1914, carrying 1½ million dollars in cash.

In the months that followed, financed by that money, spy rings flourished, war plants were sabotaged, ships and supply depots blown up with the ease born of generations of German experience in espionage.

People were indifferent and the young Bureau of Investigation was understaffed and untrained. Army intelligence consisted of two officers and two clerks.



But when World War II came around, the FBI was ready and waiting. Enemy aliens were quickly rounded up, this country's war production was kept at full speed.

How the FBI did it is told in Don Whitehead's new book, The FBI Story.

**STARTING MONDAY**

IN

**The Charlotte Observer**

50 FEB 6 1964



# CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

In the

by Don Whithead

## "The FBI Story"

Proceed to nearest newsstand starting Monday for fascinating serialization of the new book

# CALLING ALL CARS!

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



CONSTANTINE BROWN

# Rise and Growth of the FBI

**New Book Describes U. S. Law Agency,  
Called Most Outstanding in World**

The FBI story written by Pulitzer Prize winning reporter Don Whitehead is not a "who-dunit" although many of its chapters read that way. It is a limited story of the activities of the most outstanding government investigative agency in the world which has surpassed for many years now the effectiveness of Britain's Scotland Yard or the French Surete Generale.

The field of activities of the G-men is manifold, extending from hunting down criminals and kidnapers (and more recently watching the course of school integration in the South) to tracking down subversives and other would-be assassins of our national security.

In the public mind, the FBI efficiency is connected with the strong personality of J. Edgar Hoover. This is only partially true. The "chief" is the inspiration of the thousands of nameless agents whose dedication to their jobs is such that many of them turn down much more remunerative offers in private industry to continue to serve for what is a pittance compared with the salaries they could command outside the Government.

Hoover, himself, set an example that it is better to serve the people than to make money. Some 10 years ago when interested parties almost succeeded in convincing President Truman to relieve him of his responsible post, he was offered positions with the suggestion that he could write his own check in six figures. The thoroughness and impartiality of the activities of the men under his orders got under the skin of some highly placed personages who felt endangered by the information on themselves which they knew

to be in the FBI files. A cabal was organized, and it looked for a short time as if he would have to resign.

One of President Truman's close advisers and personal friends warned him that the reaction of the American people to even a camouflaged dismissal of the FBI chief would be such that his re-election might be seriously endangered. The arguments of the President's friend were so logical and realistic that the plan was abandoned although Hoover did not lift a finger to save his official neck.

This story which had little publicity in those days is not recounted in Whitehead's book, probably because it was too personal and he is dealing with what has now become a national institution and not with the persons who created it.

Neither is there much information in the book about the "foreign service" of the FBI, that is, the agents who are attached to a number of embassies abroad to work hand in hand with the local central investigative organizations such as Scotland Yard, the Surete Generale, and the national police of Spain, Japan, Italy and Germany. These men are not operating undercover. They are officially designated as legal counsellors of the American embassies. Their main task is to co-operate with their counterparts in these lands in tracking down international forgers and subversives. The men are of the highest caliber despite the fact that some of our ambassadors are sometimes prone to regard them as "cops" and do not always extend them the courtesies enjoyed by the other members of the staff.

During this reporter's many travels abroad since the end of the last war, he has found these G-men have a much better understanding and realization of the facts of life in the countries to which they are assigned than some of the professional diplomats. This is natural. They are not confined, like the professionals, to contacts with officialdom and the cream of society.

The security services in foreign countries, unlike those in America, poke their noses into political situations—not necessarily of their own volition, but because they are ordered to do so. Thus they know what is going on among the various parties, what the politicians (especially the "outs") have in mind and also what the temper and thinking of the people are.

The FBI has a sound policy of keeping its agents abroad for as long as possible. The policy that a foreign service officer must be withdrawn after three or four years and be given a chance to show his talents in other countries is alien to the FBI. The longer a man who has shown himself competent and learned to speak fluently the language of the land stays in that country the more useful he is considered. The result is that the legal counsellor has wide personal contacts, not only in the official world to which he is assigned but also among many average people whom he knows and who speak frankly and openly with him.

It might be assumed that in their regular reports to the bureau these agents frequently touched on subjects not directly connected with investigation of international criminals but also on more general topics which are available to our policy-makers if they are interested.

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Parsons  
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Tamm  
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Winterrowd  
Tele. Room  
Holloman  
Gandy

Wash. Post and  
Times Herald

Wash. News

Wash. Star

N. Y. Herald

Tribune

N. Y. Mirror

N. Y. Daily News

Daily Worker

The Worker

New Leader

Date

THE EVENING STAR, Washington, D. C.  
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1957

A-15

## CONSTANTINE BROWN

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Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
Wash. Star *XXX* \_\_\_\_\_  
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The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

page A-15  
Date 1-2-57

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

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# FBI STORY OF HIGH INTEREST FOR COMMUNITY

CHIEF R. W. COOLEY  
"Fascinating Reading"

"The coming series of articles condensed from Don Whitehead's book, 'The FBI Story,' will make fascinating reading for everyone interested in the welfare of his community," says Santa Barbara's Chief of Police R. W. Cooley. The News-Press will begin publication of "The FBI Story," a serialization of Pulitzer Prize winner Don Whitehead's new book, next Monday. The series will run for 30 installments.

"As a graduate of the National Police Academy," Chief Cooley said, "the school for local law enforcement officers conducted by the FBI, I am well aware of the value of the FBI in helping curtail crime. Their thoroughness and attention to every detail in research has built a solid force working constantly with local police. Just a few weeks ago the FBI worked with us in the apprehension of the young men who attempted to wreck a Southern Pacific train. And at the same time, we were waiting for a report from the FBI laboratory on a shred of evidence sent to them regarding a local hit-run case.

"The FBI has played a large part in the improvement of police work on the local levels, not only in the field of crime detection, but in technical and administrative fields as well."

Santa Barbara News-Press  
1/2/57 Home Edition  
Written by Richard Smith

The FBI Story  
4-5-931

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191 JAN 15 1957

58 JAN 16 1957

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FBI - LOS ANGELES	



## Timely Observations

A FEW WEEKS AGO this column acknowledged gift of an autographed copy of "The FBI Story" from a valued friend, J. Edgar Hoover. He is chief of that famed institution, the terror of evil-doers and the admiration of every law enforcement agency in America and foreign countries. We are rather ashamed we have taken this long to give a more detailed report on the volume. But as we had just twice digested it, we came into possession of the first two volumes of Sir Winston Churchill's "History of the English-Speaking People." Thus the delay.

The book is by Don Whitehead, a great reporter for years for the Associated Press and now chief of the Washington bureau of the New York Herald Tribune. Random House is publisher and the foreword is by Edgar Hoover himself, that stocky, hard-headed bachelor who turned 62 years of age just yesterday. He was a New Year baby, born right there in Washington. He holds membership all the way from the Masonic order, Knights Templar and Shrine to the International Police Chiefs.

"The FBI Story" names names, places and events. It is about as comprehensive a story as one would want. In fact it is far more searching and comprehensive than any tomes we have read of those two other colorful agencies that have made modern history. We refer to Scotland Yard, crack London police (named for a 12th century London street that housed a castle where Scottish kings used to police up when visiting England). And then Royal Canadian Mounted Police, founded in 1873 and which we in our Nickelodeon picture-going days always called the Northwest Canadian Mounted who always got their man.

"The FBI Story" starts off with that Colorado tragedy when a brain-twisted young man slipped a time bomb in his mother's satchel as she was to board a plane. All on the plane were killed and the FBI captured the vile creature through tracing the fact that he had taken abnormal insurance on his mother's life. And rightly, the climax comes starting on Page 312 when Don reveals the part of the FBI in unraveling the story of the theft of atomic secrets and the dispatch of them to agents of a foreign power.

Nothing in Emile Gabosion, or Sir Arthur Conan Doyle or Edgar Allan Poe rivals the crime of that young man who sent a plane load of people into eternity because "I'd do anything for money." Nothing in that master of stories of international intrigue a generation ago, E. Phillips Oppenheim, can compare with the story of Doctor Fuchs, Harry Gold, David Greenglass and his wretched wife, Ruth.

You will revel in the retelling of the story of Teapot Dome, that ugly scandal that brought death to a President in the 1920s, prison to one cabinet member, grand jury defiance from another—even an attorney general, to his ultimate disgrace, utter oblivion in sad forced retirement to third. That really was Edgar's first mammoth job for it all came just after the FBI unwashed, in bad repute because of the big-name ill-fame W. J. Burns and such FBI agents as the crooked Gaston Means (later to bulk a society heiress out of big money, pretending to have contact with the Lindbergh kidnapers). To many the Teapot Dome scandal is Mr. Hoover's shining light. Not to us.

They are all shining lights. But a personal observation here—remembering so well local infamous defiance by a Northwest Missouri lawless group as to prohibition, we recall all of Mr. Hoover's glorious war against gangsterism. And gangsterism grew out of that ill-conceived ideal of a good people, the mistaken idea that by fiat man could legislate morals. By a wave of the majestic hand of a Constitutional amendment, plus an abortive law called the Volstead Act, we thought we could make men drink soda pop and milk.

But instead we found men for money, yes, even in the hills and caves of Buchanan County, Missouri, made moonshine. Just a some of you and you and you made homebrew in your kitchen. It was truly as Don Whitehead labels it in "The FBI Story" the Roaring Twenties. A grand story, that of the cleansed and spotless FBI, the story of a man of determination with a high ideal, the glory of American law enforcement at its very peak.

Strictly speaking the FBI goes back to an attorney general, blood kin of the great Napoleon, Charles J. Bonaparte, Baltimore lawyer, was attorney general in the cabinet of Theodore Roosevelt. He conceived the idea of the FBI. TR was at once understanding and—as he always was when color and drama gripped him—enthusiastic. But the FBI was a mushroom thing under FBI Chief Stanley W. Finch (1908-12) and under A. Bruce Biehl (1912-19). Then came William J. Flynn for a brief span and then the unfortunate William J. Burns, whose own private detective agency we always considered second only in its day to the famed Pinkerton's of an earlier day.

Burns brought disgrace to the FBI but J. Edgar has more than wiped out that disgrace. He has made the FBI a living thing, a feared and respected Nemesis to the murderer, the kidnaper, the traitor. Don Whitehead has done Edgar and his FBI a much deserved but simple justice. We cannot commend this book too highly.





## WHOSE IDEA WAS THE FBI?

Did you know that J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, can find out in minutes at any time of day where any FBI agent is and what he is working on?

That the FBI was organized only 50 years ago by President Theodore Roosevelt?

Those are some of the facts in *The FBI Story*. It starts Monday in The San Diego Union.

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
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Mr. Parsons	_____
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Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

**SAN DIEGO UNION**  
**1/2/57**  
**FINAL EDITION**

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IN THE DAILY NEWS

# 'The FBI Story' To Begin Monday

## Fantastic Inside Details On How Agency Operates

"The FBI Story," Don Whitehead's vivid inside report on the G-Men, will appear in the Daily News, starting Monday.

Public demand for the stirring best seller has wiped out supplies of many bookstores here.

The first printing was sold out in a few days in bookstores across the country.

A second printing of 35,000 also was snapped up.

Little wonder, for Whitehead has done what no writer before him had accomplished—he has unfolded the intimate details of how the FBI protects our nation from its enemies.

**HIS AMAZING** book reveals:

Why the FBI did not investigate the mysterious death of Chicagoan Emmett Till in Mississippi.

Why the "Lady in Red" led FBI agents to John Dillinger.

That the FBI first learned from the Communists that the United States was manufacturing an atomic bomb.

That a Southern governor was a virtual prisoner of the Ku Klux Klan until he secretly asked the help of the FBI.

That the spirit of revolution was so violent in this country in 1919 that attempts were made to murder Cabinet members, congressmen and industrial tycoons J. P. Morgan and John D. Rockefeller.

**THE DAILY NEWS** serialization of highlights from the book will unfold the fantastic inside stories of the hordes of famous gangsters that plagued the Roaring '20s.

Whitehead's snappy pro-

throws a sharp light on enemy espionage in World Wars I and II.

Much of the book is devoted to the FBI's continuing fight against communism.

**THE MAN** who wrote it has twice won a Pulitzer Prize for his work as an Associated Press reporter.

Whitehead devoted a year to writing the book.

He had the full cooperation of the FBI and access to files previously kept secret.

**J. EDGAR HOOVER**, head of the FBI, has called the book "the best answer to the falsehoods, half-truths and rumors spread by Communists, their stooges and defenders."

"My associates and I," he wrote in a forward to the book, "are deeply grateful for the painstaking care of the author in his accurate portrayal of the record of the FBI."

Don't forget—"The FBI Story" starts Monday in the Daily News.

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Winterrowd	
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Mr. Holloman	
Mr. Gandy	

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Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Mr. Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

**It Will Carry Story Exclusively In Valley**

## Hoover Lauds Whitehead FBI Book

Don Whitehead's "The FBI Story" starts next Monday exclusively in Dayton and the Miami Valley in The Journal Herald.

J. Edgar Hoover himself has put the seal of approval on Whitehead's runaway best seller.

"My associates and I are deeply grateful for the painstaking care of the author in his accurate portrayal of the record of the FBI," Hoover writes in the foreword.

The result of a full year's research and writing, the book was such a success that many booksellers all over the country reported the first printing was sold out within a few days. Soon afterwards a second printing of 35,000 was gone.

In the foreword to Whitehead's story, Hoover continues:

"For more than 30 years, as the FBI's director, I have watched the story of the bureau being reported on a day-to-day basis by the press, radio and now television. Some of those

accounts were correct, others were distorted and some were the figments of the imagination.

"Through these years, no one could find in a single volume the real story recounting the FBI's birth, development and struggles. Frankly the fact that this information was not available in book form to the public has been the subject of frequent inquiry from people interested in learning about the FBI.

"In the summer of 1955, Don Whitehead revived a request he had previously made to do a book that would span the entire history of the bureau. Mr. Whitehead was well known on the Washington scene. He had won two Pulitzer prizes for distinguished reporting on domestic and foreign affairs. He had written stories on the bureau and we had complete confidence in his integrity, ability and objectivity.

"To do the job properly, the author had to have access to

the records, within the bounds of security and policy considerations.

"Mr. Whitehead had to have the facts. If there was to be a worthwhile objective result, and full facts were given him so long as they did not violate security.

"The author was free to ask questions, and we felt it was our duty to provide him with full facts so he could form his own independent judgment on our policies, procedures and performance.

"In recent years, a campaign of falsehood and vilification had been directed against the FBI by some ignorant and some subversive elements. In the world-wide struggle of free peoples, the truth is still one of our most potent weapons. And the record of the FBI speaks for itself.

"It is the best answer to the falsehoods, half-truths and rumors spread by Communists, their stooges and defenders.

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FEB 6 1957

THE JOURNAL HERALD, DAYTON, OHIO

Date 2/6/57

Edition Evening

Section First Column 1, 2 & 3

Page 1/2/57

Bureau

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Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Mr. Pennington \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

# First Inside Story Of The FBI Starts Monday In The Times

## Don Whitehead's Book Reveals Facts From Secret Files

What do you know about the Federal Bureau of Investigation?

It is one of the best-known organizations in the world, yet its operations are a mystery to most of the people it protects. Its work in hunting down criminals is frequently in the headlines. So is its never-ending fight against subversives. Less publicized is its constant effort to protect civil rights.

Don Whitehead, twice a winner of Pulitzer prizes as an Associated Press reporter, has written the first authoritative history of this far-flung organization in "The FBI Story," which the Trenton Evening Times will serialize in 30 chapters beginning Monday, January 7.

Did you ever hear of the SIS? Probably not, since the Special Intelligence Service's work has been a closely-guarded secret since World War II, and is described for the first time in Whitehead's book.

Did you know that agents in almost every FBI office worked at one time or another on the Hiss-Chambers case?

Do you know what notorious gunman, quailing before FBI agents, coined the name which has followed FBI agents for years when he cried, "Don't shoot, G-Men! Don't shoot!"



Don Whitehead

Did you know that a southern governor once had to ask the FBI for help through a friendly newspaperman because the Ku Klux Klan had his telephone tapped and was eavesdropping his mail?

Those and hundreds of other questions about the FBI's operation and organization in its nearly 50 years of guarding this country's security and rights are answered in Whitehead's book. It was written with access to FBI files never before open to the public. It is authentic, thrilling and fascinating reading.

Don't miss a single chapter in the Trenton Evening Times.

*file 4*

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Trenton Evening Times  
Trenton, N. J.

Dated 1-2-57 Pages

Submitted by  
Newark Field Office

100-1130



attached clippings from various and pertain to the FBI story.

# Lauds 'The FBI Story'

J. Edgar Hoover OK, Herald-Express feature

If you aren't able to buy 'The FBI Story' by Don Whitehead in your favorite bookstore, you can read it starting Monday, Jan. 7, in your Herald-Express. It will be the only authentic serialized version.

Don Whitehead's runaway best seller, the result of a full year's research and writing, the book was such a success that many bookshelves all over the country reported that the first printing was sold out within a few days. Soon afterwards a second printing of 36,000 was gone.

**HOOVER PRAISE**

In the foreword to Whitehead's story, Hoover writes: "For more than 30 years as the FBI's director, I have watched the story of the bureau being reported on a day-to-day basis by the press, radio and now television. In magazine articles and books many phases of the bureau's work have been recorded. Some of those accounts were correct, others were distorted and some were the figments of the imagination. Through these years, no one could find a single volume in the story accounting the FBI's birth, development and struggles. Frankly, the fact that this information was not available in book form to the public has been the subject of frequent inquiry from people interested in the FBI."

Mr. Whitehead had to have the facts if there was to be a worthwhile objective result, and full facts were given him so long as they did not violate security. He did not violate security.

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- Wash. Post and Times Herald
- Wash. News
- Wash. Star
- N.Y. Herald Tribune
- N.Y. Mirror
- N.Y. Daily News
- Daily Worker
- the Worker
- New Leader

- Tolson
- Nichols
- Boardman
- Belmont
- Mason
- Mohr
- Parsons
- Rosen
- Tamm
- Nease
- Winterrowd
- Tele. Room
- Holloman
- Gandy

# READ THE BOOK EVERYBODY WANTS—

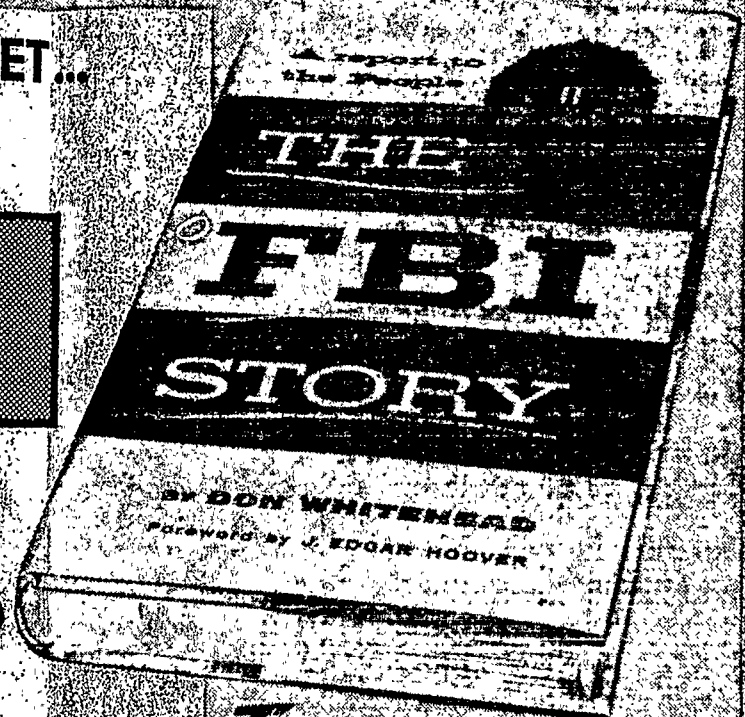
-BUT MANY CAN'T GET...



J. Edgar Hoover,  
Director, FBI

## THE FBI STORY

by Pulitzer Prize Winner  
**DON WHITEHEAD**



The book took a year for Whitehead to research and write and sold out almost on publication. As one dealer said: "The tragedy of the Christmas book business is we do not have one copy of THE FBI STORY. We had about 50 calls. Sometime in January I'll have maybe one tenth as many copies."

Now in 30 dramatically illustrated installments starting Monday in this newspaper you can get the cream of this great best seller.

**SOLD OUT!**

**STARTS MONDAY, JANUARY 7**

IN

# The BREWERTON SUN



Mr. Tolson ✓  
 Mr. Boardman ✓  
 Mr. Belmont ✓  
 Mr. Mohr ✓  
 Mr. Parsons ✓  
 Mr. Rosen ✓  
 Mr. Tamm ✓  
 Mr. Trotter ✓  
 Mr. Nease ✓  
 Mr. Winterrowd ✓  
 Tele. Room ✓  
 Mr. Holloman ✓  
 Miss Gandy ✓

# THE INSIDE STORY

## T-U to Offer Series About FBI in Action

Don Whitehead, twice a Pulitzer prizewinner, has scored another feat in his "The FBI Story," to be printed in The Times Union starting Monday. The noted author and newspaperman tells the full story of the Federal Bureau of Investigation—a completely authoritative version, for it was written with the FBI's full co-operation, and with the aid of FBI files. The book caught on so quickly that booksellers throughout many parts of the country ran out of stock. It's that kind of writing.



Don Whitehead

### JUST A FEW

Here are just some of the things covered by Whitehead: Why Judge Nathan S. S. Rosen was sentenced to death in the atomic espionage trial; how the FBI assembled the government's evidence which convicted Alger Hiss; how the FBI once "captured" an army preparing to invade Mexico from the United States; and why the "lady in red," FBI agents, to the famed, outlaw, John Dillinger.

All this and more, will be in the series of 30 articles to start Monday in The Times Union. Articles will run Monday through Saturday of each week until the series is completed.

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*Thrilling... Complete... Authentic*

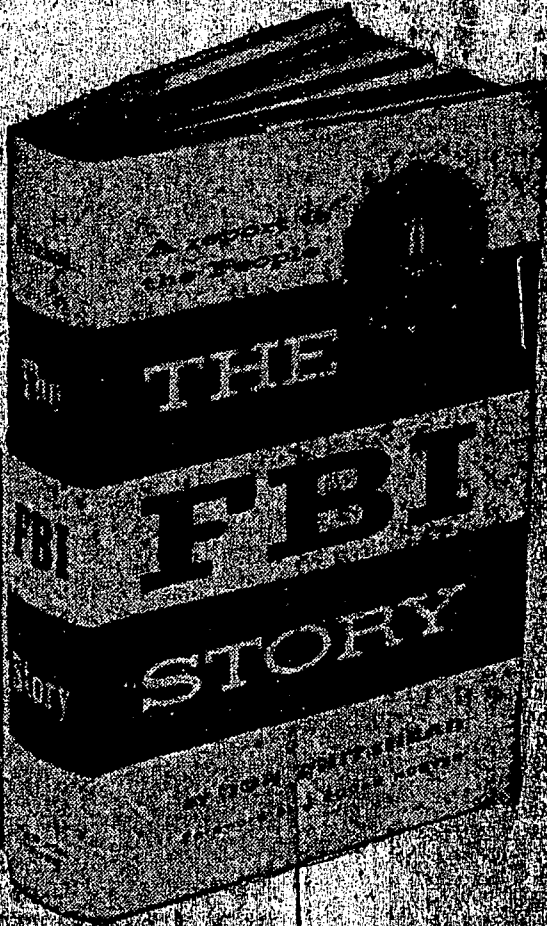
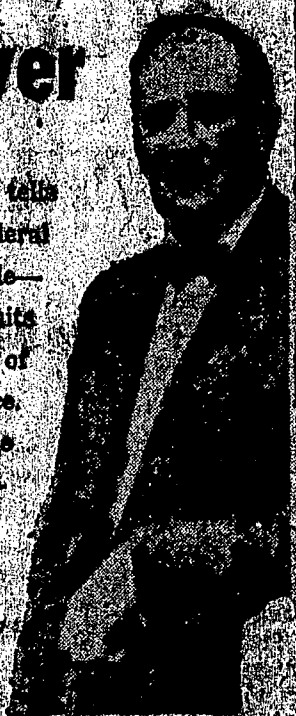
Mr. Nichols ✓  
Mr. Boardman ✓  
Mr. Belmont ✓  
Mr. Mohr ✓  
Mr. Parsons ✓  
Mr. Rosen ✓  
Mr. Tamm ✓  
Mr. Winterrowd ✓  
Tele. Room ✓  
Mr. Holloman ✓  
Miss Gandy ✓

# The **FBI** Story

the never-before-told story  
by newsman Don Whitehead  
with an introduction by—

**J. Edgar Hoover**

The winner of two Pulitzer Prizes here tells the dramatic story of the famous Federal Bureau of Investigation from the inside—its origins, how it works, how its recruits are trained, its personnel, and its magnificent record of service to the nation in war and peace. This is the first complete account of the FBI in action, fully illustrated with dramatic photographs... One famous headline case after another is vividly retold from data straight out of FBI files...



6 Revealing Installments—Beginning Next Monday in the  
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Why not have the Sentinel delivered to your home? For home delivery in Milwaukee, call EX. 6-1900. Elsewhere, contact your local Sentinel dealer. (For your phone book) or the Sentinel carrier in your neighborhood.

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191 JAN 16 1957

60 40 20 10

Never-before-told stories  
of behind-the-scene action  
of greatest police force!  
Beginning Jan. 7 in The News

The  Story



LS6T 'T LEXINGTON'

The result of a full year's  
 investigation and waiting the body  
 was such a success that many  
 were convinced that the first printing  
 was not for long with a few days  
 of more attention a second  
 printing of 25,000 was done.  
 In the forward to Volume  
 2, Hoover comments:  
 "From month to month  
 I have watched the story of the  
 body being exposed on a dark  
 rainy day by the press, reading  
 and now revelation. Out of  
 the committee of Congress, by  
 the United States Bureau and the  
 Justice in various articles  
 through the last year.  
 containing the last report  
 on the FBI's first development."

Accurate record of FBI story

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

barded as one of the top war  
 correspondents in World War  
 I and in the Korean War. He  
 had written stories on the pu  
 gan and had complete con  
 fidence in his integrity, abun  
 dantly and objectively.  
 To do the job properly, the  
 author had to have access to  
 the record within the bounds  
 of security and policy con  
 siderations. There will always  
 be areas of the bureau's work  
 wherein security considerations  
 must be common decency and

operating policy do not permit  
 disclosure.  
 Mr. WHITEHEAD had to  
 have the facts if there was to  
 be a worthwhile objective re  
 sult, and this fact was given  
 him so long as they did not  
 have people, the truth is that  
 one of our most potent weap  
 ons. And the record of the  
 FBI check for itself.  
 It is this because to the  
 falsehoods, but in the me  
 timon, either by a community  
 their shocker and defender



101

# EDGAR HOOVER



J. Edgar Hoover Leads Whitehead,  
Author Of Series, Twice Pulitzer  
Prize Winner; Rare Files Used

## The FBI Story Will Start In The Express Jan. 7

[illegible]

## 'FBI Story' Will Appear In Observer

What do you know about the Federal Bureau of Investigation and some of its famous cases like the murder-by-proxy in the Osage Hills?

Although the FBI is one of the most famous organizations in the world, most of the public thinks of it as a cloak and dagger corps — and knows little more.

Don Whitehead, a twice winner of Pulitzer prizes as an Associated Press reporter, has written the first authoritative history of this fascinating organization in "The FBI Story."

This book about the FBI will be serialized by the Charlotte Observer in 30 chapters beginning Monday, Jan. 7.

In one chapter you'll read about "Crime Worse Than Murder" — treason. Reporter Whitehead describes the FBI's work in the atom spy case of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

For the first time you'll read the full story about one of the FBI's biggest kidnapping cases, one which involved two Oklahoma oil men.

Don't miss a single chapter of "The FBI Story" as it appears in The Observer.

Charlotte, N.C. 28205  
Phone 336-1111  
Page 14

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1956  
The Observer



Tolson  
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Ladd  
Nichols  
Rosen  
Tracy  
Harbo  
Mohr  
Tele. Room  
Mr. Holloman  
Miss Gandy

# The FBI Story Will Start In The Express Jan. 7; 30 Articles Tell Inside Story For First Time



DON WHITEHEAD

## J. Edgar Hoover Lauds Whitehead, Author Of Series, Twice Pulitzer Prize Winner; Rare Files Used

An authentic series — "The FBI Story" — Hoover wrote. "We had complete confidence in his (Whitehead) integrity, ability and objectivity. Mr. Whitehead had to have the facts if there was to be a worthwhile, objective result, and he gave them to him so long as they did not violate security."

The series tells for the first time the full story of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, its fight for civil rights and battles against crime and spies.

This revealing and fascinating story of how one of the world's greatest but least understood organizations works will be presented in 30 installments, running over five weeks.

The series was written with the FBI's complete cooperation. The author won two Pulitzer prizes.

Whitehead is called by J. Edgar Hoover, the FBI's director, "One of the top war correspondents in World War II and the Korean War."

In the forward of "The FBI Story,"

Whitehead's series does what never has been done before. With the help of Hoover, the story takes a reader behind the scenes and tells how what makes the FBI tick and why. There have been other stories accounts before, but nothing of this length or authority.

The 30-part serialization contains the highlights of Whitehead's new outstanding book.

Whitehead spent eight months preparing the book, having the FBI's complete cooperation and



J. EDGAR HOOVER

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

INquirer  
Bulletin  
Daily News  
DATE  
EDITION  
PAGE  
COLUMN  
EDITOR  
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NOT RECORDED  
197 JAN 10 1957

access to FBI files previously closed to the public.

He traces the Federal Bureau of Investigation's growth from the day in 1908 that President Theodore Roosevelt created it to investigate Western land grabs and Eastern trusts.

Much of the book is devoted to the FBI's continuing battle against communism. It tells how J. Edgar Hoover, then a young attorney in the Department of Justice, first spotted communism not as a harmless political theory but as a world conspiracy designed to infiltrate and take over other governments.

Whitehead tells for the first time how President Franklin D. Roosevelt, in 1936, ordered a continuing investigation of communism and its influence in this country, although the United States and Soviet Russia were later to become allies in World War II.

It was as a result of this that the FBI learned from one of its counterespionage operatives in a California laboratory that the Reds were aware that the United States was working on an atom bomb.

Roosevelt's order to the FBI kept secret at the time and since resulted in widespread attacks on the FBI and its work, both prior to World War II and after, when the Truman administration's loyalty drive on Reds in government was in full swing.

Whitehead traces the FBI's work in the postwar spy cases from the day it first was disclosed that A-bomb secrets had been sent to Russia, through the arrest of Klaus Fuchs, the British scientist; Harry Gold and David Greenglass, key figures in the network; and finally to Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, who were executed amid violent demonstrations engineered by Reds and fellow travelers.

Hoover, in a foreword to the book, says:

"The acts of the subversive, particularly the ones done in the wool Communist cell for increased vigilance. The security of our country has suffered because too many of our people were hoodwinked by the propaganda which claimed that the Communist party is a political party like the Democratic or Republican party."



FBI STORY! BEGINS JAN. 7 IN HERALD

# Quailing Gunman Gave

## G-Men Their Name

A notorious gunman of the 1930s, quailing before FBI agents, cried, "Don't shoot, G-Men! Don't shoot!"

Unknowningly the hoodlum had given the FBI a nickname which stuck.

But what do you really know about the FBI or G-Men?

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is one of the best-known organizations in the world, yet its far-flung operations are a mystery to most of the people it protects.

Now, for the first time, you can go behind the scenes and see the real FBI in action.

Starting on Monday, Jan. 7, The Herald will serialize "The FBI Story," a remarkable book written by Don Whitehead, twice a winner of the Pulitzer Prize as a reporter for the Associated Press.

It is the first authoritative story on the FBI ever published. "The FBI Story," which will appear in the daily Herald, was written with access to FBI files never before open to the public.

The 30 chapters of "The FBI Story," which will appear in The Daily Herald, are an exciting, authentic account of secret FBI activities in peace and war.

J. EDGAR HOOVER

They are the story of the blazing war the G-Men fought with the Machinegun Kellys and John Dillingers of the thirties and the silent, grim battles the FBI fought during World War II with enemy intelligence agents.

You'll learn the answers to scores of questions about the operations of the FBI like:

Did you know that agents in almost every FBI office worked at one time or another on the Hiss-Chambers case?

Did you know that the FBI founded its famed National Academy, to train members of police departments and sheriff's officers from throughout the country, as J. Edgar Hoover's answer to demands for a National Police Force?

Did you know that a southern governor once had to ask the FBI for help through a friendly newspaperman because the Ku Klux Klan had his telephone tapped and was censoring his mail?

Don't miss a single chapter of the FBI story. The book has already received wide acclaim in preview reviews. Starting on Monday, Jan. 7, you can read "The FBI Story" in your daily Herald.

W. J. A. 1957



BACK IN STOCK!

150,000

## "THE FBI STORY is

one of the most absorbing narratives of crime and punishment I have ever read. It ranges over the whole history of the FBI. There is enough material in this book to keep whodidit novelists and writers of any kind of thriller busy for the rest of their lifetimes." — CHARLES POORE, N. Y. TIMES.

## "THE FBI STORY is

a completely thrilling account of how the FBI operates, in war and in peace, to safeguard the country and its citizens."

— FRANK A. KLIN, ST. LOUIS GLOBE-DEMOCRAT.

## "THE FBI STORY is

the book of the year. Here is a full library of fruitful adventure . . . better than the best detective story of any era, and it is factual."

— DANIEL A. POLING, CHRISTIAN HERALD.

## "THE FBI STORY is

a work of major interest and importance. No fictional thriller within memory has offered the American reader such a feat of gripping true-life narrative as this authentic history of the Federal Bureau of Investigation."

— KALAMAZOO GAZETTE.

## "THE FBI STORY is

freighted with enough gunfire and derring-do to suit the most discriminating mystery fan . . . written with the restraint and respect for facts which one expects of a first-class journalist like Mr. Whitehead."

— CARELL PHILLIPS, N. Y. TIMES BOOK REVIEW.

## "THE FBI STORY is

as intriguing as any whodunit. It is well-nigh impossible to put the book down until finished." — CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

## "THE FBI STORY is

the sort of book about the FBI and its famous chief that long has been needed — a fascinating, authoritative account of the growth, tribulations and triumphs of the FBI." — WASHINGTON STAR.

## "THE FBI STORY is

a comprehensive and interesting book which deserves reading by thoughtful people. It was prepared with the active assistance of the FBI itself."

— BYRON PRICE, N. Y. HERALD TRIBUNE BOOK REVIEW.

THE FBI STORY by DON WHITEHEAD. Foreword by J. EDGAR HOOVER.  
\$4.95, now at your bookstore. RANDOM HOUSE.



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Belmont  
Mason  
Mohr  
Parsons  
Rosen  
Tamm  
Nease  
Winterrowd  
Tele. Room  
Holloman  
Gandy

Wash. Post and Times Herald  
Wash. News  
Wash. Star  
N.Y. Herald Tribune  
N.Y. Mirror  
N.Y. Daily News  
Daily Worker  
The Worker  
New Leader

Date

# 'FBI Story' Starts Jan. 7 In Chronicle

"The FBI Story" by Don Whitehead is so thrilling that Houston bookstores have been unable to supply the demand.

Its author is one of the nation's top newspapermen. He twice has won a Pulitzer Prize for distinguished reporting. He currently is head of the Washington Bureau of the New York Herald-Tribune—after an outstanding career with Associated Press.

His work has received approval from J. Edgar Hoover, director of the FBI. Hoover calls the book an "accurate portrayal of the FBI."

No one of Houston has intense interest in the world's greatest investigative agency. The Chronicle will publish in 30 chapters beginning Monday, Jan. 7, a full-length version of "The FBI Story."

The Chronicle is the only newspaper in this area which will carry this full account of the FBI record—a version with wholehearted approval from Hoover himself.

Hoover said: "Full facts were given (Whitehead) so long as they did not violate security. . . . In the world-wide struggle of free people, the truth is still one of our most potent weapons. . . . It is the best answer to the falsehoods, half-truths and rumors spread by Communists, their stooges and defenders."

Thus, as another mark in its record of public service, The Chronicle is making available to its readers the first major work—narrative of the FBI.

THE HOUSTON CHRONICLE

12/30/56

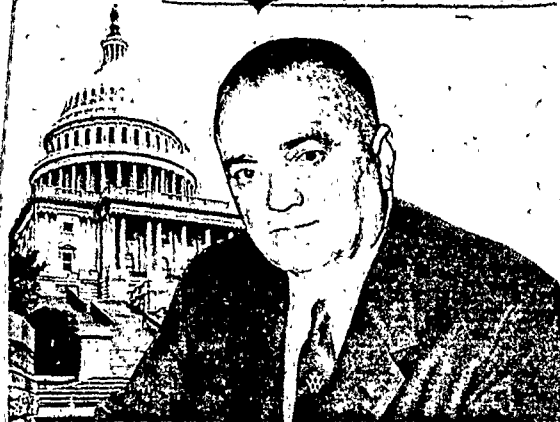
Houston, Texas

EDITOR: M. E. WALTERS

§.1.

TOLD WITH THE HELP  
OF J. EDGAR HOOVER...

# The FBI Story



## 30 EXCITING CHAPTERS IN THE STAR BEGINNING MONDAY, JANUARY 7th

Don Whitehead's THE FBI STORY is one of the most talked about books of recent times. You've probably heard raves about it on TV and radio. Don Whitehead, a Pulitzer Prizewinner, tells the full story of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. With the help of J. Edgar Hoover, he takes you behind the scenes and tells you just what makes the FBI tick and why. There have been other, shorter accounts before, but nothing of this length or authority.

Who started the FBI and why? How does it get recruits? What chance have you of joining up? What is the inside story on some of the G Men's most famous cases? How did its activity differ in World War I and in World War II? The answers come right from the FBI and from FBI files previously closed to the public.

The Star will bring you THE FBI STORY in 30 chapters, each a story in itself. This extraordinary series will begin in The Star on Monday January 7th.

### The Evening Star

Call STerling 3-5000 for regular home delivery.

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Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

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Wash. Star ☒ \_\_\_\_\_  
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N. Y. Times \_\_\_\_\_  
Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

Date 12-30-56



Tolson ✓  
 Nichols ✓  
 Boardman ✓  
 Belmont ✓  
 Mason ✓  
 Mohr ✓  
 Parsons ✓  
 Rosen ✓  
 Tamm ✓  
 Nease ✓  
 Winterrowd ✓  
 Tele. Room ✓  
 Holloman ✓  
 Gandy ✓

# BEST SELLING Books IN THE MIDWEST

As reported by leading bookellers and wholesalers

## FICTION

1. "PEYTON PLACE," by Grace Metalious
2. "DON'T GO NEAR THE WATER," by William Brinkley
3. "THE TREE THAT LOST ITS HEAD," by Nicholas Moniz
4. "MERRY CHRISTMAS, MR. BAXTER," by Edward Sherry
5. "THE LOVE-GOUPLE," by Virginia Towne
6. "THE LAST HURRAH," by Edwin O'Connor
7. "THE FOUNTAIN OVER FLOWS," by Rebecca West
8. "KING OF PARIS," by Guy Endore

## NONFICTION

1. "THE NUN'S STORY," by Kathryn Hulme
2. "THIS HALLOWED GROUND," by Bruce Catton
3. "MUCH ADO ABOUT ME," by Fred Allen
4. "PROFILES IN COURAGE," by John F. Kennedy
5. "AUTUMN ACROSS AMERICA," by Edwin Way Teale
6. "THE FBI STORY," by Don Whitehead
7. "THE NEW WORLD," by Winston S. Churchill
8. "THE OUTSIDER," by Colin Wilson

Wash. Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_



TOLD WITH THE HELP  
OF J. EDGAR HOOVER

# The FBI Story



30 EXCITING CHAPTERS  
IN THE STAR BEGINNING  
MONDAY, JANUARY 7th

Don Whitehead's **THE FBI STORY** is one of the most talked about books of recent times. You've probably heard raves about it on TV and radio. Don Whitehead, a Pulitzer Prizewinner, tells the full story of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. With the help of J. Edgar Hoover, he takes you behind the scenes and tells you just what makes the FBI tick and why. There have been other shorter accounts before, but nothing of this length or authority.

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Wash. Post and Times Herald

Wash. News

Wash. Star

New York Herald Tribune

N. Y. Mirror

N. Y. Daily News

Daily Worker

The Worker

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**The Evening Star**



Tolson  
Nichols  
Boardman

— READ WHAT MAKES THE FBI TICK AND  
WHY IN A TALE MORE DRAMATIC THAN FICTION

# THE **FBI** STORY

by Pulitzer Prizewinner, Don Whitehead  
told with the help of J. Edgar Hoover

**BEGINS IN THE STAR  
MONDAY, JAN. 7**

THE FBI STORY is a book that has received raves for its authentic thrills, suspense and objectivity. You've probably heard it praised on radio and TV. With the help of J. Edgar Hoover, Don Whitehead's THE FBI STORY does what has never been done before. It takes you behind the scenes and tells you what makes the FBI tick and why. It tells dozens of hair-raising true stories. It reveals facts from FBI files that were never before disclosed to the public. THE FBI STORY is an exciting book that gives you an insight into one of the best-respected of Government Agencies. Be sure to read each of the 30 chapters beginning Monday, January 7th in The Star.



JAN 10 1957

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JAN 16 1957

## 30 EXCITING CHAPTERS

that tell a tale far more dramatic than fiction

### RACKET-BUSTING!

Why was the FBI powerless to touch the big Chicago gangs for so long? How did the FBI finally catch up with Al Capone, corner John Dillinger and "Baby Face" Nelson?

### COUNTER-ESPIONAGE!

Did you know that Nazi saboteurs were landed off Long Island and how they were tracked down? Or that FBI agents were slipped into South America to uncover a vast espionage network?

### EXPOSING COMMUNISTS!

Do you know the part the FBI plays in gathering facts for the Loyalty Program? Do you know the story on the cases of Alger Hiss, Harry Dexter White, Judith Coplon?

### INTERNAL SECURITY!

Did you know that the FBI was ready to go into action with security plans as soon as the Pearl Harbor attack was flashed? Or that nine anonymous men carry the administrative burden of guarding the security of the Nation?

### MAN HUNTS!

How did FBI agents in disguise track down one of the craftiest killers of the Southwest—"The King of the Osage Hills"? How did the FBI find the mastermind of a platinum smuggling ring?

### MODERN CRIMINOLOGY!

Did you know that the highly scientific FBI laboratory began with a borrowed microscope and a few odds and ends? Did you know that the FBI can locate any agent within minutes—regardless of where he is or what he's working on?

67-1192-10

"Dallas Times Herald"  
Dallas, Texas, 12/27/56  
Allen Merriam, Editor

the chief leading to the action  
that Klaus Fuchs, as an atomic  
spy, was the "key" in Red led  
agents to John Dillinger, why  
Judge Kaufman sentenced the  
Rosenbergs to death; how agents  
followed, obtaining, smugglers  
into the Colombian wilds, only  
to find the roasting operation  
ing from a party California  
home.  
The elaborate machinery of  
the bureau's operations is de-  
scribed, and Mr. Whithead tells  
in some detail why the FBI was  
organized, how its very life was  
and freed.  
Chapters of the FBI story

# STARTING JAN X FBI's 'Secrets' To Be Unfolded

The Dallas Times Herald will bring to its subscribers starting Jan. 7, one of the reading

treasures of the year—The FBI Story by Don Whitehead in 30

complete installments. It is a gripping, never-before-told story of America's most famous law enforcement agency, only for protection of Americans

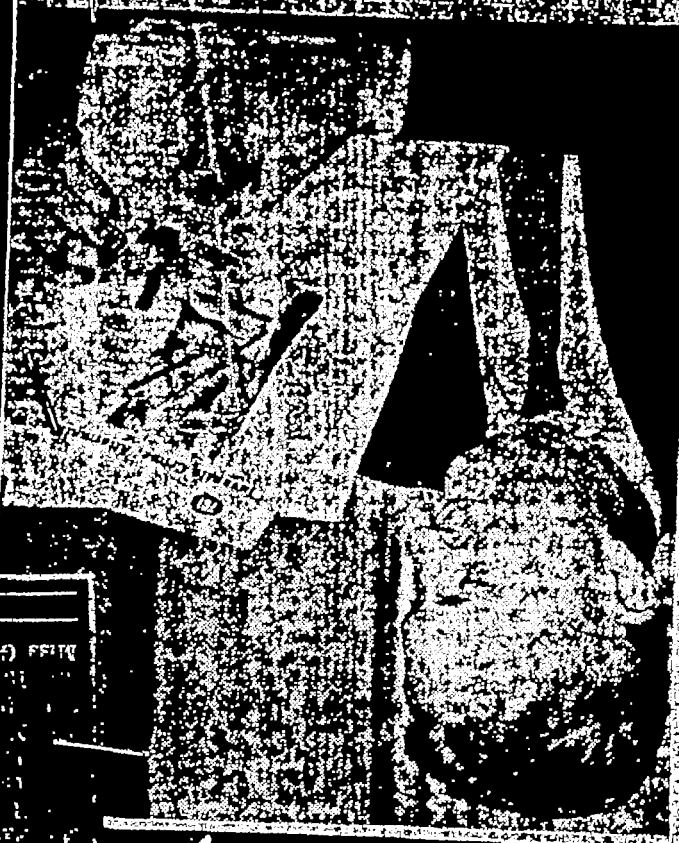
from many domestic criminals but for a large share of the nation's security against foreign

danger. The author, winner of Pulitzer prizes for his coverage of the

residential espionage trip to Japan landing at Jackson and

residential espionage trip to Japan landing at Jackson and

residential espionage trip to Japan landing at Jackson and



- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Boardman
- Mr. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy



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	✓

## G-Men's History

# 'The FBI Story' Starts Jan. 7

What started the FBI and when? How does it get the results it gets? How does it happen the FBI has become known all over the world as a terror to criminals?

That the FBI does get results, everyone knows — especially criminals. The "G-Men," the FBI's agents, are a relentless force the lawbreakers respect. But glimpses behind the FBI scenes come seldom.

How the FBI got where it is — from the trust-busting days of President Roosevelt, who started the agency to action against conspiracies and Communists — is revealed in the book, "The FBI Story," by Don Whitehead. The author, a Pulitzer prize winner, gives the most complete account yet available of the FBI's history, its adventures, and its methods. He worked direct from the FBI's files.

This detailed account of the FBI behind the scenes will be brought to area readers by the Southern Illinoisan, by arrange-



### DIRECTOR

Do you know that FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover can find out in minutes at any time of day where any agent is and what he's working on?

The first installment will appear Jan. 7. In agreement with the publishers.

5-thern Illinoisan  
12/27/56  
Cleveland, OH

67-1226-2

71 JAN 15 1957

**EXCLUSIVE SERIES**  
**Starts JAN. 7**

Hoover Cleans Up the Mess

The West Point of Law Enforcement

FBI Lab: Science Fights Crime

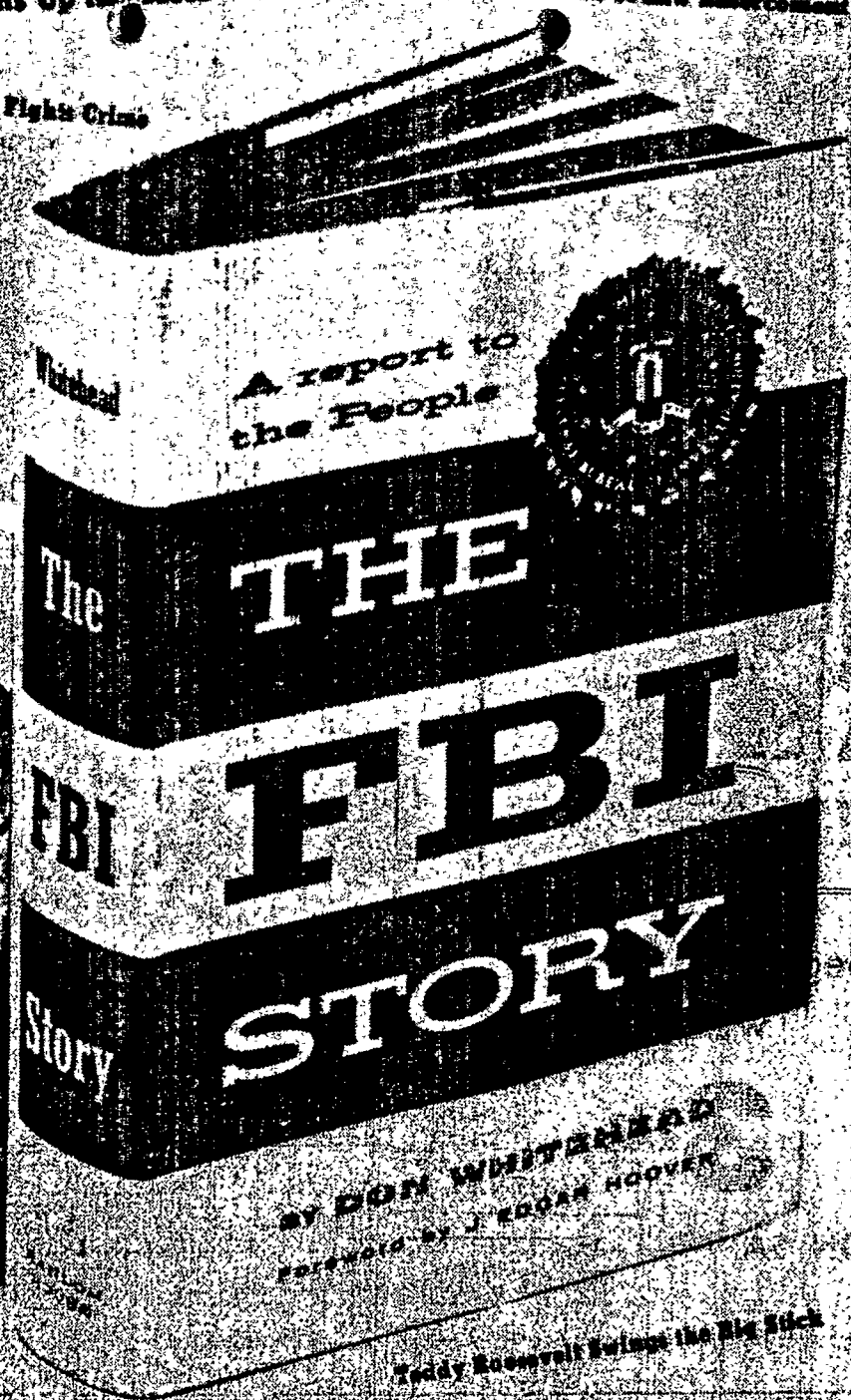
Spying Inside  
Los Alamos

# The **FBI** Story

by

**Don Whitehead**

The never-before-told  
inside story of this famous  
law enforcement agency.



Today Roosevelt Swings the Big Stick

The FBI Ready For Combat

Wednesday, December 26, 1950  
M. E. WALTER - Editor

BEGINNING JAN. 7

## Chronicle to Tell 'The F.B.I. Story'

One of the most widely cried, "Don't shoot, G-Men! known organizations in the world!"

Yet still a mystery to most of the people it protects.

That's the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Its work in hunting down criminals is frequently in the headlines. So is its fight against subversives. Less publicized is its constant effort to protect civil rights.

### History

Don Whitehead, twice a winner of Pulitzer prizes, as an Associated Press reporter has written the first authoritative history of this far-flung organization in "The F.B.I. Story," which The Chronicle will serialize in 30 chapters beginning Monday, Jan. 7.

Did you ever hear of the SIS? Probably not, since the Special Intelligence Service's work has been a closely guarded secret since World War II and is described for the first time in Whitehead's book.

Did you know that agents in almost every FBI office worked at one time or another on the Hiss-Chambers case?

### Training

Did you know that the FBI founded its national academy to train members of police departments and sheriffs' offices from throughout the country as J. Edgar Hoover's answer to demands for a national police force?

Do you know what notorious gunman coined the name which has followed FBI agents for years when he

Did you know that a southern governor once had to ask the FBI for help through a friendly newspaper because the Ku-Klux-Klan had his telephone tapped and was censoring his mail?

### Legally

Do you know why the FBI could not legally move into the Emmett Till kidnap-murder investigation in Mississippi last year?

These and hundreds of other questions about the FBI's operation and organization in its nearly 50 years of guarding this country's security and rights are answered in Whitehead's book. It was written with access to FBI files never before open to the public. It is authentic, thrilling, and of continuing interest. Don't miss this chapter in The Chronicle.

THE HOUSTON CHRONICLE  
Wednesday, December 26, 1956  
M. E. WALSH, Editor



# TRIBUNE STORY OF HISS CASE MOST DETAILED

## Edwards Dug Out All the Facts

BY CLAY GOURAN

A new book, "The FBI Story," gives a brief account of the Alger Hiss case with emphasis on the work of the federal bureau of investigation in this sensational spy drama. Through the years, the Chicago Tribune has told the Hiss story and the part played in it by the FBI in far greater detail.

The book devotes about two pages, plus a note in the appendix to the case. This compares with scores of Tribune articles, the bulk of them written by Willard Edwards of the newspaper's Washington staff, who covered the Hiss story from its beginning.

### Early Charges Omitted

Edwards has told how early accusations against the young diplomat, who was to become an adviser to President Roosevelt at Malta, were suppressed. He has told how disgrace and prison caught up with Hiss only after the house committee on un-American activities dug into his case.

The book describes how Whitaker Chambers, then a \$30,000 a year senior editor of Time magazine, and admitted courier for a Soviet spy ring in pre-World War II days, faced the house un-American activities committee in 1948 and named Hiss as the man

who had given him secret government documents for transmission to Russia in 1937 and early 1938. Later, he produced the famous "pumpkin papers," filmed copies of secret documents hidden in a pumpkin on his Maryland farm.

### Tell of Hiss Denials

The book—and Edwards—tell how Hiss denied the accusations, stating he had known Chambers "casually" as George Croxley, a magazine writer, but had not seen him after Jan. 1, 1937.

Some highlights of the Hiss story as told by Edwards were: The typewriter—Agents verified Chambers' story that some copies of secret documents had been written on a typewriter which had belonged to the Hiss family. Mrs. Priscilla Hiss swore the machine had been given away before the time in question, but agents traced letters written by her and Hiss showing it was still used in their household in 1937.

The maid—Chambers asserted the Hisses had visited his Baltimore home frequently from 1934 to 1936. The Hisses swore they had never been there. When Chambers recalled that a onetime maid in his home he remembered only as Edith might support his story, agents went to work. Armed with a portrait of the maid painted by Mrs. Chambers, they searched for almost a year, with eventual success. Mrs. Edith Murray testified in Hiss' second trial that he and his wife had visited the Chambers' home.

### Guilty at Second Trial

On Jan. 21, 1950, Hiss was found guilty in his second trial [the first ended with a hung jury] on two perjury counts. One accused him of lying to a federal grand jury when he denied passing state secrets to Chambers; the other charged him with lying when he denied having seen Chambers after Jan. 1, 1937. On March 22, 1951, he was taken to the federal penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pa., to begin a five year sentence. He was released in 1954.

Willard Edwards' stories covered much ground not touched upon by others. They told, for example, how Chambers first gave his story to A. A. Berle, assistant secretary of state, in 1939, with out result.

### Spoke at Princeton

Edwards touched upon this point again in a speech delivered last April 25 at Princeton university. He was invited to address students by the Aquinas Foundation, Catholic forum. The reason for his invitation—Hiss, finished with prison, was to talk before a student society the next night.

"Berle did not know whether to believe Chambers," Edwards said. "But he thought that the charges should certainly be investigated. But influential friends of Hiss rallied to his defense as they again rallied many years later, and joined in the enthusiastic indorsement of the rising young diplomat. An unbelieving president Roosevelt, who thought that Communists were something you saw under the bed at night, scoffed at Berle's report."

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Chicago Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
Denver \_\_\_\_\_



#### Recall Nixon Role

Earlier Edwards' stories recounted how the house committee on un-American activities in 1948 listened anew to Chambers, and figured that there must be fire where there was so much smoke. The FBI was set to work, and Hiss indictments followed. One of the sparkplugs in the house inquiry was a young representative who now is Vice President of the United States, Richard Nixon.

Edwards covered the first abortive trial of Alger Hiss and then the second, telling in painstaking detail for Tribune readers of the government case being built against the former diplomat. As witness after witness took the stand against the man who was with Roosevelt at Yalta, Edwards reported the mounting bulk of evidence against Hiss.

#### Influential Witnesses

In the first trial, he told how two justices of the United States Supreme court—Felix Frankfurter and Stanley Reed—paraded to the witness stand to swear that Hiss' reputation for loyalty, veracity, and integrity had never been questioned in their presence.

He told how Adlai Stevenson, then governor of Illinois and now the twice defeated Democratic candidate for President, he has become—gave a deposition in which he described Hiss' reputation as "good."

He told how, only hours after Hiss had received his five year sentence, Dean Acheson, then secretary of state, issued this statement to newspapermen at his press conference:

"I should like to make it clear to you," said Acheson, "that whatever the outcome of any appeal which Mr. Hiss or his lawyers may take in this case, I do not intend to turn my back on Alger Hiss."

#### Truman Retort Told

The latest developments in the Hiss affair were reported in The Tribune early last September. In a story from Milwaukee, Tribune readers were told how President Truman, appearing on a television

panel program, there, answered with a sharp "no" when asked if he thinks Hiss was a Communist spy.

Truman denied that he once, early in the Hiss case, had characterized the congressional investigation which sparked the Hiss indictments as a "red herring."

"But it was," Truman told his television audience. He added that, in his opinion, the investigation was for the purpose of covering up the facts in legislation in which the government was interested at the time for the welfare of the people."

# BARE FBI'S WAR ON AXIS AIDS IN LATIN-AMERICA

## Spied on Them Before Pearl Harbor

### BY CLAY GOWMAN

(First article in a series.)

A handpicked group of carefully trained young American men was waiting a silent, steady war against the Axis powers in Central and South America before the bombing of Pearl Harbor, a newly published book has disclosed.

The FBI, it is revealed for the first time the exploits of agents of the special intelligence service, ISIS, in Latin America.

It was in 1930, the book states, that President Hoover assigned J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI to handle military intelligence duties in Central and South America.

Four days later, Christensen was seized by Brazilian police. He had made a mistake months before, one into which the SIS men had lured. Here is what happened.

#### Not Found at Hotel

The story of that error goes back to December 1941, when Christensen installed a new transmitter in Santos, Brazil, and discovered that he lacked a wave meter. Christensen tried to buy one in a Santos radio shop, but none was in stock. Asked to leave his name and

key figure in that war. He named in Brazil April 6, 1941, carrying code books and a radio transmitter. He also had a letter from high Nazi officials to the German consul in Santos, who gave Christensen \$5,000.

#### Operates Secret Station

Soon a new secret radio station with the call letters GHI was on the air sending vitally important information to Germany from roughly June of 1941 until March of 1942. Christensen was in operation. His most audacious work was performed near the last when the Queen Mary with 10,000 troops aboard put into Rio de Janeiro on her way overseas.

The book relates how on March 1942—the day the big ship docked in the Brazilian port—the GHI station sent a message which was intercepted and decoded by an FBI monitoring station. It read: "Queen Mary arrived here today. She must [go] to the cellar."

On March 10, 1942, Christensen was seized. A safe belonging to him and his home contained a mine of information for our side—codes, secret orders, and even names of other agents.

#### Mine of Information

A story printed Oct. 8, 1948 in The Tribune tells Christensen's fate. A 30-year prison sentence meted out by Brazil's national security

Covering operations conducted their true purpose, the book relates, one opened a stock broker's office in Argentina, and did the same in the business. Another was a newspaper reporter. But under each all had one duty—to disrupt the operation of an evoked espionage ring built without these countries by the so-called enemies of the United States.

A respected small man whose passport listed him as a respectable small man

real name, Josef Jacob, to

James Schatzky. — WAS

Wash. Post and Times Herald  
Wash. News  
Wash. Star  
N. Y. Herald Tribune  
N. Y. Mirror  
N. Y. Daily News  
Daily Worker  
The Worker  
New Leader  
Chicago Tribune  
Date 11-22-55

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Gandy

In addition, according to  
 agents identified with 20 ar-  
 rested, and 30 sabotage  
 denied, of whom 60 were  
 281 propaganda agents  
 arrested and 105 given sen-  
 tences, with 389 of these  
 identified, 887 espionage agents  
 book gives these accomplish-  
 activities published in the  
 America, a summary of their  
 SIS men took part in Latin  
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 That was only one case  
 Smugglers also seized.  
 national security.  
 In summary, the SIS men  
 identified 222 smugglers of  
 war materials, with the re-  
 sultant arrest of 75 and con-  
 viction of 11.  
 The SIS agents located 24  
 secret radio stations, and they  
 were put out of business by  
 local officials.  
 Four SIS men paid for their  
 work with their lives. At vari-  
 ous times in various places,  
 they died in plane crashes.  
 [Another article will appear  
 tomorrow.]  
 ROBERT OF VERMONT  
 Thursday, April 10, 1941  
 This article was written in 1941  
 and is a summary of the work of the  
 SIS men in the United States.

# BOOK SAYS FBI KEPT REDS' SPY UNIT FROM U. S.

BY CLAY GOWRAN  
[Second article in series.]

An office of the dreaded Russian secret police and spy unit known as the NKVD would have been established officially in Washington in 1944 with the sanction of the United States office of strategic services but for the quiet intervention of J. Edgar Hoover and his G-men.

This disclosure of how the federal bureau of investigation smashed an OSS "arrangement" under which the NKVD was to gain the right to operate in the war time heart of this nation is told in "The FBI Story," a newly published book about Hoover's bureau, by Don Whitehead.

## No Official Information

The book also reveals that Hoover first learned that the United States was developing an atomic bomb, not from official channels in Washington, but from information his agents gathered in their surveillance of Communists in this country.

Soviet spies learned a new weapon was on the way, but no one in the government had bothered to inform the FBI chief who played such a large role in war time security.

The NKVD-OSS "arrangement" came to Hoover's attention early in 1944 in secret reports from the state department and the Pentagon. It must have made angry reading for him.

## Report Deal with Molotov

The reports agreed on main facts: the office of strategic services, later to come under criticism as a "cloak and dagger outfit," had made a deal with Vyacheslav Molotov, soviet commissar of foreign affairs, for an exchange of missions between Moscow and Washington.

Under the terms of the agreement—made independently by the OSS without approval of the state department, the White House, or the leaders of the armed forces—the OSS would send a mission to Russia and the NKVD would send a unit to Washington. Purpose: to do liaison work in the exchange of intelligence between the two countries.

Hoover realized immediately what the OSS apparently did not—the NKVD, once official sanction covered its movements in Washington, would turn to spying.

## Hoover Writes Hopkins

On Feb. 10, 1944, Hoover took action. He sent a confidential letter to Harry L. Hopkins, right hand man to President Roosevelt, which said in part:

"I have just learned from a confidential but reliable source that a liaison arrangement has been perfected between the Office of Strategic Services and the soviet secret police [NKVD] whereby officers will be exchanged between these services.

"I wanted to bring this situation to your attention at once because I think it is a highly dangerous and most undesirable procedure to establish in the United States a unit of the Russian secret service which has admittedly for its purpose the penetration into the official secrets of various government agencies.

Hoover sent a similar warning to Atty. Gen. Francis Biddle.

## White House Acts

Those notes apparently were enough. The White House acted. The OSS plan was quashed.

An excerpt from Hoover's note to Biddle about "highly confidential information" that soviet agents were after referred to the A-bomb and its development. A "chapter note" in "The FBI Story" tells the story of how Hoover discovered from Communists, and not from regular government sources, that the bomb was being perfected.

It was 1943. Hoover's men were keeping close watch on communist leaders on the west coast. They heard—and reported to Hoover—increasing talk among the Reds of a new weapon, of the use of atomic theory in its building, and of uranium.

It was not until April 5, 1943, according to the book, that the FBI was informed officially that an atomic bomb was being developed.

[Another article will appear tomorrow.]

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CHICAGO TRIBUNE \_\_\_\_\_

Date 12-24-56



Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Boardman	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Parsons	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tamm	✓
Mr. Winterrowd	✓
Mr. Holloman	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

# Read About The **FBI** Story



A German ambassador, safe in his diplomatic immunity, walked off a ship in New York harbor in 1914, carrying 150 million dollars in cash.

In the months that followed, financed by that money, spy rings flourished, war plants were sabotaged, ships and supply depots blown up with the ease born of generations of German experience in espionage.

People were indifferent and the young Bureau of Investigation was understaffed and untrained. Army intelligence consisted of two officers and two clerks.

But when World War II came around, the FBI was ready and waiting. Enemy aliens were quickly rounded up, this country's war production was kept at full speed.

How the FBI did it is told in Don Whitehead's new book, *The FBI Story*.

**Watch for This Series Starting Monday, Jan. 7**  
**in THE TRI-CITIES DAILY and THE FLORENCE TIMES**

**EXCLUSIVE SERIES STARTS  
JAN. 7 IN THIS PAPER**

## The **FBI** Story

by Don Whitehead



"...No one person has built the FBI to the organization it is today. It was built by the loyal, sacrificial efforts of the thousands of men and women who have served in its ranks over the years. I tell my associates repeatedly that one man did not build the reputation of the FBI—but one man can pull it down."

From J. Edgar Hoover's foreword to "The FBI Story"

In the early years of the century, President Theodore Roosevelt's crusade against trusts and corruption ran afoul of certain members of Congress.

Grabs of valuable government land with the connivance of government officials led Roosevelt to start swinging the big stick. But Congress, by the simple expedient of refusing funds, barred him from using the Secret Service for his investigations.

So, needing some sort of detective force to gather evidence, Roosevelt set up a Bureau of Investigation within the Department of Justice.

From this small start came the Federal Bureau of Investigation, terror of criminals, protector of civil rights and the national security.

Don Whitehead, twice a Pulitzer prizewinner, tells the full story of the FBI and its development in the new book, *The FBI Story*. Written with the FBI's full cooperation, and with the aid of FBI files previously closed to the public, this story is by far the most complete yet done on this great police organization.

**DON'T MISS IT STARTING  
MONDAY, JAN. 7**

# TELLS HOW FCC HOBBLED FBI AS WAR DEVELOPED

## Book Says Fly Fought Enemy Wire Tap

BY CLAY GOWRAN

[First article in series.]

How J. Edgar Hoover and his federal bureau of investigation agents were stalled or prevented by the federal communications commission and its then chairman, James L. Fly, from taking steps vital to the security of the United States before, and even after, the Pearl Harbor attack is emphasized in a recently published book.

"The FBI Story," an account of the bureau since its inception by Don Whitehead, tells anew how quibbling by the FCC and Fly, a one-time lawyer for the Tennessee valley authority, thwarted or stalled the FBI in three security actions.

### Interference Charged

The three:

1. An FBI request to "tap" telephone messages and intercept coded dispatches sent from soon-to-be enemy diplomats in this country to Rome, Berlin, and Tokyo before Pearl Harbor. The FCC protested that such tapping and interception was unlawful, although other federal authorities upheld it.

2. Promptly after Pearl Harbor, the FBI ordered all communication facilities to Japan, Germany, and Italy closed down for security reasons. The FCC notified communications companies to ignore the order.

3. Before war began, the FBI asked the FCC for the finger prints of more than 200,000 radio operators and communications workers so

their loyalty could be checked. Fly balked at the request, even after the war had started, using as one argument the statement that officials of the workers' unions objected.

### Tells of Consular Raid

The book points out that while Pearl Harbor was still burning after the sneak Japanese attack of Dec. 7, 1941, FBI agents in Honolulu invaded the Japanese consulate there and seized copies of messages sent to Japan in the days and hours just before the bombing—messages which already would have been in Hoover's hands but for Fly and the FCC.

One dispatch outlined a system by which the number and type of American warships in Pearl Harbor could be signalled from the island's shores to an enemy submarine. Significantly, the signal system was for use in "the period from Dec. 1 to Dec. 6."

### Order Code Burned

Another message, sent Dec. 3 from Foreign Minister Togo in Tokyo to the Japanese consul in Honolulu, stated: "Strictly Secret—Would like you to hold on your list of code words [also those used in connection with radio broadcast] right up until the last minute. When the break comes, burn immediately and wire us to that effect."

With such information before him, it would have taken someone far less intelligent than Hoover not to guess that Dec. 7 was likely to be a fateful day in this nation's history. But he did not have the information, although he had tried long and hard to win the right to gather it.

### Sought Agreement in 1939

It was in the fall of 1939, more than two years before the Dec. 7 that was destined to be proclaimed "a day of infamy" by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, when Hoover first approached Fly on the importance of working out an agreement by which the FBI could monitor via wire taps and message intercepts the secret communica-

tion interchanges of Japanese, German, and Italian diplomats here over commercial facilities to their capitals.

Hoover obviously thought his request was just. President Roosevelt already had placed on the FBI the responsibility of integrating the nation's security effort. Further, the department of justice had held that authorized message intercepts and wire tapping were within the law if the information thus gained was kept in confidence.

The FCC argued otherwise. Such activities, it maintained, were against the law even if the nation's security was involved.

Turn the calendar to the middle of 1941—the picture was the same. The argument still was unresolved. Then Hoover enlisted the aid of Atty. Gen. Robert Jackson to draft a decree which, over

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The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

Chicago TRIBUNE p. 6

Date 12-23-56

SENT DIRECTOR.

12/23/56



Roosevelt's signing word  
 gave the FBI the right to  
 waste. The wheels began to  
 turn slowly and so to say  
 uselessly.  
 Hoover reportedly received  
 word from the White House  
 that he would get his way.  
 But tragically for the nation  
 federal attorneys still were  
 preparing the needed decree  
 when bombs rained down on  
 Pearl Harbor.  
 Chairman of the commission  
 was not as successful in his  
 second squabble with Hoover  
 that centered on the shut-  
 down of communications with  
 enemy nations.  
 Immediately after the attack  
 on Pearl Harbor, Hoover, by  
 state department order, noti-  
 fied all communications com-  
 panies to pay no attention  
 to the order until further  
 notice.  
 The companies looked at  
 the conflicting directions  
 then they obeyed those of  
 Hoover, and shut down.  
 Again Fly Objects  
 Fly was in the forefront of  
 the finger print squabble  
 with the FBI. It began when  
 Hoover asked that the prints  
 of the more than 200,000 ra-  
 dio operators and communi-  
 cations workers already  
 taken by the FCC be turned  
 over to his bureau so the  
 workers' prints could be  
 checked against FBI files.  
 Fly objected. Handing over  
 the finger print cards would  
 be a breach of faith, he said.  
 The leaders of the unions in-  
 volved also objected. Fly said  
 Francis Biddle, then attorney  
 general, joined the fight on  
 Hoover's side after the war  
 had started.  
 A story written some years  
 ago by Walter Truham, chief  
 of the Bureau's Washington  
 bureau, enlarges upon this  
 squabble. The story is  
 set forth in the book "Points  
 out that Biddle wrote Fly on  
 Jan. 2, 1942, as follows:

The evidence is substantial  
 that messages have been sent  
 through the radio and that  
 messages transmitted to our  
 enemies by radio, and that  
 military attacks may have been  
 furthered and facilitated by  
 these radio messages.  
 Hemming, having followed  
 Fly reportedly offered to let  
 the FBI check the finger  
 print cards but not keep them  
 in its own files. This was re-  
 fused. More hemming and  
 having followed.  
 Truham reported that it was  
 not until March of 1948 that  
 the FBI finally received the  
 finger prints. Of 215,000 sets,  
 47,500 were worthless be-  
 cause they were improperly  
 taken.  
 Fly was renominated to the  
 FCC for another term by Pres-  
 ident Roosevelt on June 15,  
 1942. He eventually resigned  
 from the commission on Nov.  
 15, 1944, after an investiga-  
 tion of his administration by  
 a house committee.  
 [Another article will appear  
 tomorrow]





Beginning Monday, Jan. 7

# Coming: The FBI Story

WHAT do you know about the Federal Bureau of Investigation?

It is one of the best-known organizations in the world, yet its operations are a mystery to most of the people it protects.

Its work in hunting down criminals is frequently in the headlines. So is its never-ending fight against subversives. Less publicized is its constant effort to protect civil rights.

Don Whitehead, twice a winner of Pulitzer prizes as an Associated Press reporter, has written the first authoritative history of this far-flung organization in "The FBI Story," which The Democrat and Chronicle will serialize in 30 chapters, beginning Monday, Jan. 7.

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DID YOU know that agents in almost every FBI office worked at one time or another on the Hiss-Chambers case?

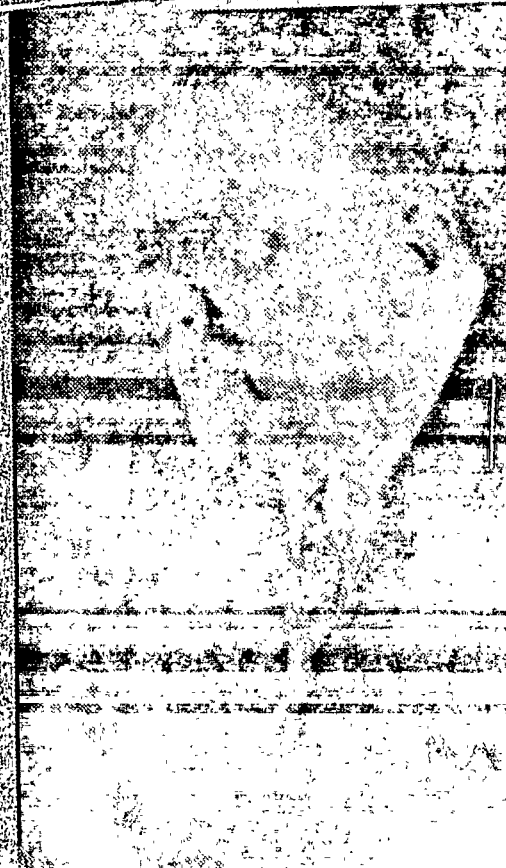
Did you know that the FBI founded its famed National Academy to train members of police departments and sheriff's offices from throughout the country, as J. Edgar Hoover's answer to demands for a National Police Force?

Do you know what notorious gunman, quailing before FBI agents, coined the name which has followed FBI agents for years when he cried, "Don't shoot, G-Men! Don't shoot!"

Did you know that a southern governor once had to ask the FBI for help through a friendly newspaperman because the Ku Klux Klan had his telephone tapped and was censoring his mail?

Do you know why the FBI could not legally move into the Emmett Till kidnap-murder investigation in Mississippi last year?

THESE and hundreds of other questions about the FBI's operation and organization in its



J. EDGAR HOOVER

nearly 50 years of guarding this country's security and rights are answered in Whitehead's book. It was written with access to FBI files never before open to the public. It is authentic, thrilling and fascinating reading.

Don't miss a single chapter in your Democrat and Chronicle, beginning Monday, Jan. 7.

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Boardman	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. Egan	✓
Mr. Gurnea	✓
Mr. Hendon	✓
Mr. Pennington	✓
Mr. Quinn	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Mr. Gandy	✓

Democrat Chronicle  
Rochester, New York  
Dec. 13, 1956

George E. Sokolsky Learns

## FBI Just Reports the Facts

SOME YEARS AGO a book appeared about the FBI written by one, Max Lowenthal, who is reputed to have masterminded the designation of Harry Truman as Vice President.

It was an unfriendly book, representing not a research of the Federal Bureau of Investigation but a hatchet job on J. Edgar Hoover.

Now another book has been written about the FBI by a newspaperman, Don Whitehead, Washington correspondent.

The Whitehead book, entitled "The FBI Story," published by Random House, is a particularly valuable document as it gives much of the story of how this country evaded the dangers of establishing a national police force, because J. Edgar Hoover fought before committees of Congress against the invasion of the functions of the local police, state and municipal police, upon whom

this country must depend for the maintenance of law and order.

★ ★ ★

SOME READERS will be interested in the cop and robber stuff, the history of which is, of course, given in the Whitehead book, but it does seem to me that the greatest value of this history of a government agency is that it documents a theory of the relations between the federal government and the local governments as it applies to policing the country.

Secondly it brings into high relief the personality of J. Edgar Hoover who, when so many in Washington were empire-building, sought for his own agency stringent limitations which would prevent it from becoming an oppressor of the people.

Hoover, himself, wrote an introduction to the Whitehead book in which he makes

his point of view clear, particularly as regards subversives:

"The FBI is an action agency in securing facts, apprehending violators of Federal laws within its jurisdiction, and servicing law enforcement agencies.

"Once we gather the facts, apprehend the violator and provide our services to other agencies, our duty is fulfilled. We submit the results of our investigations to other officials of government.

"We neither evaluate the results of our investigations nor make recommendations.

"We do not inject ourselves into the administrative operations of other agencies of government by saying who is loyal and who is not loyal or who is a security risk or who is suitable for service in the federal government. We merely report the facts."

MIAMI HERALD  
Miami, Florida  
December 17, 1956

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PEES/RUES

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

### The Sunday Star WEEKLY BOOK SURVEY

The Sunday Star has arranged with some of the leading booksellers of Washington and suburban areas to report each week the books which sell best as a guide to what Washington is reading. The numbers represent the rank of each book among best sellers at the store named.

Report for week ending December 14

	AIRPORT BOOK SHOP	FRANZ BADER, INC.	BALLANTYNE & SONS	BRENTANO'S	THE HECHT CO.	S. KANN SONS CO.	FRANCIS SCOTT KEY BOOK SHOP	PAUL PEARLMAN	POCKER'S, INC.	SAVILE BOOK SHOP	WOODWARD & LOthrop	WORLD AFFAIRS BOOK SHOP
<b>FICTION</b>												
"Peyton Place," Malouin	1	2	3	1	1		3	1	2	1		
"Don't Go Near the Water," Brinkley	5	4	1	2	2	6	2	6	1			
"The Tribe That Lost Its Head," Monsarrat	2	2	5	5	3	5	3	3	4	4		
"Auntie Mama," Dennis			2	3	3		6		2	3		
"These Thousand Hills," Guthrie		1	5	6				6		6		
"A Certain Smile," Sagan	3	5		4		4						
<b>NONFICTION</b>												
"The F. B. I. Story," Whitehead	4		1	1	1		1	1	1	1		
"This Hollowed Ground," Cattan	1	4	1	3	4	2	2	2	6	1	3	
"The Nun's Story," Hulme	6		3	3	6	1	1			3	6	
"The New World," Churchill	3	3	2	2		4	5	2	2	2		
"Profiles in Courage," Kennedy			2			4			3	4	4	
"The Ghosts and Rebel Raiders," Jones			4	6	3							

1956 DEC 15 10:35

SENT DIRECTOR

2 Autostats sent Mr. Nichols,  
J. T. Murphy,  
12/17/56

Wash. Post and Times Herald  
Wash. News  
Wash. Star  
N.Y. Herald Tribune  
N.Y. Mirror  
N.Y. Daily News  
Daily Worker  
The Worker  
New Leader

Date Dec. 11, 1956



# Meet Mr. Hoover's Men

THE FBI STORY: A Report to the People. By Don Whitehead. Foreword by J. Edgar Hoover. 368 pp. New York: Random House. \$4.95.

By CABELL PHILLIPS

THE Federal Bureau of Investigation is the stuff of which potboilers are made, and the output over the last two decades in magazines, comic strips, radio and television serials and movie thrillers has been enormous. There is more than a suspicion, too, that this has been deliberately encouraged at the bureau's top level, for in the extravagant romanticization of the G-Man which has ensued lies a good part of the explanation for the unparalleled popularity and public confidence which the F.B.I. enjoys today.

This highly readable book of Don Whitehead's does nothing to destroy the aura of mystery and high adventure which surrounds the F.B.I., but it does offer a pleasing and reassuring change of pace in the literature about it. It is the nearest thing extant to a sober and definitive history of probably the most efficient police and intelligence agency in the world. And while it is freighted with enough gunfire and derring-do to suit the most discriminating mystery fan, the book as a whole is written with the restraint and respect for facts which one expects of a first-class journalist like Mr. Whitehead.

The F.B.I. rose from rather seamy beginnings in the wake of World War I. As a loosely disciplined detective bureau with tenuous and inhospitable moorings in the Justice Department, it was a dumping ground for patronage hacks and the tool of a variety of unscrupulous politicians. President Coolidge, in March, 1924, named Harlan Fiske Stone, one of the nation's outstanding lawyers, to succeed the discredited Harry Daugherty as Attorney General and to institute a thorough clean-up of the "Department of Easy Virtue," as the Justice Department was

then, with good reason, generally known. One of the earliest casualties of this operation was William J. Burns, chief of the Bureau of Investigation (the F.B.I.'s lineal ancestor), and his replacement by a vigorous and alert young departmental attorney, 29-year-old John Edgar Hoover.

Mr. Whitehead's chronicle, beginning well before the Hoover era, follows the F. B. I. story step by step through its chaotic and often disreputable early years; through its regeneration under Stone and Hoover, and to its gradual acquisition of full legal stature and official respectability in the decade of the Thirties. Each step in the process is highlighted by the dramatic exploits of early and contemporary G-Men, many of which are now part of the national folklore—the break-up of the Karpis gang; the capture of John Dillinger; the solving of the Lindbergh kidnapping; the spectacularly successful counter-espionage activities of the F. B. I. during World War II; the campaign against Communist subversion at home in the post-war years, and so on.

SOME of the material has never been published before, such as the fact that the F.B.I.'s first inkling of the atom bomb project came, in 1943, not through official sources, but from its undercover work among Communist sympathizers on the West Coast.

Mr. Whitehead, who heads The New York Herald Tribune's Washington bureau, makes it clear that the F. B. I. is a one-man organization, molded in the moral and administrative image of J. Edgar Hoover, its director for more than thirty-two years. Loyalty and discipline are the two prime requisites of a successful G-Man. If there are some dangers implicit in this authoritarian concept—as some contend—there is the compensating advantage that the F. B. I. has evolved into a strongly protective arm of Government and one whose integrity has not been successfully challenged.

Tolson ☒  
Nichols ☒  
Boardman ☒  
Belmont ☒  
Mason ☒  
Mohr ☒  
Parsons ☒  
Rosen ☒  
Tamm ☒  
Nease ☒  
Winterrowd ☒  
Tele. Room ☒  
Holloman ☒  
Gandy ☒

Typical of  
N.Y. Times  
unusual story

Wash. Post and Times Herald ☒  
Wash. News ☒  
Wash. Star ☒  
N. Y. Herald Tribune ☒  
N. Y. Mirror ☒  
N. Y. Daily News ☒  
Daily Worker ☒  
The Worker ☒  
New Leader ☒

Date Dec. 16, 1956

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12/17/56

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F. B. I. trainees test their marksmanship with tracer bullets.

RALPH MCGILL

## J. Edgar Hoover: 'The FBI Story'

On page 119 of the book titled "The FBI Story" the first two paragraphs read as follows:

"During the gang-busting 1930's J. Edgar Hoover became 'Mr. FBI'."

"Throughout the years, the FBI was shaped in the image of this man's ideas and ideals. No other agency in the federal government bears the imprint of a single personality as clearly as the Federal Bureau of Investigation."

There is no exaggeration in this statement. J. Edgar Hoover is, in a very real sense, the FBI. This is true because the able executives around him, the agents and the employees, bear the stamp of his methods, his integrity and his high concept of duty which the service demands.

Here, in a book by Don Whitehead, one of the really great reporters of our time, is the fascinating story of the FBI. Here are the spies, the murderers, the thieves, the gangsters. John Dillinger dies on one of its pages. Pretty Boy Floyd, Al Capone and lesser chiefs of gangdom appear and move on to prison and death. Bruno Hauptmann buys gas for his shabby car with a bill from the Lindbergh kidnaping ransom and from that moment is doomed. The Nazi saboteurs walk their brief time through its pages. The atomic spies appear and disappear. These, and many others are in the story — more criminals than would be found in a five-foot shelf of detective novels — and all true stories. And, therefore, stranger than fiction.

### Gestapo Tactics Charged

Here revealed for the first time, is the story that on August 24, 1936, President Franklin D. Roosevelt called J. Edgar Hoover to his office and expressed his growing concern over the activities of Communists and Fascists. It was FDR who asked for a broad intelligence picture of their activities. Lacking power for such investigations, Director Hoover obtained it through the State Department and the then Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, who could not request investigations from the Justice Department.



MCGILL

Critics of the FBI, including Communists, Fascists, (the Ku Klux Klan is among the organizations which have fought and sought to discredit the FBI), have charged Gestapo tactics. This emphatically is not true. The evidence is plain. Here again we find FDR turning "thumbs down" on the critics at a critical period.

That the bureau has a civil rights school through which have passed not merely its agents, but some 22,000 local police officers, is a little-known fact of its operations.

The FBI was 16 years old on May 16, 1924.

But in an almost literal sense, the agency which America knows today and which has the confidence of the nation, began on that day more than 35 years ago.

On that day the Department of Justice itself was demoralized. It had been in that state for sometime. The Bureau of Investigation, an agency of the department, was in a like condition. Use of it by Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer in the so-called "Red Raids" of 1919, in which 250,000 civilians, largely unscreened, were allowed vigilante status and civil rights of hundreds were flagrantly violated, had further condemned it in the public mind. The corrupt use of the Department of Justice during the Harding administration had left chaos and scandal.

### Horatio Alger Story

But on May 19, newly appointed Attorney General Harlan Fiske Stone called in a 29-year-old attorney in the Justice Department and brusquely informed him he, Stone, was making him acting head of the investigative bureau.

This was J. Edgar Hoover, who by Horatio Alger-like steps had earned a law degree and reputation for integrity. It is from that spring day that the Federal Bureau of Investigation — as we know it — began.

Don Whitehead sums it up — accurately. "The FBI represents the people's effort to achieve government by law. It is an agency of justice. And the FBI in the future will be as strong or as weak as the people demand it to be. No more. No less."

That is true. Our great hope is that J. Edgar Hoover has built so well that demagogues and ambitious "strong men" will not be able to destroy the structure of the FBI which we know — and trust — today.

- Tolson
- Nichols
- Boardman
- Belmont
- Mason
- Mohr
- Parsons
- Rosen
- Tamm
- Nease
- Winterrowd
- Tele. Room
- Holloman
- Gandy

MIAMI DAILY NEWS  
Miami, Florida  
December 17, 1936

NOV 23 1937

80 JAN 10 1937

## THESE DAYS:

# Story of the FBI An Excellent Job

By GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

SOME years ago a book appeared about the FBI written by one, Max Lowenthal, who is reputed to have master-minded the designation of Harry Truman as Vice President. It was an unkindly book representing not a research of the Federal Bureau of Investigation but a hatchet job on J. Edgar Hoover.

Now another book has been written about the FBI by a newspaperman, Don Whitehead, Washington correspondent of the New York Herald Tribune. The Whitehead book, entitled "The FBI Story," published by Random House, is a particularly valuable document as it gives much of the story of how this country evaded the danger of establishing a national police force, because J. Edgar Hoover fought before committees of Congress against the invasion of the functions of the local police state and municipal police, upon whom this country must depend for the maintenance of law and order.

Some readers will be interested in the cop and robber stuff, the history of which is of course given in the Whitehead book, but it does seem to me that the greatest value of this history of a government agency is that it documents a theory of the relations between the Federal government and the local governments as it applies to policing the country and secondly that it brings into high relief the personality of J. Edgar Hoover who, when so many in Washington were empire-building, sought for his own agency stringent limitations which would prevent it from becoming an oppressor of the people.

## Hoover's Introduction

Hoover, himself, wrote an introduction to the Whitehead book in which he makes his point of view clear, particularly as regards subversives.

"The FBI is an action agency in securing facts, apprehending violators of Federal laws within its jurisdiction, and servicing law enforcement agencies. Once we gather the facts, apprehend the violator and provide our services to other agencies, our duty is fulfilled. We submit the results of our investigations to other officials of government. We neither evaluate the results of our investigations nor make recommendations. We do not inject ourselves into the administrative operations of other agencies of government by saying who is loyal and who is not loyal or who is a security risk or who is suitable for service in the Federal government. We merely report the facts."

It is the investigative character of the FBI that is important; what the administrative officials of the government or local officials do with the data brought together and placed at their disposal is not for the FBI to decide.

It is a startling fact that practically since its reorganization under J. Edgar Hoover, the FBI has been under attack, usually by some vested interest in crime or by those who believe that whatever misfortunes they have encountered in life are the result of an FBI investigation. Many government officials believe that it is an FBI screening that has destroyed their careers.

## Doesn't Prosecute

These opponents of the Bureau act as though the FBI were a gossip mill and that J. Edgar Hoover goes about Washington whispering tales in the ears of administrative officials. Actually the Bureau does not evaluate the data in its possession. Its raw files, which contain processed, and unprocessed data, rumors as well as facts, are not available to others and although attempts have been made to force such disclosures, they have usually failed because it is absurd to attempt to produce a raw and unevaluated file as evidence.

By avoiding the responsibility for prosecuting, the FBI avoided the possibility of becoming a national police force. In the final analysis, the FBI is the investigative arm of the Department of Justice and the responsibility for prosecution lies with the Department of Justice. The best example of this distinction of function is in the Alger Hiss Case, the then Attorney General of the United States choosing to disregard the evidence adduced by the FBI until the matter had to be dealt with solely as perjury.

This Don Whitehead brings out in his book which is straight reporting. For the first time the record was made available and a reporter did an excellent job of bringing the data together without complicating the narration. The difference between the Whitehead and the Lowenthal books is that Whitehead got the facts and told them with journalistic accuracy, whereas Lowenthal never was permitted to get at the facts and resorted to the special pleadings of an advocate serving a cause.

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# These Days

## Whitehead on the FBI

By George Sokolsky

SOME YEARS ago a book appeared about the FBI written by one Max Lowenthal, who is reputed to have mastered the designation of Harry Truman as Vice President. It was an unfriendly book, representing not a research of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, but a hatchet job on J. Edgar Hoover.



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Wash. Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_

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Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_

N. Y. Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_

N. Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_

N. Y. Daily News \_\_\_\_\_

Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_

The Worker \_\_\_\_\_

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FROM SECRET FILES

# 'The FBI Story' Is A Thrilling Drama

22-7  
BY VAN ALLEN BRADLEY

Literary Editor of the Daily News

MOVE that set of Sherlock Holmes over a trifle and make room on your bookshelf for Don Whitehead's "The FBI Story," a fact-packed, thrill-packed, drama-packed 50-year history of the world's greatest detective agency.

Here are the inside stories of the Chicago gangsters of the '20s, with their take of hundreds of millions of Al Capone, "Baby Face" Nelson, Old Creepy, Arps, John Dillinger and the Woman in Red; of enemy espionage in World Wars I and II and the astonishing counter-efforts; of Kiss and Chambers and the notorious Rosenbergs.

There are scores of other exciting case histories in this tremendous story — never adequately told before — of your government's fight against crime and subversion. The Pulitzer-Prize-winning author had full access to the FBI's secret files.

THE FBI STORY: A Report to the People, by Don Whitehead (Random House, \$4.95).



BRADLEY

The Daily News on Jan. 7 will begin a serialization of Don Whitehead's "The FBI Story."

Director J. Edgar Hoover, the man whom Harlan Fiske Stone installed as FBI chief in 1924, writes the foreword.

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

Red Streak E

Date DEC 12 1956

Page 22 Col. 7

2 copies sent to Mr. Nichols 12-18-56  
Gamm

No persons to be interviewed in previous re FBI. No letter believed necessary.  
4 file 4/gam

DEC 19 1956

76 DEC 19 1956

# Books of The Times

By CHARLES POORE

**P**RESIDENT ROOSEVELT spotted J. Edgar Hoover at a Gridiron dinner in 1940. As Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the Department of Justice Mr. Hoover had lately been under a lot of fire from marksmen bunkered at the Capitol.

"Edgar," the President called out, "what are they trying to do to you on the Hill?"

"I don't know, Mr. President," Mr. Hoover said, shaking his head.

"That's for them," F. D. R. answered—turning his thumbs down. Word of the gesture spread around Washington with the swiftness that makes the grapevine such an awesome instrument of transelectronic communication. It didn't harm the survival chances of the F. B. I. in the reorganization upheavals then being conducted by Potomac empire builders the better to face imperialism across the seas.

The unchronicled battles fought by the F. B. I. in World War II are revealed by Don Whitehead in "The F. B. I. Story: A Report to the People."\* (Mr. Whitehead, for many years with The Associated Press and now on The Herald Tribune, has twice won Pulitzer Prizes.) This is one of the most absorbing narratives of crime and punishment I have ever read. It ranges over the whole history of the F. B. I. What will particularly interest readers today, though, is the dramatic record of the part the bureau played in carrying out, at home and in Latin America, the assignments given to it by F. D. R.

## On Overcoming Red Tape

In 1936 Mr. Hoover was called to the White House and asked by President Roosevelt to make a thoroughgoing survey of Fascist, Communist and other subversive activities in America. Black type and red tape barred the way, with a kind of gruesome appropriateness.

"Mr. President," Mr. Hoover said, "there is no governmental agency compiling such a general intelligence. Of course, it is not a violation of the law to be a member of the Communist party, and we have had no specific authority to make such general investigations."

"It seems to me," the President said, "there must be some way this could be done, Edgar. Have you any suggestions?"



F. B. I. in work

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mason \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
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Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
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Wash. Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
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N. Y. Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
N. Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_  
N. Y. Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Yes, Mr. Hoover told him, the F. B. I. could do the work if it were asked for by the Secretary of State. The request would go to the Attorney General. It could not be made directly by the White House. The President frowned and said it seemed odd to him that he was not empowered to act, and that he was afraid there might be leaks if the full procedure was followed on a paper route. Therefore, arrangements were made orally through Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Attorney General Homer Cummings. But many months passed before the jurisdictional lines of various Government departments could be straightened out enough to prepare this country to combat problems of sabotage that arose successively as World War II engulfed one country after another and drastically altered the peculiar loyalties of foreign agents in America.

In mid-August of 1939, Mr. Whitehead recalls, Communists here were outraged by rumors that Hitler and Stalin were going to sign a nonaggression pact. Then, on Aug. 24 of that year, the beastly Nazis suddenly became friendly neighbors of the Soviets. The New Deal Administration was thereupon,

**THE STORY OF THE F. B. I.** A Report to the People. By Don Whitehead. Foreword by J. Edgar Hoover. 368 pages. Random House. \$4.95.

association, an imperialist warmonger, along with Britain and France. But when Hitler started high-tailing into Russia, such slogans as "The Yanks Are Not Coming," were dropped.

When America entered the war President Roosevelt gave Mr. Hoover instructions to take over censorship immediately. He did not want the job, but he had made studies of British methods to guide the Director of Censorship, Byron Price, looking toward voluntary co-operation and civilian control. Meantime the F. B. I. was deluged with rumors of enemy agents operating all over the American landscape, and each rumor had to be tracked down, no matter how wildly implausible it might seem at first hearing. To avoid the vigilantism of World War I, Mr. Hoover declined the hordes of amateur sleuths who wanted to become agents overnight.

### Material for Many Whodidits

As you can see, there is enough material in this book to keep whodidit novelists and writers of any kind of thriller you care to name busy for the rest of their lifetimes. All the gang wars, kidnappings and spy investigations are here, too, set forth lucidly by Mr. Whitehead.

The inside chronicle of the F. B. I.'s adventures south of the border has never been told so fully before. How it got that assignment is in itself a complex story. It came from President Roosevelt's decision to give the F. B. I. sole responsibility for civilian intelligence operations in the Western Hemisphere. There was at one point, Mr. Whitehead dryly notes, "friction between the F. B. I. and the Office of Strategic Services."

It was a grim time, and the nation's life was at stake. But sometimes a fleeting light note could be heard above the rage and havoc of war. The Nazi courier who suddenly found that his smuggled store of drugs had been turned to talcum powder, for example, must still be puzzling that out if he is alive. Then there was the F. B. I. man in Mexico who got tired of a fellow countryman's brassy inquiries as to why he was not in uniform.

The agent drew this character aside and whispered, "Confidentially, I'm wanted for murder. I killed a man in the States. He was asking too many questions." This quieted the veteran patriot. He retired in a traveling silence.



the miserables, according to chums. "She was," they report, "very late in coming home." (ex-cougar Jamie New) has much in love with him. When Marie Doro (legit stage star) died recently, she left all her gems plus \$25,000 in cash to Mrs. Ward Morehouse, wife of the drama critic. Shelley Winters' show, "Glimpse of Summer" (Longacre Theatre) even had standees at last Wednesday's matinee! This week that sexy show has \$12,000 in theater-poddy, alone. (End of caste's last lat at the critics)... The Koko Club (Phoenix, Arizona), which has only 200 chairs, offers Roberta Sherwood \$4,000 per week... Frances Faye's crazy like maaadddd song-siv-ing is the most at Ciro's, H'wood. Her crew of bonggo-beaters is chief'd by Jack Costanzo, a personable and talented chap. Frances (who got her first boosting here in speakeasy days) creates the New Year's Eve spirit every night... Louella Parsons' line: "When I think just one martini I am very charming to those I love! I loathe and perfectly horrible to those I love!"

**Walds (Eileen)** Whichell, dignit of the news-paperman and Mrs. W.W. becomes a convert to Catholicism today... Does a network exec know that his wife is having his very innocent redhead tailed? (You're welcome)... Since the N. Y. Supreme Court ruled gambling debts can be legal obligations (and must be paid) many Latin-American hotels are assuming local wethers, whose chex bounced. Attorney W. Huter is one barrister on the cases... From the files: "Dear Walter, I scolded Dore Schary, ex-MGM chief, 'who's giving you all those 'Dore Schary and MGM Party'... Sandi Stevens of 'Cats of Summer' that name is getting Sandi's mail... We just found out why some doctors are knocking millowns, the transplanters. They are putting too many analysts outta business.

**Denise Darcel's** ex (Pietro Crosby) and Babs Beckwith ducking the mob at the Chateaus... Wot's all this nonsense about Eddie Jackson and Jimmy Durante tittng at the Copa?... "My Fair Lady" (H. Levin) didn't even have a "libretto-book" at Plymouth. Lost all 8 races plus a bundle. (Easy come, easy go-go)... Mrs. Frank Loesser, divorcing the "Most Happy Fella" chief is seeing Healin... Sudden Thawt: Lisa's act is a kick of A.V. The Diamond and his Uncle Samuel are clashing over a bigger tax bill... Leo Carillo and Duncan Renaldo (of "Cisco Kid" fame) may start using real bullets. Violent feud... Nat (King) Cole's appearance Friday night (with W.W.) will be preceded by definitions of Carling's Torch... Martene Dietrich's album (Columbia), "Cats de Paris" (recorded a year ago) is in big demand in Movietown... Sylvia Sims is packing the Interlude, H'wood. Turned away 1009 last night... Norma Douglas, whose new (Unique) album "The Dynamic Miss Douglas" is so sooty entertaining TWA's to H'wood tomorrow to meet the West Coast disc-jox and Jeanne Gilbert's ladder, Ray Gilbert, whose forte is writing night club acts for youngsters, will align

the miseries, according to chums. "She was," they report, "very much in love with him"... When Marie Doro (legit stage star) died recently, she left all her gems plus \$25,000 in cash to Mrs. Ward Morehouse, wife of the drama critic... Shelley Winters' show, "Girls of Summer" (Longacre Theatre) even had standees at last Wednesday's matinee! This week alone. (End of casts' last lat at the critics)... The Koko Club (Phoenix, Arizona), which has only 200 chairs, offers Roberta Sherwood \$4,000 per week... Frances Faye's crazylike masaaddd song-sylling is the most at Ciro's, H'wood. Her crew of bonggo-beaters is chief'd by Jack Costanzo, a personable and talented chap. Frances (who got her first boosting here in speakeasy days) creates the New Year's Eve spirit every night... Louella Parsons' line: "When I think just one martini I am very charming to the people I loathe and perfectly horrible to those I love!"

**Walds (Eileen)** Winchell, dignit of the news-paperman and Mrs. W.W. becomes a convert to Catholicism this very... Does a network exec. know that his wife is having his very innocent redhead tailed? (You're welcome)...

Since the N. Y. Supreme Court ruled gambling debts can be legal obligations (and must be paid) many Latin-American hotels are assuming local wethers, whose chex bounced. From the lies, "Dear Walter," ex-MGM chiet, "who's giving you all those false terms about me and MGM divorcing"... Variety headline: "Dore Schary and MGM Part"... Sandi Stevens of "Girls of Summer" that name is getting Sandi's mail... We just found out why some doctors are knocking millowns, the transmutizers. They are putting too many analysts outta business.

*Denise Darcel's* ex (*Pietro Grossi*) and Rabe Beckwith dancing the mob at the Chateau.. Woot's all this nonsense about Eddie Jackson and Jimmy Durante tittng at the Copa.. "My Fair Lady," *Landlord* (H. Levin) didn't even have a "libretto-book" at Plinko. Lost all 8 races plus a bundle. (Easy come, easy go-go.) Mrs. Frank Loesser, divorcing the "Most Happy Fella" chief is seeing heads of Conley Graves, the Embers plannable. He looks like Van Heflin.. Sudden Thawt: Lisa's act is a kick off AYE. Vic Damone and his Uncle Samuel are clashing over a bigger tax bill.. Leo Carrillo and Duncan Renaldo (of "Disco Kid" fame) may start using real bullets. Violent feud. Nat (King) Cole's appearance Friday night (with WV) will be preaced by definitions of Carling's Torch.. Martene Dietrich's album (Columbia), "Cafe de Paris" (recorded a year ago) is in big demand in Montelomn. Sylvia Sims has peeking the interlude, Hi Wood. Turned away 1009 last night Norma Douglas' whose new (Unique) album "The Dynamic Miss Douglas" is so sofly entertaining TWA's to Hiwood tomorrow to meet the West Coast disc-jox and Joanne Gilbert's ladder, Ray Gilbert, whose forte is writing night club acts for youngsters, will align.

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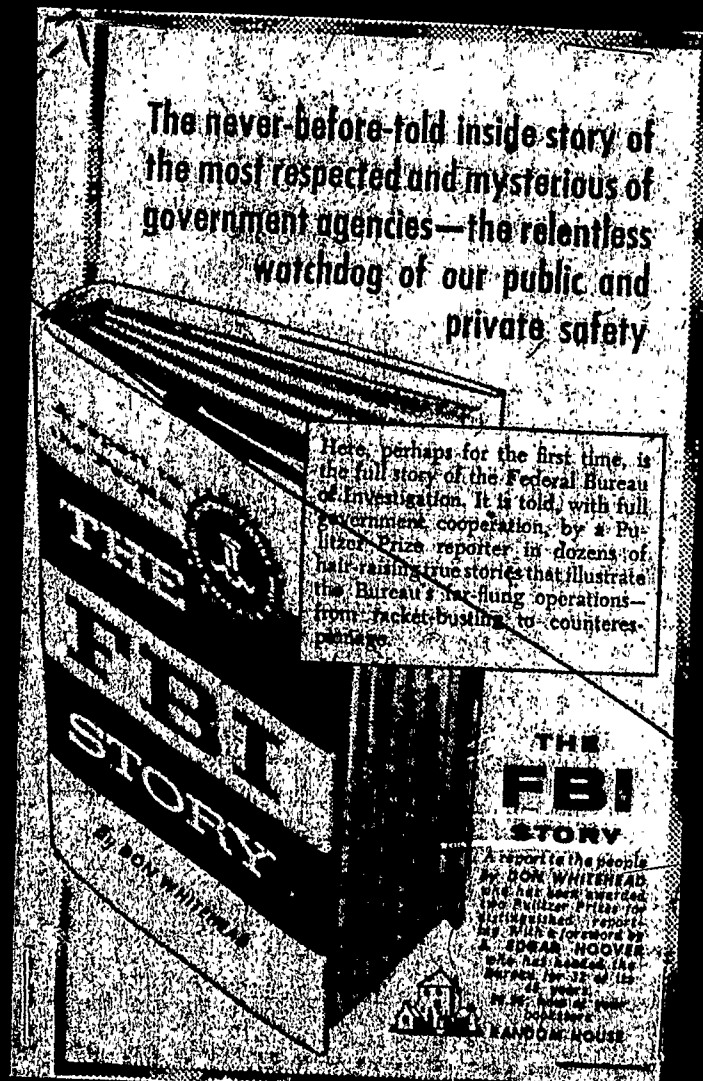
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 6. Mohr  
 7. Parsons  
 8. Rosen  
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 10. Nease  
 11. Whitford  
 12. Clegg  
 13. Holloman  
 14. Gandy

Telegram from Don Whithead (twice a Pulitzer prize winner) the author of "The FBI Story" about the G-Men. "Many thanks for boost of my book over 189 teevee stations. Only lack of space prevented my telling of the many contributions you made to the FBI's development over the years." (Don mention it, Don). Elaine Malblin's line: "Nothing is harder on a woman's clothes than another woman's." "Dear WW," writes indignant viewer: "Can't you do something about all those baseball players (who come into our parlors over the teevee screens) who keep wearing their hats?" Overheard in Hollywood: "The nice thing about movies is that you do not have to take a rating every week to find out if you're still a star." Jennings Lang, the bridegroom of Monica Lewis, reports her daffy click on the coast. They'll be wed a year New Year's. Add definitions of an Ingrate: A guy whose friends look better without him.

Thanks to the Masquers for the thrilling night. The dais was crowded with celebs: Bob Hope, Dick Powell, Jack Benny, Harry Joe Brown, Pat O'Brien, Jack Haley, Joe Erisco, Allan Jones, Tony Martin, Vincent Price. Most important person out front (for me) was Norman Prescott, who arranged my first job on a newspaper in 1924 and never asked for a favor or a puffblow break since. Counsellor S. Rosenblatt mumbles: "I didn't say Bishop Sheen would testify. I said he'd be good as a witness because in his book last year he goes into the question of ratings, etc." The Paul Meader Jr. (Patty Rockefeller) and their image (born at Austin, Texas) arrive this week. To holiday with the H. Rockefellers of Bronxville. Attn Miami Herald City desk: Thanks to Tim J. Sullivan for his report in the Jan. Reader's Digest (due Dec. 27th) on my most thrilling broadcast flash. Erskine Caldwell, the author-playright, weds for the 4th time in Reno on New Year's Eve.

The season Khrushchev and Bulganin travel together (abroad) is that they do not trust leaving the other home with the cash register. Tina Louise and Julie Newmar (of "Abner") are looking for the "planter" who said they had a fight at the Little Club. "We haven't been there this season!" It's a boy at the Russell Stone-Mans. Pop's on the "Climax" staff. Wonder if the judge who reduced those juvenile delinquents' bail from \$25,000 each to \$1,000 (after they sent 3 news photogs to a hospital) can sleep well—since two of the hoodys were caught armed in midtown on a breaking and entering charge. I'm more miffed with the N. Y. papers which failed to carry on the fight against these heels. The girls in Movie-town who don't use fake-up are the prettiest. The Torch Is Really Over when your phone stops staring at you!

Thanks again to the TV and radio lads in Manhattan for They Know Wot. Abel Green's editorial on teevee-radio ratings in Variety (Page 32) is the talk of the trade. A renowned Republican Senator has requested "all documentation and data"... Oh, this is getting goood!... From Sponsor mag's editorial page (out today): "WW impressed us as a man struggling to understand how a show which had been considered a bright newcomer in a previously dull Friday night lite-up could be dropped so quickly. We are equally baffled. Why subject television, a most powerful medium, to a week-by-week scrutiny unknown among print campaigns? We hope NBC will find another slot for WW, we can't believe 13 weeks is long enough to measure the potential"... Last minute flash from co-sponsor Toni: "We have not given up our alternate sponsorship Friday nights. We asked NBC to find a suitable alternate". Memo from NBC's exec Manie Sacks: "Stop worrying."



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Date 12/1/56

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Leon Racht:

## The Red Letter

COMMUNISTS, fellow travelers and other domestic admirers of the bloody-handed Soviet system will find cold comfort in Don Whitehead's "the FBI story" (Random House: \$4.95), an absorbing history of the world's greatest investigative agency.

The book will also prove bleak reading for such outfits as the Americans for Democratic Action and the Fun For The Republic which by innuendo, implication and direct criticism have been attacking U. S. security and loyalty programs.

Both of these so-called "ultra-liberal" groups have their hard cores of anti-anti-communists dedicated to scuttling any effective counter-offensive against home-grown Reds who, in turn, are dedicated to destruction of our way of life.

### 'Big Lie' Strategy

The chief weapon of this intellectual rabble has been the one used by the Kremlin and Hitler — propagandizing the lie.

They would have you believe, for example, that the FBI is nothing less than a Gestapo or another secret police system throttling our civil rights; and they are putting on an all-out campaign to discredit the FBI's use of informers, without whom no police system can operate.

If nothing else, "The FBI Story" should set the American Public straight on such nonsense. For Whitehead's book is factual, dispassionate appraisal of the FBI's functions and limitations written in the objective style of his fully-competent reporter

### Gives Plain Facts

Sub-titled "A Report to the People," the 368-page narrative is, in fact, underwritten.

Where another author might have yielded to the temptation to make it a cloak-and-dagger thriller, which could easily have been done without hyperbole, Whitehead has been anything but fanciful.

He has made no attempt to glamorize the FBI or its chief, J. Edgar Hoover, who, he says, "is the FBI."

He sets down both sides of the Great Debate as to whether the FBI is a defender or destroyer of civil liberties and he documents what he writes in a splendidly clarifying appendix which, by itself, is more than revealing.

### Spy Stories Told

Take, for instance, the loyalty program which the ADA and the pseudo-liberals have been screaming against, charging that thousands of innocent persons have been stigmatized.

Whitehead reports that between 1947 and 1953 the FBI processed 4,756,705 files, 99.4 per cent of which were returned marked "no disloyal data."

"The FBI Story" recounts, of course, the bureau's participation in the most celebrated criminal cases of our generation, which make it as suspenseful as any detective fiction.

It tells the story of the Rosenberg atom spies and of Alger Hiss.

But from where we sit the most important service "The FBI Story" performs is the demonstration of how the FBI has operated within the framework of a free society under the brilliant leadership of J. Edgar Hoover, a name at once feared and hated by criminal and subversive elements.

Every American should read it.

Mr. Tolson

Mr. Boardman

Mr. Belmont

Mr. Mohr

Mr. Parsons

Mr. Rosen

Mr. Tamm

Mr. Winterrowd

Tele. Room

Mr. Holloman

Miss Gandy

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**THE RED LETTER:****Factual Story of FBI**

By LEON RACHT

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civil rights; and they are putting on an all-out campaign to discredit the FBI's use of informers, without whom, no police system can operate.

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7, DECEMBER 1956

A.M. AND P.M. PAPERS. MUST NOT BE PUBLISHED BEFORE THAT DATE.

WASHINGTON REPORT

BY FULTON LEWIS, JR.

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WASHINGTON, DEC. 5--The FBI, back in early 1943, got its first information about our development of the atomic bomb, not from official channels but from its plants in the Communist Party on the Pacific Coast.

Furthermore, when the scientists at the University of California who were working on the project and were suspected of leaking the secrets to the Reds found they were being investigated, they complained to the Army, and the Chief of Army Intelligence, Major Gen. George V. Strong, requested J. Edgar Hoover to call his men off.

These appalling disclosures are contained in an obscure footnote in the newly published "The FBI Story," two-time Pulitzer prizewinner Don Whitehead. Many of us on the Washington scene have jested along such lines for years. This, however, is the first documentation of it. Still further, in January and February of 1944 secret permission was granted to the Russian government to set up in Washington an office for the Russian secret police, the NKVD.

The first item relates that in the first months of 1943, increasingly frequent comments were heard by informants within the party about American development of a new and powerful weapon utilizing uranium and the atomic fission principle, and that "the information was known to be leaking from a secret project at the University of California, where party members had friendly contact with some of the scientists."

These of course were the J. Robert Oppenheimer group, and were brought to light in the Atomic Energy Commission investigation of Oppenheimer.

Oppenheimer's memory was conveniently foggy on the Atomic Energy stand, but his connection with the other scientists and the fact that he himself leaked information was established to the complete satisfaction of the hearing board.

(MORE)

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Mr. Nease  
Tele. Room  
Mr. Holloman  
Miss Gandy

BY FULTON LEWIS, JR.

xx board.

Steve Nelson was directing the Russian espionage apparatus in the California set-up for the special purpose of stealing information on the A-bomb project. Oppenheimer was head of atomic development, and admitted under oath, when he was being investigated, that Nelson was a frequent Sunday picnic guest at his home.

In retrospect, the new information gives additional credence to the hotly challenged statements several years ago by Major George Racy Jordan, who was in charge of the Lend Lease pipeline to Russia at that time.

He told of inspecting one Russia-bound plane, and finding huge quantities of confidential and secret material, including a lot of plans and blueprints which he later realized were atomic information. With them was a covering letter on White House stationery, signed "H.H.", presumably Harry Hopkins.

This was the only part of Jordan's story that was not proved in later Congressional hearings, and there was no way to prove it out because the late Mr. Hopkins' papers were withheld by the then Truman Administration.

That Harry Hopkins had a prime hand in all dealings with Russia at that time is borne out, however, by the fact that when J. Edgar Hoover learned about the NKVD proposal, he blew his top and the person to whom he blew it was Hopkins.

The actual complete text of the letter is included in "The FBI Story," protesting that in every instance in which the Russians have been permitted to set up NKVD posts in foreign countries, those posts have been used principally for espionage purposes.

Hoover said he felt the proposed arrangement "will be highly dangerous to our governmental operations" and in a report to the Attorney General he said the proposed set-up would be "a dangerous threat to the internal security of the United States."

The negotiations had gone so far that the War Department felt it could not call them off, but the White House finally blocked the arrangement, after Hoover's letter to Hopkins.

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S/F

## Orders Pour In for 'The FBI Story'

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.—(AP)—Newspaperman Don Whitehead says:

"FBI people are about as near to real dedication to their work as it is possible for humans to be."

The 2-time Pulitzer prize winner spent 11 months writing a book about the agency, "The FBI Story," which is to be serialized by more than 80 AP newspapers starting Jan. 7.

Arriving yesterday from a Honolulu vacation, Whitehead was surprised with this news: A first printing of 35,000 copies is a virtual sellout in 6 days; a second printing of 15,000 copies ordered. And Random House is to print another 50,000 of which 25,000 already has

been ordered by an eastern businessman who is an FBI fan.

Whitehead, a former A writer, left last night for his post as head of the New York

Herald-Tribune's Washington bureau.

*Bureau*



# New York Confidential

BY LEE MORTIMER

The reason I look more ragged than usual today is that I took the advice of Vic Rlesci and the MIRROR's editorial page and stayed up all night reading Don Whitehead's exciting book, "The FBI Story," which makes even the best detective stories seem anemic by comparison.

This department is not in the business of reviewing books, of course, but I am mentioning the foregoing because this thrilling report about the G-Men set off a couple of new trains of thought in my own fertile (get him) mind which I will explore further for my forthcoming opus to end all opuses (or is it op?) namely "Women Confidential."

**PULFIZER PRIZE WINNER** Whitehead briefly mentions the genesis of the so-called and much misunderstood Mann Act which was originally designed to end the traffic in "white slave," but which during its earlier years frankly became an instrument of blackmail in the hands of unscrupulous shrens and attorneys.

It was not until the advent of J. Edgar Hoover and his reformation of the old "Bureau of Investigation" of the Department of Justice that the law was enforced as originally it had been intended to be, namely to end "commercialism" and break the organized rings that transported prostitutes from state to state and from foreign countries.

The result was that "smart" bubes who went willingly with wolves for Atlantic City weekends found the opportunity for shako downs gone when they learned that inasmuch as they had accompanied the bent of their own free will, they were equally guilty with them if the trip was made in the language of the law for "immoral purposes."

This Mann Act, which at times has caused so much misunderstanding as to the motives of the government men, had its origin at the turn of the century when a hopped-up trolley tossed a note out of the window of a "Parlor House" on Chicago's South Side which read "I am a white slave." It came into the hands of a publicity-minded prosecuting attorney who launched a crusade against vice which was taken up by an equally publicity-minded Illinois Congressman named Mann who introduced the bill which ever since has borne his name.

After the flurry died down, the "white slave" who started it all returned to the same historic house which never closed during the commotion.

Judith Caplan

DELVING FURTHER into "The FBI Story," I found a brief mention of the Judy Coplon case (and by the way, what ever became of her?) which Whitehead explains was used by the Reds, pinkos, fellow-travelers, double domes, self-appointed intellectuals and "liberals" and all the nice-nellies in an effort to destroy Hoover and the FBI.

It will be remembered that the higher courts overturned Judy's two convictions on spy charges on technical loop-holes connected with so-called "violations" of her "rights" though stating that her "guilt is plain" and immediately the lefties and their stooges set up another hue and cry against "Gestapo" tactics of the G-Men. Now Whitehead demonstrates that Hoover was forced against his will by then Attorney General Tom Clark to turn over "raw" and unevaluated files.

Clark sat in the same New Deal-Fair Deal cabinet and administration with many sworn enemies of the FBI, some of whom were later exposed as Red agents, or sympathizers to say the least.

THE JUDY COPLON paragraphs set off another train of recollection. In "Washington Confidential," a book that has never been controverted, Jack Lait and I noted that if there are any gorgeous, slinky spies, we didn't find them.

"Judy Coplon," we wrote, "by the men who specialize in the field was called exceptionally lush for that trade." So we stopped looking. And that opens a whole new field of research for "Washington Confidential."

It was testified at her trial that she went to Baltimore with a good looking assistant attorney general (who was completely unaware of her background) and spent a night with him in a room in the Southern Hotel. Judy admitted that, but claimed she did not undress.

THE ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL was an unhappy victim again, I hope because many thought he had acted for the government to lure her—kissed and told. But he was a completely innocent victim of circumstances. However, an unthinking gal again provided ammunition for the pet-Hoover gang, which he moaned: "It happened to lots of guys. But not everyone has a G-Man under the bed." He well knew that such was not so.

But Hoover was the first man to scent the danger of international communism. For 30 years he has been fighting it. He is with an unfriendly administration against him. The international and liberal stooges of the Communist conspiracy have tried to make much of a "secret police force" or a "national police force," but it is Hoover himself who constantly resists adding more power to the FBI for fear of its misuse in the hands of some unscrupulous or politically-minded successor.

The publication by Random House of Don Whitehead's serious book is a happy event indeed because up until now most of those who take pen in hand to write about the FBI are motivated by hate against the organization, and I can mention Britain's Socialist Lord Jowitt (the defender of the infamous Alger Hiss) as well as "mystery-man" Max Lowenthal whose ponderous "expose" failed to pulverize America's greatest patriot.

But Whitehead sums it up best when he writes: "In the whole struggle, the FBI represents the people's effort to achieve government by law. It is an agency of justice."



# Little Old NEW YORK

By ED SULLIVAN

## Men and Maids, and Staff

Pearl Harbor could not have been destroyed had the Federal Communications Commission then headed by Chairman James L. Fly, quibbled over the interpretation of the wiretapping authority vested in the FBI by FIDR. That revelation emerges in the pages of "The FBI Story," written by Pulitzer winner John Whitehead in concert with the FBI. On Dec. 1, 1941, says



Richard Rodgers

When Honolulu police, acting for the FBI, rushed into the Japanese Consulate and seized cables about to be destroyed, FBI special agent Robert L. Shivers exclaimed: "My God, if we had these cables, the messages I denied to the FBI spelled out the sneak attack



Renata Tebaldi

which wrecked the Pacific Fleet and killed or wounded thousands of Americans and Hawaiians.

Floyd Patterson may go on to show greatness, but it will require sterner tests. On TV screens, Archie Moore, from the opening bell, looked like a weary old man. Movie moguls planning an underground cable to carry their current films to pay TV. By not using the air, at origination points, they believe they can outsmart TV networks. Nat Hinkley and Phil Silver, discussing situation comedy, Richard Rodgers, discussing the use of music on TV, and Rod Serling's "The Playwright in TV," highlight next Friday night's membership forum of the Academy of TV Arts and Sciences. At NBC's studio 8-H, 30 Rockefeller Place. Notre Dame alumni lining up on the side of Coach Terry Brennan against ex-coach Frank Leahy. Terry had enough trouble this season, said one of the famed Four Horsemen. Leahy was completely offside.

In reference to my line about Eddie Rickenbacker's Eastern Air Line's jet planes reaching the airways early in 1960, American Airlines points out that their Boeing 707 jet will be racing from Los Angeles to New York in 4 hours 15 minutes in June, 1959. Jackie Gleason's tribute to Tommy Dorsey was great. The work involved to shape this up hurriedly must have been enormous. Como's duet with Nat Cole another Saturday TV highlight. An ex-Seabee phoned with a plan to salvage the Andrea Doria at a cost of \$6 million. Remembering the incredible Pacific feats of the Seabees. I wouldn't bet against him. David Sybil Thorndike in Ontario visiting her four grand-children.

The Rod Steigers reconciled. . . . The Mickey Spillanes expect a May stork. . . . Gov. Harriman's aid, Joseph Jones Jr., honeymooning with Lillian Coville. . . . Gary Cooper's daughter, Maria, dating Tony Perkins. . . . Miriam Hopkins with Ben Strobach at the Harwyn. . . . AGVA's Jackie Bright recuperating. . . . The Bob Rockwells of "Our Miss Brooks" named her Alison. . . . Miguel Aleman Jr. and Elaine Bruce blazing. . . . Billy Eckstine follows Jimmy Durante into Copa Jan. 3; then Frank Sinatra. . . . Clifton Fadiman's son, John, Army-bound. . . . Anno Baxter dating High O'Brian. . . . Renata Tebaldi with Cesare Siepi at the Colony. . . . The Bob (Phalarope) Libottos expect Sir Stork. . . . Newsreel audiences gasp at the B-52 jet bomber.

Diana Lynn weds Mortimer Hall on 7th. . . . David Gimbel and Ginny Taylor serious. . . . The Dick (WOR-TV) Jacksons expect a June stork. . . . Ava Gardner completed "The Little Hut" in London, sails for U.S. Jan. 10. . . . Chief Justice Warren's daughter, Virginia, and Walter Troutman a twosome. . . . Sid Caesar's scripter, Larry Gelbard, and Pat Marshall honeymooning. . . . Art Tatum left \$6,000 estate. . . . The Colin Tennants, Princess Margaret's ex-beau, expect a February stork. . . . Martha Lipton with Renee Bouche at Chapeau Rouge. . . . The Seymour Millers (Claire Glass) called him Thomas. . . . Walter Shirley Jr. and Suzanne Metz a duet. . . . The Jason Robards Jr. of the Fredric March show expecting. . . . Peggy King and Andre Previn in tune. . . . Cardinal Spellman's annual Christmas party for N. Y. Foundling Hospital at Waldorf, on the 12th.

- Tolson ☒
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- Boardman ☒
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- Tamm ☒
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- Winterrowd ☒
- Tele. Room ☒
- Holloman ☒
- Gandy ☒

H. C. SULLIVAN

- Wash. Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_
- Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_
- Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_
- N. Y. Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_
- N. Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_
- N. Y. Daily News ☒
- Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_
- The Worker \_\_\_\_\_
- New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

Date 11-22-55

191 DEC 11 1955



# ED SULLIVAN

## LITTLE OLD NEW YORK



### A Real Whodunit *B-12*

NEW YORK — If this reporter looks unduly bloodshot on this particular day, blame it on J. Edgar Hoover. Not that Hoover has been pursuing me in the FBI sense of surveillance. But last night I started reading Pulitzer-Prize Winner Don Whitehead's "The FBI Story" on the random House presses, and didn't lay it down until 7 a.m. This is the most fascinating book to hit this desk in years and if you're trying to pick a

Christmas present for any male, this is your solution. Through the pages stride foreign spies, John Dillinger, the Harding administration thieves, Capone, atom spies and other unsavory characters who operated for Hitler and Toole under the dome of the National Capitol. This is a whodunit to end all whodunits, as well as an absorbing history lesson.

Continuously, you're shocked to learn the identity of those sinister influences which tried to get rid of Hoover through the years. And you're pleased to learn in the factual chronology of these attempts that the White House and various Attorneys General of these United States always lined up on Hoover's side, as well they might. Over and over again F.B.I. thwarted Hoover's enemies when the pressure was greatest against the FBI chief. The World War II work of the FBI in Hawaii and in South America as well as here, will send chills down your spine. Hoover, incidentally, disagreed entirely with this ill-considered Government action of moving more than 100,000 Japanese of American birth from their coast homes to concentration camps. Often blamed for this, he refutes the charge in this book.

Joint James weds Tony Acquaviva at St. Patrick's tomorrow. Golf star Jack Burke recuperating from surgery at Houston. The Vincent Astor canceled their trip to Europe. Elia Maxwell hospitalized. Nini, Thy, and Sadi Khan blazing in Paris, where even the Ritz ran out of fuel. Jean Main of "Life" to wed Charles Burgess 3d in June. Al Bernie prefers Jo Ann Florio. "Lo Strada" will be first foreign picture to gross nation-

ally \$1 million. . . . Hildegard hit oil at Tulsa. . . . Elliott Nugent's daughter, Nancy, dating Wally Cedar. . . . Mike Todd and Liz Taylor at Mercutio's. . . . Jackie Cooper's dad died. Plot of "King and Four Queens". Gable tries to find the girl with the Jack, suggests Nanette Fabray.

Construction crews rushing new N. Y. skyscrapers before snow. . . . Mollie Netcher Bragno prefers Roger McCormick. . . . Mrs. Winthrop Aldrich in from London. . . . A girl for the Alan Gilberts of "Most Happy Fella". . . . Tom Patterson in from Stratford, Ontario, to line up stars for the Shakespeare Memorial Festival in his hometown. . . . Alfred G. Vanderbilt's sister-in-law, Cathy McManus, and the Marchese Sandro Montezemolo inseparable. . . . The Arthur Storchs of the Shelly Waters show expect a May stork. . . . Hedgerow Theater, after more than 30 years tax-exempted by United States as a nonprofit organization.

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## Better Than Fiction

Almost all Americans are proud of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, aware of its tireless efficiency and competence, and assured that it is one of the greatest safeguards of our liberties, including civil liberties. Communists and crooks, of course, hate the FBI with the hatred of the hunted for the hunter. Attacks against the Bureau stem from Red and left-wing sources, a fact which only enhances its prestige in the eyes of most people. All of which leads up to the assertion that one of the most exciting, thrilling and patriotic books in a long time is "The FBI Story," by Don Whitelock (Random House, \$4.95). If you like the detective story, and that proud-of-our-armor-on-feeling, the book is a must for you. We recommend it heartily for the library of every American family.



J. Edgar Hoover

NEW YORK MIRROR  
 December 3, 1956

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Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Sullivan  
Mr. Tavel  
Mr. Trotter  
Tele. Room  
Mr. Nease  
Miss Gandy

Release December 2, 1956

MAKING LIFE MAKE SENSE

By

Harry and Bonaor Overstreet

CRIME: STRANGE MIRROR OF SOCIETY

*9 E + History*

~~Last week we contrasted two books:~~ Edward Crankshaw's GESTAPO and Don Whitehead's THE FBI STORY. Or to be more exact, we contrasted the two agencies described, each peculiarly in character with its own national and historical setting.

Today, we wish to look at THE FBI STORY from another angle. It is not enough for us to learn that -- in spite of all irresponsible, calculated, or anxious words to the contrary -- the FBI is a very different kettle of fish from the Gestapo. As working citizens, we need to know what Whitehead's book can teach us about the patterns of crime that have marred our national life in this century.

#### More Than Local or State Concern

The history of our time has been told from many viewpoints. There are books aplenty on twentieth-century politics, economics, art, literature, transportation, education, science. There are books in which we can read, if we are so minded, about how cultural changes are reflected in everything from mail order catalogues to motion pictures; from population trends to styles in kitchens.

It can't be said that our age hasn't put itself on record. Yet nowhere else have we found the body of information or the special angle of emphasis that Whitehead's book gives. As the title states, the story is that of the FBI. But it is profoundly more than that. It is the story of the types of crime which, one after another, our nation has felt impelled to designate as federal: as matters of more than local or state concern.

The book, in short, asks the responsible reader to appraise, not simply the FBI, but those crimes against the common welfare that have made the FBI not only necessary, and progressively skillful, but the most overworked of federal bureaus.

Psychological and Spiritual Slum

Years ago, in his INTRODUCING IRONY, Maxwell Bodenheim created a character named Jack Rose: a man who cowered  
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"Within the shrill, damp alleys of his time,  
Immersed in that brisk midnight known as crime."

The "Brisk midnight" through which Whitehead guides us holds many a furtive Jack Rose. Yet most of the figures we here encounter are not of any obviously criminal type. Nor are most of the places where we meet them "alleys" in the ordinary sense of that word. Our tour of this "midnight" world takes us into every part of America -- from mountain cabin to the hideouts of Chicago gangsters; from the wide open spaces of the Southwest to halls of learning and halls of government; from well-plushed offices, public and private, to the secret meeting places of Communist cells.

All these places, so various in physical make-up, constitute, as it were, one vast psychological and spiritual "slum." Within its "damp alleys," FBI agents have sought out persons wanted for the part they have played in the fraudulent use of public lands and monies; the white slave traffic; conspiratorial infringements of civil liberties; the building of gang "empires"; thefts involving federal reserve banks, or the transportation of stolen goods across state lines; kidnappings; espionage; sabotage; and ideological conspiracies to overthrow the government by force and violence.

#### The Magic Mirror

The criminals we are invited to appraise are an uncomfortably numerous lot. Sizing them up, however, we ourselves seemed to glimpse beyond them a yet larger company -- the legion of the "respectable" who have helped to make room for these lawbreakers within the American scene.

Who are they -- the "respectable" and guilty? We note at least these: people whose flippant or proud flouting of the prohibition amendment was preface to the gang era and organized racketeering; people who have not hated the blind bigotries of "hate groups" when these have been on the side of their own genteel prejudices; people who, unshocked by the self-serving "deals" of unscrupulous office holders -- or even profiting by these -- have encouraged the feeling that corruption and democratic politics are virtually synonymous; people who have tenaciously declined to make any realistic distinction

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Page #3, Dec. 2, 1956 Making Life Make Sense

between conspiracy and the exercise of freedom of speech and assembly. These, at least, are "among those present": these, and others.

In old fairy tale, we recall, there was a magic mirror. When people looked into it, it reflected back, not their physical features, but their hidden characters. We ourselves, when we finished THE FBI STORY and laid it aside, had the feeling that this book possessed the strange properties of that magic mirror. We, the American people, can look into it to size ourselves up. But we had best be prepared for a shock.

(Copyright 1956, John F. Dille Co.)

MAIL OFFER: The Overstreets' new booklet, "How To Stay Alive As Long As You Live," will help you gain new insights. For a copy send 25¢ (coin only) and a stamped, self-addressed envelope to "Making Life Make Sense," care of this newspaper.

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# The FBI in Peace and War: Story of a Great Agency

THE FBI STORY: A Report to the People.  
 By Don Whitehead. Foreword by J. Edgar  
 Hoover. 368 pp. New York: Random House.  
 \$4.95.

Reviewed by  
 BYRON PRICE

**A**MID the motley multitude of United States government agencies, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has come to occupy a position both distinguished and unique.

Through peace and war, almost unbelievably untouched by partisan political upheavals and undeterred by the perennial family squabbles of official Washington, the FBI has gone on resolutely with its allotted tasks for half a century.

Along the way it has established a reputation concocted of many elements. No sister agency has attracted so many infalling friends. But the FBI has its bitter critics as well who fear that it may become a "repressive arm of government." Mr. Whitehead points out the conditions under which this fear need never materialize.

This book of explanation, aptly subtitled "A Report to the People," was prepared with the active assistance of the FBI itself, which made many of its official files available. The author is a distinguished reporter, trained for many years in the service of The Associated Press, now chief of the New York Herald Tribune's Washington Bureau, twice awarded the crowning journalistic accolade of the Pulitzer Prize. He has done here an able and meticulous piece of reporting. The result is a comprehensive and interesting book which deserves thoughtful reading by thoughtful people.

The subject matter covers a wide range indeed. There are succinct but carefully annotated reviews of a score of the most celebrated criminal cases of our time. Many pages are devoted to the story of communism in the United States and many more to the wide-ranging battle

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**J. Edgar Hoover**

Columbia Pictures Corp.



**Don Whitehead**

Warman-New York Herald T

of the FBI against war-time espionage and sabotage. One section details the spotty and often politics-riddled early days of the bureau before it found itself thirty-two years ago under the directorship of J. Edgar Hoover. Another sets

forth the administrative structure at the center of bureau activities. Still another describes some (but by no means all) of the bureau's special techniques in fingerprinting and laboratory analysis.

It is true that much of this material

is already available in the p  
(Continued on page thirty-

*Byron Price, former Assistant of the United Nations, many years chief of the W Bureau of The Associated Pres*

# FBI in Peace and War

(Continued from page one)

ords; but even so, the reader will be grateful for complete and reliable accounts of events he had learned about heretofore piecemeal as they developed. And nearly every chapter, whether it relates to the fortunes of John Dillinger or Alger Hiss, to the Lindbergh kidnaping or the theft of atomic secrets from Los Alamos, affords illuminating glimpses behind the curtain. It is possible thus to see more clearly how the vast human machinery of the FBI revolves; what the "agents" are like, and what they do.

It should be noted also that the book contains much unpublished material about the comprehensive venture of the FBI against war-time spies in Latin America. It likewise will be news to many that as early as 1936 President Roosevelt gave Director Hoover a special assignment to track down Communist subversion in this country.

This book is not, of course, either a complete history of the government's intelligence activities or a wholesale disclosure of FBI methods. At least seventeen agencies have investigative staffs and responsibility for Federal law enforcement and security. This is the FBI story; and quite understandably not all FBI records have been made available. Mr. Hoover himself, in a foreword, states that access has been given only "with-

in the bounds of security and policy considerations." No spy need agitate himself about these pages.

Mr. Whitehead has presented with every evidence of fairness the pros and cons of the principal controversies which recently have arisen about FBI policies. He notes the criticism and confusion over unidentified informers and "un-evaluated" files, and presents Mr. Hoover's defense. He records both sides of the debate as to whether the FBI is a defender or a destroyer of civil liberties, and concludes that he sees no clear and present danger.

Long before he closes the covers of this book even the most casual reader will have recognized two cardinal factors in the present FBI structure. One is the vast amount of hard persistence and common sense which make up so much of the often prosaic day-to-day investigative effort of the entire FBI staff. "There is nothing magical," says the author, "about the way the FBI operates." The other is the very high caliber of administrative skill and courage shown by Director Hoover in reconstituting the bureau and bringing it to its present stature. "Hoover," says Mr. Whitehead "is the FBI." And so he is.

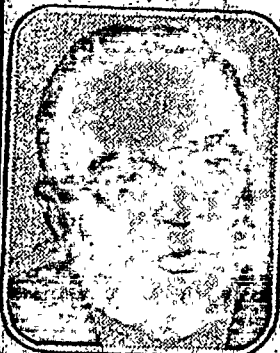
"In the whole struggle, the FBI represents the people's effort to achieve government by law. It is an agency of justice. And the FBI in the future will be as strong or as weak as the people demand it to be. No more. No less."



## GREAT STORY OF A GREAT OFFICE

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is the most widely admired and respected civilian agency of the United States Government, and quite possibly the most admirable.

Yet, though the FBI has been with us since 1908 and has been making headlines for 40 years or so, an unbiased and detailed history of the organization has only now been put together and published.



J. Edgar Hoover

The book is "The FBI Story," by Don Whitehead, Random House, New York, 370 pages, \$4.95.

We'll say Mr. Whitehead, as a historian and possessor of a vivid prose style, measures up to the greatness of his subject. And it is a truly great subject, this one of the FBI's stumbling start, its errors and shortcomings in the early days, and its growth under J. Edgar

Hoover into one of the world's most effective agencies for fighting crime and Communism.

Reading this book is like reading a string of fast, furious detective stories, all of them true. But that isn't all you find in the book. You also find detailed descriptions of FBI methods; an account of the training each agent must undergo; and virtually a history of the criminal Communist conspiracy in the United States.

You also come to understand why the FBI is detested by the Commies and their fellow travelers, and smeared by them at every opportunity. These rascals are shrewd enough to recognize their most dangerous American enemy.

Whitehead, we think, has performed a public service in writing "The FBI Story." Among other things, he has stated in detail the case for continued Congressional support and generous appropriations for the FBI, so long as it operates along the lines laid out by Mr. Hoover.

We hope the book may have wide circulation, and recommend it as tops for excitement and inspiration.

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 Mr. Pennington \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Another story FROM THE  
 FILES OF THE FBI on  
 Page Three tomorrow

# Authentic Heroes: The Elite Corps of Trained G-Men



J. EDGAR HOOVER

FREDERICK JOUBERT DUQUESNE personified the threat to America's internal security that forced the Federal Bureau of Investigation to expand to its present strength of some 14,000 Special Agents, scientists, laboratory technicians, administrative officers and clerks.

Created to fight domestic criminals, the FBI was handed the toughest job in its history by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1939. He made it responsible for foreign enemies as well, with jurisdiction in all civil cases of espionage, counter-espionage and sabotage.

By that time, fortunately, the bureau had a solid foundation, built over 15 previous years by its director, J. Edgar Hoover.

Technically, the beginnings of the agency could be traced to 1908 but the FBI as it is known today made a fresh start under Hoover in 1924. An earlier Bureau of Investigation within the Department of Justice had emerged from the First World War and the Teapot Scandals of the early twenties.

With its reputation tarnished.

Promoted to director by the late Attorney General Harlan Stone on May 10, 1924, Hoover overhauled the bureau from top to bottom. Two of his innovations were basic. One in politics. Two new standards for Special Agents that were nothing short of revolutionary.

To staff his force, Hoover demanded not only college graduates but lawyers and accountants. He specified rapid physical qualifications, tact, judgment, resourcefulness, initiative and, on top of that, thorough training. He promised applicants only two things: fair pay and hard work.

Another early move was the creation of a nationwide criminal identification center in Washington. During Hoover's first year, the FBI's Identification Division consolidated the fingerprint collections of the Federal Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan., and the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

A single scientist, hired in November, 1932, turned the beginning of the FBI's national fingerprint system. Today it is a national

headquarters for scientific fingerprint detection, making some 140,000 examinations a year, most of them for local and state police agencies.

The reorganized FBI scored some notable triumphs and on Sept. 25, 1935, its Special Agents carried the time by which they are known to admitting school boys—Q-Men. It was bestowed by, of all people, the infamous George (Marine) Kelly, late of Leavenworth.

Run to earth in a house in Memphis, Tenn., the fugitive guided United States hands to subject surrenders.

"Don't shoot, Q-Men, don't shoot," he begged.

"What did you call me?"

"Q-Men," Kelly repeated. "Government men."

It was a period of violence and organized gangs and Congress armed the FBI with new laws to meet the challenge. They included the Federal Kidnapping Act, the Federal Firearms Act, the Federal Bank Robbery Act and many others. Today, the bureau is responsible for investigating violations of more than 140 Federal statutes, ranging from espionage

to racketeering, to the movement of stolen property, treason, mail frauds and the white slave traffic.

To handle this assignment, it is organized into seven divisions: Identification, Training and Inspection, Administrative Records, Communications and Crime Statistics, Domestic Intelligence, General Investigation, and the Laboratory. It operates field offices in 52 cities of the United States, Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

The force of Special Agents numbered about 7,850 when President Roosevelt issued his national security order in 1939. Six times that many have been added since. At one period, hundreds of rookie Q-Men started training courses of 18 weeks every Monday morning. There was no relaxation of standards and the training became, if anything, more rigorous.

A new Security Division tackled suspected saboteurs, espionage, violations of the draft laws, all in close cooperation with Military and Naval Intelligence. Agents' assignments investigated war crimes and monitored accounts of foreign funds.

The results were magnificent. Throughout the Second World War, the United States did not suffer one attack of enemy-directed sabotage, and enemy spy activities were strictly controlled.

With the help of Latin American authorities, some 18,000 German, Italian and Japanese operators were "neutralized" south of the border. At home, some 400 spies, saboteurs and propagandists were arrested and "deactivated."

Victory brought peace but with it a new Communist menace. For the FBI it brought new jobs, such as the investigation of persons who would have access to secret atomic energy information. Programs for check the loyalty of Government employees, meant more work, with no let-up in general, home-bred crime.

Performance. Last year the bureau wrapped up FBI cases with 16,457 convictions—93.7 percent of them with admissions of guilt from the accused. Of all FBI cases brought to trial, convictions resulted in 95.4 percent. By any standard, the results have got to be "Excellent."



U. S. Department of Justice Building in Washington, which houses Federal Bureau of Investigation.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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## 'FBI Story' On Most-Wanted List

When Don Whitehead, two-time Pulitzer prize winner for the Associated Press, got an assignment to do a feature on the Federal Bureau of Investigation early two years ago, he was teeing off on something bigger than he knew.

His first efforts gained him admission never before granted to FBI files, and resulted in a series for AP Newsfeatures



Whitehead

that received remarkable usage and acclaim. Also it resulted in cooperation from J. Edgar Hoover for a definitive book on the FBI, its history and its operations.

Taking a year's leave of absence from AP, Mr. Whitehead did his research and wrote his book. Meantime he accepted an offer from the *New York Herald Tribune* to head up its Washington bureau.

### Down to 30 Chapters

While his book "The Story of the FBI," was still in the proof-sheet stage, he agreed with AP

Newsfeatures to distribute it to interested Associated Press members. APN spent weeks condensing the 140,000 word book to 30 chapters of a thousand words or so, tracking down outstanding illustrations, including some from FBI files, and printing samples and descriptive folders.

Two of the revelations in the book, and in the serialization, are:

1. That FBI agents slipped into South America secretly during World War II and helped uncover a vast Nazi espionage network.

2. That the first continuing investigation of communism in this country was the result of a secret conference between President Franklin D. Roosevelt and J. Edgar Hoover in 1936.

### Too Hot to Hold

The big announcement on the serialization was to be made simultaneously with publication of the book Nov. 28 by Random House.

But the news proved too hot to hold. Rumors of the project kept hobbing up in newspaper circles. Finally, AP management decided that in fairness to all members the general announcement should be carried in all leased wires a week sooner than planned. This was done on Nov. 21, even before the samples were ready for mailing.

Telephones started ringing and Western Union teleprinters working in AP's New York offices, and in AP bureaus all over the country. They kept ringing on Thanksgiving Day at the home of Wes Gallagher, assistant general manager.

Before the week was out, a really impressive subscription list had been built up. Most of the orders came from editors who had not seen the feature, although samples had been mailed by then to AP bureaus. Samples were being mailed out generally to AP newspapers this week.

The series is for use six days a week, starting Jan. 7.

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Editor & Publisher

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The never-before-told inside story of  
the most respected and mysterious of  
government agencies—the relentless  
watchdog of our public and  
private safety



Here, perhaps for the first time, is  
the full story of the Federal Bureau  
of Investigation. It is told with full  
government cooperation by a Pic-  
turer Prize reporter. In dozens of  
pages, this book tells the story of  
the Bureau's fighting operations—  
from racket busting to counter-  
espionage.

# THE FBI STORY

A report to the people  
by DON WHITHEAD  
who has been awarded  
two Pulitzer Prizes for  
distinguished report-  
ing. With a foreword by  
J. EDGAR HOOVER  
who has headed the  
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DEC 1955

DEC 1955



From The Hall Syndicate, Inc.  
342 Madison Avenue, New York 17, New York  
FOR RELEASE ON RECEIPT

INSIDE LABOR

THE VICTOR RIESEL COLUMN

By Victor Riesel

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

This moment should not slip into limbo without my jotting down a footnote to the argumentative, angry history of the past decade. Some years ago I was asked to relay a message to J. Edgar Hoover from the late Philip Murray. — *This is true* (This is true. LBN) ✓

An intimate friend and colleague of Mr. Murray sought me out in an ante-room of a CIO convention. The intermediary, himself once a high wartime Intelligence officer, told me that the CIO chief was angered and disturbed by the introduction by left wingers of resolutions criticizing the Federal Bureau of Investigation. *Art Goldberg* (Art Goldberg)

Mr. Murray wanted the FBI director to know that these super-charged blasts at the FBI did not really reflect CIO or its leaders. Murray was letting the resolutions slip through silently into deserved obscurity without open debate because the noise the left-wingers would make on the convention floor, in that case, would be loud indeed. It was better, he felt, to permit the words to get into the small print of unread convention proceedings without fanfare.

Mr. Murray wanted J. Edgar Hoover to know that the real leaders of CIO had considerable respect for the FBI as a civil libertarian force.

This message was duly conveyed. In subsequent years, I learned first hand that other labor leaders of Mr. Murray's stature viewed our national police agency even as he did. They felt, and feel today, that Mr. Hoover has made a concept as well as a counter-intelligence force of his Bureau — a crusade as well as a crime-busting offensive.

All this comes to mind as I have read to me a new book, "The FBI Story," by Don Whitehead (Random House). I report this not as a well-deserved review of an excitingly written relay of adventures, but as a news story in itself.

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I leave to you to read the swift recounting of crime detection by methods which include the tracing of a piece of paper by the laboratory testings of the marks of a knife which cut the paper as well as the pad from which the single sheet came. To me the news in this book is in Whitehead's report of Hoover's attitude toward labor and liberals and intellectuals -- and the sophisticated understanding of their intricate philosophical problems.

Reflecting Mr. Hoover, Whitehead says in his last chapter:

"In looking back over the years, one interesting strand of this (FBI) story has been the FBI's relationship with some of the liberals and intellectuals during the Bureau's fight against Communism. By all logic, every liberal intellectual should have stood shoulder to shoulder with the FBI in its fight to expose Communism as the most reactionary and imperialistic movement the world has ever known....

"Many of the liberal intellectuals did stand by the FBI. They spoke out to suggest that there was nothing contrary to liberalism in supporting the FBI as the professional agency equipped to deal with espionage, sabotage, and subversion....

"But among others there was antagonism against the FBI, as though the FBI were invading a realm of political sophistication which was outside the understanding of law enforcement officers. One myth which was planted by the Communists was that an attack on Communism was an attack on freedom of thought. The suspicion gained headway in some quarters that the FBI was an agency of reaction and a symbol of intolerance....

And then comes the sophistication which would find no second even in an intimate gathering of Sidney Hook and his lovable though sometimes esoteric friends:

"The top command of the FBI have no illusions that Communism can be destroyed in the U.S. by the investigation, prosecution and conviction of Communist Party leaders who conspire to overthrow the government by force and violence. That is merely one phase of the job to be done in a world-wide struggle....

--MORE--

"The FBI knows that the bigger job lies with the free world's intellectuals -- the philosophers, the thinkers, wherever they may be, the professors and scientists and scholars and students. These people who think, the intellectuals if you please, are the ones who can and must convince men that Communism is evil.

"Those intellectuals who assume a neutral role in this struggle and stand by merely as uncommitted observers are jeopardizing the cause of freedom."

That says it.

(Copyright 1956, The Hall Syndicate, Inc.)

## New Book Traces History for FBI From Beginning

NEW YORK (AP) — The secret of this country's A-bomb experiments was so closely guarded in the government during World War II that even the FBI learned of it through the Communists.

Don Whitehead, twice a Pulitzer Prize Winner as an Associated Press reporter, describes the discovery in a new book, "The FBI Story."

Whitehead spent eight months preparing the book, with the FBI's complete cooperation and with access to FBI files previously closed to the public.

HE TRACES the Federal Bureau of Investigation's growth from the day in 1908 that President Theodore Roosevelt created it to investigate western land grabs and eastern trusts.

Much of the book is devoted to the FBI's continuing battle against communism. It tells how J. Edgar Hoover, then a young attorney in the Department of Justice, first spotted Communism not as a harmless political theory but as a world conspiracy designed to infiltrate and take over other governments.

Whitehead tells for the first time how President Franklin D. Roosevelt, in 1936, ordered a continuing investigation of communism and its influence in this country, although the United States and Soviet Russia were later to become allies in World War II.

IT WAS as a result of this that the FBI learned from one of its counterespionage operatives in California laboratory that the Reds were aware that the United States was working on an atom bomb.

Roosevelt's order to the FBI, kept secret at the time and since, resulted in widespread attacks on the FBI and its work, both prior to World War II and after, when the Truman administration's loyalty drive on Reds in government was in full swing.

WHITEHEAD traces the FBI's work in the postwar spy cases, from the day it first was discovered that A-bomb secrets had been sent to Russia, through the arrests of Klaus Fuchs, the British scientist; Harry Gold and David Greenglass, key figures in the network; and finally to Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, who were executed amid violent demonstrations engineered by Reds and fellow travelers.

Hoover, in a foreword to the book, says:

"The acts of the subversive, particularly the 'dyed-in-the-wool' Communist, call for increased vigilance. The security of our country has suffered because too many of our people were 'hoax-winked' by the propaganda which claimed that the Communist party was a political party like the Democratic or Republican party."

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
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Mr. Harbo	
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Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Mr. Gandy	



Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Boardman	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Parsons	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tamm	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Holloman	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

**BOOKS**

**FBI Given Exhaustive Treatment**

THE FBI STORY: A REPORT TO THE PEOPLE BY Don Whitehead, foreword by J. Edgar Hoover. Random House.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation—the "G-Men" as Machine Gun Kelly dubbed its pistol-packing agents—is half a century old and has been under Hoover's direction two-thirds of that time. But in Hoover's words its "birth, development and struggles" have never before been recorded in a single volume. It takes an out-size book to do it, too.

Hoover joined in 1921, became director in 1924, and, Hoover is the FBI, says Whitehead—now with the New York Herald Tribune after 21 years with The Associated Press.

The FBI has had some peculiar assignments, like arresting an army—an army that was planning to invade Mexico. Its spectacular tasks have included the Lindbergh, Weinberger and Greenlease kidnappings, the Riesel acid-throwing, the pursuit of such killers as Durrkin, Dillinger, "Baby Face" Nelson and "Old Creepy" Harps, nabbed by Hoover in person. The bureau's long-time, ever-present foes, however, have been the Reds, from the Palmer raids of 35 years ago to the Hiss-Chambers, Fuchs, Gold, Rosenberg cases of yesterday. It hunts by a "scorched-earth policy," says Whitehead; that is, it exhausts all clues, like sifting two million handwriting specimens to solve the Weinberger kidnapping.

Whitehead has given the FBI the thorough, exhaustive treatment, too, in this immense compendium of facts. And what hair-raising facts! This is the cream of the crime story in our 20th century.

W. G. Rogers.

*Editorial in files  
not sent much different  
with "The State" they  
distanced parts re  
Civil Rights schools in  
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to admit error.*

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# Nazis Plotted Deaths Of Roosevelt, Ike

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (UP)—Hitler's Germany plotted to assassinate Dwight D. Eisenhower and Franklin D. Roosevelt during the closing months of World War II. The desperate Nazis planned to kill Eisenhower, then supreme commander of Allied forces in Europe, by dropping

parachutists behind Allied lines and on London and Paris late 1944 when Hitler's crumbling time was in its last days.

The attempt on the late President Roosevelt's life was to have been set up by a mass breakout of 1,000 Axis prisoners interned in U.S.

Both plots failed—partly through efforts of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The thwarting of these and other spy intrigues is told in a new book, "The FBI Story," by Pulitzer prize-winning reporter Don Whitehead, chief of the New York Herald Tribune's Washington bureau. Whitehead, who had access to closely guarded FBI secrets, also is of the agency's relentless war against domestic evils—Communism, subversives and gangsterism.

Edgar Hoover, FBI director since 1924 through five presidents, and all attorney generals, began the attack on home grown Reds in 1936. He did so at the direction of Roosevelt, who had become disturbed by extensive travels of a Soviet spy, basy official, out before the investigation could begin; it was necessary to obtain approval of Secretary of State Cordell Hull. Hull snapped to Hoover: "Go ahead and investigate."

Whitehead traces Hoover's battles to keep the FBI free of politics. Despite these efforts, Hoover's agency were brought close political controversy in the case of the late Harry Dexter White, former Treasury official accused of being a Soviet spy.

In November, 1953, Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr. charged in a speech that former President Harry S. Truman had promoted White from his post as assistant secretary of Treasury to the International Monetary Fund despite reports to Truman on White's alleged "spying activities." Truman replied that he kept White in the government to permit FBI to keep him under surveillance without tipping off other Red prospects.

After turning down two invitations to appear before a congressional committee on the case, Hoover denied categorically before Senate Internal Security subcommittee that he had agreed to plan.

Whitehead takes the lid off the herto secret activities of the FBI Central and South America during World War II.

Axis officials thought they had covered a "soft underbelly" of U.S. to work on.

Using the big German colonies in nations to the south, Germany embarked on an ambitious espionage program aided particularly by the anti-American government of President Pedro Ramirez of Argentina. With characteristic thoroughness, the FBI formed a special team of agents. They used a number of business fronts to conduct counter-espionage and organize a system of informants to report on the activities of German spies.

From the gang era of John Dillinger and Pretty Boy Floyd to the Greenleaf kidnapping and the hoodlum that blinded labor writer Victor Riesel, the book covers the capture of some of the nation's most notorious criminals.

Hoover took over an inept, politics-ridden FBI in 1924 and welded it into the hard-hitting investigative team it is today.

When the 29-year-old Washington, D.C., attorney was elevated to acting director, he could not even locate some of his agents who had been loaned to other agencies.

The FBI, established in 1908 by President Theodore Roosevelt to investigate a series of land scandals, was a politically appointed force filled with incompetents and worse. Their present status is largely the result of the efforts of Hoover and a group of devoted assistants, according to Whitehead's account.

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*New Leader*  
*Rome Daily American*

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# THE FBI STORY

## The Death Plot Told

F.B.I. Also Target Of Axis Assassination Schemes

By ROBERT F. COLL

WASHINGTON, (UPI)—President Eisenhower was marked for assassination by Nazi Germany in the closing months of World War II, it was revealed Tuesday.

Mr. Eisenhower, then Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, was to be the target of German paratroopers dropped behind Allied lines, on London and Paris, during the death throes of Adolf Hitler's Reich in late 1944.

In addition, the Nazis hoped to get the state run an attempt on the life of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt.



EISENHOWER  
Assassination Target

well by a mass breakout of some 400,000 Axis prisoners-of-war interned in this country. Both plots failed, chiefly through the efforts of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The thwarting of these and other Axis intrigues, as well as a 30-year war against the underworld, are described in a new book called "The FBI Story" by Pulitzer Prize-winning reporter Don Whithead.

The author, chief of the New York Herald Tribune's Washington Bureau, also traces the behind-the-scenes war of the FBI with the Communist conspiracy in 1938.

J. Edgar Hoover, FBI director through five presidents and 11 attorneys general, was summoned by Mr. Roosevelt to the White House after the Chief Executive became disturbed over the extensive travels of a Soviet embassy official.

Before Hoover could begin his inquiry of Reds and fascists, it was necessary to obtain the approval of Secretary of State Cordell Hull. Roosevelt threw back his head and laughed when the disfigured secretary snatched to Hoover. "Go ahead and investigate the

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Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
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Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

The author also takes the lid off the bureau's secret activities of the FBI in Central and South America during World War II. Axis officials thought they had discovered a soft underbelly of the United States to work on. Using the big German colonies in nations to the south, Germany embarked on an ambitious espionage program aimed particularly by the anti-American government of President Pedro Ramirez of Argentina. With characteristic thoroughness, the FBI formed a special team of agents. They used a number of business fronts to conduct counter espionage and organize a system of informants to report on the activities of German spies. In addition to presidents and prime ministers, the book also chronicles the doings of the hoodlums that terrorized whole communities in the 1930s—the American gangsters. From the gang era of John Dillinger and Pretty Boy Floyd to the Greenpeace kidnappers and the hoodlums that blinded labor writer Victor Hiesel, the book covers the capture of some of the nation's most notorious criminals. But Whitehead has fashioned more than just a read-able cops-and-robbers tale about what he terms one of the nation's best known but least understood agencies. He has fashioned, through his access to closely guarded FBI files, an important footnote to the history of a violent era marked by social and ideological unrest. To critics that the FBI is a Gestapo, ramping over civil rights of citizens as a matter of course, the author offers facts—and only facts. Through it all, two towering figures emerge—the institution and Hoover.

Hoover took over an inept, politics-ridden FBI in 1924 and welded it into the hard-hitting investigative team it is today. It would seem to be an impossibility to separate him from any account of the FBI, and Whitehead does not attempt it. When the 29-year-old Washington, D. C. attorney was elevated to acting director, he could not even locate some of his agents who had been loaned to other agencies. The FBI, established in 1908 by President Theodore Roosevelt to investigate a series of land scandals, was a politically appointed force filled with incompetents and worse. They were not even permitted to carry weapons. Their present status is largely the result of the efforts of Hoover and a group of devoted assistants, according to Whitehead's account.



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## FBI Foiled Nazi Plot To Kill Ike

President Eisenhower was marked for assassination by Nazi Germany in the closing months of World War II, it was revealed yesterday.  
 Mrs. Eisenhower, then Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, was to be the target of German assassins dropped behind Allied lines and in London and Paris during the death throes of Adolph Hitler's Reich in late 1944.  
 In addition, the Nazis hoped to set the stage for an attempt on the life of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt by a mass breakout of some 400,000 Axis prisoners of war interned in this country. Both plots failed, chiefly through the efforts of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.  
 The thwarting of these and other Axis intrigues, as well as a 60-year war against the underworld, is described in a new book called "The FBI Story" by Pulitzer prize-winning reporter Don Whithead.  
 The author, chief of the New York Herald Tribune's Washington Bureau, also traces the behind-the-scenes war of the FBI with the Communist conspiracy that was ordered by Mr. Roosevelt in 1938.

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Date Nov 8 1956

# BOOK REVIEW

By MAURICE DOLBIER

**THE FBI STORY: A Report to the People.** By Don Whitehead. Random House. 362 pages. \$4.95.

OVER the course of an extremely active career, J. Edgar Hoover has been the target for any number of charges that range from the merely annoying to the downright sinister.

## Truth Enters the Race

Now Mr. Hoover, as his enemies and his associates both have good reason to know, is not

thin-skinned, but neither is he insensitive. "Truth," as he told a Senate subcommittee in 1953, " seldom, if ever, catches up with charges." But truth must be put in the race, and here it enters under the best of auspices, those of the New York Herald Tribune's Washington Bureau chief and twice winner of the Pulitzer Prize, Don Whitehead.

Mr. Whitehead, both as citizen and Washington correspondent, wanted

to find the answers to a lot of questions about the FBI, and since the answers couldn't be found in a book, the obvious, if not the simplest, recourse was to get the answers and write the book. Mr. Hoover liked the idea. As he writes in his introduction, "It seemed to me that for too many people had no real understanding of the FBI's work. It was too much of a 'mystery.' It was a mystery because of its scattered record obscured by its widespread operations."

Access to the record was given to Mr. Whitehead, "within the bounds of security and policy considerations." He was given a free hand, full liberty to prepare an individual and objective report and one that would include the bureau's blunders as well as its victories. The result is a book that clears the air and should be widely read.

## Shaky Beginnings

The early history of the Bureau of Investigation—1913.

tion provided little indication that the agency would ever grow into a great and effective organization, the aim of which was justice without regard to party. It started shakily, under Theodore Roosevelt as a part of his crusade against the trusts and the public-land thieves and almost immediately came under heavy fire from Congress. During the first world war, there were many acts of enemy sabotage and many acts of injustice as citizens turned vigilantes. After the war, the Palmer raids developed abuses of governmental power. (Mr. Hoover is still being accused of directing them. This book sets that record straight, too.) Under the Harding regime, an astonishing set of characters got into the act: Burns, Means, Daugherty, Jess Smith.

Housecleaning time came, and twenty-nine-year-old J. Edgar Hoover was given the job by Attorney General Harlan Fiske Stone. He worked fast and purposefully and in three years had "shaken down the bureau and perfected its basic organization" with such efficiency that, as Stone was to say later, "the government could take pride in the bureau instead of feeling obliged to apologize for it."

## Public Enemies

Mr. Whitehead carries the story surgically forward through the war against the nation's public enemies and then against the world. The years in which some segments of public opinion chose to see gangsters as heroes and G-Men as villains gave way to years in which other segments of public opinion discounted plain evidence of world conspiracy and looked upon the agency that investigated its strands in this country as a symbol of intolerance and reaction.

There is much that is familiar in the story, but to have it set down in order is unfamiliar and impressive. There is also much that is not generally known: the actual operating technique of the FBI, the part its agents played in checking Axis plots in South America, the fact that Franklin D. Roosevelt ordered Mr. Hoover to make a confidential report on Communist and Fascist activities as early as 1936 and the astonishing information that "the FBI first became aware of the development of the atomic bomb, not through official government channels, but through its surveillance of West Coast Communist party leaders in

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N. Y. Herald

Tribune

N. Y. Mirror

N. Y. Daily News

Daily Worker

The Worker

New Leader

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# Books Out Today

## Non-Fiction

THE FBI STORY: A Report to the People, by Don Whitehead (Random House, \$4.95). Comment: today.

THE AMAZING WORLD OF JOHN SCARNE: A Personal History by John Scarne (Crown, \$5). Revelations and experiences in gambling, magic, carnival and show business.

THE COMING WORLD CIVILIZATION, by William Ernestocking (Harper, \$3.75).

WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN AND THE SETTLEMENT OF THE WEST, by Robert G. Athearn (Univ. of Okla. Press, \$5).

MAN OF HIGH FIDELITY: Edwin Howard Armstrong, by Lawrence Leach (Appelco, \$5). Biography of an American inventor.

AMERICAN DEFENSE AND NATIONAL SECURITY, by Timothy W. Stanley (Public Affairs Press, \$3.25).

THE PAINTER'S EYE: Notes and Essays on the Pictorial Arts by Henry James, edited by John L. Sweeney (Harvard, \$4).

ONE HUNDRED POEMS FROM THE CHINESE, by Kenneth Rexroth (New Directions, \$3.50).

THESE THINGS I LOVE, by Marjorie Louise Delesdarnier (Vantage, \$2.95).

THE ORGANIZATION MAN, by William H. Whyte Jr. (Simon & Schuster, \$5.15). The conflict in American values.

COMMENTARIES ON LIVING: From the Notebooks of J. Krishnamurti, edited by Dr. Rajagopal (Harper, \$3.50).

GROUP WORK AND COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION, 1956 (National Conference of Social Work (Columbia, \$2.50).

RELIGION AND SOCIAL WORK, edited by Ernest Johnson (Harper, \$3).

THE SELF BEYOND YOURSELF, by Richard B. Gregg (Appelco, \$3.75).

CHINA-TRADE PORCELAIN, by John Goldsmith Phillips (Harvard, \$15).

THE YEAR: The Annual Picture History, by the Editors of Year (Year, \$10).

ON CLIMBING, by Charles Evans (Barnes, \$3.50).

SKIING ILLUSTRATED: A Guide for the Young Skier, by John and Frankie O'Hear (Barnes, \$3).

BLACKWOOD ON BIDDING: Dynamic Point-Counter by Wesley Blackwood (Bobbs-Merrill, \$2.95).

## Fiction

MY FAIR LADY: A musical play based on Pygmalion by Bernard Shaw, books and lyrics by Alan Jay Lerner (Coward-McCann, \$3.50).

THE GELIGNITE GANG, by John W. Campbell (Harper, \$2.95).

Inspector Wren Investigates

Tolson ☒  
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# FBI Discovered Nazi Plot To Kill F.D. and Ike, Book Reveals

By ARTHUR KRANISH

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (INS) — A new book based on long-secret FBI files disclosed Tuesday the Nazis planned to assassinate President Roosevelt and General Dwight D. Eisenhower in Christmas week, 1944.

The political murders were to have taken place in connection with German parachute jumps in London and Paris and a mass escape of captured Germans in American prisoner-of-war camps.

THE REPUTED Nazi plans are contained in "The FBI Story: A Report to the People" by Dore Whitehead, a Washington correspondent and winner of the Pulitzer Prize.

In detailing the stranger-than-fiction history of the government's struggle against crime and subversion, Whitehead also provides new insight on Director J. Edgar Hoover's struggle to protect the government against itself.

Along these lines, Whitehead writes:

1. The FBI was never told in advance that the U. S. was developing the atomic bomb and as late as 1943 its only information on the project came from its surveillance of West Coast Communist Party leaders.

2. Despite evidence that Russian agents were after U. S. military secrets, Hoover had to appeal directly to the White House in 1944 to nip a plan which would have provided the Russian secret police with an official office in

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MR. KRANISH

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## Truth Enters the Race

Now Mr. Hoover, as his enemies and his associates both have good reason to know, is not thin-skinned, but neither is he insensitive. "Truth," as he told a Senate subcommittee in 1950, "seldom, if ever, catches up with charges." But truth must be put in the race, and here it enters under the best of auspices, those of the New York Herald Tribune's Washington Bureau chief and twice winner of the Pulitzer Prize, Don Whitehead.

Mr. Whitehead, both as citizen and Washington correspondent, wanted to find the answers to a lot of questions about the FBI, and since the answers couldn't be found in a book, the obvious, if not the simplest, recourse was to get the answers and write the book. Mr. Hoover liked the idea. As he writes in his introduction, "It seemed to me that far too many people had no real understanding of the FBI's work. It was too much of a 'mystery.' It was a mystery because of its scattered record occasioned by its widespread operations."

Access to the record was given, to Mr. Whitehead, "within the bounds of security and policy considerations." He was given a free hand, full liberty to prepare an individual and objective report and one that would include the bureau's blunders as well as its victories. The result is a book that clears the air and should be widely read.

## Shaky Beginnings

The early history of the Bureau of Investigation

provided little indication that the agency would ever grow into a great and effective organization, the aim of which was justice without regard to party. It started shakily, under Theodore Roosevelt as a part of his crusade against the trusts and the public-land thieves and almost immediately came under heavy fire from Congress. During the first world war, there were many acts of enemy sabotage and many acts of injustice as citizens turned vigilantes. After the war, the Palmer raids developed abuses of governmental power. (Mr. Hoover is still being accused of directing them. This book sets that record straight, too.) Under the Harding regime, an astonishing set of characters got into the act: Burns, Means, Daugherty, Jess Smith.

Housecleaning time came, and twenty-nine-year-old J. Edgar Hoover was given the job by Attorney General Harlan Fiske Stone. He worked fast and purposefully and in three years had "shaken down the bureau and perfected its basic organization" with such efficiency that, as Stone was to say later, "the government could take pride in the bureau instead of feeling obliged to apologize for it."

## Public Enemies

Mr. Whitehead carries the story surgingly forward through the war against the nation's public enemies and then against the world's, the years in which some segments of public opinion chose to see gangsters as heroes and G-Men as villains gave way to years in which other segments of public opinion discounted plain evidence of world conspiracy and looked upon the agency that investigated its strands in this country as a symbol of intolerance and reaction.

There is much that is familiar in the story, but to have it set down in order is unfamiliar and impressive. There is also much that is not generally known: the actual operating technique of the FBI, the part its agents played in checking Axis plots in South America, the fact that Franklin D. Roosevelt ordered Mr. Hoover to make a confidential report on Communist and Fascist activities as early as 1936 and the astonishing information that "the FBI first became aware of the development of the atomic bomb, not through official government channels, but through its surveillance of West Coast Communist party leaders in 1943."

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Don Whitehead

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# Nazi Plot to Kill FDR like Told in 'FBI Story'

By ROBERT F. COLL, United Press Staff Correspondent

Hitler's Germany plotted to assassinate Dwight D. Eisenhower and Franklin D. Roosevelt during the closing months of World War II.

The desperate Nazis planned to kill Mr. Eisenhower, then Supreme Commander of Allied Forces in Europe, by dropping parachutists behind Allied lines and on London and Paris in late 1944 when Hitler's crumbling regime was in its last days.

The attempt on the late President Roosevelt's life was to have been set up by a mass breakout of 400,000 Axis prisoners interned in this country.

## THWARTED BY FBI

Both plots failed—partly thru the efforts of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The thwarting of these and other enemy intrigues is told in a new book, "The FBI Story," by Pulitzer Prize-winning reporter Don Whitehead, chief of the New York Herald Tribune's Washington Bureau.

Mr. Whitehead, who had access to closely guarded FBI secrets, also tells of the agency's relentless war on two domestic evils—communism and gangsterism.

## NEEDED HILLS O.K.

But before the investigation could begin, it was necessary to obtain the approval of Secretary of State Cordell Hull. Mr. Roosevelt threw back his head and laughed when the dignified Secretary stepped to the front of the room and said: "Go ahead and investigate the case of the late Harry Dexter White, former Treasury official accused of being a Soviet spy."

November 1953 Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr. charged in a speech that former President Truman had promoted Mr. White from his post as Assistant Secretary of Treasury to the International Monetary Fund despite FBI reports to Mr. Truman on Mr. White's alleged spying activities.

## HIS EXPLANATION

Mr. Truman replied that he kept the FBI to keep him under surveillance without tipping off other Red suspects.

After turning down two invitations to appear before a congressional committee on the case, Mr. Hoover denied categorically before the Senate Internal Security subcommittee that he had agreed to the plan.

Mr. Whitehead takes the hit on the hitherto secret activities of the FBI in Central and South America during World War II. Axis officials thought they had discovered a "soft underbelly" of the United States to work on.

## ESPIONAGE PROGRAM

Using the big German colonies in nations in the south, Germany embarked on an ambitious espionage program aided particularly by the anti-American government of Brazil. Pedro Ramirez of Argentina, with characteristics of a thorn in the side of German spies, formed a special team of agents. They used a number of buses to conduct counter-espionage fronts to organize a system of informants to report on the activities of German spies.

In addition to presidents and prime ministers, the book also includes the doings of the hoodlums that terrorized whole communities in the 1930s—the American gangsters.

From the gang era of John Dillinger and Pretty Boy Floyd to the Greenglass kidnapers and the hoodlums that blinded labor with violence, the book covers the capture of some of the nation's most notorious criminals.

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Gandy

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

Making Life Make Sense

# Contrast: FBI vs Gestapo

By HARRY and BONARO OVERSTREET

If we talk about books this week, it is because two of them are on our minds. Whatever providence or happenstance put them both on the Fall list has served us well. For by their sheer contrast, the two can drive home a stronger lesson than either could alone. They are "Gestapo" by Edward Crankshaw, recently published by Putnam, and "The FBI Story" by Pulitzer Prize newsman Don Whitehead, which Random House will publish this coming Wednesday.

Both peculiarly belong to our warped and violent age: an age of war, crime, fanaticism, intrigue, conspiracy, overthrow, and—therefore, when all nations have tended to devise investigative and policing agencies after their own kind. In such agencies, as in a mirror, nations and peoples can see themselves reflected. Gestapo, FBI: both labels are stark. It is when we give the books their full titles and subtitles that the two agencies are seen to stand apart in character as the nations in back of them: Hitler's Germany and the United States. Those titles read: "Gestapo: Instrument of Tyranny" and "The FBI Story: A report to the people."

## Much Needed Materials

Both books are overdue. For we have long needed the materials they contain to insure us against talking or believing certain types of nonsense about the "Gestapo methods" of the FBI, about the FBI as precursor of a police state. To know what Gestapo methods were as designed by Goering and Himmler, is quite precisely to know what FBI

methods, with J. Edgar Hoover as their chief architect, never have been—and show no signs of becoming. To know the Gestapo as an instrument of terror is to realize how soundly the FBI belongs within our frame of civil liberties and their legal safeguards.

## Party "Plants": Honest Error

Unfortunately, many misrepresentations have, through the years, made their way into the public mind, there to breed doubt and anxiety. Most, perhaps, have been Communist "plants." We know that the Communist Party in America has regarded the FBI as its chief enemy, and where its enemies are concerned, the Party has never been squeamish about lying.

Other misstatements must, we believe, be attributed to honest error and concern. The FBI has had to keep its detailed activities and policies to itself. In a free society, that which cannot be scrutinized is readily defined as dangerous—and this is particularly true in the case of any agency with investigative or police powers.

Whitehead, working from research materials that only the Bureau could provide, but free to interpret these as he might see fit, has made the FBI story a genuine report to the people. It is up to the rest of us to read that report—and to put aside by side with it, in our minds, Crankshaw's picture of what a police state is really like.

Manchester Evening Herald

✓ Hartford Times, p. 5  
 ✓ Hartford Courant, p. 5  
 ✓ Willimantic Chronicle, p. 5

Date 11-24-56

Submitted by NH Division

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# Walter Winchell

... OF NEW YORK  
*Broadway* 47

Faces Out Front: Henry Fonda, leaning against the 53rd and 5th lamp-post (at 2 a.m.) waiting for his cue in Alf Hitchcock's "The Wrong Man" movie . . . The U. S. Attorney-General and Mrs. H. Brownell studying the Stork Club hot-polloi . . . J. Edgar Hoover and Clyde Tolson, the top-G-Men (in Lindy's),

reporting that Pulitzer Prize medalist Don Whitehead (formerly of the AP) has written 13 chapters on the FBI's thrilling history . . . The Jean Pierre Aumonts and Charles Boyer making the rounds of the midtown yawn-spots . . . Julie Andrews, the "Fair Lady" leading lady, and her betrothed, Tony Walton of London . . . Ben Gazzara of "Hatful" and Elaine Stritch making it public at the Versailles' ringside . . . Hollywood's Edmund Purdom, a study in melancholy . . . Composer Jimmy McHugh, in tears, over the fate of "Strip for Action." His tunes will survive. Especially "Too Young to Go Steady" . . . Mrs. Gary Cooper, hatless at The Colony. She paints white streaks in her lovely auburn hair.

Sallies in Our Alley: At McCarthy's the topic was Broadway's top musical-wow, "My Fair Lady" . . . "It's Shaw's Evamalion, you know," said a first-nighter, "in which a guy makes a glamorous thing out of a street wail" . . . "Big deal!" yawned a Broadwayite. "Lindy's did the same thing with a herring!" . . . Jayne Mansfield was asked if she knew what tzooris is . . . "Sure,"

was the reply, "he's President of 20th Century-Fox!"

Broadway Vignette: Lee Borden's last-laugh can be heard all over midtown . . . He shelved his act to become personal manager for Edwin Kim Ying, an American-born Chinese . . . One of the countless stage-hopefuls, who found it tough to reach a rainbow . . . The wise-guy let taunted Borden with: "Oh, well, Kim Ying can always make your chop-suey or do your laundry" . . . We don't think so . . . Kim is very busy being a hit at New Haven in a new musical, "Shangri-La."

Memos of a Midnigher: Zsa-Zsa's ex-husband George Sanders is giving playwright Arthur Miller competition in the Marilyn Monroe yoo-hoo dept. . . . George Raft is sure Lili Kardell is the last love in his life . . . His chums report Winthrop Gardiner's next (he just abrogated Sonja Henie) will be Beth Copp . . . Brooklyn has a Grace Grimaldi too. At 53 Division ave . . . NBC's Roger Gimbel and actress Jan Davis are next week's wedding . . . Nicky Hilton is squiring an Oriental Princess about town. Shh Hsieh, attractive daughter of the Gov. of Formosa

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Wash. Star

N. Y. Herald Tribune

N. Y. Mirror

N. Y. Daily News

Daily Worker

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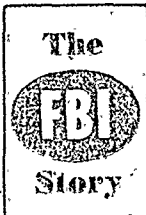
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Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

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# G-Men in South America Got Queen Past U-Boats

by Don Whitehead

Copyright, 1956 by Don Whitehead  
 IN THE FBI's wartime fight against Nazi agents in South America, most countries were eager to help. But in Argentina, Special Intelligence Service (SIS) agents often found themselves followed and informants told of being tortured with the electrica, the agonizingly painful electric spur.



ONE OF A SERIES

In Colombia, agents penetrated the Choco jungle hunting platinum smugglers. Along the coasts, agents ramped rugged beaches looking for submarine hiding places. And always they sought out hidden radio stations. German spy rings operated six such stations in

Brazil alone. One of the most successful was called CEL. The chief of CEL was handsome and urbane Albrecht Gustav Engels, who worked closely with the German Embassy through Hermann Bohny, German Naval Attache in Rio de Janeiro.

\*\*\*

ENGELS WAS ranking executive and director for an electric light and power company and a man with many important connections. He was a loyal German and he was disturbed when Erich Leonhardt Immer returned from Germany in 1940 and informed him that he, Immer, was to direct an espionage operation in Brazil.

Engels was shocked that his government should trust such an important mission to a nobody, a man he regarded as having the caliber of a "third-class clerk."

Immer made his first mistake soon after he began enlisting his agents. He gave a micro-dot to one, and the agent took it to a German

THE FBI STORY

MM File #66-2478

1-27-57

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...tician to have it read under a microscope. The optician is so startled by this stupor of work that he notified the German embassy. Bohny is furious.

\* \* \*

SOON AFTER the incident Immer received a message which ordered him to return to Germany immediately. He hurried back, doubtless expecting important conference. One can only guess at what happened when he walked into headquarters in Berlin and was ushered into the office of his superior. The scene probably went something like this: Immer's superior looks at visitor in astonishment. "What are you doing here? You aren't you in Rio de Janeiro?" "Because, sir, you ordered me to return."

"Don't be ridiculous. I didn't order your return."

Immer, now thoroughly confused and frightened, pulls a message from his pocket.

"But here is your message!"

His superior looks at the message. "You fool! I didn't give any such orders! Get out!"

"And Immer, dazed, walks out. . . . Later he is bitterly to a friend that he had been tricked by Engels Bohny.

The Engels-Bohny combination was a potent one.

\* \* \*

THEY KEPT Germany advised on shipping, economic and political affairs in the Americas and the construction of the giant international port at Natal, Brazil, through which American ships and aircraft were to be hurried en route to the Far East.

The danger of enemy radio stations to the Allied cause was never better illustrated than in the case of the great liner, the Queen Mary, which became a troop transport and a prize to be hunted by the U-boats.

The big ship arrived in Rio de Janeiro on March 6, 1942, en route overseas with 10,000 troops aboard. On the

same day an FBI radio monitoring station intercepted a message which said: "Queen

Mary arrived here today at 10:00 . . . she must (go) to the cellar."

Two days later, CEL informed station ALD in Hamburg: "Queen Mary sailed on March 8, 18 o'clock local time."

\* \* \*

SO THE SEA raiders were alerted that the Queen Mary was loose in the Atlantic with a cargo whose loss would be a staggering blow to the Allies. And she was traveling without a convoy.

On March 15, the official Italian news agency Stefani broadcast a report which said:

"In Argentine maritime circles it is affirmed that the British trans-Atlantic (liner) Queen Mary, which left Rio de Janeiro a few days ago with 10,000 North American soldiers aboard headed for an unknown destination, was torpedoed. The ship was damaged heavily and tried to reach the British base at Falkland Islands."

But the Queen Mary had dodged the U-boats, saved by the prompt warning which resulted from the intercepted messages.

In March, slightly more than a month after Brazil severed relations with the Axis, Brazilian police armed

with SIS information began the roundup of the Nazi espionage agents and their helpers. Six espionage radio rings were broken up and 86 agents convicted in Brazilian courts.

\* \* \*

SO FAR as security measures were concerned, most Central and South American countries at the start of World War II were as unprepared as the United States had been at the outbreak of World War I; and for that reason most of them welcomed the American offer of FBI help

in training police and organizing anti-espionage and anti-sabotage defenses.

The SIS prepared security recommendations for one good neighbor and finally an agent laid the plan before the country's president, who looked it over carefully. The agent explained the procedures used in the United States to control enemy aliens and tighten security.

Finally the president exclaimed, "It would be easy to put into effect such a program in the United States. Mr. Roosevelt would merely press a button, an aide would rush to his desk, the President would tell him what was wanted and it would be done. But here, I press a button and what happens? Nothing! The buzzer won't even work."

\* \* \*

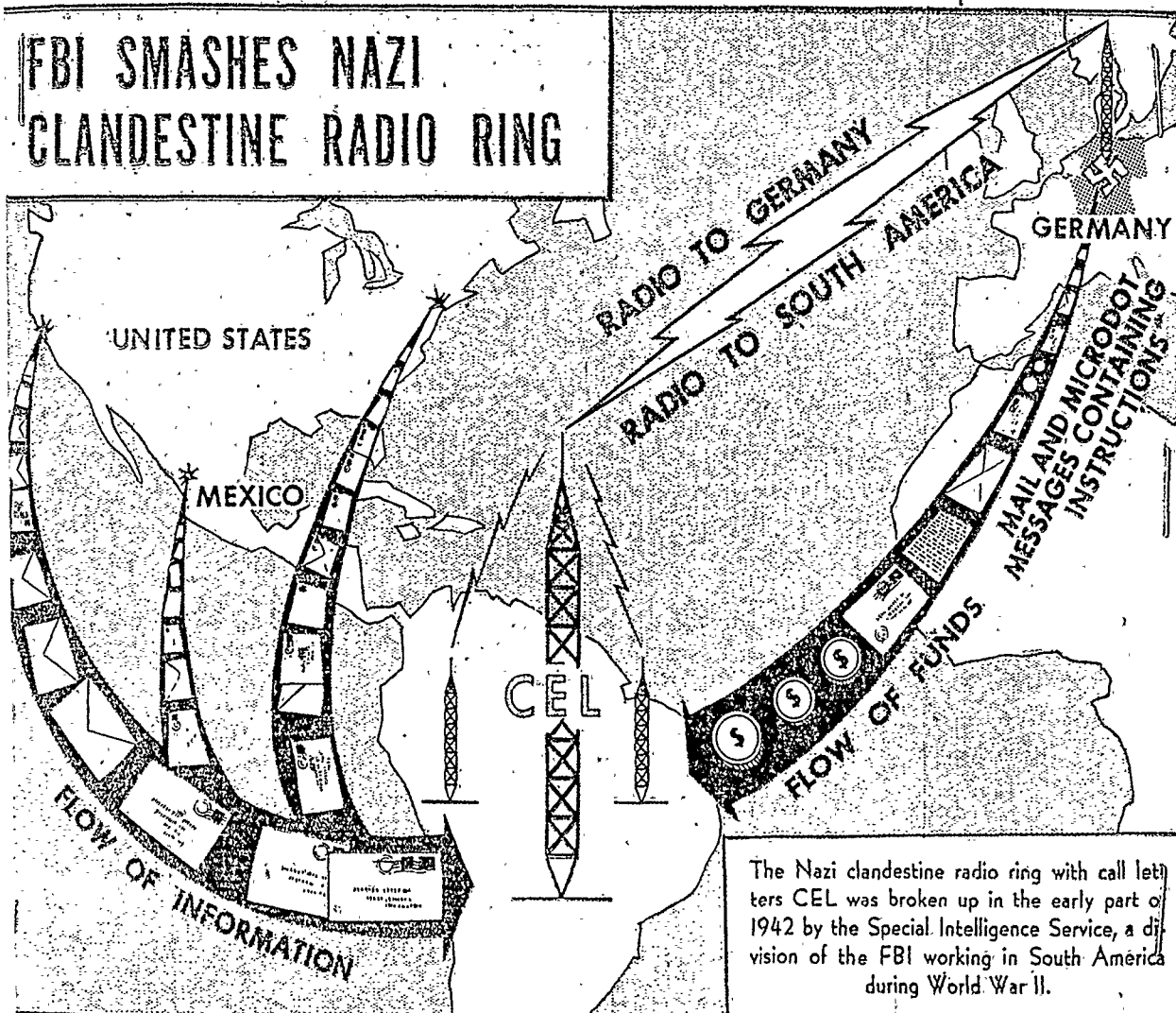
NEVERTHELESS, the SIS helped to get buzzers working in a good many places.

Because of the importance of their work, FBI agents were exempt from military duty even though many of them asked to be permitted to go into uniform. And being without a uniform at times was an embarrassment when some drunk or loud-mouthed patriot drew attention to their civilian clothes.

In one case, an SIS agent working in Mexico went to a mountain resort on an espionage investigation. An American with a brassy voice tuned to 100 proof volume demanded repeatedly to know why he wasn't in uniform.

Finally the agent drew the drunk to one side and whispered, "Confidentially, I'm wanted for murder. I killed a man in the States. He was asking too many questions." There were no more questions.

# FBI SMASHES NAZI CLANDESTINE RADIO RING



The Nazi clandestine radio ring with call letters CEL was broken up in the early part of 1942 by the Special Intelligence Service, a division of the FBI working in South America during World War II.



# What America Reads

Jan. 27 This Week's Score	The Herald Tribune arranges with the country's leading booksellers to report each week the best selling six titles in fiction and non-fiction to give an over-all picture of what is being read in America. Only titles reported three or more times are charted. This week's chart is based on reports received by Jan. 21.	Number of Stores	Total Weeks Listed
<b>FICTION</b>			
1	The Fountain Overflows, by Rebecca West	29	5
2	Peyton Place, by Grace Metalious	28	19
3	Don't Go Near the Water, by William Brinkley	22	29
4	The Tribe That Lost Its Head, by Nicholas Monsarrat	22	13
5	Auntie Mame, by Patrick Dennis	15	100
6	These Thousand Hills, by A. B. Guthrie jr.	14	8
7	Compulsion, by Meyer Levin	13	9
8	The Philadelphian, by Richard Powell	12	2
9	The Etruscan, by Mika Waltari	11	5
10	The Last Hurrah, by Edwin O'Connor	9	50
11	Tower in the West, by Frank Norris	6	2
12	Jericho's Daughters, by Paul I. Wellman	5	16
13	King of Paris, by Guy Endore	5	16
14	Bon Voyage!, by Marrijane & Joseph Hayes	5	1
15	The Loving Couple, by Virginia Rowan	3	20
16	The Success, by Helen Howe	3	14
17	Blue Camellia, by Frances Parkinson Keyes	3	1
18	Twilight for the Gods, by Ernest Gann	3	1
19	The Voice at the Back Door, by Elizabeth Spencer	3	1

## NON-FICTION

1	The Nun's Story, by Kathryn Hulme	33	20
2	The FBI Story, by Don Whitehead	33	7
3	Much Ado About Me, by Fred Allen	24	10
4	This Hallowed Ground, by Bruce Catton	23	12
5	Men to Match My Mountains, by Irving Stone	16	16
6	The Bible as History, by Werner Keller	16	11
7	The New World, by Winston S. Churchill	15	9
8	The Life of the Party, by Bennett Cerf	8	10
9	Profiles in Courage, by John F. Kennedy	6	54
10	Autumn Across America, by Edwin Way Teale	5	13
11	The Last Parallel, by Martin Russ	5	1
12	Investors' Road Map, by Alice B. Morgan	4	3
13	Vision, by Harold Mansfield	4	2
14	The Outsider, by Colin Wilson	3	18
15	Water, Water, Everywhere, by Emily Kimbrough	3	5
16	Testimony of the Spade, by Geoffrey Bibby	3	1

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 The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
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# Best Seller List

January 6	January 12	January 20	This Week	An analysis based on reports from leading booksellers in 36 cities showing the sales rating of 16 leading fiction and general titles over the last 3 weeks. Sales through the book clubs are not included. Figures in the right-hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive weeks and do not indicate week-to-week shifts on the chart.	Weeks on List
<b>Fiction</b>					
1	1	1	1	Peyton Place. <i>Metelious</i>	18
4	4	4	2	The Fountain Overflows. <i>West</i>	8
2	2	2	3	Don't Go Near the Water. <i>Brinkley</i>	28
3	3	3	4	The Tribe That Lost Its Head. <i>Monsarrat</i>	12
6	5	5	5	Compulsion. <i>Levin</i>	11
5	6	6	6	Auntie Mame. <i>Dennis</i>	98
		14	7	The Philadelphian. <i>Powell</i>	2
		11	8	The Etruscan. <i>Wallari</i>	2
			9	Tower in the West. <i>Norris</i>	1
8	7	8	10	King of Paris. <i>Endore</i>	15
	13	13	11	The Last of the Wine. <i>Renault</i>	4
9	8	7	12	The Last Hurrah. <i>O'Connor</i>	49
10	10	9	13	Jericho's Daughters. <i>Wellman</i>	14
12	11	10	14	These Thousand Hills. <i>Guthrie</i>	7
	14	12	15	The Wreck of the Mary Deare. <i>Innes</i>	5
13	15		16	Anglo-Saxon Attitudes. <i>Wilson</i>	13
<b>General</b>					
1	1	1	1	The Nun's Story. <i>Hulme</i>	18
2	2	2	2	This Hallowed Ground. <i>Catton</i>	11
6	5	5	3	The FBI Story. <i>Whitehead</i>	7
4	4	3	4	Much Ado About Me. <i>Allen</i>	8
3	3	4	5	Men to Match My Mountains. <i>Stone</i>	15
5	6	6	6	The New World. <i>Churchill</i>	9
7	7	7	7	Profiles in Courage. <i>Kennedy</i>	53
11	9	9	8	The Bible as History. <i>Keller</i>	8
10	11	10	9	The Life of the Party. <i>Corl</i>	8
9	8	8	10	Autumn Across America. <i>Teale</i>	12
8	10	15	11	Three Saints and a Sinner. <i>Tharp</i>	14
16	13	10	12	Water, Water Everywhere. <i>Kimbrough</i>	7
12	14	12	13	The Outsider. <i>Wilson</i>	17
		16	14	The Testimony of the Spade. <i>Bibby</i>	2
	15		15	The Decisive Battle of Nashville. <i>Horn</i>	2
		13	16	All Out of Step. <i>Lambert</i>	2

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The Worker  
New Leader

N.Y. TIMES p8  
Book Review  
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## **--And Bear in Mind--**

*Other recent books which, in the opinion of the staff of this Review, are of particular literary, topical or scholarly interest.*

### **Fiction**

- Off Limits*, by Hans Habe. *A kaleidoscopic novel of life in post-war Germany.*
- Son of Dust*, by H. F. M. Prescott. *A finely written story of sacred and profane love in eleventh-century Normandy.*
- Stories*, by Jean Stafford, John Cheever, Daniel Fuchs, William Maxwell. *Fifteen expert stories by a quartet of authors.*
- Till We Have Faces*, by C. S. Lewis. *The legend of Cupid and Psyche retold, with theological and allegorical overtones.*

### **General**

- Give Us This Day*, by Sidney Stewart. *Experiences of an American P.O.W., from Bataan to Manchuria.*
- 100 Poems From the Chinese*, by Kenneth Rexroth. *A modern poet's translations of traditional Chinese verses.*
- The Last Parallel*, by Martin Russ. *A young marine's journal of the war in Korea.*
- The Walls Came Tumbling Down*, by Henriette Rosenberg. *The harrowing 1945 journey of four Hollanders across a Europe in chaos.*

# 3,847 Enemy Aliens Rounded Up In First 72 Hours of World War II

# 3,847 Enemy Aliens Rounded Up In First 72 Hours of World War II

## Plans Drawn Months Before

## Chapter 17

By DON WHITEHEAD

The torpedo planes and dive bombers hit the fleet at Pearl Harbor first.

Then came the horizontal bombers and after them a third wave of dive bombers. From 7:55 a.m. until 9:45—110 minutes—they blasted the fleet and strafed the neat rows of Army, Navy, and Marines planes parked on the aprons of airfields.

The bombs were still falling when the Honolulu special agent in charge, Robert L. Shivers, called F.B.I. headquarters in Washington. It was Sunday, December 7, 1941.

## Call Was Switched

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Mr. ~~McNulty~~ \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Tel. 800 222 222

Mr. H. J. Ryan

Miss Gandy

file

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133 FEB. 5 1957

THE COURIER JOURNAL  
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY  
JANUARY 25, 1957

66 7572



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Whitehead is now chief of the Washington Bureau of the New York Herald-Tribune.

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Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
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Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

*gzh*

*F.B.I. Story*

News: **BOSTON AMERICAN**  
Date: **1/25/57**  
Edition: **Three Star Final**  
Author or  
Editor:  
Title:  
Class. or  
Character:  
Page: **5**

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# THE F.B.I. STORY

## 3,847 Enemy Aliens Rounded Up In First 72 Hours of World War II

### Plans Drawn Months Before

Chapter 17

By DON WHITEHEAD

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Mr. Boardman	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Mr. Tamm	
Tele. Room	
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Miss Gandy	

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139 FEB. 5 1957

THE COURIER JOURNAL  
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY  
JANUARY 25, 1957

66 FEB 3 1957

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Tomorrow: Solving the microdots.

THE COURIER JOURNAL  
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY  
JANUARY 25, 1957

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Mr. Holloman	/
Miss Gandy	/

THE COURIER JOURNAL  
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JANUARY 25, 1957  
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Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

*File*

The San Antonio Light  
San Antonio, Texas  
January 25, 1957

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138 FEB 5 1957

*Bennett*

30 FEB 6 1957

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

# MOVIELAND EVENTS

## 'FBI Story' Placed on Warner Schedule

Latest purchase by Warner Bros. is "The FBI Story" by Don Whitehead. This won a Pulitzer Prize. It has been put on the schedule for the year. It hews to the line as one of the chronicles of documentary character, as well as a headline type of feature, which has so often served the studio as the basis for films. Whitehead is attached to Washington bureau for an eastern newspaper.

LOS ANGELES TIMES

JAN 25 1957

CC MORNING EDITION

O.F.B.I. STORY

PLACED ON

WARNER BROS.

SCHEDULE

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46 FEB 12 1957

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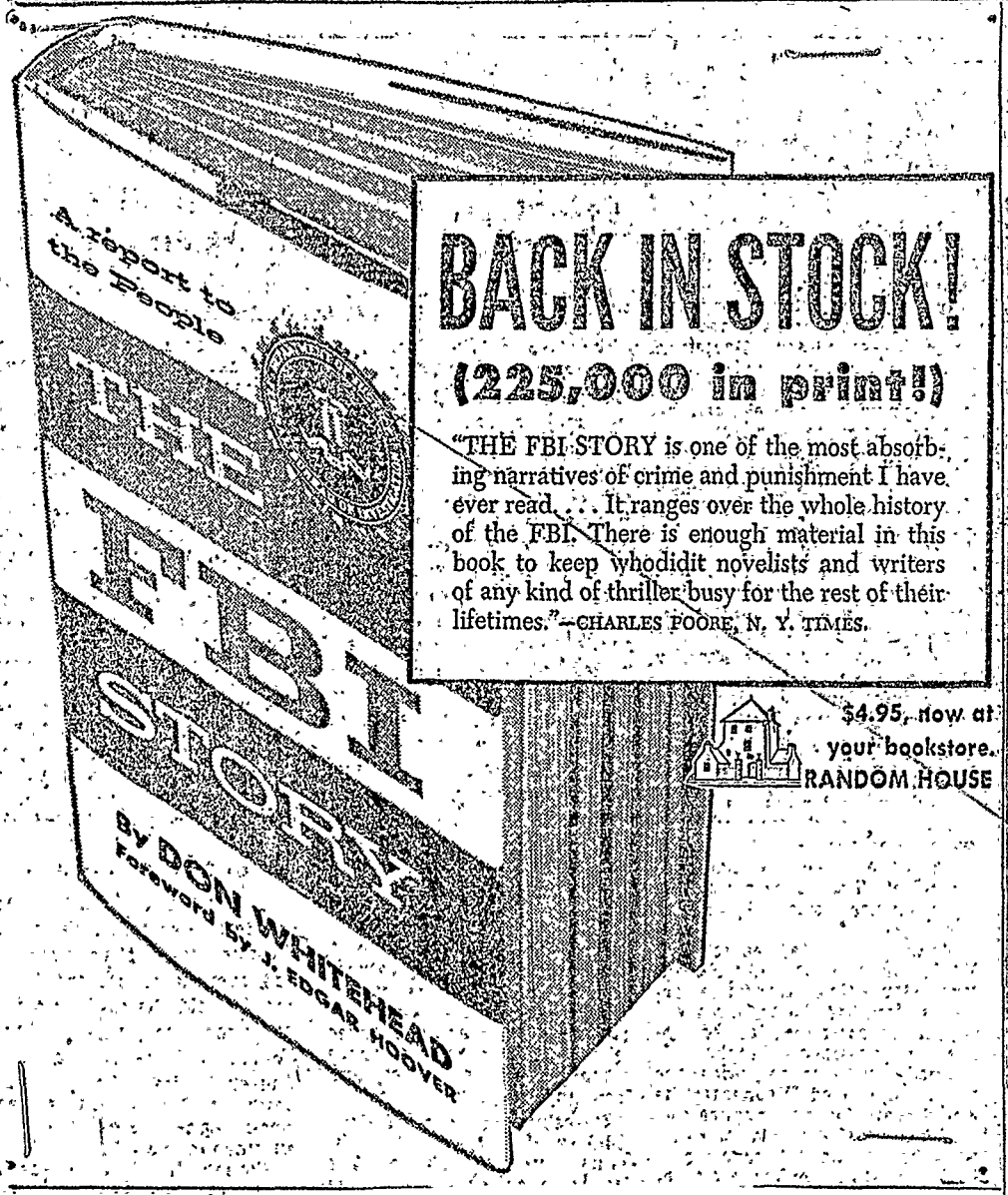
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Date JAN 25 1957

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 Winterrowd ☐  
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 N. Y. Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

NEW YORK TIMES 19

Date 1-25-57

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## THE FBI STORY

# Pearl Harbor —And G-Men Go to War

## Enemy Roundup Starts Even While Bombs Fall

The bombs still were falling at Pearl Harbor when a whispered message from the FBI's top agent in Honolulu set in motion the smooth roundup of dangerous enemy aliens.

How the G-men went to war is told in today's installment of the series by Don Whitehead, Pulitzer Prize winner, based on his new book, "The FBI Story."

BY DON WHITEHEAD

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- ( ) Glos Ludowy
- ( ) Michigan Editor-The Worker
- ( ) The Daily Worker
- ( ) Narodna Volya
- ( ) Romanul American
- ( ) Pittsburgh Courier
- ( ) Michigan Chronicle
- ( ) Detroit Free Press
- ( ) Detroit News
- ( ) Detroit Times
- ( ) Michigan Daily
- ( ) Wayne Collegian
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Date 1-25-57 Edition VIETRO  
Page 17 Column 1

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191 JAN 31 1957

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**TOMORROW:**  
Solving the Micro-Dots.



# The **FBI** Story



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 191 JAN 31 1957

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 N. Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

Date JAN 25 1957

Associated Press.  
 A few hours after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, the F. B. I. put into effect the plan it had ready for the detention of enemy aliens it considered dangerous. Here such aliens are shown being brought into Los Angeles County jail.

## Pearl Harbor Provides Test Agency Meets Challenge in Roundup of Aliens

This is the seventeenth chapter in a serialization of highlights from "The F. B. I. Story," Don Whitehead's best seller recently published by Random House.

By Don Whitehead

Chief, Herald Tribune Washington Bureau

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Whitehead

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The telephone girl at headquarters switched the urgent call to the FBI's private line to New York City, where J. Edgar Hoover had gone for the week end. Then she put in a call to Griffith Stadium, where other top officials of the FBI were watching the pro football game between the Washington Redskins and Philadelphia Eagles. Assistant to the Director Edward A. Tamm reached the telephone in time to hear Shivers tell Hoover:

"The Japanese are bombing Pearl Harbor. There is no doubt about it—those planes are Japanese. It's war. You may be able to hear the explosions yourself. Listen!" Shivers held the telephone to an open window and Hoover and Tamm heard the crash of bombs and the explosions of the warships.

## Orders War Plans Put Into Effect

The FBI director ordered Shivers and Tamm to put into effect immediately the war plans which had been worked out months before.

Tamm rushed back to the box and whispered to his colleagues: "The Japs are bombing Pearl Harbor! Come on!" In New York City Hoover was sped to La Guardia field to catch a plane back to Washington.

Two days earlier Hoover had instructed his agents to be ready at any time for "the immediate apprehension of Japanese aliens in your district who have been recommended for custodial detention." Now the whole FBI organization was alerted. Each office knew precisely what to do.

The FBI had been preparing for two years for this emergency. After the outbreak of war in Europe Hoover had put men to work studying ways and means to avoid the mistakes made by the Department of Justice and the Bureau in World War I—mistakes such as the mass roundups of enemy aliens without proper hearings, the "slacker raids" and the uncontrolled operations of the vigilante groups who had trampled on civil rights.

## FBI Begins Roundup of Aliens

Quietly the F. B. I. had been assembling a list of aliens who were anti-American or who were likely to prove most dangerous in time of war. The list included some 770 Japanese. F. B. I. field offices knew precisely who these people were and where they could be found.

When President Roosevelt ordered the detention of enemy aliens that Sunday evening, across the nation and in Ha-

Alaska and Puerto Rico. F. B. I. agents began the roundup which was to be followed the next day by the arrest of German and Italian enemy aliens.

But this time, in sharp contrast to World War I days, the machinery existed for each arrested alien to have a hearing before a civilian board and to be represented by counsel. The F. B. I. agents also had the help of squads of local police who had studied war-time problems in the F. B. I.-conducted schools started in anticipation of the emergency.

The roundup was a remarkable performance in speed and co-ordination. The careful advance preparations made it possible to take into custody 3,847 enemy aliens in the first seventy-two hours of the war with no violence.

### **Censorship Problem Settled**

President Roosevelt had given Hoover verbal instructions to take charge of censorship. Hoover's idea was that the Director of Censorship should be a civilian appointed by the President, and that the Army, Navy, FBI and other governmental agencies concerned with censorship should have only advisory powers.

On Monday, Dec. 8, Hoover called a conference of representatives from the State, Post Office, Treasury, and War departments, the Navy, the Federal Communications Commission and the Office of Facts and Figures, and laid his plan before the group.

He suggested that thought should be given "... to the problem of obtaining voluntary and co-operative self-censorship by the press and radio ...". He said that in his opinion no censorship program would succeed without public support—and that this support could best be gained by enlisting the help of the press and radio in an advisory capacity.

Hoover won backing for his position and the conference also

approved his suggestion that the Director of Censorship should be a newspaper executive.

It was recommended that "a permanent Director of Censorship be promptly designated and that he be a civilian, preferably, with newspaper experience and very definitely with executive capacity." This description was tailored to fit Byron Price, executive news editor of The Associated Press, and President Roosevelt named Price to take over the job on Dec. 16.

Byron Price set up his censorship organization on the broad base of voluntary co-operation. It was an organization which could be (and was) dismantled immediately after the emergency had ended.

The grave security responsibilities placed on the FBI in war forced Hoover to relax temporarily the rule that new agents had to have a law degree or be accountants.

Scores of agents were needed merely to run down the torrent of rumors of espionage and sabotage. The rumors went like this: Huge arrows had been cut in the cane fields in Hawaii by Japanese field workers, arrows pointing to military targets; Japanese fishing boats in Hawaii were furnishing food and fuel to enemy submarines; a Japanese fifth column was waiting on the West Coast to rise and give help to an invading army; Japanese-Americans were going to poison the water reservoirs on the West Coast; and Japanese truck gardeners were loading their produce with arsenic.

The FBI, military intelligence officers and local law enforcement officers tracked down the rumors and found them false. There was no enemy sabotage after the Pearl Harbor attack—those who might have been saboteurs were rounded up too swiftly. But each report had to be checked.

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*Tomorrow: Solving the Micro-Dots.*

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

AGENCY WELL PREPARED FOR WAR

# FBI Nabs Enemy

## Aliens Quickly After Pearl Harbor

By DON WHITEHEAD

(Seventeenth in a Series.)

The torpedo planes and dive bombers hit the fleet at Pearl Harbor first.

Then came the horizontal bombers and after them a third wave of dive bombers.

From 7:55 a. m. until 9:45—110 minutes—they blasted the fleet and strafed the neat rows Army, Navy and Marine planes parked on the aprons of airfields.

The bombs were still falling when the Honolulu special agent in charge, Robert L. Shivers, called FBI headquarters in Washington. It was Sunday, Dec. 7, 1941.

★ ★ ★

THE TELEPHONE girl at headquarters switched the urgent call to the FBI's private line to New York City, where J. Edgar Hoover had gone for the weekend.

### Top FBI Officials At Football Game

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Assistant to the Director Edward A. Tamm reached the telephone in time to hear Shivers tell Hoover:

"The Japanese are bombing Pearl Harbor. There is no doubt about it—those planes are Japanese. It's war. You may be able to hear the explosions yourself. Listen!"

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### Hoover Is Flown Back To Capital

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Quietly the FBI had been assembling a list of aliens who were anti-American or who were likely to prove most dangerous in time of war.

The list included some 770 Japanese. FBI field offices knew precisely who these people were and where they could be found.

### Hearings Arranged For Arrested Aliens

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★ ★ ★

BUT THIS TIME, in sharp contrast to World War I days, the machinery existed for each arrested alien to have a hearing before a civilian board and to be represented by counsel.

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Charlotte Observer  
Charlotte, N. C.  
1-23-57

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191 JAN 31 1957

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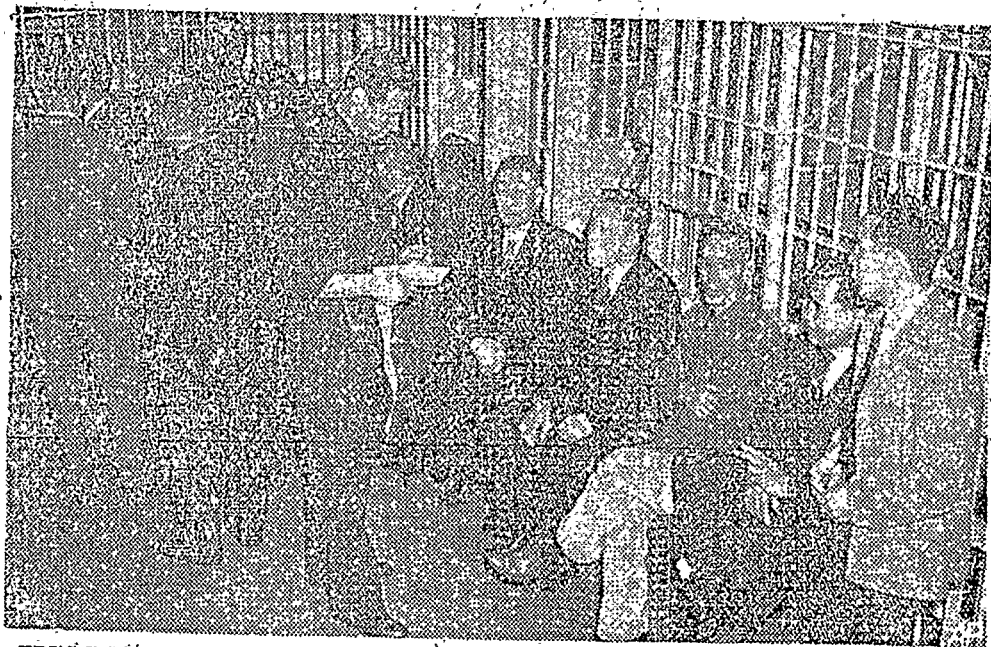
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(TOMORROW: Solving the  
Micro-Dots.)





FBI'S PLAN of action in case of war was put into effect within a few hours after Pearl Harbor. Here is scene in Los An-

geles county jail as Japanese are brought in for internment.

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

**'The FBI Story'**

# Rounding Up Nazi Spy Ring in U.S.

FBI Set Up Short-Wave Radio for William Sebold, Caught Ringleader and Other German Agents

Fiftieth installment in a series from the best-selling book, "The FBI Story," published by Random House.

By Don Whitehead

**P**RESIDENT ROOSEVELT sent a confidential directive to Cabinet members on June 26, 1939, which said the investigation of all espionage, counterespionage and sabotage matters was to be controlled and handled only by the FBI and the Intelligence divisions of the War Department and the Navy.

The decision came none too quickly, because on Aug. 24, Germany and Russia signed their, 10-year non-aggression pact, which freed the Nazis to make war without fear of an attack from the East. On Sept. 1, German panzer divisions drove into Poland and the Luftwaffe turned Warsaw into a flaming wreckage. France and Great Britain declared war on Germany on Sept. 3.

On Sept. 6, President Roosevelt disclosed publicly that the FBI had been instructed by him "to take charge of investigative work in matters relating to espionage, sabotage and violations of the neutrality regulations." He also called on all law enforcement officers to give the FBI any information they received concerning subversive activities.

While lines of responsibility were now established for domestic intelligence work, there were no clearly defined areas of responsibility for overseas intelligence operations. The pressing need for a decision in this field grew more evident as the months passed. FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover discussed the problem with the military intelligence chiefs, with President Roosevelt and with Assistant Secretary of State A. A. Berle Jr., who was the President's closest adviser and confidant on intelligence matters.

Berle took the problem up with the President on June 24, 1940, and reported:

"The President said that he wished that the field should be divided. The FBI should be responsible for foreign intelligence work in the Western Hemisphere, on the request of the State Department. The existing Military Intelligence and Naval Intelligence branches should cover the rest of the world, as and when necessity arises."

Given this division of authority, the three agencies worked out the details of an agreement which, roughly, gave

the Navy responsibility for intelligence coverage in the Pacific; gave the Army responsibility for coverage in Europe, Africa and the Canal Zone; and gave the FBI responsibility in the Western Hemisphere, including Mexico, Central America (except Panama), the Caribbean and South America.

**M**EANTIME, the FBI was making preparations for a wartime emergency, to be ready just in case. Hoover warned his staff of the mistakes made by the bureau and the Government in World War I in handling the problems that come with war.

He recalled the blunders that resulted in a vigilante system being organized for combating subversion; in the lack of preparedness for dealing with spies and saboteurs; in violations of civil rights during the mass "slacker raids" and the roundup of aliens. He ordered studies made with recommendations which would correct the errors of the past as far as possible.

At the request of the Army

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 191 JAN 31 1957

Title: "THE FBI STORY"

Character:

ST. LOUIS POST DISPATCH  
 ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Date: JAN 23 1957

Edition:

Author:

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*10-6-47-A*

53 JAN 31 1957

and Navy, the FBI surveyed more than 2200 key industrial plants in the United States, in addition to Army and Navy arsenals and aircraft factories. Ways and means of tightening security were recommended to the military and to the management of plants.

Methods of sabotage were studied and preventive measures outlined. Suggestions were made on fire prevention and tightening of anti-sabotage guards at vital points of production, and for fingerprinting employees as a means of weeding out those with a criminal record from positions of trust.

At the request of the State Department, the FBI was also keeping a watch on the activities of German, Italian and Japanese consular officials as well as the officials of the Soviet Union. The FBI found evidence that German and Italian consular offices throughout the country were being used as centers of propaganda and espionage. In June 1941 the State Department ordered these consular offices closed.

Early in 1940, the FBI stage-managed one of the strangest espionage and counterespionage dramas ever enacted in this country. It began when William Sebold, a naturalized American, returned from a trip to his native Germany and immediately came to the FBI. Sebold disclosed that the Gestapo had threatened injury to his relatives—his grandfather was a Jew—unless he returned to the United States as a German spy. He agreed and they taught him how to use a short-wave radio, supplied him with a secret code and gave him instructions to be passed on to other German agents in the United States.

\* \* \*

**W**ILLIAM SEBOLD played his role of a German agent well.

FBI Laboratory engineers built a short-wave radio station at Centerport, Long Island. Contact was made with the Gestapo station in Hamburg, Germany. A flow of messages began between the United States and Germany which gradually led the FBI to the largest spy

ring to be uncovered before Pearl Harbor.

Each message transmitted from the secret Long Island station, which was manned by FBI agents, contained enough authentic information to be convincing, but none was sent without first being cleared for security with Army and Navy Intelligence officers. The Germans never suspected the hoax.

The FBI established Sebold in a mid-Manhattan office after all the "props" had been installed. A mirror on the wall reflected the image of anyone looking into the glass—but in the adjoining room this mirror became a window through which agents took movies of everything that went on in Sebold's office. Hidden microphones carried each word spoken to a recording device.

Visitors drifted in and out of Sebold's office to receive instructions and to turn over to Sebold messages to be relayed to Germany. Among the callers was Fritz Duquesne, a long-time adventurer and German espionage agent whose spy career went back to the early 1900s. Duquesne was the ringleader.

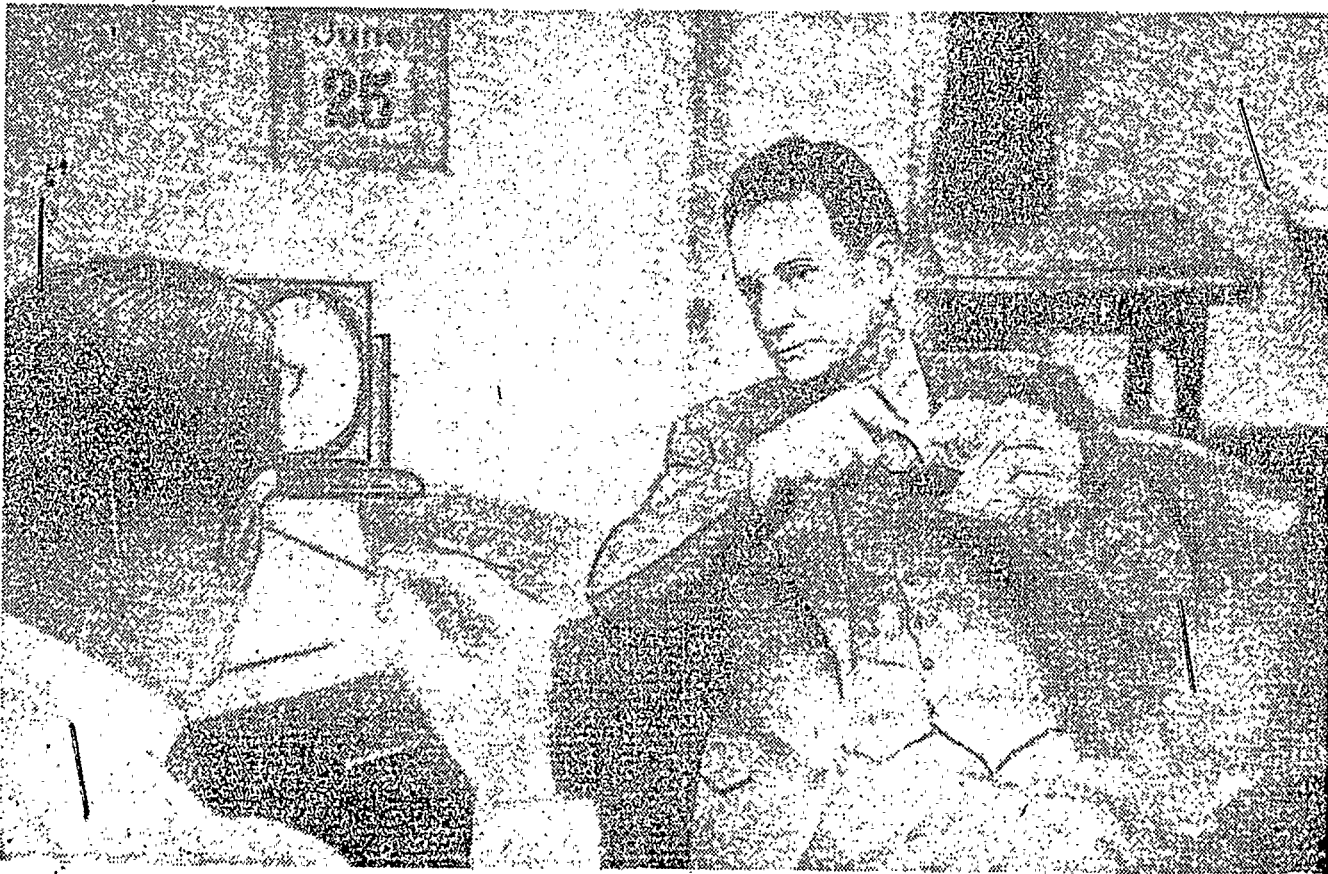
This game of cat-and-mouse continued until the FBI was certain the entire espionage ring was known. Then special agents closed in. Thirty-three persons were convicted on espionage or related charges, including the suave Duquesne.

"It was like shooting fish in a barrel," one agent said.

**TOMORROW: FDR Signals**

**"Thumbs Down."**

(Copyright, 1957, by Don Whitehead.)



FRITZ DUQUESNE, LEADER OF A PRE-PEARL HARBOR GERMAN SPY RING IN THE UNITED STATES, TALKS WITH A COUNTER-AGENT IN A SPECIALLY EQUIPPED NEW YORK OFFICE. FBI TOOK PICTURES THROUGH TWO-WAY MIRROR FROM ADJOINING ROOM. CALENDAR AND CLOCK PINPOINT DATE AND TIME.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
 Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mason \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
 Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

## THE FBI STORY

# Agents Launch First Subversion Probe Into Bund and Communist Activities

The forces of fear and subversion were on the march in the summer of 1936. The one-time Austrian paper hanger, Adolf Hitler, had risen to power in Germany, and while he talked of peace he planned for war.

The Japanese war lords stood astride Korea and Manchuria

Fourteenth of a Series

and, with bloody swords in their hands, threatened all of Asia. The Fascist chief, Mussolini, was caving out his new Roman empire in Africa. Spain was being torn cruelly by a civil war which pitted brother against brother, Fascist against Communist.

In Soviet Russia, Stalin was continuing his blood purges, adding new victims to the list of millions already liquidated by guns and by deliberate starvation.

And in the United States, nine million jobless walked the streets while the reactionary forces of fascism and communism were enlisting recruits to their causes.

### Confidential Job

This, in bare outline, was the gloomy state of the world on the morning of August 24. FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover left his headquarters to answer a summons to a White House conference which would remain secret until this writing.

Mr. Hoover was shown into President Franklin D. Roosevelt's office at 9:15. The President looked up from his work and smiled. "Sit down, Edgar." He pushed himself back from his oval desk and lit a cigarette.

"I called you over," he said, "because I want you to do a job for me and it must be confidential."

### First Full Probe

Mr. Roosevelt went on to say he had become increasingly concerned about the activities of Communists and other subversive groups. He felt that he should have more information than he had been receiving. He wondered if there were some way by which he could obtain a broad intelligence picture of Communist and Fascist activities alike in relation to the economic and political life of the country.

Mr. Hoover said that there was, but that under the law the Secretary of State must request the Attorney General to undertake an investigation. This Secretary of State Cordell Hull quickly did, and Attorney General Homer Cummings passed along the order to Mr. Hoover.

There had been previous checks by the FBI into pro-Fascist activities, but they had been limited to individual cases and there had been no constant investigation carried on in the field of subversive activities.

### First Big Spy Case

But now the FBI, quietly and without publicly disclosing the source of its authority, began to check on Communist activities and to chart the rise of Fascist movements in the United States. These intelligence investigations would later stir up a hornet's nest of criticism to the effect that the FBI was meddling in the political beliefs and opinions of persons merely because they held radical views contrary to those held by Mr. Hoover.

The first major espionage case in this period involved Guenther Gustave Rumrich, who had described from the United States Army in 1936 and then entered the German espionage service.

War Department intelligence officers called the FBI into the Rumrich case when they received a warning from an American military attache in London that an effort would be made to steal the United States' secret East Coast defense plans. The identity of the foreign agent was unknown to the military and the FBI.

Soon after this warning was received, New York detectives and State Department special agents arrested a man who had attempted to obtain American passport forms by representing himself as Secretary of State Hull in a telephone call to the New York passport bureau. The man was Guenther Gustave Rumrich. He carried in his pocket a penciled note which identified him as the agent who would attempt to steal the coastal defense plans.

BAUMGARDNER  
BRANIGAN

NOT RECORDED  
126 JAN 28 1957

Wash. Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

Date JAN 22 1957



Rumrich was turned over to the FBI and through him special agents unfolded a Nazi plot to obtain information on America's military strength and defense plans, and on the secrets of the new aircraft carrier, the Enterprise.

The story of Rumrich's arrest was leaked by someone to New York newspapers and Rumrich's confederates scattered. Eighteen persons were indicted, but only four were convicted. The others were listed as fugitives from justice.

#### Bund Activity

The FBI worked with the Office of Naval Intelligence to nail another spy, John Semer Farnsworth, a graduate of the Naval Academy who was dishonorably discharged from the Navy in 1927 and then became a spy in the pay of the Japanese from 1933 through 1936. The first tip on Farnsworth's activities came from Fulton Lewis, Jr., a newsman who heard and believed Farnsworth's drunken talk of a spy career.

Rather than expose the case himself as an exclusive story, he took the facts to the FBI—a practice followed by other reporters over the years when security was involved. Farnsworth, the FBI learned, received some \$20,000 for giving the Japanese stolen Navy blueprints, code books, signal books, sketches of

ships and naval maneuvers, and other information.

Then columnist Heywood Broun caused a flurry in official Washington in March, 1937, when he wrote that the activities of the German-American Bund had reached a point where "actual recruiting is going on, and there is already a considerable body of storm troops here in America."

These Nazi-like storm troops, he wrote, were drilling and hold-

ing rifle practice and "their loyalty is palpably directed toward Hitler and the homeland."

#### The Dies Committee

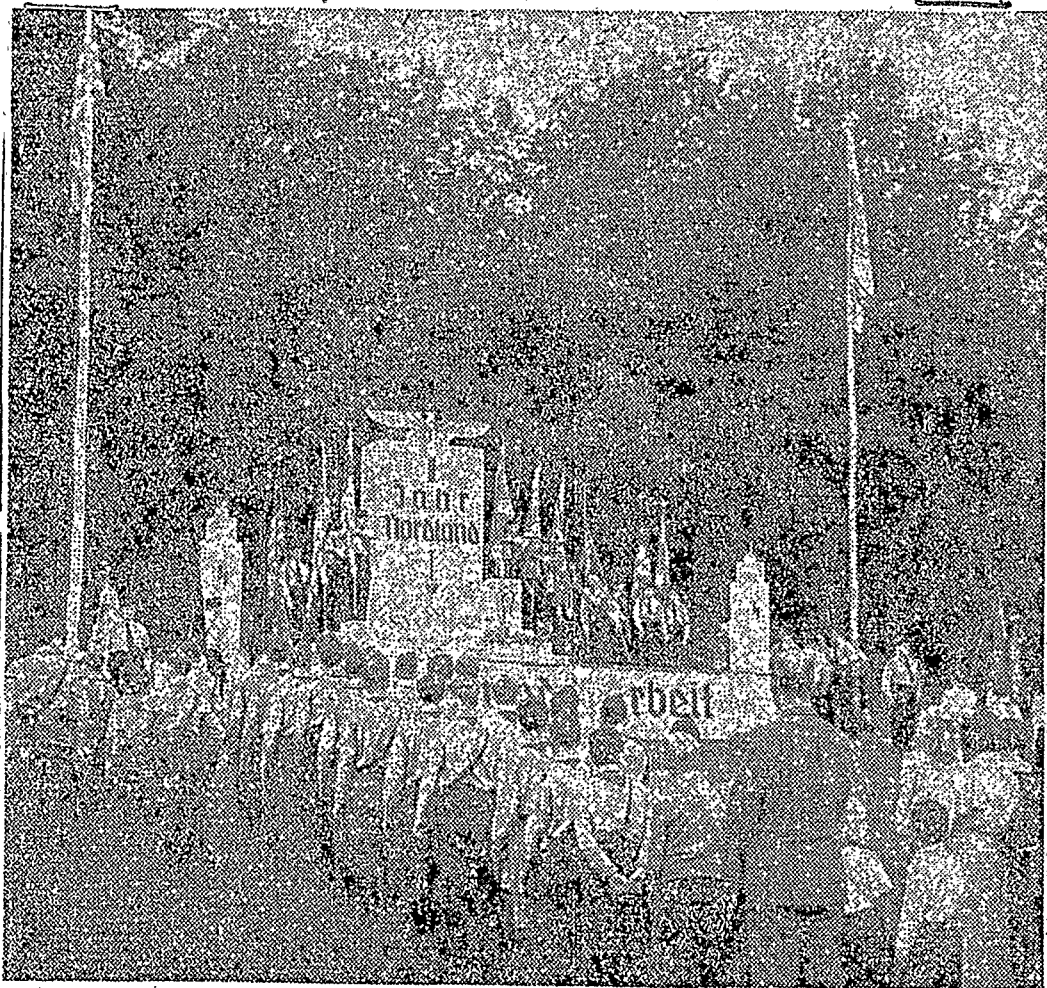
Special agents studied the Bund's activities, membership, political teachings, organizational affiliations and military-like training program. They then made a lengthy report to the Department of Justice in the early part of 1938.

The Bund investigation came to a dead end. The Justice Department apparently decided that while the Bund's general teachings had a tendency to be subversive, they did not violate any law of the United States.

That's where the matter stood until November, 1938, when the House Special Committee on Un-American Activities—then known as the Dies committee—demanded an investigation by the State Department to determine whether certain organizations—the Communist Party and the Bund, among others—were not actually unregistered agents of foreign governments, operating in violation of Federal law.

The Dies committee kicked up such a fuss that President Roosevelt discussed its demands at a

Cabinet meeting on January 4, 1939. Two days later, the President announced that an investigation was under way.  
Copyright 1957 by Don Whitehead



**BUND MEETING**—The FBI, remembering the easy time German agents had before World War I, kept a close eye on the actions of the German-American Bund. This scene, shot at Camp Nordland, N. J., in 1938, gives an idea of the success which the movement had in its youth appeal.

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

# Roosevelt Helped Save FBI From Attacks In 1940

By DON WHITEHEAD  
Sixteenth In A Series)

In 1940, President Roosevelt and Atty. Gen. Robert H. Jackson saved the FBI from being destroyed by attacks as savage as any ever seen in the jungle of Washington politics.

J. Edgar Hoover once told a visitor: "No one outside the FBI and the Department of Justice ever knew how close they came to wrecking us."

Who were "they"? The records from the archives of the FBI tell the story, a story of plots and intrigues and insinuations.

The main attack began after Hoover went before a House subcommittee on appropriations on Jan. 5 to make his annual report on how the FBI was spending its share of the taxpayer's dollar and performing its duties.



Roosevelt In discussing President Roosevelt's proclamation of Sept. 6, 1939, announcing the FBI's broadened responsibility for national security, Hoover said: "... when this work was assigned to us we organized ... the General Intelligence Division, which will have supervision of espionage, sabotage, and other subversive activities, and violations of the neutrality regulations."

"We have also initiated special investigations of persons reported upon as being active in any subversive activity or in movements detrimental to the internal security.

"In that connection, we have a general index, arranged alphabetically and geographically, available at the Bureau, so that in the event of any greater emergency coming to our country we will be able to locate immediately these various persons who may need to be the subject of further investigation."

Hoover's statement was like the steel point of a dentist's probe touching an exposed nerve in a decayed tooth. The reaction was violent.

The first attack came from Rep. Vito Marcantonio, left-wing Congressman from New York, who told the House that Hoover's security preparation "lay the foundation ... for a Gestapo system in the United States."

An informant gave the FBI a report on a Feb. 6 meeting of Communist leaders in Washington where plans were made for a campaign against Hoover and the FBI.

This report said: "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 ...

"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."

The rumor in Washington at this time was that Hoover had "lost" his strongest supporter when Atty. Gen. Frank Murphy left the Department of Justice to become an Associate Justice on the Supreme Court — and that the new, liberal attorney general, Jackson, would put the handcuffs on Hoover and the FBI at the first opportunity.

The storm broke against the FBI on Feb. 6.

Special agents arrested 10 men and a woman in Detroit and a man in Milwaukee who had been indicted on charges of conspiring to recruit volunteers for the Spanish Loyalist Army.

All of them were either admitted Communists, members of known Communist-front organizations or openly Communist sympathizers.

The arrests had been ordered by the Justice Department.

The cry arose across the country that these arrests were an example of the FBI's persecution of people who happened to have political views contrary to those of Hoover.

Hoover was called a greater menace than "a nest of spies."

The FBI was described as an OGPU, a Gestapo, a sinister menace to intellectual freedom.

Charlotte Observer  
Charlotte, N. C.  
1-22-57

THE FBI STORY

16  
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191 JAN 28 1957

There were doubts raised the minds of honest people who then voiced these doubts without waiting to hear the facts.

The New Republic discussed the arrests in a editorial headed "American OGPU." The magazine said:

"In foreign countries people are forced by their governments to submit to their Gestapos.

"In this country, Hoover has the voluntary support of all who delight in gangster movies and ten-cent detective magazines . . ."

Many FBI critics had been hopeful that Jackson would take their side against Hoover and the FBI.

But Jackson startled them. He stood by Hoover.

One explanation was given in a column by Joseph Alsop and Robert Kintner, who reported that Jackson had looked into the FBI's activities and "to his surprise" discovered that the bureau was operated along legitimate lines.

The attacks on Hoover and the FBI began to diminish and lose force after an incident during the dinner given on March 16, 1940, by the White House correspondents.

President Roosevelt was the guest of honor at the head table, which was placed on a raised platform to give the hundreds of diners a view of the Chief Executive.

Roosevelt spotted Hoover among the guests and called to him. "Edgar," he said, "what are they trying to do to you on the Hill?"

Hoover shook his head and replied, "I don't know, Mr. President."

Roosevelt grinned and turned his thumbs down on the table. "That's for them," he said.

The word soon spread around Washington that Roosevelt had turned thumbs down on the attackers of Hoover and the FBI.

(Tomorrow: The FBI Goes to War.)

# The **FBI** Story

## Axis Spies Seized

### Agents Enter Battle of Subversion

This is the fourteenth chapter in a serialization of highlights from "The FBI Story," Don Whitehead's best seller recently published by Random House.

By Don Whitehead  
Chief, Herald Tribune Washington Bureau

The forces of fear and subversion were on the march in the summer of 1936. The one-time Austrian paper hanger, Adolf Hitler, had risen to power in Germany, and while he talked of peace he planned for war.

The Japanese war lords stood astride Korea and Manchuria and, with bloody swords in their hands, threatened all of Asia. The Fascist chief, Mussolini, was carving out his new Roman empire in Africa. Spain was being torn cruelly by a civil war which pitted brother against brother, Fascist against Communist.

In Soviet Russia, Stalin was continuing his blood purges, adding new victims to the list of millions already liquidated by guns and by deliberate starvation.

And in the United States, nine million jobless walked the streets while the reactionary forces of fascism and communism were enlisting recruits to their causes.

#### Answers Summons To White House

This, in bare outline, was the gloomy state of the world on the morning of Aug. 24. FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover left his headquarters to answer a summons to a White House conference which would remain secret until this writing.

Hoover was shown into President Franklin D. Roosevelt's office at 9:15. The President looked up from his work and smiled. "Sit down, Edgar." He pushed himself back from his oval desk and lit a cigarette.

"I called you over," he said, "because I want you to do a job for me and it must be confidential."

#### President Worried Over Subversives

Roosevelt went on to say he had become increasingly concerned about the activities of Communists and other subversive groups. He felt that he should have more information than he had been receiving. He wondered if there were some way by which he could obtain a broad intelligence picture of Communist and Fascist activities alike in relation to the economic and political life of the country.

Hoover said that there was, but that under the law the Secretary of State must request the Attorney General to undertake an investigation. This Secretary of State Cordell Hull quickly did, and Attorney General Homer Cummings passed along the order to Hoover.

There had been previous checks by the F. B. I. into pro-Fascist activities, but they had been limited to individual cases and there had been no constant investigation carried on in the field of subversive activities.

But now the F. B. I., quietly and without publicly disclosing the source of its authority, began to check on Communist activities and to chart the rise of Fascist movements in the United States. These intelligence investigations would later stir up a hornet's nest of criticism to the effect that the F. B. I. was meddling in the political beliefs and opinions of persons merely because they held radical views contrary to those held by Hoover.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Cason \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

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191 JAN 30 1957

Wash. Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_  
N. Y. Herald Tribune 2-8  
N. Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_  
N. Y. Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

Date JAN 22 1957



### ***Warned on Attempt To Steal Secrets***

The first major espionage case in this period involved Guenther Gustave Rumrich, who had deserted from the United States Army in 1936 and then entered the German espionage service.

War Department intelligence officers called the F. B. I. into the Rumrich case when they

received a warning from an American military attache in London that an effort would be made to steal the United States' secret east coast defense plans. The identity of the foreign agent was unknown to the military and the F. B. I.

Soon after this warning was received, New York City detectives and State Department special agents arrested a man who had attempted to obtain American passport forms by representing himself as Secretary of State Hull in a telephone call to the New York passport bureau. The man was Guenther Gustave Rumrich. He carried in his pocket a penciled note which identified him as the agent who would attempt to steal the coastal defense plans.

Rumrich was turned over to the F. B. I. who through him special agents unfolded a Nazi plot to obtain information on America's military strength and defense plans, and on the secrets of the new aircraft-carrier, the Enterprise. Unfortunately, the story of Rumrich's arrest was leaked by some one to New York newspapers and Rumrich's confederates scattered. Eighteen persons were indicted, but only four were convicted. The others were listed as fugitives from justice.

### ***Newspaper Man Gives Tip on Spy***

The F. B. I. worked with the Office of Naval Intelligence to nail another spy, John Semer Farnsworth, a graduate of the U. S. Naval Academy who was dishonorably discharged from the Navy in 1927 and then became a spy in the pay of the Japanese from 1933 through 1936. The first tip on Farnsworth's activities came from Fulton Lewis Jr., a newsman who heard and believed Farnsworth's drunken talk of a spy career.

Rather than expose the case himself as an exclusive story, he took the facts to the F. B. I.—a practice followed by other reporters over the years when security was involved. Farnsworth, the F. B. I. learned, received some \$20,000 for giving the Japanese stolen Navy blueprints, code books, signal books, sketches of ships and naval maneuvers and other information.

Then columnist Heywood Brown caused a flurry in official Washington in March, 1937, when he wrote that the activities of the German-American Bund had reached a point where "actual recruiting is going on, and there is already a considerable body of storm troops here in America." These Nazi-like storm troops, he wrote, were drilling and holding rifle practice and "their loyalty is palpably directed toward Hitler and the homeland."

### ***Bund Investigation At Dead End***

Special agents studied the Bund's activities, membership, political teachings, organization, affiliations and military-like training program. They then made a lengthy report to the Department of Justice in the early part of 1938.

The Bund investigation came to a dead end. The Justice Department apparently decided that while the Bund's general teachings had a tendency to be subversive, they did not violate any law of the United States.

That's where the matter stood until November, 1938, when the House Special Committee on Un-American Activities—then known as the Dies Committee—demanded an investigation by the State Department to determine whether certain organizations—the Communist party and the Bund—were not actually unregistered agents of foreign governments, operating in violation of Federal law.

The Dies Committee kicked up such a fuss that President Roosevelt discussed its demands at a Cabinet meeting on Jan. 4, 1939. Two days later, the President announced at a news conference that an investigation was under way.

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*Tomorrow: How the F. B. I. stage-managed one of the strangest espionage dramas of World War II.*

*The FBI Story*

*By Don Whitehead*

# Hoover's Nine Top Aides

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

Newspaper: BOSTON AMERICAN  
Date: 1/21/57  
Edition : Three Star Final  
Author or DON WHITEHEAD  
Editor :  
Title :  
Class. or  
Character:  
Page : 4, 23

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191 JAN 30 1957

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During the gang-busting 1930's, J. Edgar Hoover became "Mr. FBI."

Through the years, the FBI was shaped in the image of this man's ideas and ideals. No other agency in the federal government bears the imprint of a single personality as clearly as the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Hoover is the FBI. But his position of strength — and the strength of the FBI—isn't merely a matter of one man's personality.

The real secret lies in the fact that Hoover has around him a group of topflight executives who climbed from the ranks of the FBI's special agents.

They came up the hard way, by merit and not as somebody's political pets. Hoover trusted them to make decisions.

#### PRIDE IN FBI

In turn, these men have repaid the trust with loyalty and fierce pride in the FBI. They accept without question the FBI policy of anonymity. Their names are not widely known beyond the doors of the FBI's headquarters. And yet they hold in their hands much of the responsibility for the nation's safety.

This inner circle is composed of nine men of whom Hoover has said, "You can't buy the kind of energy and devotion they have given to the FBI."

Hoover's top lieutenants gather each Monday and Wednesday and, if need be, each weekday in what is known as the FBI Executive Conference. The presiding officer is Clyde A. Tolson, 56, who came to the Bureau on April 2, 1928.

Tolson is "that man who came to dinner" at the FBI. He intended to stay just long enough to get a little experience and enough money to start practicing law at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where he had gone to business school.

Several months after joining the FBI as a special agent, Tolson was brought to headquarters as chief clerk, and then he moved up fast. He became an assistant director in 1931 and

in 1947, Hoover gave him the title of Associate Director—formal recognition that Tolson was the No. 2 G-Man.

#### CLOSE FRIENDS

Tolson, like Hoover, is a bachelor. The two men have become such close friends over the years that their intimates say they have even reached the point where they think alike. Tolson carries much of the administrative load which Hoover handled himself for many years, and serves in effect as Hoover's chief of staff.

Third in the line of command



CLYDE TOLSON

*Associate Director*



L. V. BOARDMAN

*Assistants To The Director*



L. B. NICHOLS



QUINN TAMM



ALEX ROSEN

*Assistant Directors.*



ALAN H. BELMONT



DONALD J. PARSONS



JOHN P. MOHR



C. LESTER TROTTER

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Below Tolson, Nichols and Boardman, the six assistant directors who are the operating

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These men did not reach their positions by being yes-men. They arrived by being willing to accept hard work, make decisions and take on responsibilities while submerging their own personalities in the FBI.

They push themselves harder than they do their subordinates. It isn't unusual for them to work 12 or even 15 hours a day. They do it because there is work to be done—and their work comes first.

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Employees would find fewer pressures, easier work and often more money if they left the FBI and took other jobs. But despite the strict discipline, constant supervision and demand for better-than-average performance, the FBI has an amazingly low turnover in personnel.

More than one fourth of the almost 14,000 employees have been with the Bureau 10 years or longer. And more than one third of the special agents have been employed for at least 10 years.

Since March 25, 1918, Helen V. Gandy has been Hoover's secretary and in 1939 she was designated Executive Assistant to the Director. Awarding Miss Gandy a scroll at the end of 5 years of service, Hoover called her "the truly indispensable person in the FBI."

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Continued from Page 4

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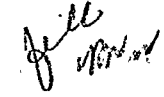
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Many recruits are recommended by men and women already working for the FBI. Many fathers and sons, brothers and sisters, mothers and daughters are FBI—and now the grandsons of former employees are entering the service.

(Tomorrow: The Enemy Within.)

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## Key Men Worked Up Through Ranks, Operate Agency as



DIRECTOR  
FBI

52 JAN 30 1957



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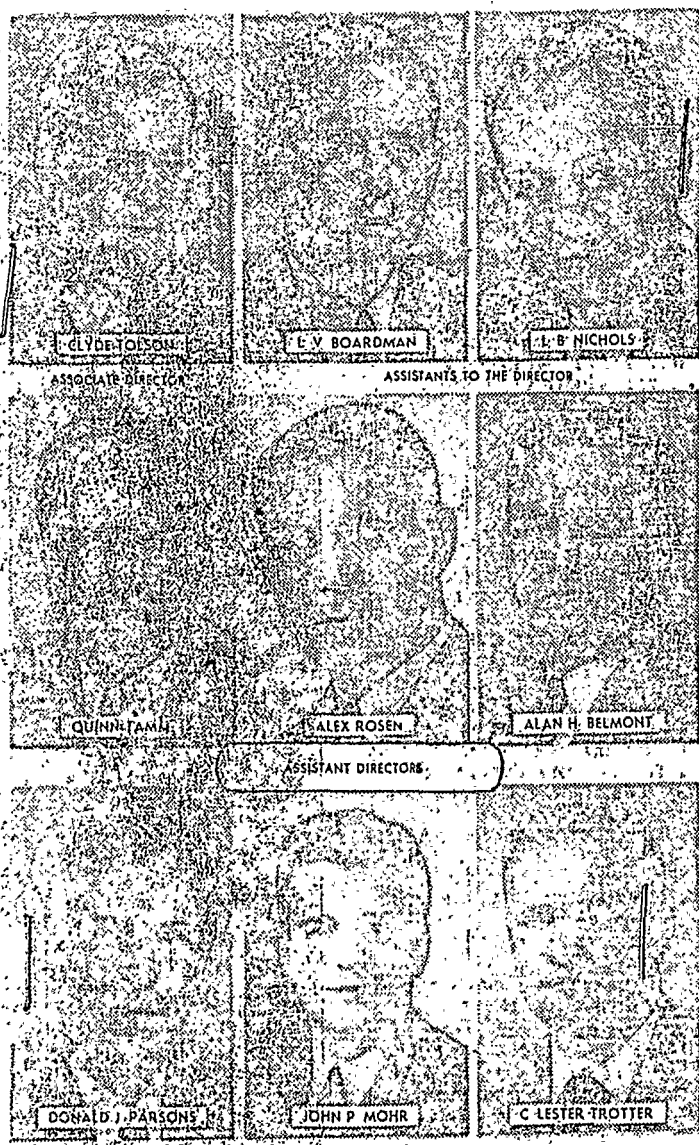
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**TOMORROW: The Enemy Within.**



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ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

L. V. BOARDMAN

ASSISTANTS TO THE DIRECTOR

L. B. NICHOLS

QUINN TAMM

ALEX ROSEN

ALAN H. BELMONT

ASSISTANT DIRECTORS

DONALD J. PARSONS

JOHN P. MOHR

C. LESTER TROTTER

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. Boardman  
Mr. Belmont  
Mr. Mohr  
Mr. Parsons  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tamm  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Nease  
Tele. Room  
Mr. Holloman  
Miss Gandy

## 'The FBI Story'

# Formation of FBI Academy

How Police Training School, Success From Beginning, Got Its Start

By Don Whitehead

(TWELFTH OF A SERIES.)

HAD J. Edgar Hoover ever dreamed of directing a huge federal police system enforcing the law for every city and hamlet in the country—it might have been realized in the early 1930s.

This period was a nightmare in the history of crime in America. It was a nightmare in which an army of criminals had better weapons, faster automobiles, greater range of movement and far more political influence than the poverty-stricken local police.

This was the period when demands came for a national police force which would take over the job of the local police.

Hoover believed the answer to the crime problem lay in taking police work out of politics, and in giving all policemen scientific training in law enforcement.

At that time most rookie policemen were given a badge and a gun and told to go to work. Few cities had any kind of training program for policemen, and generally there was an attitude that none was needed.

One chief of police commanding a force of more than 100 men dismissed the idea of scientific police training with the curious comment: "... all that a policeman need know (is) the Ten Commandments."

Time after time, Hoover argued—in letters, speeches, articles, and memoranda—that the basic responsibility for law enforcement in a democracy rested with the local police and should remain there. In a letter to the *Rocky Mountain Daily Capital*, Hoover said in 1936:

"The Federal Bureau of In-

vestigation believes that the secret of crime eradication lies not in a national police force but in solidarity and the combined linking of all law enforcement agencies. It believes in a close-knit cooperation, each unit capable of handling its peculiar problems but capable also, when necessary, of mobilizing its efforts in a concerted drive against the criminal element of this country ..."

Hoover discussed his ideas with Attorney General Homer Cummings, and together they carried a proposal for a police training school before the Attorney General's Crime Conference, which met in December, 1934.

Hoover told the conference:

"The value of adequate training has already been proven in the training schools maintained by our bureau for its personnel. ... With but slight readjustment of operations, these training facilities already established could be extended to the local law enforcement agencies of the country."

\* \* \*

THE conference recommended that the school be established, and on July 29, 1935, the first class of 23 police officers gathered for 12 weeks of study. This was the beginning of the FBI's now famous National Academy which was Hoover's answer to demands for a national police force.

In its first 21 years, the academy gave instruction to more than 3000 law enforcement officers. Out of this number, more than 28 per cent climbed to positions as executive heads of their departments with such titles as chief of police, sheriff, and state police chief.

*File down*

Title: "THE FBI STORY"

Character:

ST. LOUIS POST DISPATCH  
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Date: 1-21-57

Edition:

Author:

191 JAN 29 1957

71 JAN 30 1957

71 JAN 30 1957

The number of graduates is small when compared with the total number of police officers in the United States — some 250,000. But each graduate has left the academy qualified to organize police schools in his home town and to share the knowledge he has gained with the other members of his force.

Two 12-week sessions are held each year—sessions in which some 80 students attend classes from 9 to 5, five days a week. After-dinner hours are taken up with the typing of notes and study.

It's a hard, grinding period in which no outside interests are allowed to interfere with work. The only excuses accepted for missing a class are sickness, illness in the family or complying with a court subpoena.

The academy's regular instructors are experienced and well-trained FBI teachers. Other FBI special agents are available in the teaching of highly specialized courses. Lectures are given by educators, criminologists, lawyers and others.

The academy was a success from the beginning. Applications have poured in from law enforcement agencies at the ratio of about seven applications for each student admitted.

Perhaps more than any other single program, the National Academy brought closer co-operation between the FBI and local police. The FBI agents and the students came to know each other and to have a better appreciation of the others' problems.

Local officers saw the FBI men in an entirely different light—and the FBI's agent gained a new perspective by looking at the local men's problems.

There was, for example, a heavyset officer from the sagebrush country who came to the academy and immediately made himself disagreeable by refusing to associate in off hours with either the FBI instructors or the other students. He was overweight when he began training, and the pounds dropped off at an alarming rate. But he didn't complain. At mealtime, and at night, he went off by himself. He became the "lone wolf."

\* \* \*

At the close of the session, he came to the office of the assistant director of the FBI in charge of training. He fiddled with his hat for a moment and then blurted out his story.

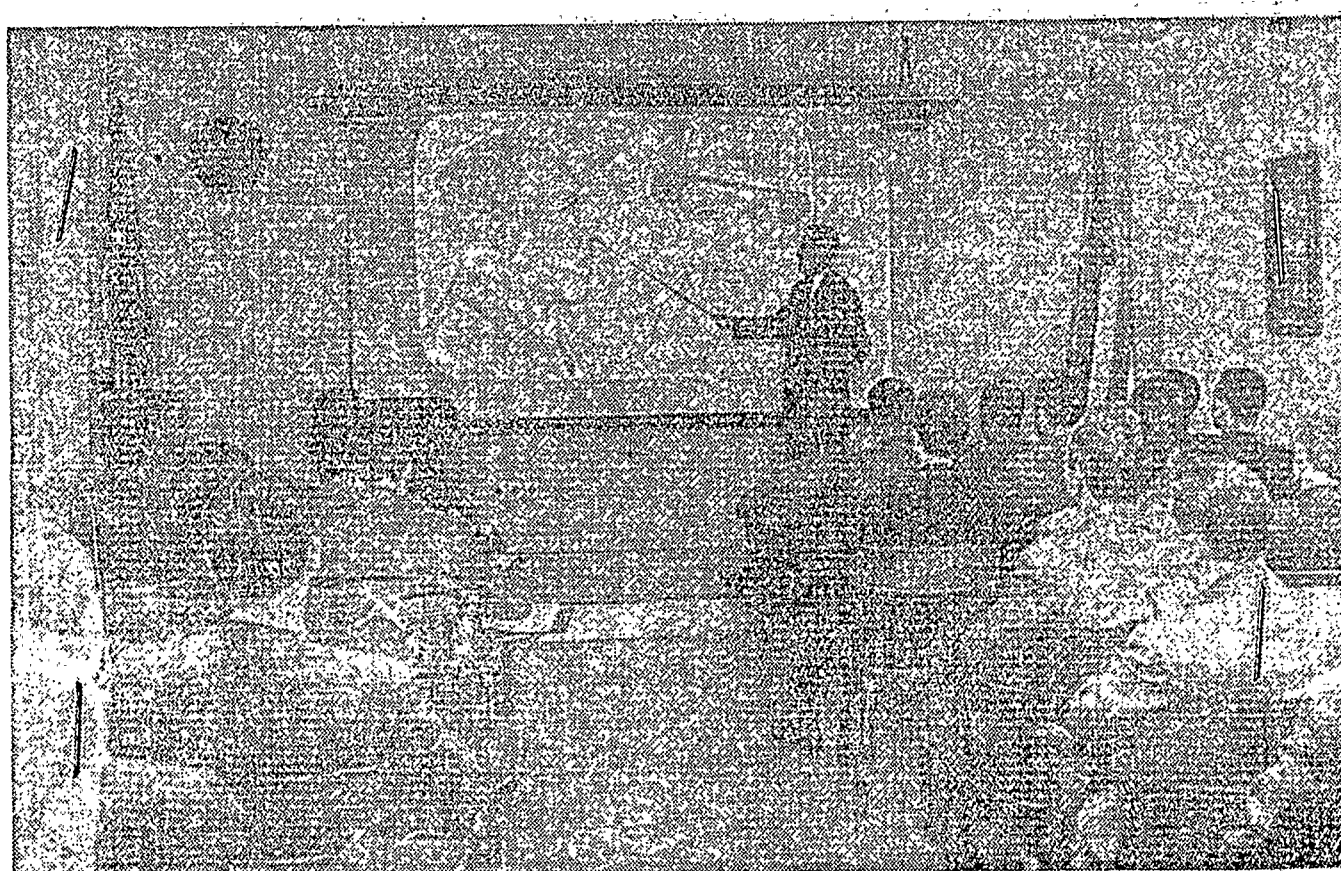
"I know you and the other fellows think I'm a pretty strange character, acting like I have. But I'd like you to know the reason. I had to mortgage my house to get enough money to come up here and at the same time take care of my family back home along with some relatives who live with us. After I bought my railroad ticket and took out the money for the hotel, I only had 35 cents a day for food, I couldn't afford to eat with the others. That's why I went off by myself and why I lost so much weight."

The FBI man said, "But why didn't you tell me? We could have worked out something."

The man shrugged. "Pride, I reckon. I guess I was ashamed to say anything. But it's been worth it and I figure I'm a better man for what I've done." He shook hands and walked out.

(Copyright, 1957, by Don Whitehead)

(Tomorrow: The Anonymous Nine.)



THE FBI NOT ONLY TRAINS ITS OWN AGENTS INTENSIVELY, BUT SINCE MID-30S HAS OPERATED NATIONAL ACADEMY, TRAINING POLICE OFFICERS FROM ALL PARTS OF COUNTRY IN LATEST CRIME INVESTIGATION TECHNIQUES. HERE INSTRUCTOR IN IDENTIFICATION POINTS OUT TO CLASS HOW TO LOOK FOR FACIAL PECULIARITIES.



Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
 Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mason \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
 Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
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*100-110-1*  
*191 JAN 21 1957*

# THE FBI STORY

## Hoover Buttressed by 9 Top Aides Who Came Up Through the Ranks

By DON WHITEHEAD

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Thirteenth of a Series

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 191 JAN 31 1957

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Wash. Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. Star *B-15* \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

Date JAN 21 1957

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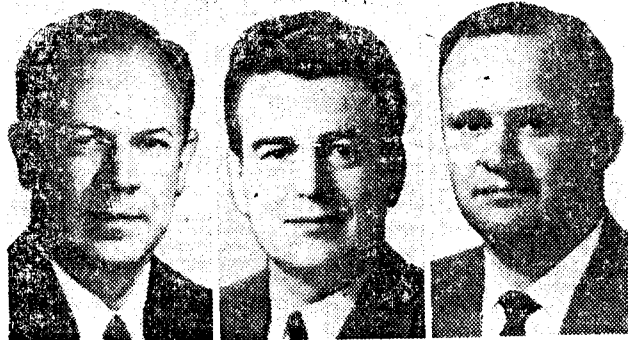
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John P. Mohr

C. Lester Trotter



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L. B. Nichols



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## TOMORROW

### The FBI Story Tells How Bund Investigation

Was Launched Under  
A Presidential Order

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 Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

*file from*

## THE FBI STORY

# Nine Trusted Aides Help to Run Bureau

J. Edgar Hoover is well-known as "Mr. FBI" but few persons have heard of the team of devoted assistants who are responsible for the efficient operation of his Bureau. How this team operates is told in today's installment of the series by Don Whitehead, Pulitzer Prize winner, based on his new book, "The FBI Story."

BY DON WHITEHEAD

During the gang-busting 1930's, J. Edgar Hoover became "Mr. FBI."

Through the years, the FBI was shaped in the image of this man's ideas and ideals. No other agency in the Federal Government bears the imprint of a single personality as clearly as the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Hoover is the FBI. But his position of strength—and the strength of the FBI—isn't merely a matter of one man's personality. The real secret lies in the fact that Hoover has around him a group of opflight executives who climbed from the ranks of the FBI's special agents.

They came up the hard way, by merit and not as somebody's political pets, Hoover trusted them to make decisions, in turn, these men have repaid the trust with loyalty and fierce pride in the FBI. They accept without question the FBI policy of anonymity. Their names are not widely known beyond the doors of the FBI's headquarters. And yet they hold in their hands much of the responsibility of the



Whitehead

nation's safety.

This inner circle is composed of nine men of whom Hoover has said, "You can't buy the kind of energy and devotion they have given to the FBI."

HOOVER'S TOP Lieutenants gather each Monday and Wednesday and if need be each weekday in what is known as the FBI Executives Conference.

The presiding officer is Clyde A. Tolson, 56, who came to the Bureau on April 2, 1928.

Tolson is "the man who came to dinner" at the FBI. He intended to stay just long enough to get a little experience and enough money to start practicing law at Cedar Rapids, Ia., where he had gone to business school.

Several months after joining the FBI as a special agent, Tolson was brought to headquarters as chief clerk, and then he moved up fast.

HE BECAME an assistant director in 1931 and in 1947, Hoover gave him the title of Associate Director—formal recognition that Tolson was the No. 2 G-Man.

Tolson, like Hoover, is a bachelor. The two men have become such close friends over the years that their intimates say they have even reached the point where they think alike.

Tolson carries much of the administrative load which Hoover handled himself for many years, and serves in effect as Hoover's chief of staff.

THIRD IN the line of command is Louis B. Nichols, 50, a big and affable man who handles a tremendous number of chores for the director in addition to running the Records and Communications Division and representing the FBI in matters not handled personally by Hoover.

Nichols is an assistant to the director, a title also held by the No. 4 man, Leland V. Boardman, 47.

- ( ) Gies Ludowy
- ( ) Michigan Editor-The Worker
- ( ) The Daily Worker
- ( ) Norman Volga
- ( ) Romanov American
- ( ) Pittsburgh Courier
- ( ) Michigan Chronicle
- ( ) Detroit Free Press
- ( ) Detroit News
- ( ) Detroit Times
- ( ) Michigan Daily
- ( ) Wayne Collegian
- ( ) \_\_\_\_\_

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Below Tolson, Nichols and Boardman, the six assistant directors who are the operating chiefs of the divisions are: Identification, C. Lester Trotter, 41; Training and Inspection, Quinn Tamm, 46; Administrative, John P. Mohr, 46; Domestic Intelligence, Alan H. Belmont, 49; Investigative, Alex Rosen, 51; Laboratory, Donald J. Parsons, 47.

THESE MEN did not reach their positions by being yes-men. They arrived by being willing to accept hard work, make decisions and take on responsibilities while submerging their own personalities in the FBI. They push themselves harder than they do their subordinates.

It isn't unusual for them to work 12 or even 15 hours a day. They do it because there is work to be done—and their work comes first.

In the conference room, each executive is expected to say what he thinks, whether the problem deals with his own work or the work of someone else. But he had better be ready to defend the position he takes, and have his reasons ready.

These are strong-willed men and there are, at times, clashes of opinion.

BUT WHEN these men walk out of the conference room, they walk out as a team. The decisions have been made and each man knows where he is going and what he is to do.

Their shoulder-to-shoulder teamwork is one of the keys to the FBI's reputation for unity and efficiency.

Employees would find fewer pressures, easier work and often more money if they left the FBI and took other jobs.

But despite the strict discipline, constant supervision and demand for better-than-average performance, the FBI has an amazingly low turnover in personnel. More than one-fourth of the almost 14,000 employees have been with the Bureau 10 years or longer. And more than one-third of the special agents have been employed for at least 10 years.

SINCE MARCH 25, 1916, Helen W. Gandy has been Hoover's secretary; and in 1939 she was designated Executive Assistant to the Director.

Awarding Miss Gandy a scroll at the end of 35 years of service, Hoover called her "the truly indispensable person in the FBI."

No FBI agent comes to the office in the morning wondering "What shall I do today?" He knows what he is going to do because he laid out his work schedule the night before. If it wasn't done the night before, then he must get to the office early and get it done.

THERE IS no such thing as a 9 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. day in the life of an agent, because criminals and subversives work around the clock.

No agent's life is ever quite his own, because he must be ready to go anywhere he is ordered at any time.

There is no problem in recruiting either special agents or clerical help. From all parts of the country and from the territories comes a flow of applications from those who have read of the FBI or have been influenced by movies, television, radio or reports from friends.

MANY RECRUITS are recommended by men and women already working for the FBI. Many fathers and sons, brothers and sisters, mothers and daughters are FBI—and now the grandsons of former employees are entering the service. (Tomorrow: The Enemy Within.)



# The **FBI** Story

## New Style Police

### Academy Trains Local Forces

This is the twelfth chapter in a serialization of highlights from "The FBI Story," Don Whitehead's best seller recently published by Random House.

By Don Whitehead  
Chief, Herald Tribune  
Washington Bureau

Had J. Edgar Hoover ever dreamed of directing a huge Federal police system enforcing the law for every city and hamlet in the country—it might have been realized in the early 1930s.

This period was a nightmare in the history of crime in America. It was a nightmare in which an army of criminals had Whitehead better weapons, faster automobiles, greater range of movement and far more political influence than the poverty-stricken local police.

This was the period when demands came for a national police force which would take over the job of the local police.

Hoover believed the answer to the crime problem lay in taking police work out of politics, and in giving all policemen a scientific training in law enforcement.

#### One Officer's Code:

#### The 10 Commandments

At that time most rookie policemen were given a badge and a gun and told to go to work. Few cities had any kind of training program for police officers, and generally there was an attitude that none was needed.

One chief of police commanding a force of more than 100 men dismissed the idea of scientific police training with the curious comment: "... all that a policeman need know (is) the Ten Commandments."

Time after time, Hoover argued—in letters, speeches, articles, and memoranda—that the basic responsibility for law enforcement in a democracy rested with the local police and should remain there. In a letter to "The Topeka Daily Capital," Hoover said in 1936:

"The Federal Bureau of Investigation believes that the secret of crime eradication lies, not in a national police force, but in solidarity and the combined linking of all law enforcement agencies. It believes in a close-knit co-operation, each

unit capable of handling its peculiar problems but capable also, when necessary, of mobilizing its efforts in a concerted drive against the criminal element of this country..."

#### Beginning of the FBI National Academy

Hoover discussed his ideas with Attorney General Homer Cummings, and together they carried a proposal for a police training school before the Attorney General's Crime Conference, which met in December, 1934.

Hoover told the conference: "The value of adequate training has already been proven in the training schools maintained by our bureau for its personnel... With but slight readjustment of operations, these training facilities already established could be extended to the local law enforcement agencies of the country."

The conference recommended that the school be established, and on July 29, 1935, the first class of twenty-three police officers gathered for twelve weeks of study. This was the beginning of the F. B. I.'s now famous National Academy which was Hoover's answer to demands for a national police force.

#### 3,000 Officers

#### Trained in 21 Years

In its first twenty-one years, the academy gave instruction to more than 3,000 law enforcement officers. Out of this number, more than 28 per cent climbed to positions as executive heads of their departments with such titles as chief of police, sheriff, and state police chief.

The number of graduates is small when compared with the total number of police officers in the United States—some 25,000. But each graduate has left the academy qualified to organize police schools in his home town and to share the knowledge he has gained with the other members of his force.

Two twelve-week sessions are held each year—sessions in which some eighty students attend classes from 9 to 5, five days a week. After-dinner hours are taken up with the typing of notes and study.

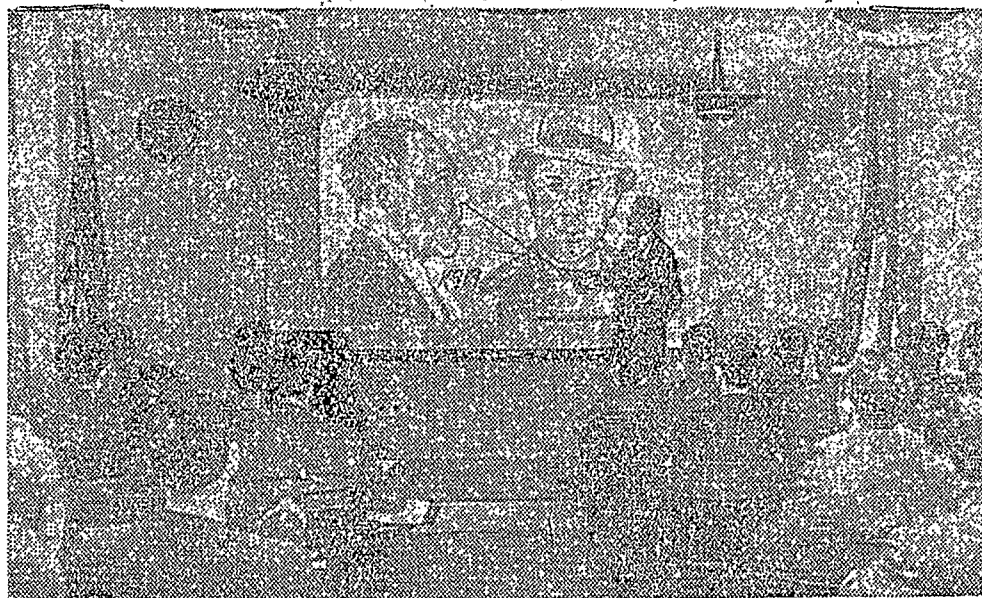
It's a hard, grinding period in which no outside interests are allowed to interfere with work. The only excuses accepted for missing a class are sickness, illness in the family or complying with a court subpoena.

The academy's regular in-

Tolson ☒  
Nichols ☒  
Boardman ☒  
Belmont ☒  
Mason ☒  
Mohr ☒  
Parsons ☒  
Rosen ☒  
Tamm ☒  
Nease ☒  
Winterrowd ☒  
Tele. Room ☒  
Holloman ☒  
Gandy ☒

Wash. Post and Times Herald ☒  
Wash. News ☒  
Wash. Star ☒  
N. Y. Herald Tribune ☒  
N. Y. Mirror ☒  
N. Y. Daily News ☒  
Daily Worker ☒  
The Worker ☒  
New Leader ☒

Date JAN 20 1957



**F. B. I. ACADEMY TEACHES INVESTIGATION TECHNIQUES**—An instructor at the F. B. I. school pointing out facial peculiarities in a class on identification.

structors are experienced and well-trained F. B. I. teachers. Other F. B. I. special agents are available in the teaching of highly specialized courses. Lectures are given by educators, criminologists, lawyers and others.

### **7 Applicants to Each Student Admitted**

The academy was a success from the beginning. Applications have poured in from law enforcement agencies at the ratio of about seven applications for each student admitted.

Perhaps more than any other single program, the National Academy brought closer co-operation between the F. B. I. and local police. The F. B. I. agents and the students came to know each other and to have a better appreciation of the others' problems.

Local officers saw the F. B. I. men in an entirely different light

—and the F. B. I.'s agents gained a new perspective by looking at the local men's problems.

There was, for example, a heavyset officer from the sagebrush country who came to the academy and immediately made himself disagreeable by refusing to associate in off-hours with either the F. B. I. instructors or the other students. He was overweight when he began training, and the pounds dropped off at an alarming rate. But he didn't complain. At mealtime, and at night, he went off by himself. He became the "lone wolf."

### **What He Endured**

#### **To Take F. B. I. Course**

At the close of the session, he came to the office of the assistant director of the F. B. I. in charge of training. He fiddled with his hat for a moment and then blurted out his story:

"I know you and the other fellows think I'm a pretty

strange character, acting like I have. But I'd like for you to know the reason. I had to mortgage my house to get enough money to come up here and at the same time take care of my family back home along with some relatives who live with us. After I bought my railroad ticket and took out the money for the hotel, I only had thirty-five cents a day for food. I couldn't afford to eat with the others. That's why I went off by myself and why I lost so much weight."

The F. B. I. man said, "But why didn't you tell me? We could have worked out something."

The police officer shrugged. "Pride, I reckon. I guess I was ashamed to say anything. But it's been worth it and I figure I'm a better man for what I have done." He shook hands and walked out.

© 1957 by Don Whitehead

Tomorrow's chapter: "The Anonymous Nine."

Tolson ☒  
 Nichols ☒  
 Boardman ☒  
 Belmont ☒  
 Mason ☒  
 Mohr ☒  
 Parsons ☒  
 Rosen ☒  
 Tamm ☒  
 Nease ☒  
 Winterrowd ☒  
 Tele. Room ☒  
 Holloman ☒  
 Gandy ☒

## THE FBI STORY

# Bureau Puts Science Crew to Work To Catch Alaska Prospector's Killer

By DON WHITEHEAD

The United States marshal at Nome, Alaska, had a problem in murder to be solved.

In mid-March of 1936 a blizzard swept out of the north. The

Eleventh of a Series

icy winds moaned across the Alaskan mountains and the flatlands, driving men and animals to shelter. John Nilima, an old-time prospector and trader, retreated into his log cabin at a remote place called Old Buckland Village.

In the fury of the storm, a man stole to a sheltered side of the cabin, looked through a window, raised a rifle, took careful aim and shot John Nilima through the head. Quickly the killer opened the door and stepped inside. He looked at Nilima to be certain he was dead; then he found the trader's cashbox and hurried back into the blizzard. The snow soon covered his tracks.

### Bullet Discovered

The United States marshal searched the cabin but the only clue was the bullet from the rifle of the killer. The slug had gone through Nilima's head and embedded itself in a log. The marshal pried the bullet loose.

In the days that followed, the marshal found himself with two suspects. The first was an ex-convict, a known enemy of Nilima's who had once threatened to kill the trader because of an argument over prospecting. The marshal noticed stains on his socks.

"Is that blood?" the official asked.

"Yes," the ex-convict said. "I shot a reindeer and some of the blood dripped on my socks while I was dragging it home."

The marshal checked the ex-convict's rifle. It had been fired and hadn't been cleaned. Despite the man's protests of innocence, the evidence seemed strong against him.

### New FBI Lab

The marshal knew the FBI had a technical laboratory in Washington, D. C., where evidence was examined by scientific means. It was a new development in law enforcement but worth trying out. Carefully he bundled up the rifle, the blood-stained socks and the bullet fired from the killer's gun. He mailed them to the FBI.

The marshal's second suspect was a young Eskimo who had been spending more money than usual at a trading post near his village. He, too, insisted he was

Wash. Post and Times Herald  
 Wash. News  
 Wash. Star  
 N. Y. Herald Tribune  
 N. Y. Mirror  
 N. Y. Daily News  
 Daily Worker  
 The Worker  
 New Leader

Date JAN 18 1957

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**CRIME DETECTOR**—The FBI Laboratory has developed scientific crime detection to a fine point. This researcher is checking paint on shoes of a hit-run victim against panels showing paint of every model of American car.—AP Photo.

innocent, and he stubbornly refused to account for the source of his money. The marshal took the Eskimo's rifle and mailed it to the FBI also. Then he waited for the answers.

#### Ex-Convict Cleared

In the laboratory, the pieces of evidence were given to the men who had helped launch this project less than four years before. The stains on the ex-convict's socks weren't human blood. And a ballistics expert found that the fatal bullet hadn't been fired from the ex-convict's rifle. Both reports supported the ex-convict's claims.

Then a test shot was fired from the Eskimo's rifle into a cotton-filled box. The bullet was placed under a microscope beside the death bullet. Slowly the two bullets were revolved until the trained eye at the microscope saw that the grooves and lines etched on the bullets by the gun barrel matched perfectly.

No two gun barrels are alike in minute detail. The inside of each barrel has its own peculiar imperfections in the metal which

## SUNDAY

### The FBI Story Tells How The Police Academy Became Hub of Nation's Law Enforcement

leave tiny lines and grooves on the bullets fired through the barrel. It might be said that these bullet markings are the personal autographs of each gun barrel.

#### Grooves Were Same

When the expert saw the same lines and grooves on both bullets, he knew the bullet that killed

John Nilima could have come from one gun only—the gun owned by the Eskimo.

The ex-convict was freed. The Eskimo confessed to the murder and was sentenced to serve 20 years in a Federal penitentiary, trapped by the scientific crime fighters through methods now accepted as routine.

In less than a quarter-of-a-century, the FBI's scientific tools for use against crime and subversion have become more and more complex, and progressively more effective.

With a borrowed microscope, ultraviolet light equipment, an instrument for examining the interior of a gun barrel and a few other odds and ends, the FBI laboratory was officially in operation on November 24, 1932. Twenty-four years later, this \$1 million laboratory had become an institution in American law enforcement, with the services of its experts and equipment available to local law enforcement agencies without charge.

#### Business Skyrockets

Official examinations in the laboratory's first 11 months of active operation totaled 963. During the fiscal year 1956, the laboratory made more than 140,000 examinations of evidence submitted by agents and by local law enforcement agencies.

The FBI laboratory is divided into a number of different sections and units. For example, the physics and chemistry section has 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.

#### Copies of Forgeries

Reference files include photographic copies of forged checks and anonymous letters; type specimens from virtually every known make of American typewriter; animal hairs, including some from a wallaby and a wombat; rubber heels and tire prints; samples of the paints used by automobile manufacturers; and about 42,000 different records of watermarks in paper. Day after day, these files provide the clues which help to link a suspect with a crime.

(Copyright, 1957, by Don Whitehead)

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. E. A. Tamm  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Glavin  
Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Carson  
Mr. Egan  
Mr. Gurnea  
Mr. Harbo  
Mr. Hendon  
Mr. Pennington  
Mr. Quinn  
Mr. Nease  
Miss Gandy

# FBI Solves Many Crimes by Science

by Don Whitehead  
Copyright, 1957, by Don Whitehead

The United States marshal in Nome, Alaska, had a problem in murder to be solved.

In mid-March of 1936 a blizzard swept out of the North.



ONE OF A SERIES  
The icy winds moaned across the Alaskan mountains and the flatlands, driving men and animals to shelter.

In the fury of the storm, a man stole to a sheltered side of the cabin, looked through a window, raised a rifle, took careful aim and shot John Nilima through the head. Quickly a killer opened the door and stepped inside. He looked at Nilima to be certain he was dead; then he found the trail of a cashbox and hurried back to the blizzard. The snow soon covered his tracks.

## Evidence Strong Against Suspect

The U. S. marshal searched the cabin but the only clue was the bullet from the rifle of the killer. The slug had gone through Nilima's head and embedded itself in a log. The marshal pried the bullet loose.

In the days that followed, the marshal found himself with two suspects.

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\* \* \*

## Bullet Rifles Sent to Lab

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He, too, insisted he was innocent, and he stubbornly refused to account for the source of his money. The marshal took the Eskimo's rifle and mailed it to the FBI also. Then he waited for the answers.

\* \* \*

## Laboratory Test Matches Bullets

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THE FBI STORY  
MM File #66-2478

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equipment available to local law enforcement agencies without charge.

\* \* \*

## *Calls for Help Mount Steadily*

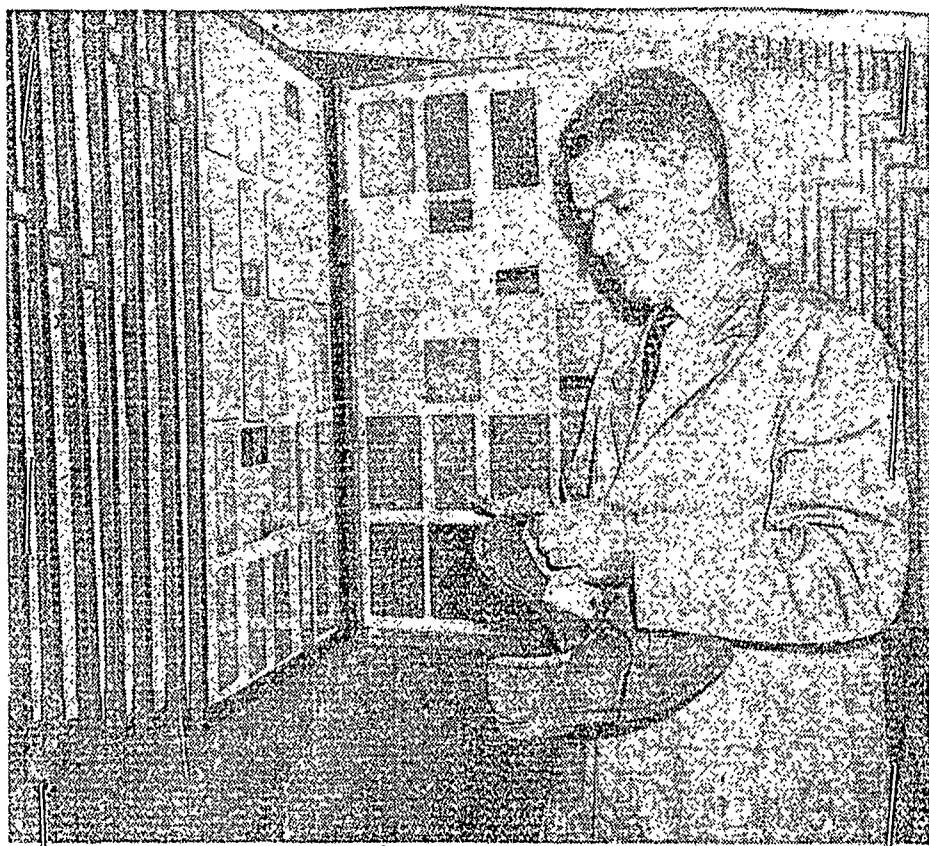
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NEXT: The West Point of Law Enforcement.



Paint on Hit-Run Victim's Shoes May Lead FBI to Culprit

# Dillinger and 'Woman in Red'

## Gangster Shot to Death in Trap at Chicago Movie

This is the tenth chapter in a serialization of highlights from "The FBI Story," Don Whitehead's best-seller recently published by Random House.

By Don Whitehead  
Chief, Herald Tribune Washington Bureau

John Herbert Dillinger led a kill-crazy gang which swept through the Mid-West from September, 1933, until July, 1934, leaving a trail of ten men murdered, seven wounded, four banks robbed, three police arsenals plundered and three jails from which prisoners were freed.

But it wasn't the murders or the robberies or the jail deliveries which first sent the F. B. I. after Dillinger, because none of these crimes was a Federal law violation. He ran into trouble with the G-Men because he drove a stolen automobile across a state line.

During the '20s most of the country had watched the growth of crime and gangsterism with a so-what attitude. Those fellows in the gangs, many people felt, were no worse than the thieves in dinner jackets who had been corrupting Federal, state and local governments; about the only difference was that one group used guns and the other didn't. But this tolerance gave way to angry demands that something be done about the menace of the gangsters and racketeers.

### Federal Laws Weak In Combating Crime

The country and Congress came to the realization that the Federal laws were woefully weak in combating interstate crime. Criminals were operating with high-speed automobiles, armored cars, high-powered rifles, machine guns and armaments which were better than those of the law enforcement agencies. Crime wasn't localized. One gang could, and frequently did, operate across the lines of a half-dozen states.

By 1933 bank robberies were occurring at the rate of almost two a day. Kidnapings had increased, and kidnappers, despite the

Lindbergh Kidnap Law. The Attorney General had urged people to report kidnappings to the F. B. I. by calling the special "kidnap" number—National 8-7117, Washington, D. C.

Many of the gang operations were not in violation of Federal statutes and there were some curious inconsistencies in the laws. For example, a bank official who embezzled \$50 from a Federal bank in 1933 had violated a Federal law. But a gang of bandits might rob a Federal bank of \$100,000, machine-gun the bank officials and escape into another state without violating a single Federal statute. And the bandits could be reasonably sure that pursuit would end at the state line.

### Dillinger Captured But Escapes Jail

Dillinger, wanted in Indiana for the murder of an East Chicago policeman, was recognized in Tucson, Ariz., and arrested with three members of his gang. Tucson police found, among other odds and ends at the Dillinger hideout, three Thompson sub-machine guns, two Winchester rifles mounted as machine guns, five bullet-proof vests and more than \$25,000, part of which was identified as loot from an East Chicago bank.

Dillinger was returned to Indiana and placed in the county jail at Crown Point to await trial. But he escaped on March 2, 1934. He always claimed he frightened the jail guards with a wooden gun which he had fashioned with a razor blade as he whiled away the time in his cell. The red-faced guards said Dillinger had a real .45 which some one had slipped to him.

### Dillinger Shoots Way Out of 2 Traps

Dillinger grabbed two machine guns, locked up the guards, stole the sheriff's automobile and headed for Chicago. The instant he crossed the Indiana-Illinois state line, he violated a Federal law—the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act, commonly known as the Dwyer Act, which prohibits transportation of a stolen motor vehicle across a state line.

On two occasions, agents thought they had Dillinger trapped. Each time he escaped in a barrage of machine-gun



Herald Tribune—United Press  
**NOTORIOUS GANGSTER**  
—John Dillinger, who was slain by F. B. I. agents in Chicago in 1934.

fire. But the circle was tightening.

In April the Dillinger gang was found at Little Bohemia Lodge, a summer resort some fifty miles north of Rhinelander, Wis. Warned by barking dogs of the approach of an F. B. I. raiding party, Dillinger and his buddies escaped. A short distance from the lodge, Lester Gillis, alias "Baby Face" Nelson, a member of the Dillinger gang, killed Special Agent W. Carter Baum, and wounded another agent and a local officer.

On the first day of June, Hoover called Special Agent Samuel P. Cowley into his office to give him a special assignment. Cowley was a hefty, thirty-four-year-old Utah lawyer who had served as a missionary in the Mormon Church before he joined the F. B. I. He was to take charge of the Dillinger search.

### Trailed to Chicago; The "Woman in Red"

Cowley's search led him to Chicago. Dillinger was reported in hiding, recovering from a doctor's attempt to disguise the

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mason \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
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Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

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The **FBI** Story

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Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_  
N. Y. Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
N. Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_  
N. Y. Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

Date JAN 17 1957

Dillinger features by plastic surgery. Cowley and Melvin Purvis, special agent in charge of the Chicago office, worked closely with two East Chicago policemen, Capt. Timothy O'Neill and Sgt. Martin Zarkovich, in running down the scores of rumors and tips from people who thought they had recognized Dillinger.

The break in the case came on July 21. O'Neill and Zarkovich brought a dark-haired, middle-aged woman to the F. B. I. She was Ana Cumpanas, and she was in trouble. The Immigration and Naturalization Service wanted her deported as an undesirable alien because she was the madam of a bawdyhouse in Gary, Ind.

Her proposition was this: She would lead John Dillinger to the F. B. I.—but she wanted a promise that she would receive a reward and also that something would be done to permit her to remain in the United States.

The reward was promised. Purvis said he would do what he

could to help her, and he would call her co-operation to the attention of the Labor Department, which handled deportation matters.

### ***The Trap is Set And a Killer Dies***

Ana Cumpanas said that John Dillinger was planning to take her and his girl friend, Polly Hamilton, to movie theater the next evening. How would other F. B. I. agents, who hadn't seen Ana Cumpanas, be able to identify her? Ana said she would be dressed in red.

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Cowley paid Ana Cumpanas \$5,000 from the \$10,000 reward money which the Federal government had posted. The two East Chicago policemen each received \$2,500. But a Federal judge ordered her deported, and she died in 1947 in the little Romanian town of Timisoara.

© 1937 by Don Whitehead

*Tomorrow: The F. B. I. technical laboratory in Washington and its role in solving crimes.*



Associated Press  
"WOMAN IN RED"—Mrs. Ana Cumpănas was the  
"Woman in Red" who led F. B. I. agents to Dillinger.



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

# Legislature Renews Anti-Wiretap Program

A fresh campaign opened in the Legislature yesterday to curb wiretapping. Gov. Harriman vetoed a similar anti-wiretap program last year.

A three-bill program aimed at wiretappers was re-submitted by the joint legislative committee on illegal interception.

The chairman, Republican Assemblyman Anthony P. Savarese Jr. of Queens, said it had been altered to overcome objections of newspaper

groups but retained features that law enforcement authorities had opposed.

Savarese said that while concern of newspapers organizations that a section of one measure could be used to crimp working reporters was "unrealistic and unfounded."

The committee was deleting the section because it had "no present real value."

Left intact were provisions that would restrict police wiretaps and use of wiretap evidence in court — features that drew fire from law enforcement authorities.

Savarese declared: "There comes a point at which no further compromise is indicated"

In vetoing last year's program, Harriman called it "em-

nently worthwhile" but said he could not ignore strong objections from newspaper and law enforcement groups.

The State Publishers Assn. and the State Society of Newspaper Editors had opposed a section of the main bill that would have made it a misdemeanor to "secretly loiter about a building with intent to overhear discourses therein, and to repeat or publish the same to vex or annoy another."

*Handwritten signature: J. D. K. H. C. 5*

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*Times Union*  
*Albany, N. Y.*  
 PAGE *21*  
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## A Lesson From The Capone Era

"The FBI Story," now running in the Enquirer and News, is required reading for every citizen who believes the mistakes of the past point the way to preserving and protecting good government.

Writing about the Al Capone era, Don Whitehead says:

"Millions of Americans didn't want prohibition, and the bootlegger stepped in to supply the demand for spirits. With their huge treasuries, the gangsters corrupted city officials, police and federal agents. A \$44-a-week prohibition agent or policeman could earn hundreds of dollars a week merely by looking the other way at the right time." Thus gangland slayings became almost daily affairs.

The culmination of this crime wave, for the FBI, was the slaying of FBI Special Agent Edward B. Shanahan, by a professional auto thief, Martin Durkin. As the aftermath of this incident the FBI acquired its reputation for being an organization which criminals could not afford to defy. The FBI went all out to catch Durkin, and did. Criminals never again were to feel that there was any corner of the land in which they could be safe.

The lesson for today in "The FBI Story" is that police agencies can never afford to let down their guard against crooks and racketeers.

And the public can never afford the easy way in law enforcement.

The rotten apple may be a big one, or a little one, but its rottenness spreads fast. And it doesn't stop spreading until the rottenness is removed.

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

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**Public Demanded End to Gangsters  
and Racketeers**

# Dillinger and the War Against Crime

THE FBI STORY  
MM File #66-2478

by Don Whitehead  
Copyright, 1957 by Don Whitehead

JOHN Herbert Dillinger led a kill-crazy gang which swept through the Midwest from September, 1933, until July, 1934, leaving a trail of ten men murdered, seven wounded, four banks robbed, three police arsenals plundered and three jails from which prisoners were freed.



But it wasn't he murders or he robberies or he jail deliveries which first sent the FBI after Dillinger, because none of these crimes was a federal law violation. He ran into trouble with the G-Men because he drove a stolen automobile across a state line.

One Of  
A Series

## Did Wood Gun Free Dillinger?

MANY of the gang operations were not in violation of federal statutes and there were some curious inconsistencies

in the laws. For example, a bank official who embezzled \$50 from a federal bank in 1933 had violated a federal law. But a gang of bandits might rob a federal bank of \$100,000, machine-gun the bank officials and escape into another state without violating a single federal status. And the bandits could be reasonably sure that pursuit would end at the state line.

Dillinger, wanted in Indiana for the murder of an East Chicago policeman, was recognized in Tucson, Ariz., and arrested with three members of his gang. Tucson police found, among other odds and ends at the Dillinger hide-out, three Thompson sub-machine guns, two Winchester rifles mounted as machine guns, five bullet-proof vests and more than \$25,000, part of which was identified as loot from an East Chicago bank.

Dillinger was returned to Indiana and placed in the county jail at Crown Point to await trial. But he escaped on March 3, 1934.

He always claimed he frightened the jail guards with a wooden gun which he had fashioned with a razor blade as he whiled away the time in his cell. The red-faced guards said Dillinger had a real .45 which someone had slipped to him.

## Mistake, Break Crossing Line

DILLINGER grabbed two machine guns, locked up the guards, stole the sheriff's automobile and headed for Chicago. The instant he crossed the Indiana-Illinois state line, he violated a federal law — the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act, commonly known as the Dyer Act, which prohibits transportation of a stolen motor vehicle across a state line.

On two occasions, agents thought they had Dillinger trapped. Each time he escaped in a barrage of machine-gun fire. But the circle was tightening.

In April the Dillinger gang was found at Little Bohemia Lodge, a summer resort some 50 miles north of Rhinelander, Wis. Warned by barking dogs of the approach of an FBI raiding party, Dillinger and his buddies escaped. A short distance from the lodge, Lester Gillis, alias "Baby Face" Nelson, a member of the Dillinger gang, killed Special Agent W. Carter Baum, and wounded another agent and a local officer.

On the first day of June,

*1-16-57*

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**Dillinger's Betrayer: The Woman in Red**  
... Mrs. Ana Cumpanas later was deported

Cowley called Special Agent Samuel P. Cowley into his office to give him a special assignment. Cowley was a hefty, 35-year-old Utah lawyer who had served as a missionary in a Mormon Church before he joined the FBI. He was to take charge of the Dillinger search.

Cowley's search led him to Chicago. Dillinger was reported in hiding, recovering from a doctor's attempt to disguise the Dillinger features by plastic surgery. Cowley and Melvin

Purvis, special agent in charge of the Chicago office, worked closely with two East Chicago policemen, Capt. Timothy O'Neill and Sgt. Martin Zarkovich, in running down the scores of rumors and tips from people who thought they had recognized Dillinger.

\* \* \*

## Woman In Red Seeks Reward

THE BREAK in the case came on July 21. O'Neill and Zarkovich brought a dark-haired, middle-aged woman to the FBI. She was Ana Cumpanas, and she was in trouble. The Immigration and Naturalization Service wanted her deported as an undesirable alien because she was the madam of a bawdyhouse in Gary, Ind.

Her proposition was this. She would lead John Dillinger to the FBI—but she wanted a promise that she would receive a reward and also that something would be done to permit her to remain in the United States.

The reward was promised. Purvis said he would do what he could to help her, and he would call her co-operation to the attention of the Labor Department, which handled deportation matters.

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able to identify her? Ana said she would be dressed in red.

\* \* \*

## FBI Agents Gun Him Down

THE FBI men and the policemen recognized Dillinger when he entered the theater with his girl friend and "the Woman in Red." Despite the plastic surgery, the outlaw was identified beyond doubt. Cowley called Hoover, who was packing the library of his home in Washington. The decision was made to take Dillinger as he came out of the theater, rather than risk a gun battle inside the crowded show house.

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NEXT: The FBI Laboratory.

# The **FBI** Story

## 'Osage Hills King' Dethroned

Bill Hale Built Fortune on Graves of Indians

This is the ninth chapter in a serialization of highlights from "The FBI Story," Don Whitehead's best seller recently published by Random House.

By Don Whitehead

Chief, Herald Tribune Washington Bureau

Banker William K. Hale returned home from the annual Texas Fat Cattle Show to find his home town of Fairfax, Okla., gripped by excitement and fear.

As he walked up Main St. from the railway station, his friends stopped to tell him the news. A few people who happened to be up and about at 3 o'clock that morning had seen a sheet of flame engulf the Bill Smith home — and then heard the blast that ripped the big house part.

"... Killed Rita and the maid and Bill's dying ... blew 'em to hell and gone ... not much left of the house but a pile of kindlin' wood."

This was Osage County, Oklahoma, a dark and bloody hunting ground if ever there was one. And the craftiest hunter of them all in this oil and Indian kingdom was William K. Hale, banker, cattleman, merchant, politician and killer-by-proxy.



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swear the Indian rightfully owed Hale the money. There wasn't a shred of documentary proof to support the claim, but Hale won the case.

After that it was easy. Rarely did an Indian die that there wasn't a claim of some kind against his property, filed either by Hale or by some other white man.

### **Oil Found, Indians Become Wealthy**

Then came the deluge of wealth for Osage County. Drillers struck oil and almost overnight the Osage Indians became the richest people per capita on earth. By reason of the "head rights" granted by the Federal government to some 2,200 full-blooded Osage Indians, they were eligible to share the royalties paid on each gallon of oil pumped from their reservation. When an Osage died, his "head right" was passed on to his heirs.

Bill Hale prospered as the Indians prospered. By 1920 the one-time cowpoke had moved from his tent in the badlands into control of a 50,000-acre ranch stocked with cattle and fine horses. He controlled a bank in Fairfax, and owned part interest in a mercantile store and an undertaking establishment. Whenever a full-blooded Osage died, Bill Hale prospered in some fashion.

Then the "King of the Osage Hills" got the most brilliant idea of his life.

Old Lizzie Q. was a full-blooded Osage worth maybe \$330,000. That old squaw had three "head rights" herself; and her daughters held one and sixteenth "head rights" each.

### **Nephew's Wife Could Get Fortune**

Now, Hale mused, suppose old Lizzie Q. should die. And just suppose that two of her daughters, Anna Brown and Rita Smith, should die along with Rita's husband. Who would inherit all that money, maybe a half a million dollars or more?

The answer was simple. The fortune—most of it, anyway, would go to the third daughter, Mollie. And Mollie was married to Hale's nephew, Ernest Burkhardt. Then if Mollie should die, there would be no trouble handling Ernest. He was a weak-willed chucklehead anyway.

Hunters found Anna Brown's decomposed body in a ravine. She had been shot in the head. Her estate was worth \$100,000.

Old Lizzie Q. died two months later, apparently of natural causes; her estate was divided between Rita Smith and Mollie Burkhardt. And just as the verse said, now there were only two little Indians.

Anna Brown had a cousin—a picturesque full-blooded Osage Indian named Henry Roan Horse who liked to wear his hair down his back in plaits. Roan Horse's body was found outside Fairfax, slumped in the front seat of his car. Henry's brains had been blown out for reasons best known to Hale.

### **Blast Makes Tribe Appeal for Inquiry**

Two months later, while Hale was at the Texas Fat Cattle Show, Fairfax was shaken by the explosion which killed Bill and Rita Smith and their maid. After this, there remained only one little Indian—Mollie Burkhardt.

But the blast that shook Fairfax also shook the Osage Tribal Council to action. In desperation, the Indians appealed to Washington.

The appeal was relayed to the F. B. I. and the order went out launching an investigation that was to last for three years and become one of the classic man-hunts in F. B. I. history.

No one in Fairfax paid any particular attention when four strangers drifted into town one by one, a cattle buyer, an insurance salesman, an oil prospector and an Indian herb doctor. They went about their business, minding their own affairs.

Weeks passed without a break in the case. But then a signal was passed and the four strangers met one night in the badlands to pool their information and plan their next moves. The "cattle buyer" was the oldest, and he was the F. B. I. agent in charge for this special undercover detail.

### **Hale's Nephew Breaks, Names the Killers**

The four strangers often met under the stars in the Osage hills to exchange information and each time they met they

### **Hale's Rise to Become "King of Osage Hills"**

Throughout the Roaring Twenties, there was no stranger case than that of Hale, who became known as "King of the Osage Hills."

Before the turn of the century, Bill Hale had left his family's ranch near Greenville, Tex., and drifted into the "bandit hills" of Osage County.

He lived in a tent for a time, scratching out a living by trading with the Indians.

One day Hale went to collect a small bill from an Indian customer, only to find the man had just died. This wasn't misfortune for Hale—it was opportunity knocking for the first time.

Hale saw a lawyer and arranged to have a lien filed against almost everything the Indian had owned, including land, cattle and household possessions. It was sheer robbery, but out of the badlands came Hale's friends to

had a bit more information. Gradually the picture was taking form. And the man in the picture was William K. Hale. Finally the agent in charge told his men: "Hale is our man without a doubt. He had a \$25,000 insurance policy on Henry Roan Horse's life. And it looks as if he was working to get the estates of Lizzie Q. and her daughters centered in the hands of that nephew of his."

The wall against which they had pounded so long crumbled slowly but steadily. From the badlands came a tip that a convict in the state penitentiary knew something about the murders. The convict, who hated Hale, said, "Go see Ernest Burkhardt. He will tell you everything you want to know."

Hale's nephew was the weak link. He broke and told the agents how Hale had dominated him all his life. He named the killers of Henry Roan Horse and the Smiths; and he said his

uncle had plotted the murders. One by one the killers confessed. In each case they pointed the finger at Hale. Hale was convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment. It was Jan. 26, 1929. (Hale was paroled in 1947.)

The bloody reign of the "King of the Osage Hills" had ended. The F. B. I. had closed one of the most fantastic cases in its files.

© 1937 by Don Whitehead

*Tomorrow's chapter relates the kill-crazy career of John Dillinger and the "Woman in Red" who led him to his death.*



Associated Press

**"THE KING OF THE OSAGE HILLS"**—William K. Hale with his wife, right, and daughter, after the F. B. I. brought him to trial for plotting the murders of wealthy Osage Indians in Oklahoma.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nichols ✓  
 Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

## THE FBI STORY

# Murderous Reign of 'King of Osage' Broken by Bureau in Classic Case

By DON WHITEHEAD

Banker William K. Hale returned home from the annual Texas Fat Cattle Show to find his home town of Fairfax, Okla., gripped by excitement . . . and fear.

As he walked up Main street from the railway station, his

Ninth of a Series

friends stopped to tell him the news. A few people who happened to be up and about at 3 o'clock, that morning had seen a sheet of flame engulf the Bill Smith home—and then heard the blast that ripped the big house apart.

"... Killed Rita and the maid and Bill's dying. . . . blew 'em to hell and gone. . . . not much left of the house but a pile of kindlin' wood."

### Craftiest Hunter

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### Prospering King

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Wash. Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
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 The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
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Date JAN 16 1957



**KING DEPOSED**—William K. Hale, pictured above with his wife and daughter, reigned as "King of the Osage Hills" for years. A wealthy Oklahoma banker, Hale's downfall was brought about by the work of four FBI agents who slipped into his hometown of Fairfax, Okla., and exposed him as the mastermind of a plot to rob the Indians of millions by thievery and murder.

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## TOMORROW

### The FBI Story

Tells How

### John Dillinger

Was Stalked and Finally  
Slain by Agents

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#### FBI Moves In

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The appeal was relayed to the FBI and the order went out launching an investigation that was to last for three years and become one of the classic man-hunts in FBI history.

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#### Wall Crumbles

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# THE FBI STORY

## Bureau Finds Its Legal Hands Tied As Gangster Empires Rise to Power

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By DON WHITEHEAD

Gangsters shot and bribed their way into places of power in the roaring 20s, and the FBI was virtually powerless to deal with such hoodlums as Alphonse "Scarface" Capone, overlord of Chicago's underworld.

These were the years in which the gangsters created their own

Eighth of a Series

invisible empire through, unholy alliances with crooked politicians, crooked lawyers, crooked doctors and crooked police. The gangsters' revenues from bootleg whisky, beer, alcohol, robberies, prostitution, gambling, narcotics and protection rackets ran to uncounted hundreds of millions of dollars.

Curiously, the FBI was powerless to move against these underworld empires unless and until the gangs violated a Federal law, such as the Antitrust Act, which forbids restraint of interstate commerce.

Trapped by Taxes

Capone was virtually untouchable for years. But finally the FBI produced the evidence that got him a contempt of court charge when he failed to appear as a witness in a prohibition case in Chicago. While he was serving six months in jail he was charged with income tax evasion. The one-time bawdy-house errand boy couldn't beat this rap. He was sent to prison for 10 years.

The reason for the rise of gangsterism in the 1920s is still disputed—but there is no dispute that its beginning coincided with the Nation's letdown after the war and with the arrival of national Prohibition.

Millions of Americans didn't want Prohibition, and the bootlegger stepped in to supply the demand for spirits.

With their huge treasuries, the gangsters corrupted city officials, police and Federal agents. A \$44-a-week Prohibition agent or policeman could earn hundreds of dollars a week merely by looking the other way at the right time. The truth was that the public, generally, was apathetic about crime, even though homicides in 1926 had reached the staggering rate of

12,000 a year. Gangland massacres were commonplace. In the Chicago area alone during 30 months of 1924-26, there were 92 gangland murders and 90 per cent of them were unsolved.

Agent Is Killed

In this wave of lawlessness, Mr. Hoover received the shocking report that FBI Special Agent Edward B. Shanahan had been shot and killed by a professional automobile thief named Martin James Durkin. For the first time an FBI agent had been killed in line of duty.

Mr. Hoover called in an aide. "We've got to get Durkin," he said. "If one man from the Bureau is killed, and the killer is permitted to get away, our agents will never be safe."

The hunt began. Durkin killed a policeman and wounded another in Chicago. The FBI traced him to California, Arizona, New Mexico and into Texas. Interstate co-operation between police and police co-operation with the FBI were in an early stage of development—and this made it easier for Durkin.

At San Antonio, agents

learned that Durkin and his girlfriend had boarded a Missouri, Kansas & Texas train, the "Texas Special," for St. Louis.

Special agents in the St. Louis office got in touch with St. Louis detectives and explained the situation. Oddly enough, the Government couldn't prosecute Durkin for the murder of Mr. Shanahan because killing a Federal officer was not then a violation of Federal laws. He could be prosecuted for murder only in the courts of the state in which the crime occurred.

With city detectives co-operating, arrangements were made

to have the "Texas Special" stopped at a small town outside St. Louis. Then if Durkin tried to escape, he would have to run across open plowed fields and there would be no danger to bystanders in a gun battle. When the "Texas Special" came to a halt, the FBI agents and detectives rushed into Durkin's compartment before he could reach for the pistols in his overcoat.

Martin Durkin, killer and thief, was captured a little more than three months after his gun felled Special Agent Shanahan. He admitted the killing. He was 25 years old when he entered prison. He was 53 when he was released in 1954.

One of the FBI's strangest cases in this era had nothing to do with graft or corruption. It involved the capture of an army, including the general staff, the infantry, armor, artillery, ammunition and air force.

It happened in 1926. A warning reached the FBI that Maj. Gen. Enrique Estrada was recruiting and training on American soil a revolutionary army to be used for an invasion of Mexico. The general had fled to California in 1924 after an abortive effort to overthrow the Obregon government.

Estrada depended not on the

great munitions makers to supply the necessary arms—but on a local hardware company.

The hardware which Gen. Estrada ordered included 400 Springfield rifles and 150,000 rounds of .30 caliber ammunition, two Marlin machine guns, 5,000 rounds of machine-gun ammunition, 300 pounds of dynamite, and pipe fittings and sheet iron suitable for do-it-yourself aerial bombs. Estrada and his staff had on order an air force of four Ryan monoplanes complete with three aviators; an armored task force of two 2½ ton armored trucks; and a supply train of five used trucks.

The advance echelon of the invasion army rolled out of Los Angeles on August 14, composed of two trucks loaded with arms and ammunition, and an automobile. Unnoticed in the traffic behind them were three automobiles carrying FBI agents, officers from the Los Angeles police force, and agents of the Pacific Coast Auto Underwriters.

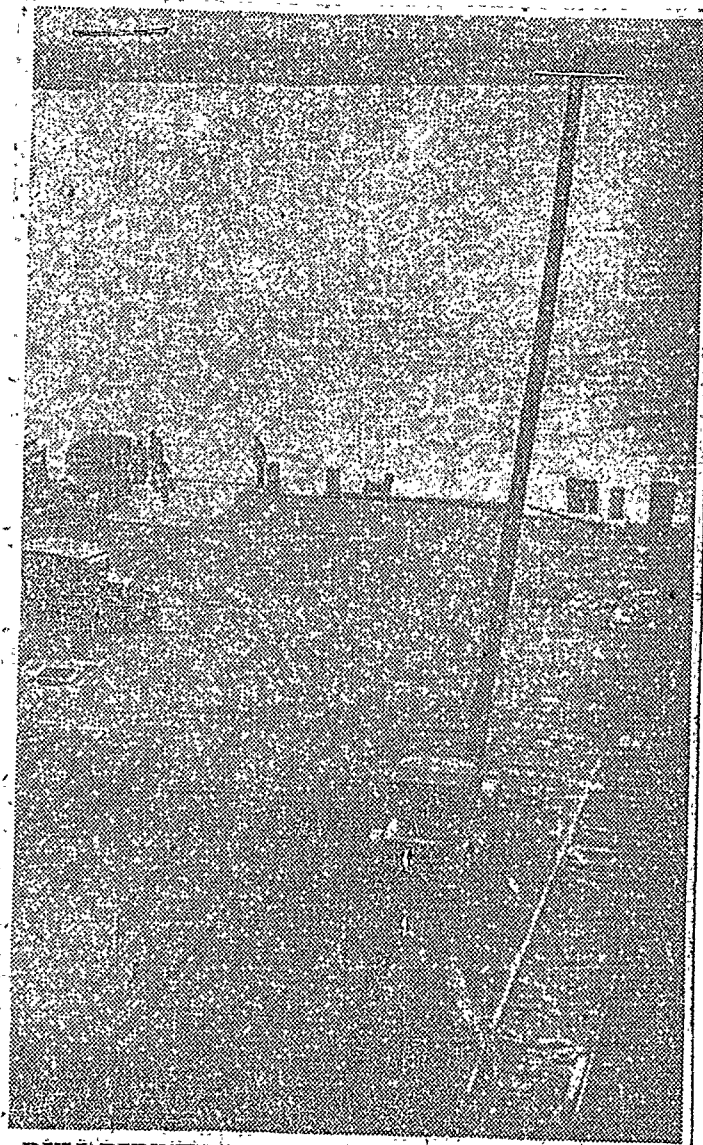
#### Convoy Heads South

Next day, Estrada's main army assembled in Los Angeles, numbering some 115. Off went the convoy toward the Mexican border.

The ammunition train reached the rendezvous point on schedule and waited for the arrival of the general staff and the troops. But the enemy, infiltrating and attacking from the rear, overran the entire train without a shot fired. In the busy hours that followed, officers captured the general, his ground forces, his armor and his air force, picking them off piecemeal, as military men say.

And so ended a dream of revolution.

(Copyright, 1957, by Don Whitehead)



**RUM RUNNERS AT WORK** — This prized photo, taken by a hidden photographer, shows Detroit rum runners unloading contraband cargo during prohibition days. A \$44-a-week prohibition agent could earn hundreds of dollars a week merely by looking the other way at the right time.—AP Photo.

## TOMORROW

The FBI Story  
Tells of  
Murder by Proxy  
In Oklahoma's  
Osage Hills

# The **FBI** Story

## Capone Meets His Downfall

### Agents Found Powers to Combat Gangsters in '20s

*This is the eighth chapter in a serialization of highlights from "The FBI Story," Don Whitehead's best seller recently published by Random House.*

By Don Whitehead  
Chief, Herald Tribune Washington Bureau

Gangsters shot and bribed their way into places of power in the Roaring Twenties and the FBI was virtually powerless to deal with such hoodlums as Alphonse "Scarface" Capone, overlord of Chicago's underworld.

These were the years in which the gangsters created their own invisible empires through unholy alliances with crooked politicians, crooked lawyers, crooked doctors and crooked police. The gangsters' revenues from bootleg whisky, beer, alcohol, robberies, prostitution, gambling, narcotics and protection rackets ran to uncounted hundreds of millions of dollars.

Curiously, the FBI was powerless to move against these underworld empires unless and until the gangs violated a federal law, such as the Antitrust Act, which forbids restraint of interstate commerce.

#### Untouchable Al Capone Meets His Downfall

Capone was virtually untouchable for years. But finally the FBI produced the evidence that got him a contempt of court charge when he failed to appear as a witness in a prohibition case in Chicago. While he was serving six months in jail he was charged with income tax evasion. The one-time bawdy-house errand boy couldn't beat this rap. He was sent to prison for ten years.

The reason for the rise of gangsterism in the 1920s is still disputed—but there is no dispute that its beginning coincided with the nation's letdown after the war and with the arrival of national Prohibition.

Millions of Americans didn't want Prohibition, and the bootlegger stepped in to supply the demand for spirits.

With their huge treasuries, the gangsters corrupted city officials, police and federal agents. A \$44-a-week Prohibition agent or policeman could earn hundreds of dollars a week merely by looking the other way at the right time. The truth was that the public, generally, was apathetic about crime, even though homicides in 1926 had reached the staggering rate of 12,000 a year. Gangland massacres were commonplace. In the Chicago area, alone during thirty months of 1924-'26, there were ninety-two gangland murders and 90 per cent of them were unsolved.

#### First FBI Man Dies In Line of Duty

In this wave of lawlessness, Hoover received the shocking report that FBI Special Agent Edward B. Shanahan had been shot and killed by a professional automobile thief named Martin James Durkin. For the first time an FBI agent had been killed in line of duty.

Hoover called in an aide, "We've got to get Durkin," he said. "If one man from the Bureau is killed, and the killer is permitted to get away, our agents will never be safe."

The hunt began. Durkin killed a policeman and wounded another in Chicago. The FBI traced him to California, Arizona, New Mexico and into Texas. Interstate co-operation between police, and police co-operation with the FBI, were in an early stage of development—and this made it easier for Durkin.

#### U. S. Could Not Prosecute Killer

At San Antonio, agents learned that Durkin and his girl friend

had boarded the M. K. & T. "Texas Special" for St. Louis.

Special agents in the St. Louis office got in touch with St. Louis detectives and explained the situation. Oddly enough, the government couldn't prosecute Durkin for the murder of Shanahan because killing a Federal officer was not then a violation of Federal laws. He could be prosecuted for murder only in the courts of the state in which the crime occurred.

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Martin Durkin, killer and thief, was captured a little more than three months after his gun felled Special Agent Shanahan. He admitted the killing. He was twenty-five years old when he entered prison. He was fifty-three when he was released in 1954.

#### How the Bureau Captured an Army

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N. Y. Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

Date JAN 13 1957

Estrada depended not on the great munitions makers to supply the necessary arms—but on a local hardware company.

The hardware which Gen. Estrada ordered included 400 Springfield rifles and 150,000 rounds of .30-caliber ammunition, two Marlin machine guns, 5,000 rounds of machine-gun ammunition, 300 pounds of dynamite, and pipe fittings and sheet iron suitable for do-it-yourself aerial bombs. Estrada and his staff had on order an air force of four Ryan monoplanes complete with three aviators; an armored task force of two two-and-a-half-ton armored trucks; and a supply train of five used trucks.

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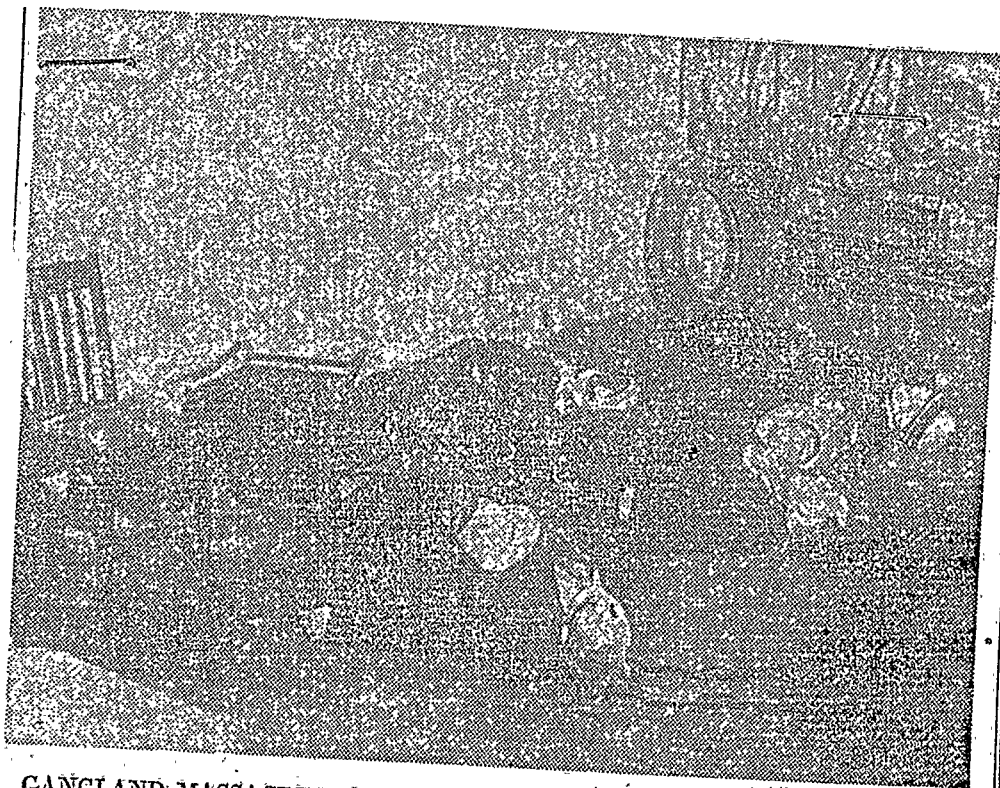
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And so ended a dream of revolution.

©1957 by Don Whitehead

In tomorrow's chapter, the classic case of the "King of the Osage Hills," a killer-by-proxy.



**GANGLAND MASSACRES**—Mass reprisals against members of opposing gangs were commonplace in the 1920s. Above, the scene of the St. Valentine's Day massacre, Feb. 14, 1929, at Chicago. Seven members of the gang of George "Bugs" Moran were lined up and mowed down by machine gun. Jack McGurn, an Al Capone henchman, was indicted but never brought to trial. He was shot to death on Feb. 15, 1936, in another gang slaying.

Herald Tribune—United Press





**GANG OVERLORD**—Al Capone was virtually untouchable by police authorities for years. But finally the F. B. I. produced evidence that got him a contempt of court charge when he failed to appear as a prohibition case witness. While he was serving six months, he was charged with Federal income-tax evasion and given a ten-year sentence.

# COAST TO COAST

By HY GARDNER

The first comment Eddie Cantor made to Ida, after collapsing at the end of his 65th birthday tepee spectacular and being rushed to the hospital, was: "I guess I put on a better performance after than during the show!" The veteran comedian also told an aide, "Call Jack Warner and tell him I can't make it at the polo matches tomorrow!"

Mike Wilding gives every indication that his romance with



Marie MacDonald is a serious one and will end in wedlock after his divorce from Elizabeth Taylor is finalized. He's at Marie's side constantly.

The local Los Angeles police are expected to announce a solution to the

Hy Gardner MacDonald whodunit later this week—a front-page story which won't be front-paged for reasons which will be obvious once the scant details are revealed. The one important point to be brought out, however, is that the highly-publicized incident was not a hoax.

News Item: "Loew's, Inc. new board of directors includes former Secretary of Defense Louis A. Johnson, former Secretary of the Army Frank Pace and former Secretary of the Navy John L. Sullivan." Guess MGM is preparing a new cycle of war pictures, huh?

The 20th Century-Fox drum-beaten who'll help Steve Allen tape-record his Ingrid Bergman interview, for use opposite the Ed Sullivan show, is named Ed Sullivan! ... Clark Gable turned down a "Saturday Evening Post" offer of \$125,000 for his life story because he says he's not through living it yet. ... Margaret O'Brien to study at the Actor's Studio. ... Carol Swartz, one of the Latin Quarter eye-fuls, thinks the Red Skelton picture, "Public Pigeon Number One," is the biogram.

Hande Fattas had to turn down an offer to perform the Ezio Pinza role in the movie version of "South Pacific" because he has a run-of-the-play contract for "Happy Hunting." ... Bears dropped at the Embers, the Club Room, the Spindletop or maybe it was at Johnny Johnson's Charcoal Room. The way they're rapping Baby Doll, you'd think it was a television show! ... With all those old movies they're telecasting, some of the wags now refer to CBS as the Cinema Broad-casting System. The talk around literary circles is that J. Edgar Hoover himself asked Don Whitehead to combine the R. B. story after

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BRUNIGAN

N. Y. Journal \_\_\_\_\_  
 American \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Wash. Post and \_\_\_\_\_  
 Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

Date JAN 15 1957

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...and a million  
collected over the years...

Every other press release we received upon returning from vacation announced the pending appearance of a different star at Ike's Inaugural Ball Jan. 21. If all the announcements were on the level there'd be so many stars shining there wouldn't be room for the Eisenhowers. . . .

Bob Kennedy, comedy pick-pocket Dominique and platter-pantomimist George Matson do the impossible in Lou Walter's Palm Island Latin Quarter version of the Ziegfeld Follies—they win more applause than the undraped dolls. . . . We ran into the Johnny Shuberts at the Jai Alai games in Miami and asked if they caught the Follies show. "No," Johnny chuckled, "we don't have to see it to form an opinion—we can tell by our royalty checks how good or bad it is, and it seems to be very good." . . .

The real reason there probably will be no exchange of prisoners-of-war between Egypt and Israel in the foreseeable future is because Nasser told his people the Egyptian Army won the fight in the Sinai Desert and he doesn't want returning POW's to spread word of the rout. . . .

Warners took an option on Diana Barrymore's forthcoming "Too Much, Too Soon" autobiography without even scanning the first draft. . . . Incidentally I think it would be a good idea if Lillian Roth reviewed the Barrymore book. Her memoirs on the subject proved to be par for the course.

Two of the greatest living violinists celebrate their birthdays the same day, Feb. 2—Jascha Heifetz and Fritz Kreisler. . . . The Kermit Axels of the Kriendler clan, "dential" publisher, whom he hasn't seen in ten years, and asked: "By the way, what are you doing these days?" That floored Harrison, 'cause some of the most hair-raising articles he's printed concern clients represented by Mr. Rosenthal. . . .

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

See  
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# The **FBI** Story

## Osage Killer Caught

By DON WHITEHEAD  
(Ninth In A Series)

Banker William K. Hale returned home from the annual Texas Fat Cattle Show to find his home town of Fairfax, Okla., gripped by excitement . . . and fear.

As he walked up Main Street from the railway station, his friends stopped to tell him the news.

A few people who happened to be up and about at 3 o'clock that morning had seen a sheet of flame engulf the Bill Smith home—and then heard the blast that ripped the big house apart.

" . . . Killed Rita and the maid and Bill's dying . . . blew 'em to hell and gone . . . not much left of the house but a pile of kindlin' wood."

This was Osage County, Oklahoma, a dark and bloody hunting ground if ever there was one. And the craftiest hunter of them all in this oil and Indian kingdom was William K. Hale, banker, cattleman, merchant, politician and killer-by-proxy.

★ ★ ★  
THROUGHOUT the Roaring Twenties, there was no stranger case than that of Hale, who became known as "King of the Osage Hills."

Before the turn of the century, Bill Hale had left his family's ranch near Greenville, Tex., and drifted into the "bandit hills" of Osage County.

He lived in a tent for a time, scratching out a living by trading with the Indians.

One day Hale went to collect a small bill from an Indian customer, only to find the man had just died.

This was a misfortune for Hale. It was opportunity knocking for the first time.



WILLIAM K. HALE, pictured here with his wife, right, and daughter, was sent to prison for 18 years when convicted in the deaths of oil-rich Osage Indians.

Hale saw a lawyer and arranged to have a lien filed against almost everything the Indian had owned, including land, cattle and household possessions.

It was sheer robbery, but out of the badlands came Hale's friends to swear the Indian rightfully owed Hale the

money. There wasn't a shred of documentary proof to support the claim, but Hale won the case.

After that it was easy.  
★ ★ ★

RARELY DID an Indian die that there wasn't a claim of some kind against his property,

Charlotte Observer  
Charlotte, N. C.  
1-15-57  
Page 1

"The FBI Story"

# FBI Put Finger On Killer Of Oil-Rich Osage Indians

Continued from Page 1A

filed either by Hale or by some other white man.

Then came the deluge of wealth for Osage County.

Drillers struck oil and almost overnight the Osage Indians became the richest people per capita on earth.

By reason of the "head rights" granted by the federal government to some 2,200 full-blooded Osage Indians, they were eligible to share the royalties paid on each gallon of oil pumped from their reservation.

When an Osage died, his "head right" was passed on to his heirs.

Bill Hale prospered as the Indians prospered. By 1920 the one-time cowpoke had moved from his tent in the badlands into control of a 50,000-acre ranch stocked with cattle and fine horses.

He controlled a bank in Fairfax, and owned part interest in a merchantile store and an undertaking establishment. Whenever a full-blooded Osage died, Bill Hale prospered in some fashion.

★ ★ ★

THEN THE "King of the Osage Hills" got the most brilliant idea of his life.

Old Lizzie Q. was a full-blooded Osage worth maybe \$330,000. That old squaw had three "head rights" herself; and her daughters held one and one-sixth "head rights" each.

Now, Hale mused, suppose old Lizzie Q. should die. And just suppose that two of her daughters, Anna Brown and Rita Smith, should die along with Rita's husband.

Who would inherit all that money, maybe a half a million dollars or more?

The answer was simple.

The fortune—most of it, anyway—would go to the third daughter, Mollie. And Mollie was married to Hale's nephew, Ernest Burkhart.

Then, if Mollie should die, there would be no trouble handling Ernest. He was a weak-willed chucklehead anyway.

★ ★ ★

**HUNTERS FOUND** Anna Brown's decomposed body in a ravine. She had been shot in the head. Her estate was worth \$100,000.

Old Lizzie Q. died two months later, apparently of natural causes; her estate was divided between Rita Smith and Mollie Burkhart.

And just as the verse said, now there were only two little Indians.

Anna Brown had a cousin—a picturesque full-blooded Osage Indian named Henry Roan Horse who liked to wear his hair down his back in plaits.

Roan Horse's body was found outside Fairfax, slumped in the front seat of his car. Henry's brains had been blown out for reasons known best to Hale.

Two months later, while Hale was at the Texas Fat Cattle Show, Fairfax was shaken by the explosion which killed Bill and Rita Smith and their maid.

After this, there remained only one little Indian—Mollie Burkhart.

But the blast that shook Fairfax also shook the Osage Tribal Council to action. In desperation, the Indians appealed to Washington.

★ ★ ★

**THE APPEAL** was relayed to the FBI and the order went out launching an investigation that was to last for three years and become one of the classic manhunts in FBI history.

No one in Fairfax paid any particular attention when four strangers drifted into town one by one, a cattle buyer, an insurance salesman, an oil prospector and an Indian herb doc-

tor. They went about their business, minding their own affairs.

Weeks passed without a break in the case. But then a signal was passed and the four strangers met one night in the badlands to pool their information and plan their next moves.

The "cattle buyer" was the oldest, and he was the FBI agent in charge for this special undercover detail.

The four strangers often met under the stars in the Osage hills to exchange information and each time they met they had a bit more information.

Gradually the picture was taking form. And the man in the picture was William K. Hale. Finally the agent in charge told his men: "Hale is our man without a doubt."

He had a \$25,000 insurance policy on Henry Roan Horse's life.

And it looked as if he was working to get the estates of Lizzie Q. and her daughters centered in the hands of that nephew of his.

★ ★ ★

**THE WALL** against which they had pounded so long crumbled slowly but steadily.

From the badlands came a tip that a convict in the state penitentiary knew something about the murders.

The convict, who hated Hale, said, "Go see Ernest Burkhart. He will tell you everything you want to know."

Hale's nephew was the weak link. He broke and told the agents how Hale had dominated him all his life.

He named the killers of Henry Roan Horse and the Smiths; and he said his uncle had plotted the murders.

One by one the killers confessed. In each case they pointed the finger at Hale.

Hale was convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment. It was Jan. 26, 1929. (Hale was paroled in 1947.)

★ ★ ★

**THE BLOODY REIGN** of the "King of the Osage Hills" had ended.

The FBI had closed one of the most fantastic cases in its files.

(Tomorrow: Rebellion Against Crime.)

Copyright 1937, The Charlotte Observer



## "The FBI Story"

DON WHITEHEAD'S *The FBI Story* running currently in THE PRESS is a thrilling account of how the Federal Bureau of Investigation rose under the direction of J. EDGAR HOOVER to become the superefficient organization it is today.

Mr. WHITEHEAD writes of the early days of the bureau under other directors when inefficiency, rather than efficiency, marked the bureau's operations, and when it was more a haven for political hacks than the high type police officers who make up the rolls today.

His story tells excitingly of the days of World War I espionage when German agents were active in this country; of JOHN DILLINGER and the gangster era; Machine Gun KELLY and the kidnappings; and how the FBI gradually established itself as a super police agency.

Guiding the department through those formative days was Mr. Hoover. It was he who saw, and directed, the organization of the department as it is known today. It was his genius alone that turned the FBI into the path that it eventually took to become America's pride.

Certainly one of Mr. Hoover's monuments will be the National Academy where local police officers are given a stiff course in modern police methods so that they can return to their home towns and raise the level of law enforcement.

Mr. WHITEHEAD writes of all these things in a manner that does credit to himself and the bureau and provides excellent reading as well.

Today's chapter in this report is number eight. There are 30 chapters in all in this exciting report. Don't miss them!

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

No ack. necessary.  
Letter sent to Wayne P.  
McMurray 1-15-57  
re "The FBI Story"

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ASBURY PARK EVENING PRESS  
ASBURY PARK, NEW JERSEY

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## Reporter's Error

OUR GENTLE DIPLOMACY, said the cover slash on the *Reporter* magazine (circ. 115,000), which has been consistently critical of U.S. foreign policy. It should have read OUR GENTLE DIPLOMACY, said shocked Editor-Publisher Max Ascoli, who, with his wife, one of the Chicago Rosenwalds, makes up the magazine's deficit. The *Reporter* cropped the printer's error from all newsstand copies, but all but 15,000 subscribers' copies had already been mailed.

## Most Wanted Story

To U.S. newspaper readers, the FBI is such a familiar story that J. Edgar Hoover has supplanted the vacuum cleaner as a household word for efficiency. Nevertheless, newspapers across the nation last week were breathlessly running—or preparing to run—serials on the FBI as if it were the most wanted story and the biggest since Grace Kelly took Monaco. Papers across the U.S. plugged an Associated Press series that started this week. The United Press had its own series on the FBI and the Chicago *Tribune* Press Service a third.

The reason for the G-man boom is *The FBI Story* (Random House; \$4.95), by Pulitzer Prizewinner Don Whitehead, a 20-year A.P. veteran now Washington bureau chief for the New York *Herald Tribune*. No mere puff job, Whitehead's book is a searching, definitive history and, though done with FBI cooperation, takes a well-balanced view of the bureau. To the surprise of Author Whitehead, Random House and newspaper editors, the book turned out to be a runaway bestseller, sold 150,000 copies in five weeks (initial print order: 35,000); last



Walter Bennett

REPORTER WHITEHEAD  
Out of the files.

week the publishers planned to print another 75,000 copies.

On the Bandwagon. First news agency to climb on the FBI bandwagon was Whitehead's old boss, the A.P., which bought serial rights to the book in November. A.P.'s version was offered on an exclusive basis to the first member newspaper in any territory that asked for it. When the book became a sellout, publishers who had been beaten to the A.P. series went to work to find another one. United Press assigned staffers to put together a six-part series, with a preface by Hoover, on the FBI's top cases, from Al Capone to Brink's. The only major wire service that ignored the story was Hearst's International News Service. When the Philadelphia *Bulletin* signed up for the A.P. series, the rival Philadelphia *Inquirer* turned out its own six-part saga, sold it to several other papers, including Hearst's New York *Journal-American* and Los Angeles *Examiner*.

The most saturated city was Chicago, where the *Daily News* snapped up the A.P. series. The *Sun-Times* countered with the U.P. series. The *Tribune* hastily put together its own nine-part FBI story, beat the A.P.'s release date on using material from Whitehead's book. Though the *Tribune* claimed FBI cooperation, the series drew heavily on Whitehead's book for the first three installments, then turned to rewriting FBI stories in the *Trib*'s morgue.

Competing Sagas. Though Whitehead and the A.P. complained to the *Trib*, Managing Editor Don Maxwell brushed them off, snapped: "We've covered the FBI as much as anyone. After all, most of the stories in the book were in our morgue, too." While editors scrapped, J. Edgar Hoover happily churned out "exclusive" quotes and prefaces for competing sagas, and let each editor boast that the FBI had "opened its files" wide.

## The First Decade

West Germany, a nation without a single operating newspaper at war's end, last week boasted 1,497 dailies and greater press freedom than at any other time in its history. As newspapers throughout the country noted their tenth anniversaries, they reported that circulation (total: 17.3 million) and advertising revenues were also at record peaks. But the editorial level of the press is not so high. Few dailies or magazines can match the best papers in the rest of Europe; German publishers still take greater pride in long-winded Page One editorials than accurate reporting. The news is stodgily written and frequently outdated, since even such big dailies as Hamburg's *Die Welt* and Munich's *Süddeutsche Zeitung* pinch pennings by making correspondents mail in copy.

Interpreter of the U.S. The most notable exception to the dumpling dullness of the press is *Der Spiegel* (circ. 300,000), a TIME-style weekly newsmagazine, pub-



Conti-Press

PUBLISHER AUGSTEIN  
Into the future.

lished by Rudolf Augstein, who at 33 is one of West German journalism's youngest and most ambitious luminaries. Last week, with characteristic disdain for the obvious, cocky *Der Spiegel* (The Mirror) made no mention of its tenth anniversary. Instead, Publisher Augstein celebrated by assigning Staffer Claus Jacobi to Washington, where he will open *Der Spiegel*'s first overseas news bureau.

It was an important move for Hamburg-based *Der Spiegel*, since the magazine devotes more space to news of the U.S.—and treats it more intelligently—than any other publication in West Germany. Publisher Augstein believes that West Germany is economically and culturally closer to the U.S. than to any other nation. He says that when *Spiegel* tells readers about the U.S., it gives them a look into their future. In the past three years *Der Spiegel* has run 27 cover stories on U.S. subjects, ranging from politics to industry, from the tribulations of Autherine Lucy to the gyrations of Elvis Presley. Last week's *Der Spiegel* printed a five-column article on aerial photography, concluded that its own skeptical view of Eisenhower's "open-skies" proposal for arms inspection is no longer justified, since the program is now technically "capable of realization."

*Der Spiegel* leans even more heavily on U.S. magazine techniques, often wraps a news story around a personality. In a cover story last week on Franz-Josef Strauss, West Germany's Defense Minister, *Der Spiegel* scored a beat on the daily press with its disclosure that Strauss is planning to supplement the nation's conscript army with a highly specialized, 30,000-man reserve corps.

Untertan v. Obrigkeit. Publisher Augstein, a scrappy lightweight (5 ft. 4 in., 143 lbs.) whose family had opposed both Hitler and the Kaiser, started publishing at a time when West Germany's press was

Tolson ✓  
Nichols ✓  
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Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mason \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
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Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room ✓  
Holloman ✓  
Gandy ✓

## THE **FBI** STORY

# Hoover Takes Charge of Bureau Reins And Starts Full-Scale Housecleaning

*file copy*

N. Y. Journal \_\_\_\_\_  
American \_\_\_\_\_  
N. Y. Times \_\_\_\_\_  
Wash. Post and \_\_\_\_\_  
Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
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Wash. Star B-20  
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N. Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_  
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The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

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By DON WHITEHEAD

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Five weeks after his appointment Mr. Stone accepted the

Seventh of a Series.

resignation of William J. Burns as director of the Bureau of Investigation. The old era had ended.

Mr. Stone had been looking around for the right man to put in charge of the Bureau of Investigation. He mentioned this at a Cabinet meeting. Herbert Hoover, then Secretary of Commerce, discussed Mr. Stone's problem with his assistant, Larry Richey.

Mr. Richey said, "Why should they look around when they have the man they need right over there now—a young, well educated lawyer named Hoover?"

#### Hoover Summoned

The day after Mr. Burns resigned, 29-year-old J. Edgar Hoover was summoned to Mr. Stone's office. It was May 10, 1924.

Mr. Stone was over 6 feet tall and weighed more than 200 pounds. He looked to Mr. Hoover at that moment as if he'd been carved out of solid stone.

"Sit down," Mr. Stone said, scowling. The scowl was a habit.

Mr. Hoover took a seat. Mr. Stone peered at him over his glasses, then said abruptly, "Young man, I want you to be Acting Director of the Bureau of Investigation."

Mr. Hoover realized the magnitude of the compliment. He knew in that instant that Mr. Stone had rejected the arguments that he was too young for the job. Far more important, he knew that Mr. Stone did not hold him responsible for the policies, mistakes and corrupt actions of those who had directed the Department of Justice and the Bureau of Investigation in the past.

#### Political Divorce

Finally Mr. Hoover said, "I'll take the job, Mr. Stone, on certain conditions."

"What are they?"

"The Bureau must be divorced from politics and not be a catch-all for political hacks.



**CLEANUP PRINCIPALS**—A cleanup drive in the Justice Department came quickly after Calvin Coolidge became President. Key figures were Attorney General Harlan F. Stone (left) and J. Edgar Hoover, newly named FBI head, shown in these 1924 pictures.

## TOMORROW

### The FBI Story

Tells How

### Gangster Empires

Shot and Bribed Their Way to Power in 20's

Appointments must be based on merit. Second, promotions will be made on proved ability and the Bureau will be responsible only to the Attorney General."

The Attorney General scowled and said, "I wouldn't give it to you under any other conditions. That's all. Good day."

In those first months, Mr. Hoover leaned heavily on Mr. Stone for support. And he received it. The Bureau was in disrepute. Demands were being heard across the country that the Bureau be disbanded and its work distributed throughout the other departments and agencies of Government.

#### Rules Laid Down

Mr. Hoover believed strongly

that the Department of Justice should have lawyers and accountants trained in collecting evidence. He recognized that the Government's cases too often were not presented properly because the evidence was gathered in a haphazard fashion by untrained agents. Yet the collection of evidence was the basis for proving innocence or guilt.

Mr. Stone and Mr. Hoover had no difficulty agreeing on basic policies for the Bureau. Three days after Mr. Hoover's appointment, it was agreed:

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5. No new appointments would be made without the Attorney General's approval—and preference would be given to men of good character and ability who had some legal training.

#### Elbow Room

This agreement, in the form of a memorandum of instructions, gave Mr. Hoover elbow room in which to work. He began issuing a rapid-fire series of orders

to agents, who were startled by the sudden and unexpected burst of attention from Washington.

Bureau records indicate that many agents dismissed the whole thing as a passing flurry—they were confident that if they sat around long enough, it would go away, and that if it didn't, they could always write their Senator or Representative. Other agents expressed delight, because they glimpsed the hope of an organization of which they could be proud.

The slow, difficult job of reorganization was a two-pronged campaign. On one side was the fight to weed out the patronage hacks, to enforce the new code of conduct and to weld the organization into an efficient force. On the other side was the battle to convince members of Congress and political leaders of both parties that the Bureau was no longer a dumping ground for patronage appointments.

There can be no understanding of the modern FBI without an understanding of Mr. Hoover's views on discipline. His code of conduct became a way of life for those who wished to stay in the Bureau.

He was called a bureaucrat who was unreasonable in his demands on the people who worked in the Bureau. He forbade his agents to drink whisky either publicly or privately as long as the prohibition law was on the books.

#### Neat and Discreet

His men had to be neat in dress and discreet in their habits. He regarded them as representatives of the Bureau whether they were at work or enjoying a social evening with friends. And even the clerks and stenographers and other Bureau employees had to measure up to strict standards.

It took Mr. Hoover roughly three years to shake down the Bureau of Investigation and to perfect the basic organization which was to become renowned for its efficiency. Through all the formative years, Mr. Hoover maintained a close friendship with Mr. Stone, who remained in the Department of Justice for 11 months and then was appointed to the Supreme Court.

On January 2, 1932, Mr. Stone wrote Mr. Hoover:

"I often look back to the days when I first made your acquaintance in the Department of Justice, and it is always a comfort to me to see how completely you have confirmed my judgment when I decided to place you at the head of the Bureau of Investigation. The Government can now take pride in the Bureau instead of feeling obliged to apologize for it."

And so the wheel had turned.  
(Copyright 1937, by Don Whitehead)



# The **FBI** Story

## Hoover Moves In Rids Bureau of Patronage Hacks

This is the seventh chapter in a serialization of highlights from "The FBI Story," Don Whitehead's best seller recently published by Random House.

By Don Whitehead

President Calvin Coolidge announced on April 2, 1924, that Harlan Fiske Stone, New Hampshire-born Republican, New York attorney and former dean of the Columbia University School of Law, would succeed Harry Daugherty as Attorney General.

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Stone had been looking around for the right man to put in charge of the Bureau of Investigation. He mentioned this at a Cabinet meeting. Herbert Hoover, then Secretary of Commerce, discussed Stone's problem with his assistant, Larry Richey.

Richey said, "Why should they look around when they have the man they need right over there now—a young, well educated lawyer named Hoover?"

### Hoover, at 29, Takes Over Command

The day after Burns resigned, twenty-nine-year-old J. Edgar Hoover was summoned to Stone's office. It was May 10, 1924.

Stone was over six feet tall and weighed more than 200 pounds. He looked to Hoover at that moment as if he'd been carved out of solid stone.

"Sit down," Stone said, scowling. The scowl was a habit.

Hoover took a seat. Stone peered at him over his glasses, then said abruptly, "Young man, I want you to be Acting Director of the Bureau of Investigation."

Hoover realized the magnitude of the compliment. He knew in that instant that Stone had rejected the arguments that he was too young for the job. Far more important, he knew that Stone did not hold him responsible for the policies, mistakes and corrupt actions of those who had directed the Department of Justice and the Bureau of Investigation in the past.

### No More Politics Or Party Hacks

Finally Hoover said, "I'll take the job, Mr. Stone, on certain conditions."

"What are they?"

"The Bureau must be divorced from politics and not be a catch-all for political hacks. Appointments must be based on merit. Second, promotions will be made on proved ability and the Bureau will be responsible only to the Attorney General."

The Attorney General scowled and said, "I wouldn't give it to you under any other conditions. That's all. Good day."

In those first months, Hoover leaned heavily on Stone for support. And he received it. The Bureau was in disrepute. Demands were being heard across the country that the Bureau be disbanded and its work distributed throughout the other departments and agencies of government.

Hoover believed strongly that the Department of Justice should have lawyers and accountants trained in collecting evidence. He recognized that the government's cases too often were not presented properly because the evidence was gathered in a haphazard fashion by untrained agents. Yet the collection of evidence was the basis for proving innocence or guilt.

### Basic Policies Set Within 3 Days

Stone and Hoover had no difficulty agreeing on basic policies for the Bureau. Three days after Hoover's appointment, it was agreed:

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### Two-Pronged Campaign In Reorganizing

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Tolson ☒  
Nichols ☒  
Boardman ☐  
Belmont ☐  
Mason ☐  
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Nease ☐  
Winterrowd ☐  
Tele. Room ☐  
Holloman ☐  
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© 1937 by Don Whitehead

*Tomorrow's chapter tells of gangland's rise to an invisible empire, how it was defeated and of the capture of a revolutionary army.*



The late Chief Justice Harlan Fiske Stone: As Attorney General in 1924 he called on Hoover.



J. Edgar Hoover: He was twenty-nine when he took over as acting director of the F. B. I.

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. Boardman  
Mr. Belmont

## 'The FBI Story'

# J. Edgar Hoover Takes Command

Intensive Reorganization, Housecleaning First Task as Bureau Head

Seventh installment in a series from the best-selling book, "The FBI Story," published by Random House.

By Don Whitehead

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"What are they?"  
"The Bureau must be di-



HARLAN FISKE STONE, LEFT, AND J. EDGAR HOOVER AS THEY APPEARED IN 1924, WHEN STONE, AS ATTORNEY GENERAL, APPOINTED HOOVER, THEN ONLY 29 YEARS OLD, AS ACTING DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.

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Title: "THE FBI STORY"

Character:

ST. LOUIS POST DISPATCH  
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Date: 1-14-59

Edition:

Author:

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**TOMORROW: The Gangsters Rise to Power.**  
(Copyright, 1957, by Don Whitehead.)

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 Winterrowd ☒  
 Tele. Room ☒  
 Holloman ☒  
 Gandy ☒

*See  
Loren*

# THE FBI STORY

## Bureau Barely Manages to Weather Shocking 'Surprises' of the 1920s

By DON WHITEHEAD

Warren G. Harding became the 29th President of the United States in 1921. Around him he drew his friends from Ohio, who had been his poker-playing pals and his political board of strategy.

It was hardly surprising that Mr. Harding named his old

Sixth of a Series

friend Harry Daugherty to the post of Attorney General, or that a boyhood friend of Daugherty, William J. Burns, was named director of the Bureau of Investigation. Mr. Burns already was well-known as president of the William J. Burns International Detective Agency.

But the next three years were to be packed with surprises. These surprises would almost wreck the Bureau of Investigation and would leave the country disillusioned with men in high places who had betrayed the people's trust.

### Jobless Walk Streets

The country itself was sick, and running a high fever in the postwar adjustment. Jobless men were walking the streets by the millions. Within a few months, Mr. Harding's "Back to Normalcy" campaign slogan was being jeered at by the Democrats.

Evidence of the sickness of the times was reflected in the mushroom growth of the Ku Klux Klan—anti-Negro, anti-Catholic and anti-Jew. Fiery crosses were blazing in the night from New England to California. Grown men, many of them leading citizens of their communities, gathered solemnly at night and peered from behind their bed sheets to watch initiation ceremonies.

The Klan for a time was said to hold the balance of political power in Indiana. At one time it reportedly dominated the Texas legislature. In a good many States, candidates for public office could not hope to win election without Klan support.

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 The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
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### Hoover Transferred

In the Daugherty shake-up of the Department of Justice, 25-year-old J. Edgar Hoover found himself transferred from his post as special assistant to the Attorney General into the position of assistant director of the Bureau of Investigation on August 22, 1921. Mr. Hoover went on the Bureau's payroll at an annual salary of \$4,000.

For more than a year, the Bureau of Investigation checked on Klan activities without finding any Federal law violations. But one day in September, 1922, Mr. Hoover sat in his office and listened to a fantastic tale brought to him by Paul Wooton, Washington correspondent for the New Orleans Times-Picayune, who had been working on an expose of the Ku Klux Klan.

"Do you mean to say the Governor of Louisiana can't even use the telephone, telegraph or the United States mails because of the Klan?" Mr. Hoover exclaimed.

Mr. Wooton handed Mr. Hoover a letter from Gov. John M. Parker of Louisiana. "I brought you this letter because

Gov. Parker can't trust the mails. His mail is watched by the Klan and his telephone is tapped by Klansmen. He needs help."

Fantastic it might sound—but it was true. Gov. Parker was asking help to break the hold of the Klan over Northern Louisiana.

### Precedent Set

The decision that bureau agents would be sent to aid Gov. Parker was regarded as a precedent that would affect future police relationships between the States and the Federal Government. The agents began working undercover, themselves hunted by Klansmen at times. But slowly they pieced together the story.

The Klan controlled the whole of northern Louisiana by terror. The Klan's membership included law enforcement officers and leading townspeople. Persons considered undesirable by the Klan were ordered out of their communities. Women and men were flogged or jailed on orders of the Klan leaders, who made their own rules for judging morality.

The power of the Klan was gradually broken by the FBI and local law enforcement officers with the aid and support aroused by crusading newspapers.

### Teapot Dome Inquiry

Ironically, while bureau agents were being used to protect civil rights in Louisiana and other places, Mr. Burns was sending men to spy on members of Congress who were then demanding investigations of reported corruption in the Harding administration.

Soon after taking office, President Harding had turned over to the Interior Department the administration of naval oil re-

## TOMORROW

### The FBI Story

Tells How

J. Edgar Hoover,

Then but 29, Cleaned  
House at the FBI

serves in California and Wyoming, the latter known as the Teapot Dome oil field. Secretary of the Interior Albert B. Fall signed a contract with private interests headed by Harry F. Sinclair and Edward L. Doheny, permitting them to pump and store the oil from naval reserves on a royalty basis. The transaction was defended on the grounds that Teapot Dome oil reserves were being drained off by nearby private wells.

Soon after the agreement was announced, Mr. Fall's neighbors in New Mexico noted sudden signs of prosperity at the Fall ranch, where expensive improvements were being made. Later Mr. Sinclair and Mr. Doheny explained that they had "loaned" Fall more than \$135,000.

### Harding Dies

These explanations didn't satisfy Congress. Questions were

being asked, too, about the handling of the Veterans Administration and the Allen Property Custodian's Office, and the Department of Justice's failure to prosecute alleged frauds in World War I contracts.

Just as the storm was breaking, President Harding died on August 2, 1923. Calvin Coolidge became President, inheriting a truly great mess.

Reports of corruption snowballed. An outcry was raised in Congress for Mr. Daugherty's resignation.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana was one of the outspoken leaders of the fight. Senator Wheeler himself was indicted by a Grand Jury in Montana, grand jury. He was charged with taking money from a syndicate of oil prospectors with the understanding he would persuade the Department of the Interior to give the syndicate exclusive oil and gas prospecting leases. Senator Wheeler immediately charged that he was the victim of a "frame-up" by the Department of Justice.

A Senate committee and then a Montana jury found Senator Wheeler not guilty. The Philadelphia Record said the trial was "one of the most contemptible and vindictive political persecutions ever known in this country."

As historian Samuel Hopkins Adams said later, the Department of Justice had "reached its lowest ebb in morale, morals and efficiency, and this in spite of many able sub-executives."

On March 28, 1924, President Coolidge demanded, and received, Mr. Daugherty's resignation as Attorney General. At last the time had arrived for the big house-cleaning in Government.

(Copyright, 1957, by Don Whitehead)



**HOODED BIAS**—The Ku Klux Klan, which spread throughout the country after World War I, was an early target of the FBI. The Klan—anti-Catholic, anti-Jewish, and anti-Negro—held many meetings like this initiation ceremony in a field outside of a town in Georgia.

# The FBI Story

This is the sixth chapter in a serialization of highlights from "The FBI Story," Don Whitehead's best-seller recently published by Random House.

By Don Whitehead

Bluff, handsome Warren G. Harding became the twenty-ninth President of the United States in 1921.

Around him he drew his friends from Ohio, who had been his poker pals and his political board of strategy. It was hardly surprising that Harding named his old friend Harry Daugherty to the post of Attorney General. Or that a boyhood friend of Daugherty, William J. Burns, was named director of the Bureau of Investigation. Burns already was well known as president of the William J. Burns International Detective Agency.

But the next three years were to be packed with surprises. These surprises would almost wreck the Bureau of Investigation, and would leave the country disillusioned with men in high places who had betrayed the people's trust.

Jobless on Streets;  
"Back to Normalcy"

The country itself was sick, and running a high fever in the post-war adjustment. Jobless men were walking the streets by the millions. Within a few months Harding's "Back to Normalcy" campaign slogan was being jeered at by the Democrats.

Evidence of the sickness of the times was reflected in the mushroom growth of the Ku Klux Klan—anti-Negro, anti-Catholic and anti-Jew. Fiery crosses were blazing in the night from New England to California. Grown men, many of them leading citizens of their communities, gathered solemnly at night and peered from behind their bed sheets to watch initiation ceremonies.

The Klan for a time was said to hold the balance of political power in Indiana. At one time it reportedly dominated the Texas legislature. In a good many states, candidates for public office could not hope to win election without Klan support.

## Hoover Becomes Assistant Director

In the Daugherty shake-up of the Department of Justice, twenty-six-year-old J. Edgar Hoover found himself transferred from his post as special assistant to the Attorney General into the position of assistant director of the Bureau of Investigation on Aug. 22, 1921. Hoover went on the bureau's pay roll at an annual salary of \$4,000.

For more than a year, the Bureau of Investigation checked on Klan activities without finding any Federal law violations. But one day in September, 1922, Hoover sat in his office and listened to a fantastic tale brought to him by Paul Wooton, Washington correspondent for "The New Orleans Times-Picayune," who had been working on an expose of the Ku Klux Klan.

"Do you mean to say the Governor of Louisiana can't even use the telephone, telegraph, or the United States mails because of the Klan?" Hoover exclaimed.

## Louisiana Governor Ask F. B. I. Help

Wooton handed Hoover a letter from Gov. John M. Parker of Louisiana. "I brought you this letter because Gov. Parker can't trust the mails. His mail is watched by the Klan and his telephone is tapped by Klansmen. He needs help."

Fantastic it might sound—but it was true. Gov. Parker was asking for help to break the hold of the Klan over northern Louisiana.

The decision that Bureau agents would be sent to aid Gov. Parker was regarded as a precedent that would affect future police relationships between the states and the Federal government. The agents began working undercover, themselves hunted by Klansmen at times. But slowly they pieced together

The Klan controlled the whole of northern Louisiana by terror. The Klan's membership included law enforcement officers and leading townspeople. Persons considered undesirable by the Klan were ordered out of their communities. Women and men were flogged or jailed on orders of the Klan leaders, who made their own rules for judging morality.

The power of the Klan was gradually broken by the F. B. I. and local law enforcement officers with the aid and support aroused by crusading newspapers.

## Members of Congress Are Spied Upon

Ironically, while Bureau agents were being used to protect civil rights in Louisiana and

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Date JAN 13 1957

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other places, Burns was sending men to spy on members of Congress who were then demanding investigations of reported corruption in the Harding administration.

Soon after taking office, President Harding had turned over to the Interior Department the administration of naval oil reserves in California and Wyoming, the latter known as the Teapot Dome oil field. Secretary of the Interior Albert B. Fall signed a contract with private interests headed by Harry F. Sinclair and Edward L. Doheney, permitting them to pump and store the oil from naval reserves on a royalty basis. The transaction was defended on the grounds that Teapot Dome oil reserves were being drained off by near-by private wells.

Soon after the agreement was announced, Fall's neighbors in New Mexico noted sudden signs of prosperity at the Fall ranch, where expensive improvements were being made. Later Sinclair and Doheney explained that they had "loaned" Fall more than \$135,000.

### Congress Inquires Into Other Agencies

These explanations didn't satisfy Congress. Questions were being asked, too, about the handling of the Veterans Administration and the Alien Property Custodian's Office, and the Department of Justice's failure to prosecute alleged frauds in World War I contracts.

Just as the storm was breaking, President Harding died on Aug. 2, 1923. Calvin Coolidge became President, inheriting a truly great mess.

Reports of corruption snowballed. An outcry was raised in Congress for Daugherty's resignation.

### Justice Department At "Lowest Ebb"

Sen. Burton K. Wheeler of Montana was one of the outspoken leaders of the fight. Wheeler himself was indicted by a Great Falls, Mont., grand jury. He was charged with taking money from a syndicate of oil prospectors with the understanding he would persuade the Department of the Interior to give the syndicate exclusive oil and gas prospecting leases. Wheeler immediately charged that he was the victim of a "frame-up" by the Department of Justice.

A Senate committee and then a Montana jury found Wheeler innocent. "The Philadelphia

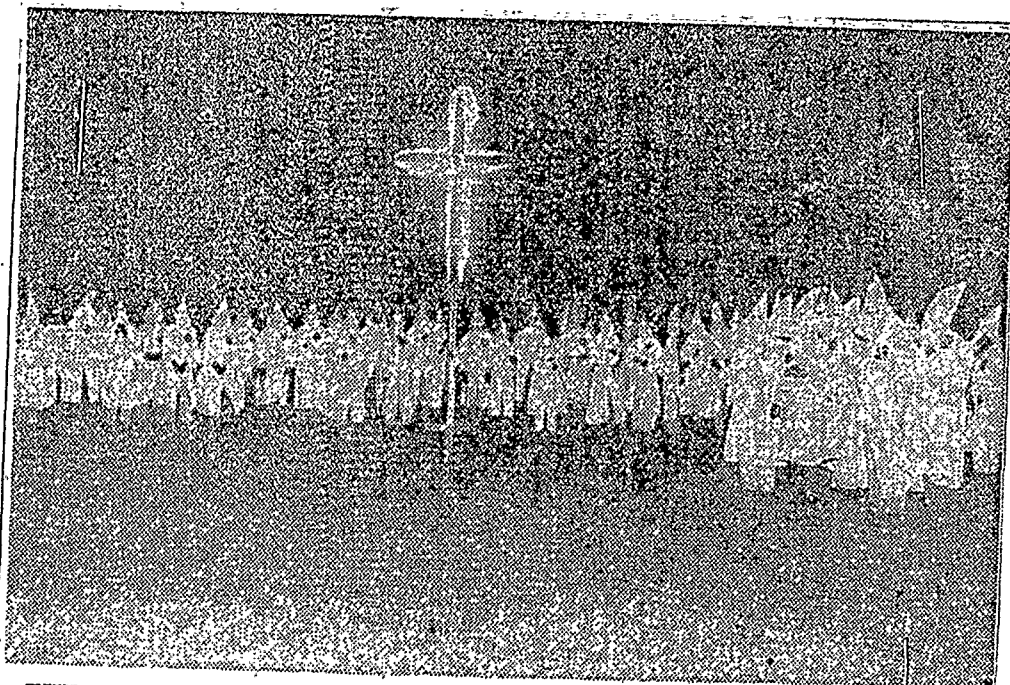
Record" said the trial was "one of the most contemptible and vindictive political persecutions ever known in this country."

As historian Samuel Hopkins Adams said later, the Department of Justice had "reached its lowest ebb in morale, morals, and efficiency, and this in spite of many able sub-executives."

On March 28, 1924, President Coolidge demanded, and received, Daugherty's resignation as Attorney General. At last the time had arrived for the big housecleaning in government.

©1957 by Don. Whitehead

Tomorrow's chapter tells how J. Edgar Hoover carried out the house-cleaning assignment given him after the scandals in the government had been disclosed.



THE F. B. I. MOVED AND BROKE THE POWER OF THE KLAN—Above, a typical meeting of Ku-Klux Klansmen around a fiery cross during the heyday of the Klan in the early 1920s. Scene took place near Oklahoma City, Okla.

# "THE FBI STORY

is one of the most  
absorbing narratives of  
crime and punishment  
I have ever read...

"It ranges over the whole history of the FBI. There is enough material in this book to keep whodidit novelists and writers of any kind of thriller busy for the rest of their lifetimes."

—CHARLES POORE, N. Y. TIMES.

"A completely thrilling account of how the FBI operates, in war and in peace, to safeguard the country and its citizens."

—FRANCIS A. KLEIN, ST. LOUIS GLOBE-DEMOCRAT.

"The book of the year. Here is a full library of fruitful adventure... better than the best detective story of any era, and it is factual."

—DANIEL A. POLING, CHRISTIAN HERALD.

"A work of major interest and importance. No fictional thriller within memory has offered the American reader such a feast of gripping true-life narrative as this authentic history of the Federal Bureau of Investigation."

—KALAMAZOO GAZETTE.

"Freighted with enough gunfire and derring-do to suit the most discriminating mystery fan... written with the restraint and respect for facts which one expects of a first-class journalist like Mr. Whitehead."

—CABELL PHILLIPS, N. Y. TIMES BOOK REVIEW.

Tolson ☒  
Nichols ☒  
Boardman ☒  
Belmont ☒  
Mason ☒  
Mohr ☒  
Parsons ☒  
Rosen ☒  
Tamm ☒  
Nease ☒  
Winterrowd ☒  
Tele. Room ☒  
Holloman ☒  
Gandy ☒

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**"As intriguing as any 'whodunit.' It is well-nigh impossible to put the book down until finished."—CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.**

**"The sort of book about the FBI and its famous chief that long has been needed . . . a fascinating, authoritative account of the growth, tribulations and triumphs of the FBI."**

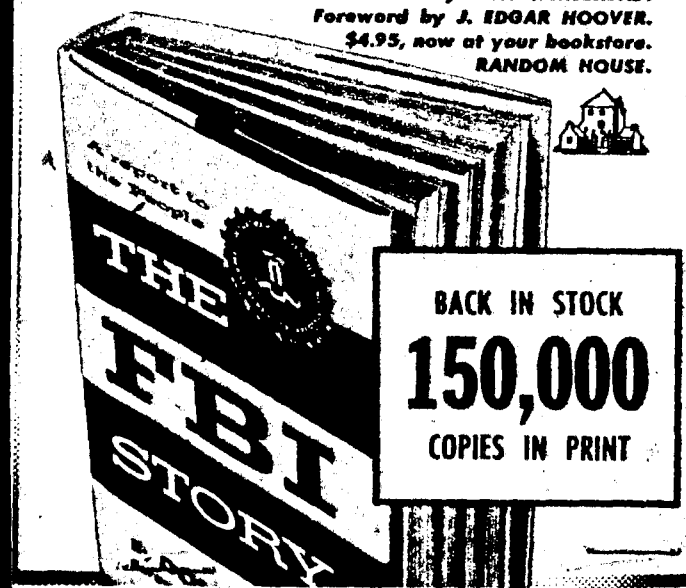
—WASHINGTON STAR.

**THE FBI STORY by DON WHITEHEAD.**

**Foreword by J. EDGAR HOOVER.**

**\$4.95, now at your bookstore.**

**RANDOM HOUSE.**



# What America Reads

Jan. 13 This Week's Score	The Herald Tribune arranges with the country's leading booksellers to report each week the best selling six titles in fiction and non-fiction to give an over-all picture of what is being read in America. Only titles reported three or more times are charted. This week's chart is based on reports received by Jan. 7.	Number of Scores	Total Weeks Listed
<b>FICTION</b>			
1	Peyton Place, by Grace Metalious	23	17
2	Don't Go Near the Water, by William Brinkley	21	27
3	The Tribe That Lost Its Head, by Nicholas Monsarrat	20	11
4	The Fountain Overflows, by Rebecca West	20	3
5	Auntie Mame, by Patrick Dennis	13	98
6	The Last Hurrah, by Edwin O'Connor	9	48
7	These Thousand Hills, by A. B. Guthrie jr.	9	6
8	The Etruscan, by Mika Waltari	9	3
9	Jericho's Daughters, by Paul I. Wellman	7	14
10	King of Paris, by Guy Endore	7	14
11	Compulsion, by Meyer Levin	7	7
12	The Success, by Helen Howe	5	13
13	The Loving Couple, by Virginia Rowans	4	18
14	Merry Christmas, Mr. Baxter, by Edward Streeter	3	13
15	Rachel Cade, by Charles Mercer	3	12
16	The Wreck of the Mary Deare, by Hammond Innes	3	5
17	The Last of the Wine, by Mary Renault	3	2

## NON-FICTION

1	The Nun's Story, by Kathryn Hulme	26	18
2	This Hallowed Ground, by Bruce Catton	20	10
3	Much Ado About Me, by Fred Allen	15	8
4	The FBI Story, by Don Whitehead	14	5
5	The New World, by Winston S. Churchill	13	7
6	Men to Match My Mountains, by Irving Stone	12	14
7	The Bible as History, by Werner Keller	10	9
8	Profiles in Courage, by John F. Kennedy	9	52
9	Autumn Across America, by Edwin Way Teale	8	11
10	The Life of the Party, by Bennett Cerf	8	8
11	The Outsider, by Colin Wilson	6	16
12	Arthritis and Common Sense, by D. D. Alexander	4	38
13	Three Saints and a Sinner, by Louise Hall Tharp	4	13
14	Water, Water, Everywhere, by Emily Kimbrough	4	3

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

## BY WAY OF REPORT

### 'FBI Story' Is Sought By Warners—Addenda

By A. H. WEILER

ALTHOUGH the work of the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been the inspiration for many movies over the years, the film-makers apparently are still fascinated by the G-men. Last week, it became known that "The FBI Story," the highly readable and much discussed history of that adventurous and mysterious organization written by the Pulitzer Prize-winning reporter, Don Whitehead, is in the process of being acquired by Warner Brothers. Last October, or well before the book's publication by Random House in December, Twentieth Century-Fox, appeared ready to buy the work. Now, it is understood, Warners' production chief, Jack Warner, is about to journey to Washington to complete negotiations for the property.

Reliable sources state that the price involved is in excess of \$100,000. A spokesman for Warners, confirming the studio's interest in the book, was willing to admit only that "the company has very ambitious plans for it, but we can't divulge them until negotiations are completed. We should know the results of the discussions pretty soon," he added.

CLIPPING FROM THE

N. Y. Times X7

DATED 1/13/57

FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

RE: "THE FBI STORY" BY  
DON WHITEHEAD

*Memo to Tolson  
1-17-57  
C. L.*

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# Best Seller List

December 23	December 30	January 6	This Week	Weeks on List
An analysis based on reports from leading booksellers in 36 cities showing the sales rating of 16 leading fiction and general titles over the last 3 weeks. Sales through the book clubs are not included. Figures in the right-hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive weeks and do not indicate week-to-week shifts on the chart.				
<b>Fiction</b>				
1	1	1	1	Peyton Place. <i>Metalious</i> 16
2	2	2	2	Don't Go Near the Water. <i>Brinkley</i> 26
3	3	3	3	The Tribe That Lost Its Head. <i>Monsarrat</i> 10
12	4	4	4	The Fountain Overflows. <i>West</i> 4
5	6	6	5	Compulsion. <i>Levin</i> 9
4	5	5	6	Auntie Mame. <i>Dennis</i> 96
7	7	8	7	King of Paris. <i>Endore</i> 13
6	8	9	8	The Last Hurrah. <i>O'Connor</i> 47
9	9	7	9	Merry Christmas, Mr. Baxter. <i>Streeter</i> 7
8	10	10	10	Jericho's Daughters. <i>Wellman</i> 12
14	13	12	11	These Thousand Hills. <i>Guthrie</i> 5
10	12	11	12	The Loving Couple. <i>Rowans</i> 16
	16		13	The Last of the Wine. <i>Renault</i> 2
13	11		14	The Wreck of the Mary Deare. <i>Innes</i> 4
15	14	13	15	Anglo-Saxon Attitudes. <i>Wilson</i> 12
		15	16	The Straight and Narrow Path. <i>Tracy</i> 10
<b>General</b>				
1	1	1	1	The Nun's Story. <i>Hulme</i> 16
2	2	2	2	This Hallowed Ground. <i>Catton</i> 9
3	3	3	3	Men to Match My Mountains. <i>Stons</i> 13
7	4	4	4	Much Ado About Me. <i>Allen</i> 6
6	5	6	5	The FBI Story. <i>Whitehead</i> 5
4	7	5	6	The New World. <i>Churchill</i> 7
5	6	7	7	Profiles in Courage. <i>Kennedy</i> 52
9	8	9	8	Autumn Across America. <i>Teale</i> 10
13	11	11	9	The Bible As History. <i>Keller</i> 6
8	9	8	10	Three Saints and a Sinner. <i>Tharp</i> 12
12	12	10	11	The Life of the Party. <i>Cerf</i> 6
15		13	12	The Unicorn and Other Poems. <i>Lindbergh</i> 14
16	14	16	13	Water, Water Everywhere. <i>Kimbrough</i> 5
10	10	12	14	The Outsider. <i>Wilson</i> 15
			15	The Decisive Battle of Nashville. <i>Hory</i> 1
11	13	14	16	Arthritis and Common Sense. <i>Alexander</i> 40

Tolson ✓  
 Nichols ✓  
 Boardman ✓  
 Belmont ✓  
 Mason ✓  
 Mohr ✓  
 Parsons ✓  
 Rosen ✓  
 Tamm ✓  
 Nease ✓  
 Winterrowd ✓  
 Tele. Room ✓  
 Holloman ✓  
 Gandy ✓

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Date JAN 13 1957

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# The FBI Story

By Don Whitehead

## The Klan and Corruption

By DON WHITEHEAD

Bluff, handsome Warren G. Harding became the 29th President of the United States in 1921. Around him he drew his friends from Ohio, who had been his poker-playing pals and his political board of strategy.

It was hardly surprising that Harding named his old friend Harry Daugherty to the post of attorney general. Or that a boyhood friend of Daugherty, William J. Burns, was named director of the Bureau of Investigation. Burns already was well known as president of the William J. Burns International Detective Agency.

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### JOBLESS ON STREET

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Evidence of the sickness of the times was reflected in the mushroom growth of the Ku Klux Klan—anti-Negro, anti-Catholic and anti-Jew. Fiery crosses were blazing in the night from New England to California.

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### HOOVER TRANSFERRED

In the Daugherty shake-up of the Department of Justice, 26-year-old J. Edgar Hoover

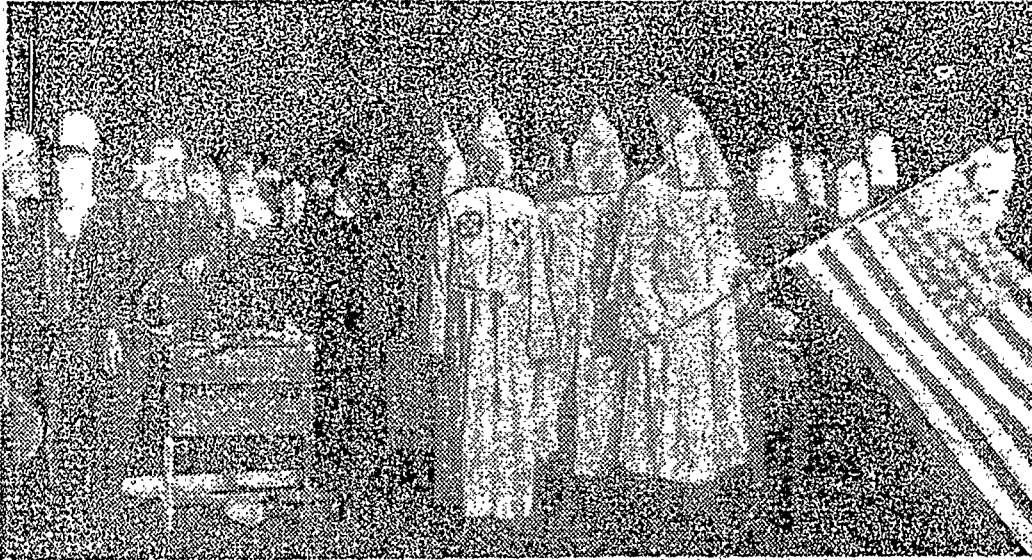
Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Boardman	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Winterrowd	
Mr. Nease	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

Newspaper: BOSTON AMERICAN  
Date: 1/12/57  
Edition : Race Charts  
Author or DON WHITEHEAD  
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**KU KLUX KLAN, WHICH GREW AFTER WORLD WAR I, WAS EARLY FBI TARGET**  
*Group of Candidates Shown Taking Oath at Initiation Ceremony in Georgia*

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#### JUST A "LOAN"

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#### CORRUPTION REPORTS

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On March 28, 1924, President Coolidge demanded, and received, Daugherty's resignation as attorney general. At last the time had arrived for the big housecleaning in a government.

(Monday: Hoover's Housecleaning)

## Long Waiting List at Neenah Library for 'The FBI Story'

Neenah — The wave of national publicity that rolled into Neenah far ahead of Don Whitehead's "The FBI Story" has settled the fate of the book here for at least several weeks.

Early this week eight names were already on a waiting list for the volume. It was put into circulation today. Those who prefer not to wait can catch serialized glimpses of the book in the Post-Crescent and other newspapers but for the full story readers best add their name to the growing list.

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

APPLETON POST-CRESCENT  
Appleton, Wisconsin  
January 12, 1957  
Page 13 Column 7-8

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# The **FBI** Story

## Bombs and I. W. W.

### J. Edgar Hoover Tackles the Job

This is the fifth chapter in a serialization of highlights from "The FBI Story," Don Whitehead's best seller recently published by Random House.

By Don Whitehead  
Chief, Herald Tribune  
Washington Bureau

It was 12:01 p. m., Sept. 16, 1920. A horse and wagon stopped in front of the U. S. Assay Office in lower New York, opposite the J. P. Morgan building.

The driver secured the reins and stepped down, walking away unnoticed. The street began to fill with secretaries, clerks and business men. Whitehead pouring from the centers of finance for their lunch hour.

It was the usual noontime scene on Wall Street, and no one seemed to see anything unusual about the object, hidden by a covering, carried in the wagon.

Then the object exploded. It was a bomb made of dynamite and cast-iron window weights. The metal rods were hurled like shrapnel through the narrow street. Men and women were mowed down in bloody, screaming heaps; thirty were killed, 300 injured. The House of Mor-

gan was damaged and one employee inside the building killed.

The specter of terrorism was seen again in America.

Terrorism was not new in these trying times of adjustment after World War I.

Earlier, on a soft summer night the lights winked out one by one in the fashionable homes on Washington's R Street, NW. It was nearing midnight.

#### Attorney General's Home Is Bombed.

A car drove through the tree-lined streets and swung into a garage. Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt stepped out and entered his home. Across the street, the new Attorney General, A. Mitchell Palmer, and his wife had switched off the lights in their first-floor library and had gone upstairs.

Then the Palmer House was shaken by a mighty explosion. The blast blew in the front of the house. Windows were blown out in the Roosevelt residence and the house next door was badly damaged.

In the wreckage were bits of the bodies and clothing of two men, apparently the dynamiters, destroyed by their own infernal machine. A fragment of one body fell on the Roosevelt doorstep.

The blast was echoed by eight  
*Continued on page 4, column 3*

Tolson ✓  
Nichols ✓  
Boardman ✓  
Belmont ✓  
Mason ✓  
Mohr ✓  
Parsons ✓  
Rosen ✓  
Tamm ✓  
Nease ✓  
Winterrowd ✓  
Tele. Room ✓  
Holloman ✓  
Gandy ✓

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NOV 18 1957

N. Y. Journal \_\_\_\_\_  
American \_\_\_\_\_  
N. Y. Times \_\_\_\_\_  
Wash. Post and \_\_\_\_\_  
Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_  
N. Y. Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
N. Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_  
N. Y. Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

Date JAN 11 1957

52 JAN 18 1957

# Bomb Terrorism, I. W. W. and Reds

(Continued from page one)

other explosions that June night—in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, New York, Boston, Cleveland, Newtonville, Mass., and Paterson, N. J.

At the scene of almost every bombing police picked up handbills reading:

## PLAIN WORDS

The powers that be make no secret of their will to stop here in America the world-wide spread of revolution. The powers that be must reckon that they will have to accept the fight they have provoked. A time has come when the social question's solution can be delayed no longer; class war is on, and cannot cease but with a complete victory for the international proletariat.

A wave of fear and indignation swept the country, which had been shocked a month earlier when bombs were sent through the mails to twenty-nine prominent persons. One had exploded, injuring a servant of Sen. and Mrs. Thomas W. Hardwick, of Georgia. No one else was injured by the bombs.

These thirty-eight incidents, involving bombs either intercepted or exploded, had as their intended victims three members of the President's Cabinet, a Supreme Court justice, four United States Senators, two members of the House of Representatives, a U. S. district judge and two governors. Among others were John D. Rockefeller and J. P. Morgan, the symbols of private wealth.

## I. W. W. Is Blamed;

### Hoover Is Appointed

Newspapers saw in the bombings the hand of the I. W. W., and demanded action. Attorney General Palmer decided on a course of action. He named Francis P. Garvan of New York as assistant attorney general in charge of all investigations and prosecutions dealing with the problem.

As part of Garvan's administrative staff, Palmer created a General Intelligence Division under command of twenty-four-year-old Special Assistant to the Attorney General J. Edgar Hoover.

Hoover was born in Washington, D. C., Jan. 1, 1895. He attended public schools and was graduated from the George Washington University Law School in 1916, where the following year he received his master's degree in law. He was admitted to the District of Columbia bar and started work in the Department of Justice in 1917, at a salary of \$990 a year.

Young Hoover was instructed to make a study of subversive activities in the United States to determine their scope and what action could be taken in the field of prosecution.

## Detecting Moscow's World Conspiracy

As he dug through the background of the Communists, he saw something which seemed clearly to him to be a conspiracy, centered in Moscow, and aimed at the overthrow by force and violence of all non-Communist governments throughout the world—including the United States.

He saw the Communist party not as a political movement in the ordinary political sense. Neither was it an idealist theory of government. It was a conspiracy so vast, so daring, that few people at first could even grasp the sweep of the Communist vision. It was a conspiracy against history itself. It was a conspiracy to destroy totally and completely the religion, govern-

ments, institutions and thinking of the Judaic-Christian world, the Buddhist world, the Moslem world and all religious beliefs.

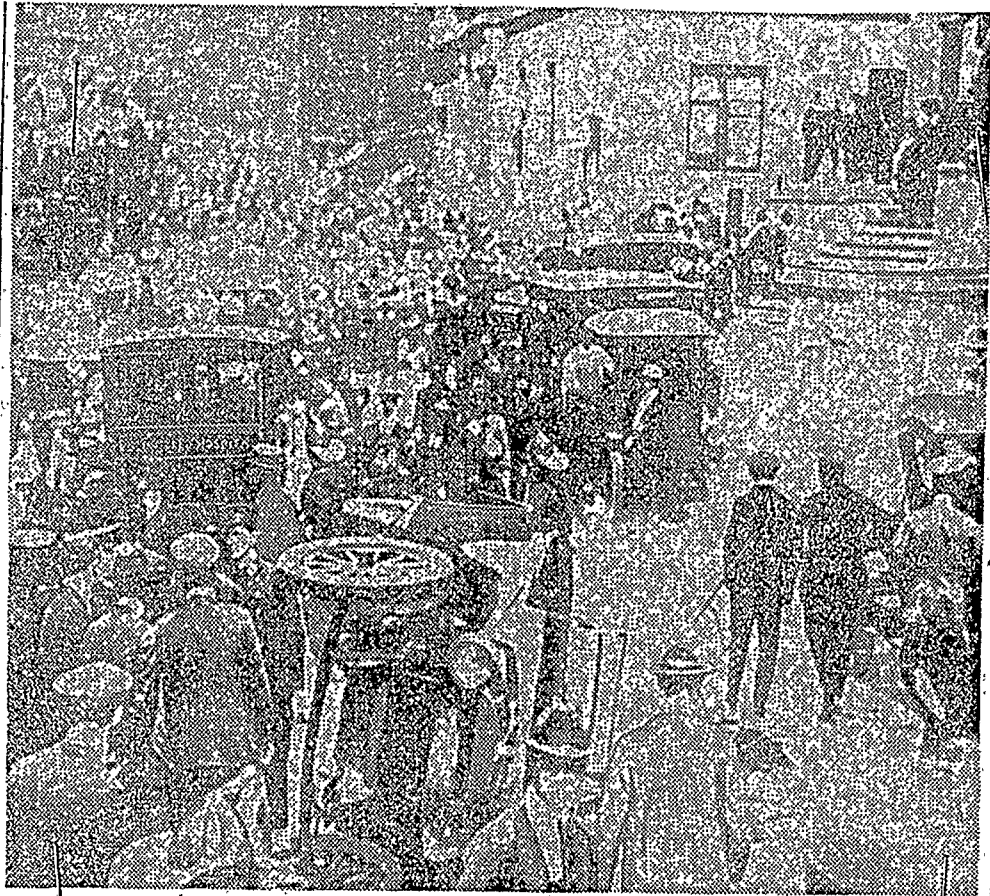
American left-wing Socialists were split into two groups by an internal fight over tactics. One group wanted to form an American Communist party immedi-

ately. The majority favored capturing the Socialist party.

The leftists met in two separate conventions. One group organized the Communist Labor Party of America on August 31, 1919, while the other formed the Communist Party of America the next day. Actually,

except on minor points, there was little difference in the character of the two.

Hoover prepared legal briefs on the Communist Party of America and the Communist Labor Party, and Palmer chose these two organizations as his targets.



Associated Press  
1920 EXPLOSION IN WALL ST.—The scene in the financial district after a noon hour explosion on Sept. 16, 1920, part of a terror campaign by post-World-War-I revolutionaries. Public indignation led to the F. B. I.'s first drive against Communist infiltration.



# The FBI Story

By Don Whitehead

## Hoover vs. Communism

It was 12:01 p. m., Sept. 16, 1920. A horse and wagon stopped in front of the U. S. Assay Office in lower New York, opposite the J. P. Morgan building.

The driver secured the reins and stepped down, walking away unnoticed. The street began to fill with secretaries, clerks and businessmen pouring from the centers of inance for their lunch hour.

It was the usual noontime scene on Wall Street, and no one seemed to see anything unusual about the object, hidden by a covering, carried in the wagon.

Then the object exploded. It was a bomb made of dynamite and cast-iron window weights. The metal rods were hurled like rapnel through the narrow street. Men and women were mowed down in bloody, screaming heaps; 30 were killed, 300 injured. The House of Morgan was damaged and one employee beside the building killed.

### TERRORISM AGAIN

The specter of terrorism was on again in America.

Terrorism was not new in these trying times of adjustment after World War I.

Earlier, on a soft summer night the lights winked out one by one in the fashionable homes of Washington's R Street, NW. It was nearing midnight.

A car drove through the tree-lined streets and swung into a garage. Asst. Navy Sec. Franklin D. Roosevelt stepped out and entered his home.

Across the street, the new attorney-general, A. Mitchell Palmer, and his wife had switched off the lights in their first-floor library and had gone upstairs.

### EIGHT MORE BLASTS

Then the Palmer house was shaken by a mighty explosion. The blast blew in the front of the house. Windows were blown out in the Roosevelt residence and the house next door was badly damaged.

In the wreckage were bits of the bodies and clothing of two men, apparently the dynamiters, destroyed by their own infernal machine. A fragment of one body fell on the Roosevelt doorstep.

The blast was echoed by eight other explosions that June night—in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, New York, Boston, Cleveland, Newtonville, Mass., and Patterson, N. J.

Mr. Tolson ☒  
Mr. Nichols ☒  
Mr. Boardman ☒  
Mr. Belmont ☒  
Mr. Mohr ☒  
Mr. Parsons ☒  
Mr. Rosen ☒  
Mr. Tamm ☒  
Mr. Tracy ☒  
Mr. Egan ☒  
Mr. Gurnea ☒  
Mr. Harbo ☒  
Mr. Hendon ☒  
Mr. Pennington ☒  
Mr. Quinn ☒  
Mr. Nease ☒  
Tele. Room ☒  
Mr. Holloman ☒  
Miss Gandy ☒

Newspaper: BOTTOM AMERICAN  
Date: 1/11/57  
Edition : Sports Star  
Author or DON WHITEHEAD  
Editor :  
Title :  
Class. or  
Character:  
Page : 5,36

52 JAN 24 1957

## PLAIN WORDS

At the scene of almost every bombing police picked up handily reading:

"The powers that be make no secret of their will to stop here in America the worldwide spread of revolution. The powers that be must reckon that they will have to accept the fight they have provoked."

"A time has come when the social question's solution can be delayed no longer; class war is on, and cannot cease but with a complete victory for the international proletariat...."

A wave of fear and indignation swept the country, which had been shocked a month earlier when bombs were sent through the mails to 29 prominent persons.

One had exploded, injuring a servant of Sen. and Mrs. Thomas W. Hardwick of Georgia. No one else was injured by the bombs.

## INTENDED VICTIMS

These 38 incidents, involving bombs either intercepted or ex-

ploded, had as their intended victims three members of the president's cabinet, a Supreme Court justice, four United States senators, two members of the House of Representatives, a U.S. district judge and two governors. Among others were John D. Rockefeller and J. P. Morgan, the symbols of private wealth. Newspapers saw in the bombings the hand of the IWW, and demanded action. Atty. Gen. Palmer decided on a course of action. He named Francis P. Garvan of New York as assistant attorney general in charge of all investigations and prosecutions dealing with the problem.

## HOOVER STEPS IN

As part of Garvan's administrative staff, Palmer created a General Intelligence Division under command of 24-year-old special Asst. to the Atty. Gen., J. Edgar Hoover.

Hoover was born in Washington, D. C., Jan. 1, 1895. He attended public schools and was graduated from the George Washington University Law School in 1916, where the following year he received his master's degree in law. He was admitted to the District of Columbia bar and started work in the Department of Justice in 1917 at a salary of \$990 a year.

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## CONSPIRACY SPOTTED

As he dug through the background of the Communists, he saw something which seemed clearly to him to be a conspiracy centered in Moscow, and aimed at the overthrow by force and violence of all non-Communist governments throughout the world—including the United States.

He saw the Communist Party not as a political movement in the ordinary political sense. Neither was it an idealistic theory of government.

It was a conspiracy so vast, so daring, that few people at first could even grasp the sweep of the Communist vision. It was a conspiracy against history itself. It was a conspiracy to destroy totally and completely the religion, governments, institutions and thinking of the Judeo-Christian world, the Buddhist world, the Moslem world and all religious beliefs.

## SOCIALISTS SPLIT

American left-wing Socialists were split into two groups by an internal fight over tactics. One group wanted to form an American Communist Party immediately. The majority favored capturing the Socialist Party.

The leftists met in two separate conventions. One group organized the Communist Labor Party of America on Aug. 31, 1919, while the other formed the Communist Party of America the next day. Actually, except on minor points, there was little difference in the character of the two.

Hoover prepared legal briefs.

Turn to Page 36, Col. 5

Continued From Page 5

on the Communist Party of America and the Communist Labor Party, and Palmer chose these two organizations as his targets.

## SOVIET PATTERN

In its essentials, Hoover's argument was that the Soviet government was controlled by the same men who controlled the Russian Communist Party, that this party advocated the overthrow of the United States government by force and violence, and that the two Communist groups in the United States were linked directly with the Russian Communists.

Orders went out to Bureau of Investigation agents, signed by Frank Burke, assistant to then FBI Director William J. Flynn, calling for raids on Communist meeting places on the evening of Friday, Jan. 2, 1920.

Agents in 33 cities, armed with some 3000 warrants issued by the Bureau of Immigration, rounded up approximately 2500 aliens for deportation hearings. A total of 446 were deported in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921.

## COMPLAINTS ROLL IN

The outcry against injustices in these raids was to be heard for years. Complaints rolled in not only from Communists and other extremists, but from lawyers, labor leaders and newspapers, who protested that bureau agents had invaded private homes and meeting places without search warrants; aliens and citizens had been arrested and held without warrants; and prisoners had been denied the right of counsel.

It was alleged, too, that agents were guilty of assault, forgery and perjury.

Palmer angrily defended his department, but this unyielding defense could not justify the abuses in the raids. Dean Harlan Fiske Stone of the Columbia University School of Law urged legislation to give aliens better protection from "arbitrary exercise of power."

(Tomorrow: A National Disgrace.)

Copyright, 1957 by Don Whitehead.



SCENE IN WALL ST. AFTER A NOON HOUR BLAST IN 1920  
*Part of Campaign of Terror by Revolutionaries Which Followed World War I*

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
 Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mason \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
 Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

## THE FBI STORY

# Bombing of Palmer's Home Here Showed Extent of Radical Defiance

By DON WHITEHEAD

It was 12:01 p.m., September 16, 1920. A horse and wagon stopped in front of the United States Assay Office in lower New York, opposite the J. P. Morgan building.

The driver secured the reins and stepped down, walking away

Fifth of a Series

unnoticed. The street began to fill with secretaries, clerks and businessmen pouring from the centers of finance for their lunch hour.

It was the usual noontime scene on Wall Street, and no one seemed to see anything unusual about the object, hidden by a covering, carried in the wagon.

Then the object exploded. It was a bomb made of dynamite and cast iron window weights. The metal rods were hurled like hrapnel through the narrow street. Men and women were rowed down in bloody, screaming heaps; 30 were killed, 300 injured. The House of Morgan was damaged and one employee inside the building killed.

### Terrorism Again

The specter of terrorism was seen again in America. Terrorism was not new in these trying times of adjustment after World War I.

Earlier, on a soft summer night the lights winked out one by one in the fashionable homes on Washington's R street N.W. It was nearing midnight.

A car drove through the tree lined streets and swung into a garage. Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt stepped out and entered his home. Across the street, the new Attorney General, A. Mitchell Palmer, and his wife had switched off the lights in their first floor library and had gone upstairs.

### Eight Other Blasts

Then the Palmer house was shaken by a mighty explosion. The blast blew in the front of the house. Windows were blown out in the Roosevelt residence and the house next door was badly damaged.

In the wreckage were bits of the bodies and clothing of two men, apparently the dynamiters, destroyed by their own infernal machine. A fragment of one body fell on the Roosevelt doorstep.

The blast was echoed by eight other explosions that June night in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, New York, Boston, Cleveland, Newtonville, Mass., and Paterson, N. J.

### Plain Words

At the scene of almost every bombing police picked up handbills reading:

"The powers that be make no secret of their will to stop here in America the worldwide spread of revolution. The powers that be must reckon that they will have to accept the fight they have provoked. A time has come when the social question's solution can be delayed no longer; class war is on, and cannot cease but with a complete victory for the international proletariat..."

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191 JAN 18 1957

N. Y. Journal \_\_\_\_\_  
 American \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Times \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. Post and \_\_\_\_\_  
 Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

Date JAN 11 1957

52 JAN 13 1957

Mrs. Thomas W. Hardwick of Georgia. No one else was injured by the bombs.

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#### IWW Hand Seen

Newspapers saw in the bombings the hand of the International Workers of the World and demanded action. Attorney General Palmer decided on a course of action. He named Francis P. Garvan of New York as Assistant Attorney General in charge of all investigations and prosecutions dealing with the problem.

As part of Mr. Garvan's administrative staff, Attorney General Palmer created a general intelligence division under command of 24-year-old Special Asst. to the Attorney General J. Edgar Hoover.

Mr. Hoover was born in Washington, D. C., January 1, 1895. He attended public schools and was graduated from the George Washington University Law School in 1916, where the following year he received his master's degree in law. He was admitted to the District of Columbia bar and started work in the Department of Justice in 1917, at a salary of \$990 a year.

#### Conspiracy Revealed

Young Hoover was instructed to make a study of subversive activities in the United States to determine their scope and what

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As he dug through the background of the Communists, he saw something which seemed clearly to him to be a conspiracy, centered in Moscow, and aimed at the overthrow by force and violence of all non-Communist governments throughout the world—including the United States.

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#### Socialists Split

American left-wing Socialists were split into two groups by an internal fight over tactics. One group wanted to form an American Communist Party immediately. The majority favored capturing the Socialist Party.

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#### Runs Government

In its essentials, Mr. Hoover's argument was that the Soviet government was controlled by the same men who controlled the Russian Communist Party, that this party advocated the overthrow of the United States Government by force and violence, and that the two Communist groups in the United States were linked directly with the Russian Communists.

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Agents in 33 cities, armed with some 3,000 warrants issued by the Bureau of Immigration, rounded up approximately 2,500 aliens for deportation hearings. A total of 446 were deported in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921.

#### Complaints Roll In

The outcry against injustices in these raids was to be heard for years. Complaints rolled in not only from Communists and other extremists, but from lawyers, labor leaders and newspapers, who protested that bureau agents had invaded private homes and meeting places without search warrants; aliens and citizens had been arrested and held without warrants, and pris-

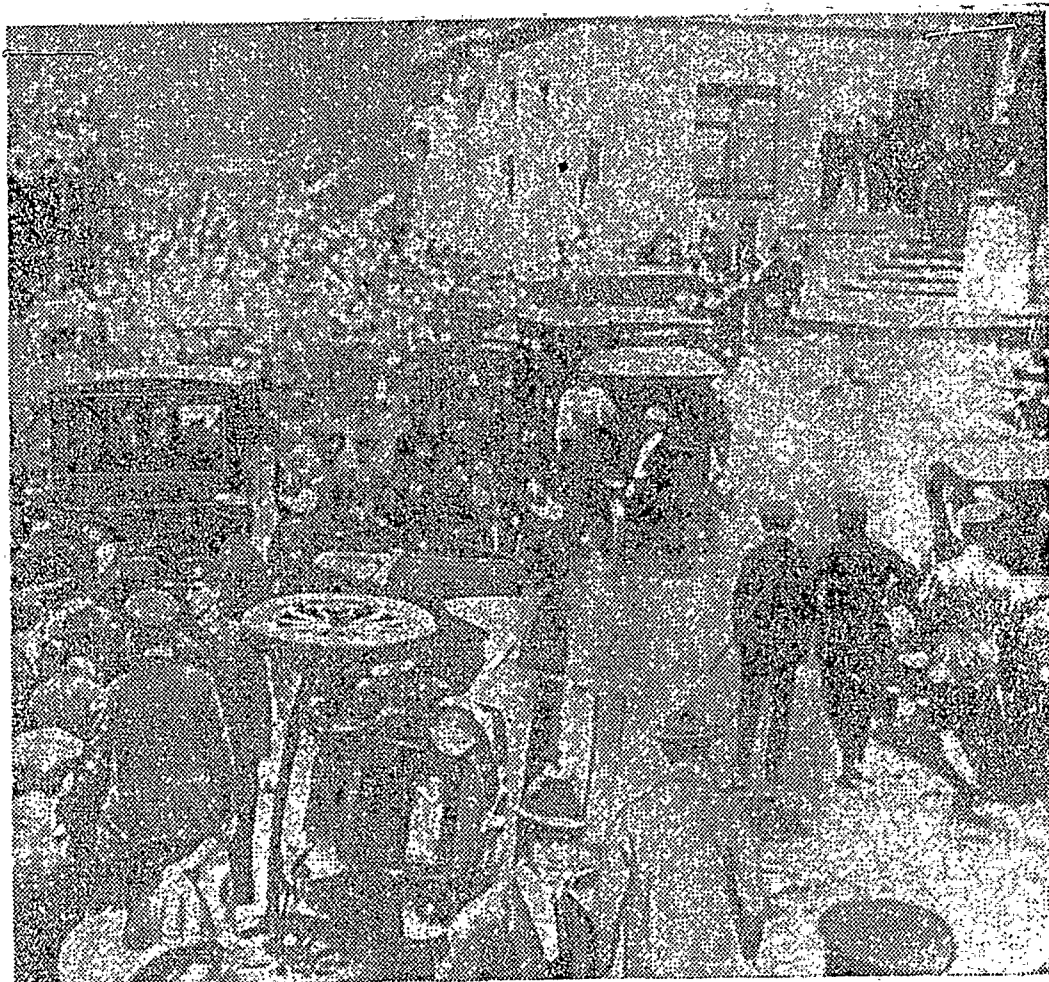
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Copyright, 1957.



The FBI was almost wrecked during the early 1920s. Surprises and crises piled up on the young organization. One of the first jobs 26-year-old J. Edgar Hoover had to tackle when he became assistant FBI director in 1921 was the reign of terror the Ku Klux Klan had clamped down over much of the South. But then FBI agents were thrown into the attempt to cover up the corruption of the Harding administration. Sunday's installment of "The FBI Story," being serialized in The Star, takes the FBI through "its lowest ebb in morale, morals and efficiency."



**TERROR AT NOON**—The scene in Wall Street was one of bedlam when the financial district was shaken by a noon-hour blast in 1920. The explosion, blamed on revolutionaries, kindled public indignation and led to the Bureau of Investigation's first drive against Communist infiltration.

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Boardman  
Mr. Belmont  
Mr. Mohr  
Mr. Winterrowd  
Mr. Nease  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tamm  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Egan  
Tele. Room  
Mr. Holloman  
Miss Gandy

**'The FBI Story'**

# Opening the Fight on Communism

J. Edgar Hoover Investigated Reds After Bombings Aroused

Fifth installment in a series from the best-selling book, "The FBI Story," published by Random House.

By Don Whitehead

It was 12:01 p.m., Sept. 16, 1920. A horse and wagon stopped in front of the U.S. Assay Office in lower New York, opposite the J. P. Morgan building.

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*file  
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Title: "THE FBI STORY"

Character:

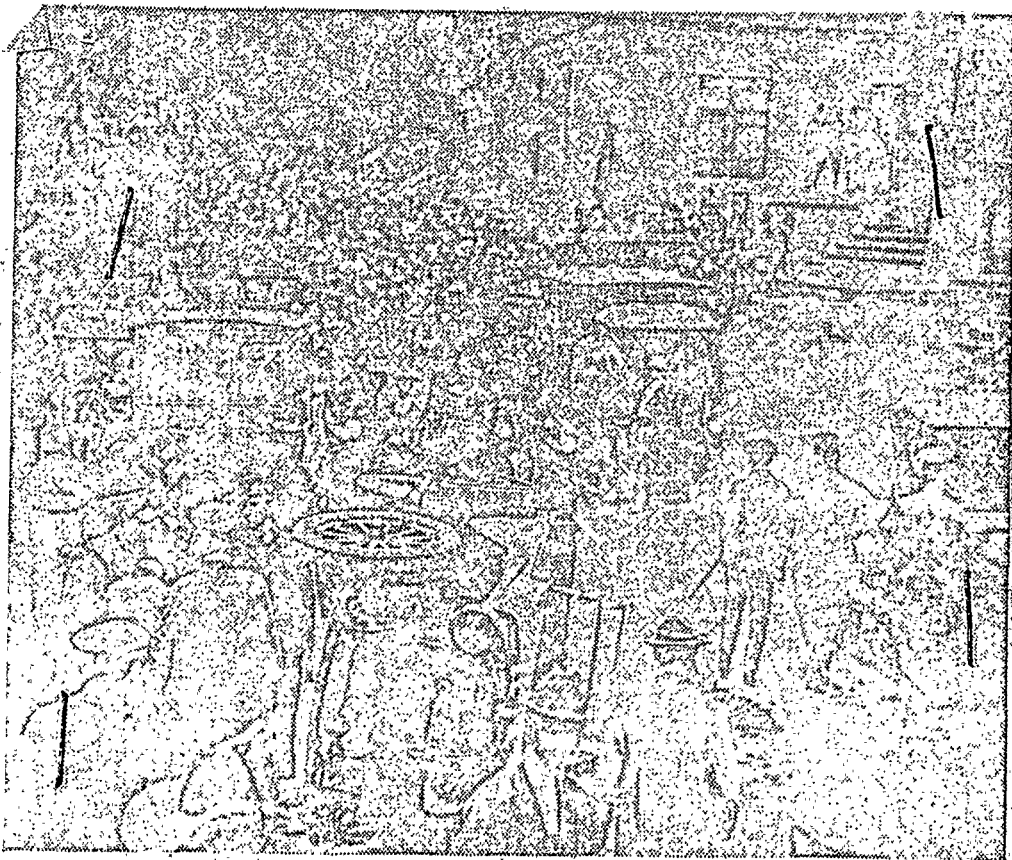
ST. LOUIS POST DISPATCH  
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Date: 1-18-57

Edition:

Author:

1957



SCENE FOLLOWING THE NOON HOUR EXPLOSION OF A BOMB IN WALL STREET IN 1920. THE EXPLOSION KILLED 30 PERSONS, INJURED 300.

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# The **FBI** Story

## War I and Black Tom Blast Von Bernstorff, Draft Dodgers and Vigilantism

This is the fourth chapter in a serialization of highlights from "The F. B. I. Story," Don Whitehead's best seller recently published by Random House

By Don Whitehead

Chief, Herald Tribune Washington Bureau

The Imperial German army was marching across Belgium through the flames of World War I when a transatlantic liner steamed into



Don Whitehead

New York harbor in August, 1914. Among the passengers who disembarked were two urbane and impeccably dressed gentlemen deeply concerned with America's neutrality.

The men were Count Johann von Bernstorff, German Ambassador to the United States, and Dr. Heinrich Albert, the German commercial attaché.

The courtesies of diplomatic immunity spared them the delay of opening their luggage for customs inspection, and soon they were hurrying on their way—Von Bernstorff to the embassy in Washington, and Dr. Albert to his offices in the Hamburg-American building in New York.

In this casual manner, Ambassador von Bernstorff carried into the United States \$150,000,000 in German treasury notes to finance the first foreign espionage and sabotage apparatus to be organized in this country.

Conditions were favorable for Von Bernstorff. America was the unsuspecting innocent, magnificently isolated and unschooled in the plotting and counterplotting of the European powers. The Army's intelligence section, assembled in full force, totaled two officers and two clerks.

Americans were more interested in their in-



Herald Tribune—United Press

Count Johann von Bernstorff, German Ambassador during World War I, who smuggled \$150,000,000 into the United States to finance espionage work.

ternal affairs than in the affairs of Europe. There was trouble south of the Rio Grande and along the Mexican border, where revolution had boiled for three years.

There was unrest in industry, where young unions were fighting for recognition by management. Industrial disputes were often erupting into terrible, bloody conflicts.

In this ferment, a small group of men and

Continued on page 17, column 1

Tolson ☒  
Nichols ☒  
Boardman ☒  
Belmont ☒  
Mason ☒  
Mohr ☒  
Parsons ☒  
Rosen ☒  
Tamm ☒  
Nease ☒  
Winterrowd ☒  
Tele. Room ☒  
Holloman ☒  
Gandy ☒

N. Y. Journal \_\_\_\_\_  
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N. Y. Times \_\_\_\_\_  
Wash. Post and \_\_\_\_\_  
Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_  
N. Y. Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
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Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

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History of the FBI

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## F. B. I.

(Continued from page one)

women were preaching the doctrine of workers' control over production and encouragement. They were rallying workers to join the Industrial Workers of the World (I. W. W.) and other extremist groups, whose membership included many who were to become the outriders of the Communist Party in America.

Von Bernstorff quickly went to work. His staff was small but efficient and well departmentalized; Dr. Albert handled the money and directed complex business manipulations; Capt. Karl Boy-Ed, the naval attache, was responsible for the sabotage of ships carrying arms to the Allies; and Capt. Franz von Papen, the military attache, supervised other espionage and sabotage throughout the United States and Canada.

### Sabotage Strikes

#### War Plants, Ships

In the months that followed, mysterious explosions blew up ammunition dumps, powder plants, gun cotton storehouses and chemical plants. War plants were gutted by fires. American ships en route to England, France and Russia, loaded with munitions and other supplies, caught fire at sea and many sank.

In the dark morning hours of July 30, 1916, frightful blasts from 2,000,000 pounds of dynamite jarred Manhattan and Jersey City, N. J. The explosions were on Black Tom Island in New York harbor, a major transfer point for supplies shipped to Europe. The thunderous noise was heard a hundred miles away. The concussion shattered almost every window in Jersey City, and heavy plate-glass windows crashed to the sidewalks in Manhattan and Brooklyn. Black Tom Island's usefulness was destroyed. Three men and a child were killed.

### British Warning Is Not Heeded

British Intelligence had advanced warning of the German sabotage campaign in America. A German General Staff message to Von Bernstorff was intercepted by the intelligence department of the British Admiralty and passed on to the American State Department officials in London. But no record has been found in Department of Justice files indicating that the information ever reached the Bureau of Investigation.

With the call to arms in World War I, the Bureau of Investigation was swamped with work. The agent force was increased immediately from 300 men to 400. But this was a puny squad for policing more than one million enemy aliens, protecting harbors and war-industry zones barred to enemy aliens, aiding

draft boards and the Army in locating draft dodgers and deserters, and carrying on the regular duties of investigating Federal law violations.

Bureau Chief A. Bruce Bielaski realized the enormous job that would have to be done. For this reason, he was interested in a letter from a Chicago advertising executive, A. M. Briggs.

### Volunteer, Unpaid Force Suggested

Briggs suggested formation of volunteer organization of loyal Americans who would give their time and service to the government to help the Bureau of Investigation in work involving national defense. The citizens would bear all the expenses of the operation.

The idea appealed to Bielaski, and to Atty. Gen. Thomas W. Gregory. Briggs was encouraged to go ahead. Four days after receiving this Department of Justice and bureau blessing, Briggs had formed the American Protective League.

The organization snowballed. Within three months it had nearly 100,000 members. The number swelled to 250,000. A. P. L. divisions were formed in every major city in the country. The rush for membership was so great that enlistments had to be suspended temporarily until headquarters could catch its breath and get a fresh batch

of the 75-cent badges bearing the legend: "American Protective League, Secret Service Division."

### McAdoo Warns Of "Evil Potentialities"

The members were cautioned that they were not representatives of the government and had no power of arrest, but such details soon were forgotten by many A. P. L. members in their zeal to nail a spy.

Three months after the A. P. L. was formed, Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo protested to Gregory against the A. P. L.'s use of the word "Secret Service" in its literature and on its badges. He said the A. P. L. was being falsely identified with the Treasury's official Secret Service, and causing the Treasury embarrassment. "You will recall," McAdoo wrote, "that during the American Revolution a voluntary organization . . . was formed under the title of 'Sons of Liberty.' It committed grave abuses and injustices. This 'Secret Service' division of the American Protective League contains the same evil potentialities . . ."

Gregory defended the league and its patriotic purpose, but he promised that the words "Secret Service" would be eliminated.

McAdoo's warning was prophetic. The good work which

many responsible and sober citizens performed, with full regard for the law, was buried beneath the violations of civil rights perpetrated by the army of amateur sleuths. APL operatives made illegal arrests and searches, and in many cases they encouraged the impression that they were Federal officers.

The biggest storm broke in the summer of 1919, when deserters totaled more

300,000, roughly the equivalent of 25 divisions of men evading military service. Bielaski decided on a roundup in New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Newark.

On Sept. 3 it started, with the Federal agents aided by police, sailors, soldiers, National Guardsmen and 2,000 operatives from A. P. L. Three days later some 50,000 men had been hustled from theaters, restaurants, street cars, railway stations and pool halls.

Soldiers with fixed bayonets halted men on streets. Out-of-town visitors who had forgotten their cards were herded into roped arenas. A. P. L. operatives "arrested" suspects. Men were forced to stand for hours, without food, unable to telephone for help in establishing their innocence.

The outcry was immediate. "The New York World" called the slacker raids "this monstrous invasion of human rights" and a "shameful abuse of power." Bielaski's final report showed that an estimated 1,500 men had been inducted into military service and 15,000, tabbed as delinquents, were referred to their draft boards.

The war ended on Nov. 11, and the A. P. L. was disbanded soon after. Out of the fiasco did emerge some good—a realization within the Department of Justice and the Bureau of Investigation that vigilantism and amateur sleuths have no place in law enforcement, even in the stress of great emergencies.

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In tomorrow's chapter Mr. Whitehead describes how the F. B. I. dealt in the 20's with subversive elements which used bombings and terrorism to spread revolution.



THE BLACK TOM EXPLOSION—A scene after the Black Tom explosion in New York Harbor in 1916 which was set off by German saboteurs. The F. B. I. was expanded after the United States' entry into World War I to combat espionage and sabotage.

Associated Press

the Reporter  
1-10-57 pg. 47, 48

○ F.B.I. Story - A Report To The People

"~~A~~ Friendly Investigation of J. Edgar Hoover"  
Article by - ~~Walter~~ ~~X~~ MILLIS

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made bed and dirty floor; and in the middle of the room I saw the old lady who had forced her way into my room. She was sitting on the floor in a strange bespangled gown, her face hideously covered with make-up from a box that was overturned beside her, and she was holding a hand mirror and singing to the image of her face as she aimlessly combed her hair. The sounds she made were like no song I had ever heard. "She's been singing like this since morning. She must have been sitting here all that time."

I picked up some of the papers from the floor and saw that they were programs and notices of the "Incomparable Madame Tardini, the American nightingale." There was a picture of her, too, and she had been beautiful. I felt ashamed of my intrusion. She needed no care, nor did anyone need protection from her insanity. But I stayed until the ambulance came for her, and watched them take her away.

As I turned to go back to my room I saw Mrs. Early watching the departure and weeping silently. When she realized that I had seen her, she started to return to her own room. I followed her, catching up with her just before she closed the door.

"Mrs. Early."

She rested one thin hand on my shoulder, and covered her face with the other as she looked down to conceal her tears.

"Oh, Mr. McCartin . . . She was singing, wasn't she?"

"Yes, she was. She's very sick."

"No. She's very old."

I DIDN'T know what to say and merely rested my hand on her shoulder until she spoke again.

"She was so beautiful when I first saw her, like a summer night. I couldn't talk to her because she would only talk about the past, and I know that you can't grasp time, although an old woman only has her memories and dignity."

I asked her if she would have coffee with me, and she assented and we sat and talked. Though she wasn't aware of it, she spoke only of the past; but she was giving a bit of it to me, rather than living there alone, and I suppose that made the difference.



## *A Friendly Investigation Of J. Edgar Hoover*

WALTER MILLIS

**THE FBI STORY: A REPORT TO THE PEOPLE.** by Don Whitehead, with foreword by J. Edgar Hoover. Random House. \$4.95.

It is absurd, as Mr. Whitehead points out in his summation, to call the FBI a Gestapo; but as he also suggests, it is not so absurd to consider the possibility of its tending in that direction. If it is not a secret political police, it is at least a secret police with large political interests and influence and not a few controversial implications. As the first formal, officially sponsored, and "inside" history of the agency, this book is of considerable importance—both for some of the things it says and for some of its omissions.

Not many of the facts are new; the FBI's undoubted talent for public relations has made most of them familiar. Here is the established story—the inefficient beginnings; the politics of the Palmer-Daugherty period; the arrival of Harlan F. Stone as Attorney General and his selection of the incorruptible young J. Edgar Hoover to head the Bureau; Mr. Hoover's remarkable success in transforming the FBI from a sorry bunch of political flatfeet into a corps of professional policemen, trained in law and pistol shooting and expert

in scientific detection methods. Here is the war against the gangsters, the entrapment and destruction of Dillinger, the kidnaping cases, the campaigns against sabotage and espionage during the Second World War, and (less frankly discussed) the war upon Communist subversion, which grew only in part out of the wartime security operations.

THE ACTUAL yield of the FBI's wartime work seems to have been rather modest. It penetrated a number of German spy rings, though it is not clear that their information was of major military significance. The Soviet atomic espionage was missed altogether at the time, though we are given the curious detail that the FBI itself first learned of the existence of the atomic-bomb project through its surveillance of West Coast Communists. And despite the almost hysterical preoccupation with sabotage, there was not a single case of even attempted sabotage throughout the war. (The three fainthearted sabotage teams landed from U-boats made no effort to carry out their missions.)

The author leaves the inference that our immunity was due to the

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THE REPORTER



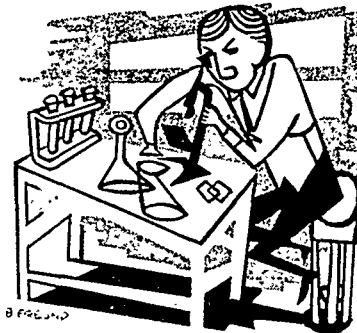
skill with which the FBI identified beforehand all the really dangerous enemy aliens and the promptness with which it interned them on the outbreak of hostilities. This is not persuasive, for it could not intern citizens, among whom the potential saboteurs were more likely to be found. Yet the sabotage danger, and the theory that it is best combated by identifying potential saboteurs in advance, remain at the foundation of the FBI's war on subversion and of the enormous "security" structure it has helped create.

### Mr. Hoover's Crusade

Mr. Hoover came early to his interest in Communist subversion. We are told that as far back as 1920, when he was assigned to a study of the subject, he became convinced that in Communism he was dealing with "a conspiracy, centered in Moscow . . . a conspiracy against history itself. It was a conspiracy to destroy totally and completely the religion, governments, institutions and thinking of the Judaic-Christian world, the Buddhist world, the Moslemic world and all religious beliefs." While this was scarcely an accurate analysis of the American Communist movement of the time, it may explain the strongly religious note in the FBI's later campaigns against Communism.

Subversion (they used to call it "radicalism," but the term is no

longer used in the FBI) does not appear as such in the statutes as a Federal crime, and it was not at first a major interest. But in 1936 President Roosevelt called in Mr. Hoover to ask for a "broad intelligence picture" of the activities of Communists,



Fascists, and "other subversive groups." With the approach of war, the FBI was given responsibility for investigating "espionage, sabotage and violations of neutrality regulations," and it was simple for the Bureau to extend its interest more generally to the subversion out of which the statutory crimes were assumed to grow. In January, 1940, Mr. Hoover announced the creation of the General Intelligence Division of the FBI to have "supervision of espionage, sabotage and other subversive activities."

UNFORTUNATELY, the author remains silent on many of the more controversial details of the FBI's subsequent war upon Communism. Harvey Matusow's name occurs only in a footnote. The treatment of Mr. Hoover's subtle part in Attorney General Brownell's attack on President Truman is quite inadequate. Finally, we learn that Mr. Hoover is not yet prepared to give a frank, straightforward account of the atomic espionage cases. These were the FBI's great triumph, and vast inferences have been raised upon them as to the nature of the Communist peril and the means of combating it. Yet the many obscure points about the FBI's handling of these cases remain obscure still.

This ostensible "report to the people" fails to supply the amount or kind of information about our secret police that would be necessary to gauge fairly its adequacy, its efficiency, its motivations, and its political and social implications.

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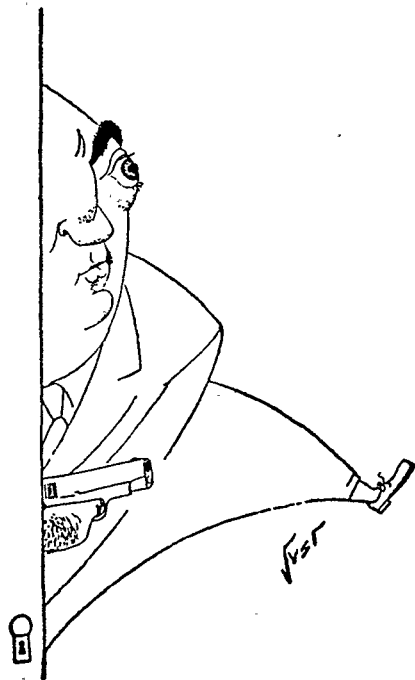
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January 10, 1957

*The Reporter*

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## The Story of the F. B. I.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has come a long way since it was first established in 1908 by order of President Theodore Roosevelt to put an end to thievery of public lands in the western states. In two world wars it has worked to track down potential German saboteurs and to prevent them from carrying out their missions. It has ferreted out espionage agents and smugglers of important war-time products. It has maintained an early and thorough surveillance of the Communist conspiracy. And certainly, in the exercise of appropriate Federal statutes, it has made kidnaping and bank-robbing decidedly unhealthy.

The bureau has been built into a great Federal agency through the work of its director, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover—an agency which protects the innocent, the civil liberties, the freedoms of all Americans. Throughout his term of office, Mr. Hoover has refused to permit the F. B. I. to become involved in politics or to become a national police force. At all times he has made it clear that the bureau would operate only under Federal statutes and within powers clearly limited and defined by civilian authority. This has done much to strengthen local law enforcement and esprit de corps. New techniques have been developed through the establishment of a laboratory which has enlisted science in the fight against

crime. Its vast fingerprint identification files have helped police departments throughout the country. Local law-enforcement officers have learned much by attending the F. B. I. National Academy.

The exciting history of the F. B. I., as told by Mr. Don Whitehead, chief of the Herald Tribune's Washington bureau, has been published in book form and is now being serialized in this newspaper. The author received the full cooperation of the Department of Justice and of Mr. Hoover because of their "complete confidence in his integrity, ability and objectivity." The series contains many previously untold stories, such as the continuous struggle in South America to prevent the smuggling of platinum to German agents and to locate Nazi radio transmitters.

Mr. Whitehead's straightforward account represents a public service. The documentation for the first time from the files of the F. B. I. will, we believe, make fascinating reading as a record of the struggle against crime and the Communist conspiracy. And our readers may well ponder Mr. Whitehead's final conclusion, which is: "In the whole struggle, the F. B. I. represents the people's effort to achieve government by law. It is an agency of justice. And the F. B. I. in the future will be as strong or as weak as the people demand it to be. No more. No less."

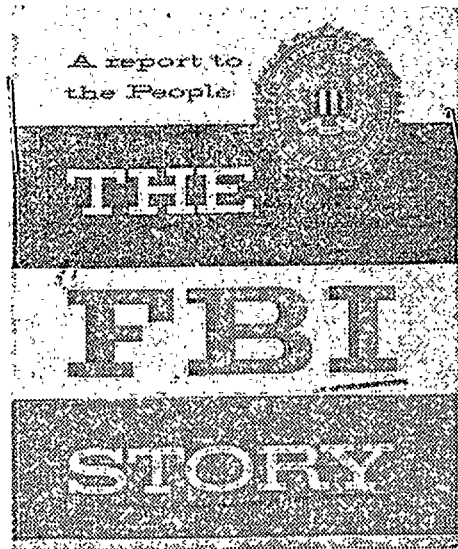
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## BUREAU'S BIRTH

# Trust Fight Starts It All

Gunmen, kidnapers and the like are now considered the FBI's prime targets. But in the beginning it was the activities of land-grabbers who led President Theodore Roosevelt to form a group that was to become the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

In this, the third of a series from Pulitzer Prize Winner Don Whitehead's new book, "The FBI Story," the details of those moves are revealed.

BY DON WHITEHEAD

The crusade in which the Federal Bureau of Investigation had its beginning on July 26, 1908, was President Theodore Roosevelt's fight to curb the "public be damned" greed of big business combines and to halt the outrageous thievery of public lands in the western states.

From the time he entered the White House in September, 1901, Roosevelt was roaring against political and business corruption and demanding stronger federal controls over the excesses of the rich and the powerful. He was thumping heads with his fist, and he sometimes included heads in Congress.

There was ample reason for the Rooseveltian roars. There was, in truth, a "mess in America." There was a mess in which the industrial combines, the "trusts," were flouting the Sherman Antitrust Act and in effect plumping their noses at the Federal Government and the people.

THERE WAS a mess, too, in which men of high repute were conniving with Federal officials to rob the Government of valuable land in the West, where almost 40 million acres had been set aside by previous administrations as forest reserves.

This green and tempting treasure was supposedly being watched over by a government agency, the General Land Office, which was more interested in selling land for private use than it was in Roosevelt's policy of conservation. The thieves were busily dipping into this treasure even as Roosevelt took office after the assassination of President McKinley.

## Teddy Is Determined

Roosevelt was determined to halt the thievery and the antitrust violations. But in the midst of his fight Congress suddenly balked at the Department of Justice's use of "detectives" in its investigations and passed an amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation Act, which left the department without an investigative arm with which to collect evidence for prosecutions.

Roosevelt was furious. But his fury could be understood only against the background of what had happened in the past.

After the Civil War, Congress had passed several laws encouraging homesteading and making it possible for families and individuals to buy land and settle in the West.

One of these laws was the Timber and Stone Act of 1878, which provided for the sale of lands in California, Oregon, Nevada, and the Washington Territory. The lands were considered unfit for cultivation, but they were covered with virgin forests worth millions.

Enforcement of the land law was lax. People fenced public lands—sometimes innocently—for their own use. Others bought huge acreages through fraudulent schemes to turn a quick and easy profit in resales to lumber companies.

ROOSEVELT HAD been in office only a few months when the Secretary of the Interior, Ethan A. Hitchcock, of Missouri, had reason to suspect that his own department was involved in the land frauds.

He detected a bad odor in the General Land Office, and he began an inquiry. The attorney

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general arranged for an agent to resign from the Treasury's Secret Service and take a quiet look behind the scenes in the West.

## **Suspicious Confirmed**

His suspicions were confirmed when the agent reported that some of the General Land Office's own detectives were so deeply involved in land manipulations that they were actually tools of the land thieves.

Afraid to trust his own people, Hitchcock decided the frauds should be investigated by the Department of Justice. He arranged to "borrow" agents from the Treasury's Secret Service to make the investigation.

The roundup in the landfraud drive was a sensation. Scores of people were indicted and convicted on charges of "conspiracy to defraud the United States out of public lands." Tens of thousands of acres of public lands were recovered which had been fenced illegally or bought by fraudulent representations.

The schocker came when United States Senator John H. Mitchell and Rep. John N. Williamson, both of Oregon, were charged with conspiracy to defraud. They were indicted in 1905 and convicted, Williamson on his third trial.

It was learned years later that some of the prosecutions were so corrupt and politically tainted that the agents of justice appeared without doubt to be guilty of actions far worse than the crimes charged to the prosecuted.

The chief prosecutor in the case was to have been United States Attorney John H. Hall, until it was discovered that Hall himself was involved in the illegal fencing of public lands.

Hall was thrown out of office, indicted, convicted and later pardoned because of jury box manipulations.

Senator Mitchell appealed his conviction but his death came before higher courts had ruled on his guilt. Williamson appealed and won a reversal in the Supreme Court, which led to the subsequent dismissal of the charges.

THE ROOSEVELT administration's use of Secret Service agents in the cleanup campaign came under attack. Stories were circulated that the President was using detectives to spy into the private lives of members of Congress and to collect information to be held as a political club.

The rumors were never substantiated, but they helped to cast a shadow over the investigative methods used in the land fraud and anti-trust cases.

The Secret Service had been organized after the Civil War primarily to combat a wave of counterfeiting of United States currency and securities.

Over the years, the Justice Department and other government departments had adopted the policy of "borrowing" agents from the Treasury Department's Secret Service.

But these agents-on-loan continued to report to the chief of the Secret Service. Thus departments for which they were working had no real check on the agents' activities.

## **Makeshift Is Banned**

This makeshift arrangement continued until May 27, 1908, when Congress forbade the Department of Justice—and all other executive departments—to use Secret Service agents in investigating law violations.

THE ACTION was a crippling blow to Federal law enforcement and Roosevelt—a former police commissioner of New York City—

was keenly aware of the fact. He knew that, if the laws of the land were to be enforced, there had to be investigators to gather the evidence of wrongdoing.

Word spread through the Department of Justice that Roosevelt had called Atty. Gen. Charles J. Bonaparte to the White House and directed him to organize an investigative service.

And on July 26, 1908, Bonaparte issued the order creating an investigative agency within his department—the order which was the beginning of the FBI.

One of the new bureau's first drives was against white slavery. Over the objections of many who considered the law an invasion of states' police powers, Congress in 1910 passed the Mann Act, making it illegal to transport women across state lines for immoral purposes.

The Supreme Court upheld its constitutionality, thus establishing the Federal government's responsibility in controlling crime. Since 1910 FBI investigations have led to more than 15,000 convictions on white slave traffic charges.

(Tomorrow: Espionage and Vigilantes.)

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Boardman	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Parsons	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tamm	✓
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Mr. Nease	✓
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Miss Gandy	✓

**Hoover Holds Tight Rein**

# FBI Agent's Life Must Always Be Above Reproach

By DON WHITEHEAD

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is almost half century old, although until 1935 it was known simply as the Bureau of Investigation.

Its name to millions is a symbol of integrity and efficiency. But it remains a mystery organization to a great many Americans even though its activities are interwoven with the protection of civil rights and the security of the nation.

Few know how the FBI operates. Few realize that in the development of future FBI executives.

protection of the country the FBI also maintains a rigid around-the-clock system of checks and controls over its own agents and their activities.



Director J. Edgar Hoover can and does pick up his telephone and within a matter of minutes learn where an agent is at any given time, the case on which he is working and the progress being made.

The control system works in this fashion. The special agents in charge of the FBI's 52 field divisions are considered to be Hoover's personal representatives. They are responsible directly to him for the work within the geographic area of their assignments. Each special agent in charge has an assistant — a position regarded as training ground for the de-

FBI offices, such as in New York, Chicago and Los Angeles, have field supervisors who direct the work of agents and are responsible to the special agent in charge and his assistant.

In the smaller cities surrounding the field offices, the FBI has stationed some 1,200 resident agents who are responsible for the work in given sub-sections of the division. This distribution of agents in strategic centers gives the FBI a well-deployed force which can move quickly to any given place, saving time and money.

At the main headquarters in Washington the operation is highly integrated and centralized. For example, all bank robbery reports come to one desk, where supervisors have the responsibility for tying together the investigative efforts in two, three or perhaps a half-dozen cities.

THE FBI STORY

MM File #66-2478

1-8-57

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JAN 15 1957	
FBI - BUREAU	

JAN 15 1957



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

# FBI Man Above Reproach

Continued from Page 1

Hoover has insisted on discipline in the ranks of the FBI. This discipline is sternest, of course, in the special agent force of some 6,200 men. But it is also maintained among the other 8,000 employees. Obedience to official regulations is demanded to a degree that is astonishing to an outsider.

The reason for this obedience is always clear to anyone who knows anything of the undisciplined operations which almost destroyed the bureau in the pre-Hoover days.

Over and over, Hoover has stressed the point that there must never be a scandal in the operations of the FBI. "One man can't build the FBI," he says, "but one man can tear it down."

The life of a special agent isn't an easy one. He knows he may be dismissed summarily from the service if he violates certain rules. For example:

He cannot drink intoxicants while on duty. Even off duty excessive use of intoxicants is banned, since the agent is subject to call at any time.

He is forbidden to use brutality or duress in dealing with persons under investigation.

He can be disciplined for a number of other things. Among the "shall nots" are these:

He cannot disclose information to any unauthorized person, not even his wife.

He cannot accept rewards or gratuities in any form.

And the list goes on and on.

The newly appointed agent begins to learn discipline from the day he reports in to headquarters to begin an intensive training course which lasts for 18 weeks.

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NEXT: The FBI's Origins.

Perhaps the thieves' operating method in robbing a Chicago bank is recognized by a supervisor as the identical method used a few days earlier in Los Angeles. There may be some piece of information known at headquarters which ties a suspect to a crime. This same operating procedure is used in espionage cases to tie together widely separated operations and to coordinate the agents' work.

The agents are required to telephone their home offices at intervals throughout the day and report their movements. Periodic reports are made on the progress of each investigation, and the progress is reflected on the agents' assignment cards.

Through more than 30 years,

Turn to Page 2-A, Col. 3

## THE FBI STORY

# Efficiency and Integrity Are Bureau Bywords

By DON WHITEHEAD

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is almost half a century old, although until 1935 it was known simply as the Bureau of Investigation.

Its name to millions is a symbol of integrity and efficiency. But it remains a mystery organization to a great many Americans even though its activities are interwoven with the protection of civil rights and the security of the Nation.

Few know how the FBI operates. Few realize that in the protection of the country the FBI also maintains a rigid around-the-clock system of checks and controls over its own agents and their activities.

## Checks Progress

Director J. Edgar Hoover can and does pick up his telephone and within a matter of minutes learn where an agent is at any given time, the case on which he is working and the progress being made.

The control system works in this fashion. The special agents in charge of the FBI's 53 field divisions are considered to be Mr. Hoover's personal representatives. They are responsible directly to him for the work within the geographic area of their assignments. Each special agent in charge has an assistant—a position regarded as a training ground for the development of future FBI executives.

FBI offices, such as those in New York, Chicago and Los Angeles, have field supervisors who direct the work of agents and are responsible to the special agent in charge and his assistant.

## Force Deployed

In the smaller cities surrounding the field offices, the FBI has stationed some 1,200 resident agents who are responsible for the work in given sub-sections of the division. This distribution of agents in strategic centers gives the FBI a well-deployed force which can move quickly to any given place, saving time and money.

At the main headquarters in Washington, the operation is highly integrated and centralized. For example, all bank robbery reports come to one desk, where supervisors have the responsibility for tying together the investigative efforts in two, three or perhaps a half-dozen cities.

Editor's note: Everyone knows of the FBI, but few know how it operates. For the first time the story is told in detail by Don Whitehead in his book, "The FBI Story." This is the 10th chapter of a 30-part condensed book in The Evening Star.

Perhaps the thieves' operating method in robbing a Chicago bank is recognized by a supervisor as the identical method used a few days earlier in Los Angeles. There may be some piece of information known at headquarters which ties a suspect to a crime. This same operating procedure is used in espionage cases to tie together widely separated operations and to co-ordinate the agents' work.

## Discipline Rigid

The agents are required to telephone their home offices at intervals throughout the day and report their movements. Periodic reports are made on the progress of each investigation, and the progress is reflected on the agents' assignment cards.

Through more than 30 years, Mr. Hoover has insisted on discipline in the ranks of the FBI. This discipline is sternest, of course, in the special agent force of some 6,200 men. But it is also maintained among the other 8,000 employees. Obedience to official regulations is demanded to a degree that is astonishing to an outsider.

The reason for this obedience is always clear to anyone who knows anything of the undisciplined operations which almost destroyed the bureau in the pre-Hoover days.

Over and over, Mr. Hoover has stressed the point that there must never be a scandal in the operations of the FBI. "One man can't build the FBI," he says, "but one man can tear it down."

## No Easy Life

The life of a special agent isn't an easy one. He knows he may be dismissed summarily from the service if he violates certain rules. For example:

1. He cannot drink intoxicants while on duty. Even off duty excessive use of intoxicants is banned, since the agent is subject to call at any time.
2. He cannot use a Government automobile for any purpose except official business.
3. He is forbidden to use brutality or duress in dealing with persons under investigation.

## No Tipping

He can be disciplined for a number of other things. Among the "shall nots" are these:

1. He cannot disclose information to any unauthorized person, not even his wife.
2. He cannot accept rewards or gratuities in any form.
3. He cannot fail to pay his

Tolson ☒  
Nichols ☒  
Boardman ☒  
Belmont ☒  
Mason ☒  
Mohr ☒  
Parsons ☒  
Rosen ☒  
Tamm ☒  
Nease ☒  
Winterrowd ☒  
Tele. Room ☒  
Holloman ☒  
Gandy ☒

N. Y. Journal \_\_\_\_\_  
American \_\_\_\_\_  
N. Y. Times \_\_\_\_\_  
Wash. Post and \_\_\_\_\_  
Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_  
N. Y. Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
N. Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_  
N. Y. Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

Date JAN 8 1957

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~~taxes or to meet other financial obligations.~~

4. He must not lose official property issued to him.

And the list goes on and on.

The newly appointed agent begins to learn discipline from the day he reports into headquarters to begin an intensive training course which lasts for 18 weeks.

The course is divided into two parts. There is the classroom study of investigative techniques, FBI responsibilities under the law and administrative work; and there is the rugged training in self-defense and the use of firearms given at the FBI Academy on the Marine base at Quantico, Va.

Each agent, including the scientists and engineers who work in the laboratory, must know how to take care of himself in a gun battle. He learns the "quick draw," in which a pistol is whipped from a holster with split-second precision in a stance which gives the steadiest position for firing accurately. "Never shoot while running" is an FBI axiom.

#### 18 Killed in Line of Duty

He is instructed in jujitsu and other tricks of taking care of himself in a rough-and-tumble fight. The roll of 18 agents killed in line of duty is a reminder that the battle against criminals is a dangerous one.

The FBI's training system produced such sound results that even prior to World War II the Marine Corps arranged to have agents train the Marines in hand-to-hand defensive and disarming tactics.

But the FBI traveled a long road to reach this point. It had its beginning in 1908 when President Theodore Roosevelt demanded an investigative agency in his crusade against the "land thieves" in the West and the big-business "trusts" in the East.

(Copyright, 1957 by Don Whitehead)

Tomorrow: The story begins.



**"MUST" FOR ALL AGENTS**—FBI agents, even those working in the laboratory, undergo rigorous training in self-defense as part of a strict fitness program. Here agents using tracer bullets practice night firing on a range at Quantico, Va. A cardinal FBI rule: Never shoot on the run.

# The **FBI** Story

## How the Bureau Operates

### Network of Disciplined Agents Keeps 24-Hour Alert

This is the second chapter in a serialization of highlights from "The F. B. I. Story," Don Whitehead's best seller recently published by Random House.

By Don Whitehead

Chief, Herald Tribune Washington Bureau

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is almost half a century old, although until 1935 it was known simply as the Bureau of Investigation.



Its name to millions is a symbol of integrity and efficiency. But it remains a mystery organization to a great many Americans even though its activities are interwoven with the protection of civil rights and the security of the nation. Few know how the F. B. I. operates. Few realize that in the protection of the country the F. B. I. also maintains a rigid around-the-clock system of checks and controls over

its own agents and their activities. Director J. Edgar Hoover can and does pick up his telephone and within a matter of minutes learn where an agent is at any given time, the case on which he is working and the progress being made. The control system works in this fashion: The special agents in charge of the F. B. I.'s fifty-two field divisions are considered to be Hoover's personal representatives. They are responsible directly to him for the work within the geographic area of their assignments. Each special agent in charge has an assistant—a position regarded as a training ground for the development of future F. B. I. executives.

F. B. I. offices, such as in New York, Chicago and Los Angeles, have field supervisors who direct the work of agents and are responsible to the special agent in charge and his assistant.

In the smaller cities surrounding the field offices, the F. B. I. has stationed some 1,200 resident agents who are responsible for the work in given subsections of the division. This distribution of agents in strategic centers gives the F. B. I. a well deployed force which can move quickly to any given place, saving time and money.

At the main headquarters in Washington,



Associated Press

F. B. I. Director Hoover firing machine-gun on Quantico range in 1935.

the operation is highly integrated and centralized. For example, all bank robbery reports come to one desk, where supervisors have the responsibility for tying together the investigative efforts in two, three or perhaps a half-dozen cities.

Perhaps the thieves' operating method in robbing a Chicago bank is recognized by a supervisor as the identical method used a few days earlier in Los Angeles. There may be some piece of information known at headquarters which ties a suspect to a crime. This same operating procedure is used in espionage cases to tie together widely separated operations and to coordinate the agents' work.

The agents are required to telephone their home offices at intervals throughout the day and report their movements. Periodic reports are made on the progress of each investiga-

Continued on page 17, column 1

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Nichols ☒  
Boardman ☒  
Belmont ☒  
Mason ☒  
Mohr ☒  
Parsons ☒  
Rosen ☒  
Tamm ☒  
Nease ☒  
Winterrowd ☒  
Tele. Room ☒  
Holloman ☒  
Gandy ☒

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American \_\_\_\_\_  
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Wash. Post and \_\_\_\_\_  
Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_  
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N. Y. Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

Date JAN 8 1957

# How the F. B. I. Operates Agents Network

(Continued from page one)

tion, and the progress is reflected on the agents' assignment cards.

## Discipline Astonishing To an Outsider

Through more than thirty years, Hoover has insisted on discipline in the ranks of the F. B. I. This discipline is sternest, of course, in the special agent force of some 6,200 men. But it is also maintained among the other 8,000 employees. Obedience to official regulations is demanded to a degree that is astonishing to an outsider.

The reason for this obedience is always clear to any one who knows anything of the undisciplined operations which almost destroyed the bureau in the pre-Hoover days.

Over and over, Hoover has stressed the point that there must never be a scandal in the operations of the F. B. I. "One

man can't build the F. B. I." he says, "but one man can tear it down."

The life of a special agent isn't an easy one. He knows he may be dismissed summarily from the service if he violates certain rules. For example:

1. He cannot drink intoxicants while on duty. Even off duty excessive use of intoxicants is banned, since the agent is subject to call at any time.

2. He cannot use a government automobile for any purpose except official business.

3. He is forbidden to use brutality or duress in dealing with persons under investigation.

He can be disciplined for a number of other things. Among the "shall nots" are these:

1. He cannot disclose information to any unauthorized person, not even his wife.

2. He cannot accept rewards or gratuities in any form.

3. He cannot fail to pay his taxes or to meet other financial obligations.

4. He must not lose official property issued to him.

And this list goes on and on.

The newly appointed agent begins to learn discipline from the day he reports into headquarters to begin an intensive training course which lasts for eighteen weeks. The course is divided into two parts. There is the classroom study of investigative techniques, F. B. I. responsibilities under the law and administrative work; and there is rugged training in self-defense and the use of firearms given at the F. B. I. Academy on the Marine base at Quantico, Va.

Each agent, including the scientists and engineers who work in the laboratory, must know how to take care of himself in a gun battle. He learns the "quick draw," in which a

pistol is whipped from a holster with split-second precision in a stance which gives the steadiest position for firing accurately. "Never shoot while running" is an F. B. I. axiom.

## 18 Have Been Killed In Line of Duty

He is instructed in jujitsu and other tricks of taking care of himself in a rough-and-tumble fight. The roll of eighteen agents killed in line of duty is a reminder that the battle against criminals is a dangerous one.

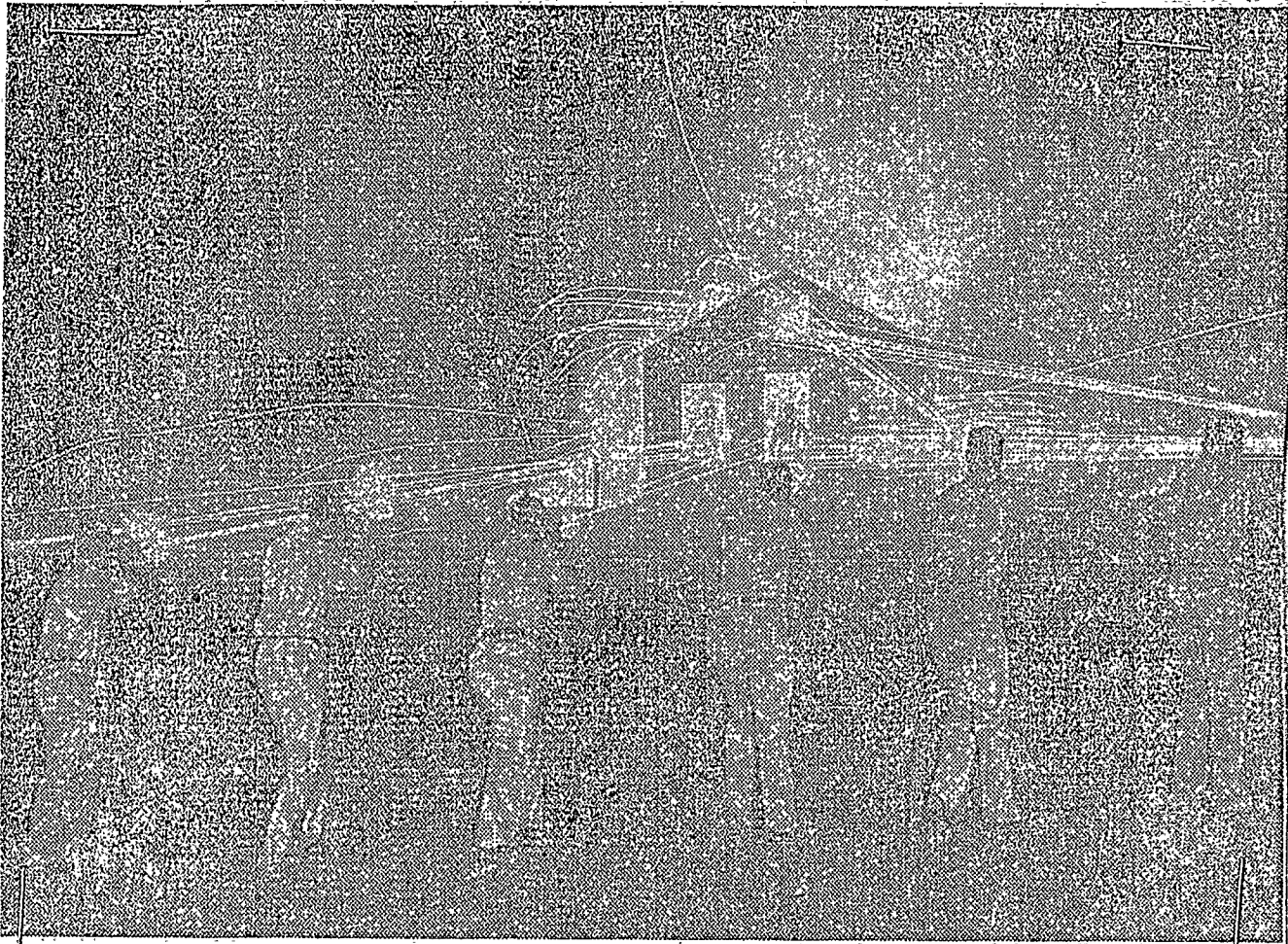
The F. B. I.'s training system produced such sound results that even prior to World War II the Marine Corps arranged to have agents train the Marines in hand-to-hand defensive and disarming tactics.

But the F. B. I. traveled a long road to reach this point. It had its beginning in 1908 when President Theodore Roosevelt demanded an investigative agency in his crusade against the "land thieves" in the West and the big-business "trusts" in the East.

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Now the F. B. I. was created under President Theodore Roosevelt in 1908—and why is told in tomorrow's chapter.





ON THE F. B. I. RANGE AT QUANTICO, VA.—Agents firing machine guns at dummies at the F. B. I. Academy.

Herald Tribune—United Press

# STORY OF THE FBI

## Rugged Training, Rugged Discipline Mold the G-Men

### Hoover Keeps Thumb on Each Of His 6,200 Agents

Everyone knows of the FBI, but surprisingly few people know how it operates, guarding national security, tracking down criminals, protecting civil rights. For the first time the story is told in all its detail by Don Whitehead in his new book, "The FBI Story."

BY DON WHITEHEAD

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is almost half a century old, although until 1935 it was known simply as the Bureau of Investigation.

Its name to millions is a symbol of integrity and efficiency. But it remains a mystery organization to a great many Americans even though its activities are interwoven with the protection of civil rights and the security of the nation.

Few know how the FBI operates. Few realize that in the protection of the country the FBI also maintains a rigid around-the-clock system of checks and controls over its own agents and their activities.

Director J. Edgar Hoover can and does pick up his telephone and within a matter of minutes learn where an agent is at any given time, the case on which he is working and the progress being made.

THE CONTROL system works in this fashion:

The special agents in charge of the FBI's 52 field divisions are considered to be Hoover's personal representatives. They are responsible directly to him for the work within the geographic area of their assignments.

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

*file*  
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CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

*Red Streak* Edition  
Date JAN 8 - 1957  
Page *1* Col. *1*

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Each special agent in charge has an assistant—position regarded as a training ground for the development of future FBI executives.

FBI offices, such as in New York, Chicago and Los Angeles, have field supervisors who direct the work of agents who are responsible to the special agent in charge and his assistant.

\*\*\*  
IN THE smaller cities surrounding the field offices, the FBI has stationed some 1,200 resident agents who are responsible for the work in given subsections of the division.

This distribution of agents in strategic centers gives the FBI a well-deployed force which can move quickly to any given place, saving time and money.

## Work Centralized In Washington

At the main headquarters in Washington, the operation is highly integrated and centralized.

For example, all bank robbery reports come to one desk, where supervisors have the responsibility for tying together the investigative efforts in

Turn to Page 13, Column 1  
Continued from First Page

two, three or perhaps half a dozen cities.

Perhaps the thieves' operating method in robbing a Chicago bank is recognized by a supervisor as the identical method used a few days earlier in Los Angeles.

There may be some piece of information known at headquarters which ties a suspect to a crime.

This same operating procedure is used in espionage cases to tie together widely separated operations and to co-ordinate the agents' work.

\*\*\*  
THE AGENTS are required to telephone their home offices at intervals throughout the day and report their movements. Periodic reports are

made on the progress of each investigation, and the progress is reflected on the agents' assignment cards.

Through more than 30 years, Hoover has insisted on discipline in the ranks of the FBI.

This discipline is sternest, of course, in the special agent force of some 6,200 men. But it is also maintained among the other 8,000 employees.

Obedience to official regulations is demanded to a degree that is astonishing to an outsider.

## Effort Directed Against Scandals

The reason for this obedience is always clear to anyone who knows anything of the undisciplined operations which almost destroyed the bureau in the pre-Hoover days.

Over and over, Hoover stressed the point that there must never be a scandal in the operations of the FBI.

"One man can't build the FBI," he says, "but one man can tear it down."

\*\*\*  
THE LIFE of a special agent isn't an easy one. He knows he may be dismissed summarily from the service if he violates certain rules. For example:

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3. He is forbidden to use brutality or duress in

dealing with persons under investigation.

\*\*\*  
HE CAN be disciplined for a number of other things. Among the "shall nots" are these:

- He cannot disclose information to any unauthorized person, not even his wife.
- He cannot accept rewards or gratuities in any form.
- He cannot fail to pay his taxes or to meet other financial obligations.
- He must not lose official property issued to him. And the list goes on and on.

## Training Course Lasts 18 Weeks

The newly appointed agent begins to learn discipline from the day he reports to headquarters to begin an intensive training course which lasts for 18 weeks.

The course is divided into two parts.

There is the classroom study of investigative techniques, FBI responsibilities under the law and administrative work; and there is the rugged training in self-defense and the use of firearms given at the FBI Academy on the Marine base at Quantico, Va.

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EACH AGENT, including the scientists and engineers who work in the laboratory, must know how to take care of himself in a gun battle.

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"Never shoot while running" is an FBI axiom.

He is instructed in jujitsu and other tricks of taking care of himself in a rough-and-tumble fight.

The roll of 18 agents killed

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THE FBI'S training system produced such sound results

that even prior to World War II the Marine Corps arranged to have agents train the marines in hand-to-hand defensive and disarming tactics.

But the FBI traveled a long road to reach this point. It had its beginning in 1908 when President Theodore Roosevelt demanded an investigative agency in his crusade against the "land thieves" in the West and the big-business trusts in the East.

TOMORROW: Teddy Roosevelt swings the big stick and establishes the FBI.



FBI agents, even those working in laboratory, undergo rigorous training in self-defense as part of the strict fitness program. Here, agents using tracer bullets practice night firing on the range at Quantico, Va.

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

# The FBI Story

By Don Whitehead

## 6200 G-Men in Action

*file 1/8/57*

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is almost half a century old, although until 1935 it was known simply as the Bureau of Investigation.

Its name to millions is a symbol of integrity and efficiency. But it remains a mystery organization to a great many Americans even, though its activities are interwoven with the protection of civil rights and the security of the nation.

Few know how the FBI operates. Few realize that in the protection of the country the FBI also maintains a rigid around-the-clock system of checks and controls over its own agents and their activities.

### HOOVER CHECKS

Director J. Edgar Hoover can and does pick up his telephone and within a matter of minutes learns where an agent is at any given time, the case on which he is working and the progress being made.

The control system works in this fashion. The special agents in charge of the FBI's 52 field divisions are considered to be Hoover's personal representatives. They are responsible directly to him for the work within the geographic area of their assignments.

Each special agent in charge has an assistant—a position regarded as a training ground for the development of future FBI executives.

FBI officers, such as those in New York, Chicago and Los Angeles, have field supervisors who direct the work of agents and are responsible to the special agent in charge and his assistant.

### FORCE DEPLOYED

In the smaller cities surrounding the field offices, the FBI has stationed some 1200 resident agents who are responsible for the work in given sub-sections of the division. This distribution of agents in strategic centers gives the FBI a well-deployed force which can move quickly

to any given place, saving time and money.

At the main headquarters in Washington, the operation is highly integrated and centralized. For example, all bank robbery reports come to one desk, where supervisors have the responsibility for tying together the investigative efforts in two, three or perhaps a half-dozen cities.

### TOUGH DISCIPLINE

Perhaps the thieves' operating method in robbing a Chicago bank is recognized by a supervisor as the identical method used a few days earlier in Los Angeles.

There may be some piece of information known at headquarters which ties a suspect to a crime. This same operating procedure is used in espionage cases to tie together widely separated operations and to coordinate the agents' work.

The agents are required to

News paper: BOSTON AMERICAN  
 Date: 1/8/57  
 Edition : Sports Star  
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telephone their home offices at intervals throughout the day and report their movements. Periodic reports are made on the progress of each investigation, and the progress is reflected on the agents' assignment cards.

Through more than 30 years, Hoover has insisted on discipline in the ranks of the FBI. This discipline is sternest, of course, in the special agent force of some 6200 men.

But it is also maintained among the other 3000 employees. Obedience to official regulations is demanded to a degree that is astonishing to an outsider.

### THE REASON WHY

The reason for this obedience is always clear to anyone who knows anything of the undisciplined operations which almost destroyed the bureau in the pre-Hoover days.

Over and over, Hoover has stressed the point that there must never be a scandal in the

operations of the FBI. "One man can't build the FBI," he says, "but one man can tear it down."

The life of a special agent isn't an easy one. He knows he may be dismissed summarily from the service if he violates certain rules. For example:

### NO TIPPING

1—He cannot drink intoxicants while on duty. Even off duty, excessive use of intoxicants is banned, since the agent is subject to call at any time.

2—He cannot use a government automobile for any purpose except official business.

3—He is forbidden to use brutality or duress in dealing with persons under investigation.

He can be disciplined for a number of other things. Among the "shall nots" are these:

1—He cannot disclose information to any unauthorized person, not even his wife.

2—He cannot accept rewards or gratuities in any form.

3—He cannot fail to pay his taxes or to meet other financial obligations.

4—He must not lose official property issued to him.

And the list goes on and on.

### 13-WEEK COURSE

The newly appointed agent begins to learn discipline from the day he reports into headquarters to begin an intensive training course of 13 weeks.

The course is divided into two parts. There is the classroom study of investigative techniques, FBI responsibilities under the law and administrative work; and there is the rugged training in self-defense and the use of firearms given at the FBI Academy on the Marine base at Quantico, Va.

Each agent, including the scientists and engineers who work in the laboratory, must know how to take care of himself in a gun battle. He learns the "quick draw," in which a pistol is whipped from a holster with split-second precision in a stance which gives the steadiest position for firing accurately. "Never shoot while running" is an FBI axiom.

He is instructed in jujitsu and other tricks of taking care of himself in a rough-and-tumble fight. The roll of 18 agents killed in line of duty is a reminder that the battle against criminals is a dangerous one.

The FBI's training system produced such sound results that even prior to World War II the Marine Corps arranged to have agents train the Marines in hand-to-hand defensive and disarming tactics.

But the FBI traveled a long road to reach this point. It had its beginning in 1903 when President Theodore Roosevelt demanded an investigative agency in his crusade against the "land thieves" in the West and the big-business "trusts" in the East.

*(Tomorrow: The Story Begins.)*

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**FBI AGENTS, USING TRACER BULLETS, PRACTICE NIGHT FIRING**  
*During Training at Quantico; Cardinal FBI Rule: Never Shoot On the Run*

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
 Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mason \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

**The Sunday Star**  
**WEEKLY BOOK SURVEY**  
*The Sunday Star has arranged with some of the leading booksellers of Washington and suburban areas to report each week the books which sell best as a guide to what Washington is reading. The numbers represent the rank of each book among best sellers at the store named.*

Report for week ending April 5

	AIRPORT BOOK SHOP	FRANZ BADER, INC.	BALLANTYNE & SONS	BRENTANO'S	THE HECHT CO.	S. KANN SONS CO.	FRANCIS SCOTT KEY BOOK SHOP	PAUL PEARLMAN	POCKER'S, INC.	PURSELL'S BOOK STORE	SAVILLE BOOK SHOP	WOODWARD & LOthrop	WORLD AFFAIRS BOOK SHOP
<b>FICTION</b>													
"The Scapgoat," du Maurier	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	5	1	1	1
"Peyton Place," Metcalfe	2		6	2	6	2		2	2	1	3	2	
"The Fall," Camus	5	3	5	3			4	5	3		2		
"Compulsion," Levin	4	6		4	2		3	4	3		4	3	
"Blue Camellia," Keyes		5			5	3	4		2	4	3	5	
"The Philadelphian," Powell	3				4	5		5	4			6	
<b>NONFICTION</b>													
"The F. B. I. Story," Whitehead	3	1		1	3	3	2	2	1			1	
"The Crisis of the Old Order," Schlesinger	5	3	1	2	4	1	4		1	6	1		2
"The Bridge at Andau," Michener	4		2	5	2	5	5	4	3	3	3	2	1
"The Road to Miltown," Perelman	1	4	4	3		4	3	1	5		6		5
"The Lion and the Throne," Bowen		6	5	4	5		1		4				3
"The Nun's Story," Hulme					1	2	6	6		2		5	

Wash. Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
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 N. Y. Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
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Tolson ☒  
 Nichols ☒  
 Boardman ☒  
 Belmont ☒  
 Mohr ☒  
 Parsons ☒  
 Rosen ☒  
 Tamm ☒  
 Trotter ☒  
 Nease ☒  
 Tele. Room ☒  
 Holloman ☒  
 Gandy ☒

## What Washington Is Reading

The following are rated by points according to frequency and position in sales reports from Washington area book stores:

### FICTION

1. THE SCAPEGOAT—Du Maurier ..... 34
2. PEYTON PLACE—Metalious ..... 19
3. THE FALL—Camus ..... 16
4. BLUE CAMELLIA—Keyes ..... 13
5. COMPULSION—Levin ..... 7
6. THE LEGACY—Bedford ..... 7

### NONFICTION

1. THE CRISIS OF THE OLD ORDER—Schlesinger... 25
2. THE FBI STORY—Whitehead ..... 21
3. THE BRIDGE AT ANDAU—Michener ..... 17
4. DAY OF INFAMY—Lord ..... 12
5. THE ROAD TO MILTOWN—Perelman ..... 12
6. THE LION AND THE THRONE—Bowen ..... 10

Bookstores cooperating in this compilation: Airport Book Shop, Frank Bader, William Ballantyne & Sons, Brentano's Book Stores, Inc., Center Book Shop, Hecht Co., Kann's, Francis Scott Key Book Shop, Sidney Kramer Books, Packer's, Inc., Saville Book Shop, Woodward & Lothrop, World Affairs Book Shop.

Wash. Post and Times Herald ☒  
 Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Journal-American \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Times \_\_\_\_\_  
 Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

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117 APR 17 1957

Date APR 7 1957

64  
 21 APR 17 1957

Tolson  
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 Belmont  
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 Parsons  
 Rosen  
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 Trotter  
 Nease  
 Tele. Room  
 Holloman  
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# What America Reads

April 7 This Week's Score	The Herald Tribune arranges with the country's leading booksellers to report each week the best selling six titles in fiction and non-fiction to give an over-all picture of what is being read in America. Only titles reported three or more times are charted. This week's chart is based on reports received by April 1.	Number of Stores	Total Weeks Listed
FICTION			
1	The Scapegoat, by Daphne du Maurier	39	7
2	Blue Camellia, by Frances Parkinson Keyes	34	11
3	Peyton Place, by Grace Metalious	31	29
4	The Last Angry Man, by Gerald Green	24	8
5	Compulsion, by Meyer Levin	20	19
6	The Philadelphian, by Richard Powell	19	12
7	Stopover: Tokyo, by John P. Marquand	9	10
8	Say, Darling, by Richard Bissell	6	1
9	The Fountain Overflows, by Rebecca West	5	15
10	Twilight for the Gods, by Ernest Gann	5	11
11	The Guns of Navarone, by Alistair MacLean	5	6
12	A Legacy, by Sybille Bedford	5	2
13	The Wapshot Chronicle, by John Cheever	5	1
14	Auntie Mame, by Patrick Dennis	4	110
15	Don't Go Near the Water, by William Brinkley	4	89
16	The Fall, by Albert Camus	4	8
17	The Etruscan, by Mika Waltari	3	14
18	Salonhead, by Weldon Hill	3	2

Wash. Post and Times Herald  
 Wash. News  
 Wash. Star  
 N. Y. Herald Tribune  
 N. Y. Journal-American  
 N. Y. Mirror  
 N. Y. Daily News  
 N. Y. Times  
 Daily Worker  
 The Worker  
 New Leader

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## NON-FICTION

1	The FBI Story, by Don Whitelhead	31	17
2	The Nun's Story, by Kathryn Hulme	29	30
3	The Road to Milltown, by S. J. Perelman	17	9
4	The Bridge at Andau, by James A. Michener	16	4
5	This Hallowed Ground, by Bruce Catton	15	22
6	The Organization Man, by William H. Whyte jr.	15	9
7	Profiles in Courage, by John F. Kennedy	14	64
8	Men to Match My Mountains, by Irving Stone	13	26
9	The Bible as History, by Werner Keller	10	21
10	Stay Alive All Your Life, by Norman Vincent Peale	10	2
11	The Lion and the Throne, by Catherine D. Bowen	9	3
12	Investor's Road Map, by Alice B. Morgan	8	13
13	The Art of Loving, by Erich Fromm	6	2
14	The Crisis of the Old Order, by A. Schlesinger jr.	5	4
15	Vision, by Harold Mansfield	4	10
16	Citadel, by William S. White	4	9
17	Day of Infamy, by Walter Lord	4	1
18	The World's Great Religions, by the Editors of Life	4	1
19	Much Ado About Me, by Fred Allen	3	20
20	To See the Dream, by Jessamyn West	3	3

## BOOKSELLERS REPORTING

*Albuquerque*—New Mexico Book Co. *Atlanta*—Davison-Paxon. *Baltimore*—Remington's. *Cedar Rapids*—Morris Sanford. *Chicago*—Cokesbury. *Cleveland*—Burrows • Halle Bros. • Korner & Wood. *Denver*—Kendrick-Bellamy. *Detroit*—J. L. Hudson. *Evansville*—Smith & Butterfield. *Greensboro*—Wills Book & Stationery. *Hollywood*—Pickwick. *Indianapolis*—L. S. Ayres. *Larchmont, N. Y.*—Anderson's. *Los Angeles*—Campbell's. *Louisville*—Wilderness Road. *Miami*—Burdine's. *Minneapolis*—Powers. *Nashville*—Cokesbury • Stokes & Stockell. *New York*—Doubleday. *Pasadena*—Vroman's. *Phoenix*—Korrick's. *Pittsburgh*—Joseph Horne. *Portland, Ore.*—J. K. Gill. *Providence*—The Book Shop. *Richmond*—Miller & Rhoads. *Rochester*—Scrantom's. *Sacramento*—Levinson's. *St. Louis*—Doubleday. *St. Paul*—St. Paul Book & Stationery. *Salt Lake City*—Deseret. *San Francisco*—Paul Elder's • Emporium. *Santa Barbara*—Osborne's. *Seattle*—Frederick & Nelson • Hartman's Books • University. *Toledo*—Lamson's. *Wilmington*—Greenwood Book Shop. *Yakima*—Broad's.

# Best Seller List

*An analysis based on reports from leading booksellers in 36 cities showing the sales rating of 16 leading fiction and general titles over the last 3 weeks. Sales through the book clubs are not included. Figures in the right-hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive weeks and do not indicate week-to-week shifts on the chart.*

March 17	March 24	March 31	This Week		Weeks on List
				<b>Fiction</b>	
2	1	1	1	The Scapegoat. <i>du Maurier</i>	6
1	2	2	2	Peyton Place. <i>Metalious</i>	28
3	3	3	3	Compulsion. <i>Levin</i>	21
5	4	4	4	Blue Camellia. <i>Keyes</i>	10
4	5	5	5	The Philadelphian. <i>Powell</i>	12
7	6	6	6	The Last Angry Man. <i>Green</i>	7
13	8	8	7	The Fall. <i>Camus</i>	5
6	7	7	8	The Fountain Overflows. <i>West</i>	16
10	9	9	9	Stopover: Tokyo. <i>Marquand</i>	9
15	16	11	10	A Legacy. <i>Bedford</i>	6
9	10		11	Twilight for the Gods. <i>Gann</i>	8
12	11	14	12	Auntie Mame. <i>Dennis</i>	108
	15	13	13	The Eye of Love. <i>Sherp</i>	3
	13	12	14	The Guns of Navarone. <i>MacLean</i>	3
		16	15	Onionhead. <i>Hill</i>	2
8	12	10	16	Don't Go Near the Water. <i>Brinkley</i>	38
				<b>General</b>	
1	1	1	1	The FBI Story. <i>Whitehead</i>	17
2	2	2	2	The Nun's Story. <i>Hulme</i>	28
6	5	3	3	The Organization Man. <i>Whyte</i>	9
3	3	4	4	This Hallowed Ground. <i>Catton</i>	21
5	4	5	5	The Road to Miltown. <i>Perelman</i>	9
	10	6	6	The Bridge at Andau. <i>Michener</i>	3
	11	8	7	The Crisis of the Old Order. <i>Schlesinger</i>	3
7	9	7	8	Men to Match My Mountains. <i>Stone</i>	25
			9	Stay Alive All Your Life. <i>Peale</i>	1
4	6	9	10	Much Ado About Me. <i>Allen</i>	18
			11	The Lion and the Throne. <i>Bowen</i>	1
13	15	14	12	Herb Caen's Guide to San Francisco. <i>Caen</i>	5
8	8	10	13	Citadel. <i>White</i>	10
9	7	11	14	Investor's Road Map. <i>Morgan</i>	9
12	14	15	15	The Bible as History. <i>Keller</i>	18
10	13	12	16	Profiles in Courage. <i>Kennedy</i>	63

Tolson ✓  
 Nichols ✓  
 Boardman ✓  
 Belmont ✓  
 Parsons ✓  
 Rosen ✓  
 Tamm ✓  
 Trotter ✓  
 Nease ✓  
 Tele. Room ✓  
 Holloman ✓  
 Gandy ✓

Wash. Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Journal-American \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Times Book Review \_\_\_\_\_  
 Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

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## --And Bear in Mind

*Other recent books which, in the opinion of the staff of this Review, are of particular literary, topical or scholarly interest.*

### Fiction

*Pnin, by Vladimir Nabokov. An episodic tale of the misadventures of a Chaplinesque college professor.*

*The Master, by T. H. White. A modern seafaring adventure told in the classical manner.*

*The Room on the Roof, by Ruskin Bond. A rich and original drama of adolescent life in a small Indian town.*

*The Wapshot Chronicle, by John Cheever. The exuberant story of a matriarchal Massachusetts clan.*

### General

*Day of Infamy, by Walter Lord. Dramatic, detailed reconstruction of what happened at Pearl Harbor.*

*Days of the Phoenix, by Van Wyck Brooks. Recollections of the American literary scene of the Nineteen Twenties.*

*Dialogues, by Paul Valery. A new translation reveals the thought and style of a great French poet.*

*Men and Monuments, by Janet Flanner. Lively, informative profiles of Matisse, Braque and Picasso.*

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
 Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
 Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

## Dorothy Kilgallen:

# Hoover Mum on Hollywood's Offer

NEW YORK, April 3—Warner Brothers would give practically anything in the way of money and billing to persuade J. Edgar Hoover to play himself in "The FBI Story." No word from the Nation's top law-enforcer. ... Did he quit or was he fired is the burning question behind the John Huston-David O. Selznick tiff which resulted in Huston's exit as director of "A Farewell To Arms." The consensus among the Huston loyalists is: "John's far too conscientious to drop out of a job unless someone or something made it impossible for him to continue."

Bandleader Erskine Hawkins and his wife are talking to their lawyers, but Erskine isn't moping. He's being consoled by a pretty Philadelphia fan. The Begum Aga Khan had such a merry time on her last trip to the United States,



Kilgallen

her royal spouse has promised her another visit in October. If his health permits, he'll accompany her. . . Hawk-eyed (and spellbound) Hollywood observers are willing to take an oath that Vicki Dougan, the starlet who wears those utterly backless dresses, gets that scenic railway effect by padding her—er—hips:

MARILYN MONROE, who is legendary for being late to appointments, startled everyone by arriving on time for a meeting to discuss exploitation of her film, "The Prince and the Showgirl." She's taken to attending conferences regularly, and surprises the boys with her knowledge of business. . . That spectacular mink coat Mike Todd gave Elizabeth Taylor is getting to be almost too much for both of them. A third person followed them, carrying it, at a recent party at Romanoff's.

Romantic duet at the Left Bank: Harold Lang of the "Ziegfeld Follies" holding hands with Virginia Gibson, the delectable ingenue of "Happy Hunting." . . . Even New York's Department of Health has succumbed to the calypso fever. If you don't believe it, bend an ear to the spot broadcasts of their propaganda song, "Protect Yourself Against Polio"; it's a mad calypso. . . . Jimmy Dorsey is trying to regain his health with six weeks of sunning and resting at the Bal Harbour in Miami Beach. The band, deprived of his leadership so soon after Tommy's death, will fold.

Wash. Post and Times Herald C20  
 Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Journal-American \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Times \_\_\_\_\_  
 Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

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# What America Reads

March 31 This Week's Score	The Herald Tribune arranges with the country's leading booksellers to report each week the best selling six titles in fiction and non-fiction to give an over-all picture of what is being read in America. Only titles reported three or more times are charted. This week's chart is based on reports received by March 25.	Number of Stores	Total Weeks Listed
<b>FICTION</b>			
1	The Scapegoat, by Daphne du Maurier	33	6
2	Peyton Place, by Grace Metalious	27	28
3	Blue Camellia, by Frances Parkinson Keyes	25	10
4	The Philadelphian, by Richard Powell	22	11
5	The Last Angry Man, by Gerald Green	20	7
6	Compulsion, by Meyer Levin	19	18
7	Stopover: Tokyo, by John P. Marquand	9	9
8	A Legacy, by Sybille Bedford	6	1
9	Don't Go Near the Water, by William Brinkley	5	38
10	The Etruscan, by Mika Waltari	5	13
11	Twilight for the Gods, by Ernest Gann	4	10
12	Auntie Mame, by Patrick Dennis	3	109
13	The Fountain Overflows, by Rebecca West	3	14
14	The Guns of Navarone, by Alistair MacLean	3	5
15	The Eye of Love, by Margery Sharp	3	2
16	The Fall, by Albert Camus	3	2

## NON-FICTION

1	The FBI Story, by Don Whitehead	31	16
2	The Nun's Story, by Kathryn Hulme	26	29
3	The Organization Man, by William H. Whyte jr.	19	8
4	This Hallowed Ground, by Bruce Catton	15	21
5	Stay Alive All Your Life, by Norman Vincent Peale	13	1
6	The Bible as History, by Werner Keller	11	20
7	The Road to Miltown, by S. J. Perelman	11	8
8	Profiles in Courage, by John F. Kennedy	10	63
9	Men to Match My Mountains, by Irving Stone	9	25
10	The Bridge at Andau, by James A. Michener	9	3
11	Investors' Road Map, by Alice B. Morgan	8	12
12	The Crisis of the Old Order, by Arthur Schlesinger jr.	7	3
13	Much Ado About Me, by Fred Allen	4	19
14	The Lion and the Throne, by Catherine D. Bowen	4	2
15	The Men Who Made the Nation, by John Dos Passos	3	2
16	Three Faces of Eve, by C. Thigpen & H. Cleckley	2	2

Tolson ✓  
Nichols ✓  
Boardman ✓  
Belmont ✓  
Mohr ✓  
Parsons ✓  
Rosen ✓  
Tamm ✓  
Trotter ✓  
Nease ✓  
Tele. Room ✓  
Holloman ✓  
Gandy ✓

## BOOKSELLERS REPORTING

Albuquerque—New Mexico Book Co. Atlanta—Davison-Paxon • Rich's.  
Baltimore—Remington's. Boston—Lauriat's. Cedar Rapids—Morris San-  
ford. Cleveland—Burrows • Korner & Wood. Columbus—F. & R. La-  
zarus. Dayton—Rike-Kumler. Denver—Kendrick-Bellamy. Detroit—J.  
L. Hudson. Evansville—Smith & Butterfield. Greensboro—Wills Book  
& Stationery. Hollywood—Pickwick. Indianapolis—L. S. Ayres. Larch-  
mont—Anderson's. Los Angeles—Campbell's. Louisville—Wilderness  
Road. Minneapolis—Powers. Nashville—Stokes & Stockell. New York—  
Doubleday. Pasadena—Vroman's. Portland, Ore.—J. K. Gill. Richmond  
—Miller & Rhoads. Rochester—Scrantom's. Sacramento—Levinson's. St.  
Louis—Doubleday. St. Paul—St. Paul Book & Stationery. San Francisco  
—Paul Elder's • Emporium. Santa Barbara—Osborne's. Seattle—Fred-  
erick & Nelson • Hartman's Books. Spokane—John W. Graham. Toledo  
—Hamson's. Wilmington—Greenwood Book Shop. Yakima—Broad's.

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Wash. Post and Times Herald  
Wash. News  
Wash. Star  
N. Y. Herald Tribune Book Review  
N. Y. Journal-American  
N. Y. Mirror  
N. Y. Daily News  
N. Y. Times  
Daily Worker  
The Worker  
New Leader

Date MAR 31 1957

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# Best Seller List

An analysis based on reports from leading booksellers in 36 cities showing the sales rating of 16 leading fiction and general titles over the last 3 weeks. Sales through the book clubs are not included. Figures in the right-hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive weeks and do not indicate week-to-week shifts on the chart.

March 10	March 17	March 24	This Week		Weeks on List
				<b>Fiction</b>	
6	2	1	1	The Scapegoat. <i>du Maurier</i>	5
1	1	2	2	Peyton Place. <i>Metalious</i>	27
2	3	3	3	Compulsion. <i>Lévin</i>	20
4	5	4	4	Blue Camellia. <i>Keyes</i>	9
3	4	5	5	The Philadelphian. <i>Powell</i>	11
7	7	6	6	The Last Angry Man. <i>Greek</i>	6
5	6	7	7	The Fountain Overflows. <i>West</i>	15
16	13	8	8	The Fall. <i>Camus</i>	4
8	10	9	9	Stopover: Tokyo. <i>Marquand</i>	8
9	8	12	10	Don't Go Near the Water. <i>Brinkley</i>	37
14	15	16	11	A Legacy. <i>Bedford</i>	5
		13	12	The Guns of Navarone. <i>MacLean</i>	2
		15	13	The Eye of Love. <i>Sharp</i>	2
13	12	11	14	Auntie Mame. <i>Dennis</i>	107
12	11		15	The Etruscan. <i>Waltari</i>	10
			16	Onionhead. <i>Hill</i>	1
				<b>General</b>	
1	1	1	1	The FBI Story. <i>Whitehead</i>	16
2	2	2	2	The Nun's Story. <i>Hulme</i>	27
6	6	5	3	The Organization Man. <i>Whyte</i>	8
3	3	3	4	This Hallowed Ground. <i>Catton</i>	20
7	5	4	5	The Road to Miltown. <i>Perelman</i>	8
		10	6	The Bridge at Andau. <i>Michener</i>	2
5	7	9	7	Men to Match My Mountains. <i>Stone</i>	24
		11	8	The Crisis of the Old Order. <i>Schlesinger</i>	2
4	4	6	9	Much Ado About Me. <i>Allen</i>	17
8	8	8	10	Citadel. <i>White</i>	9
9	9	7	11	Investors' Road Map. <i>Morgen</i>	8
10	10	13	12	Profiles in Courage. <i>Kennedy</i>	62
		14	13	A Study of History. <i>Toynbee</i>	2
14	13	15	14	Herb Caen's Guide to San Francisco. <i>Caen</i>	4
12	12	14	15	The Bible as History. <i>Keller</i>	17
16	16		16	The Men Who Made the Nation. <i>Dos Passos</i>	3

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
 Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

## And Bear in Mind

Other recent books which, in the opinion of the staff of this Review, are of particular literary, topical or scholarly interest.

### Fiction

- Pnin*, by Vladimir Nabokov. An episodic tale of the misadventures of a Chaplinesque college professor.
- The Homecoming Game, by Howard Nemerov. The romantic and moral excitement of a professor on a football week-end.
- The Legion of the Damned, by Sven Hassel. A documentary novel about a World War II Nazi penal regiment.
- The Room on the Roof, by Ruskin Bond. A rich and original drama of adolescent life in a small Indian town.

### General

- A Swinger of Birches, by Sidney Cox. The poet Robert Frost revealed in quotation, paraphrase, anecdote and praise.
- Conversations With Casals, by J. Ma. Corredor. The notable Spanish 'cellist expatiates amiably on music and musicians.
- Days of the Phoenix, by Van Wyck Brooks. Recollections of the American literary scene of the Nineteen Twenties.
- The Lion and the Throne, by Catherine Drinker Bowen. Life of Sir Edward Coke (1552-1634), lawyer and patriot.

Wash. Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Journal-American \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Times Book Review \_\_\_\_\_  
 Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

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 Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy ☒

## What Washington Is Reading

The following are rated by points according to frequency and position in sales reports from Washington area book stores:

### FICTION

1. THE SCAPEGOAT—Du Maurier ..... 28
2. COMPULSION—Levin ..... 12
3. THE LEGACY—Bedford ..... 12
4. THE PHILADELPHIAN—Powell ..... 11
5. BLUE CAMELLIA—Keyes ..... 11
6. PEYTON PLACE—Metalious ..... 6

### NONFICTION

1. THE NUN'S STORY—Hulme ..... 16
2. THE BRIDGE AT ANDAU—Michener ..... 15
3. THE FBI STORY—Whitehead ..... 15
4. THE CRISIS OF THE OLD ORDER—Schlesinger ..... 13
5. THE LION AND THE THRONE—Bowen ..... 10
6. CITADEL—White ..... 7

Bookstores cooperating in this compilation: Airport Book Shop, Frank Bader, William Ballantyne & Sons, Brentano's Book Stores, Inc., Center Book Shop, Hecht Co., Kann's, Francis Scott Key Book Shop, Sidney Kramer Books, Potker's, Inc., Saville Book Shop, Woodward & Lothrop, World Affairs Book Shop.

Wash. Post and Times Herald E 6  
 Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Journal-American \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Times \_\_\_\_\_  
 Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

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Date MAR 31 1957

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Tolson ☒  
 Nichols ☒  
 Boardman ☐  
 Belmont ☐  
 Mohr ☐  
 Parsons ☐  
 Rosen ☐  
 Tamm ☐  
 Trotter ☐  
 Nease ☐  
 Tele. Room ☐  
 Holloman ☒  
 Gandy ☒

*File*

### The Sunday Star WEEKLY BOOK SURVEY

The Sunday Star has arranged with some of the leading booksellers of Washington and suburban areas to report each week the books which sell best as a guide to what Washington is reading. The numbers represent the rank of each book among best sellers at the store named.

Report for week ending March 29

	AIRPORT BOOK SHOP	FRANZ BADER, INC.	BALLANTYNE & SONS	BRENTANO'S	THE HECHT CO.	S. KANN SONS CO.	FRANCIS SCOTT KEY BOOK SHOP	PAUL PEARLMAN	POCKERS, INC.	PURSELL'S BOOK STORE	SAVILLE BOOK SHOP	WOODWARD & LOthrop	WORLD AFFAIRS BOOK SHOP
<b>FICTION</b>													
"The Scapegoat," du Maurier	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
"Peyton Place," Metalious	2		2	2	3		1	5	2	1	3		
"Compulsion," Levin	4	3	4	4	5			2		5	4	3	
"The Fall," Camus	6	5	6	3	4		3			6		2	
"Blue Camellia," Keyes				3	1		4		3		2	5	
"The Philadelphian," Powell	3		2			5		6		2	5		
<b>NONFICTION</b>													
"The F. B. I. Story," Whitehead	4			1	3	1		1	4	3	3	1	
"The Lion and the Throne," Bowen		1	5	4	1	4	2			1		3	3
"The Bridge at Andau," Michener			2	5	2	5	3		2	2	5	4	1
"The Road to Miltown," Perelman	1		4	3	5			4	5	4	1		
"The Crisis of the Old Order," Schlesinger		2	1	2	4	6	4				4		2
"The Nun's Story," Hulme	5					2	3	1				2	

Wash. Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. Star E 6  
 N. Y. Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Journal-American \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Times \_\_\_\_\_  
 Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

NOT RECORDED

138 APR 2 1957

Date \_\_\_\_\_

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Tolson ☒  
 Nichols ☒  
 Boardman ☐  
 Belmont ☐  
 Mohr ☐  
 Parsons ☐  
 Rosen ☐  
 Tamm ☐  
 Trotter ☐  
 Nease ☐  
 Tele. Room ☐  
 Holloman ☐  
 Gandy ☒

### The Sunday Star WEEKLY BOOK SURVEY

The Sunday Star has arranged with some of the leading booksellers of Washington and suburban areas to report each week the books which sell best as a guide to what Washington is reading. The numbers represent the rank of each book among best sellers at the store named.

Report for week ending March 22

	AIRPORT BOOK SHOP	FRANZ BADER, INC.	BALLANTYNE & SONS	BRENTANO'S	THE HECHT CO.	S. KANN SONS CO.	FRANCIS SCOTT KEY BOOK SHOP	PAUL PEARLMAN	POCKER'S, INC.	SAVILE BOOK SHOP	WOODWARD & LOthrop	WORLD AFFAIRS BOOK SHOP
<b>FICTION</b>												
"The Scapegoat," du Maurier	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
"Peyton Place," Metalious	1	6	2	2	1	2	6	2	3	6		
"Compulsion," Levin	6	3	4	4	5		2		6	4		
"The Fall," Camus	4	2		6	3		4	3		2		
"Blue Camellia," Keyes	5	2		3	3		3		6	2		
"The Philadelphian," Powell	3				5		5		4	5		
<b>NONFICTION</b>												
"The Road to Miltown," Perelman	1	1	1	3	5		4	1	2		6	
"The F. B. I. Story," Whitehead	4	5	1	2	6		1		4	1	2	
"The Bridge at Andau," Michener			4	3	3	3	6		1		1	
"The Nun's Story," Hulme	5		2	1	4		3			3		
"Citadel," White		6	3	4			2	3	2	3		
"The Organization Man," Whyte	2	4	2	6					6		5	

Wash. Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. Star ☒  
 N. Y. Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Journal-American \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Times \_\_\_\_\_  
 Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

Date 3/24/57

64  
66 APR 17 1957

62-102693-A

Tolson ✓  
 Belmont ✓  
 Boardman ✓  
 Mohr ✓  
 Parsons ✓  
 Rosen ✓  
 Tamm ✓  
 Trotter ✓  
 Nease ✓  
 Tele. Room ✓  
 Holloman ✓  
 Gandy ✓

## What Washington Is Reading

The following are rated by points according to frequency and position in sales reports from Washington area book stores:

### FICTION

1. THE SCAPEGOAT—Du Maurier ..... 35
2. PEYTON PLACE—Metalious ..... 17
3. BLUE CAMELLIA—Keyes ..... 15
4. THE FALL—Camus ..... 11
5. COMPULSION—Levin ..... 10
6. THE LAST ANGRY MAN—Green ..... 10

### NONFICTION

1. THE LION AND THE THRONE—Bowen ..... 16
2. THE BRIDGE AT ANDAU—Michener ..... 14
3. THE FBI STORY—Whitehead ..... 13
4. THE CRISIS OF THE OLD ORDER—Schlesinger ..... 12
5. THE ROAD TO MILTOWN—Perelman ..... 11
6. CITADEL—White ..... 11

Bookstores cooperating in this compilation: Airport Book Shop, Franz Bader, William Ballantyne & Sons, Brentano's Book Stores, Inc., Center Book Shop, Hecht Co., Kann's, Francis Scott Key Book Shop, Sidney Kramer Books, Packer's, Inc., Saville Book Shop, Woodward & Lothrop, World Affairs Book Shop.

Wash. Post and Times Herald ✓  
 Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Journal-American \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Times \_\_\_\_\_  
 Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

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# Best Seller List

An analysis based on reports from leading booksellers in 36 cities showing the sales rating of 16 leading fiction and general titles over the last 3 weeks. Sales through the book clubs are not included. Figures in the right-hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive weeks and do not indicate week-to-week shifts on the chart.

March 3	March 10	March 17	This Week		Weeks on List
<b>Fiction</b>					
13	6	2	1	The Scapegoat. <i>du Maurier</i>	4
1	1	1	2	Peyton Place. <i>Metcalfe</i>	26
2	2	3	3	Compulsion. <i>Levin</i>	19
4	4	5	4	Blue Camellia. <i>Keyes</i>	8
3	3	4	5	The Philadelphian. <i>Powell</i>	10
8	7	7	6	The Last Angry Man. <i>Green</i>	5
5	5	6	7	The Fountain Overflows. <i>West</i>	14
	16	13	8	The Fall. <i>Camus</i>	3
9	8	10	9	Stopover: Tokyo. <i>Marquand</i>	7
10	10	9	10	Twilight for the Gods. <i>Gann</i>	7
12	13	12	11	Auntie Mame. <i>Dennis</i>	106
6	9	8	12	Don't Go Near the Water. <i>Brinkley</i>	36
			13	The Guns of Navarone. <i>MacLean</i>	1
7	11	14	14	The Tribe That Lost Its Head. <i>Monsarrat</i>	20
			15	The Eye of Love. <i>Sharp</i>	1
15	14	15	16	A Legacy. <i>Bedford</i>	4
<b>General</b>					
1	1	1	1	The FBI Story. <i>Whitehead</i>	15
2	2	2	2	The Nun's Story. <i>Hulme</i>	26
3	3	3	3	This Hallowed Ground. <i>Catton</i>	19
9	7	5	4	The Road to Miltown. <i>Perelman</i>	7
8	6	6	5	The Organization Man. <i>Whyte</i>	7
4	4	4	6	Much Ado About Me. <i>Allen</i>	16
11	9	9	7	Investors' Road Map. <i>Morgan</i>	7
6	8	8	8	Citadel. <i>White</i>	8
5	5	7	9	Men to Match My Mountains. <i>Stone</i>	23
			10	The Bridge at Andau. <i>Michener</i>	1
			11	The Crisis of the Old Order. <i>Schlesinger</i>	1
10	11	11	12	The Last Parallel. <i>Russ</i>	8
7	10	10	13	Profiles in Courage. <i>Kennedy</i>	61
12	12	12	14	The Bible as History. <i>Keller</i>	16
	14	13	15	Herb Caen's Guide to San Francisco. <i>Caen</i>	3
			16	Born in a Crowd. <i>Braggiotti</i>	1

Tolson  
Nichols  
Boardman  
Belmont  
Mohr  
Parsons  
Rosen  
Tamm  
Trotter  
Nease  
Tele. Room  
Holloman  
Gandy

Wash. Post and Times Herald  
Wash. News  
Wash. Star  
N. Y. Herald Tribune  
N. Y. Journal-American  
N. Y. Mirror  
N. Y. Daily News  
N. Y. Times  
Daily Worker  
The Worker  
New Leader

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## And Bear in Mind

*Other recent books which, in the opinion of the staff of this Review, are of particular literary, topical or scholarly interest.*

### Fiction

*Pinin*, by Vladimir Nabokov. *An episodic tale of the misadventures of a Chaplinesque college professor.*

*The Complete Short Stories of Mark Twain*, edited by Charles Neider. *Short pieces by a master of fable and parody.*

*The Homecoming Game*, by Howard Nemerov. *The romantic and moral excitements of a professor on a football week-end.*

*The Loving Eye*, by William Sansom. *A whimsical tale in which a fortyish man wins a girl of 21.*

### General

*A Swinger of Birches*, by Sidney Cox. *The poet Robert Frost revealed in quotation, paraphrase, anecdote and praise.*

*Conversations with Casals*, by J. Ma. Corredor. *The notable Spanish 'cellist expatiates amiably on music and musicians.*

*Rebels and Redcoats*, by George F. Scheer and Hugh F. Rankin. *The American Revolution as reported by participants.*

*The Lion and the Throne*, by Catherine Drinker Bowen. *Life of Sir Edward Coke (1552-1634); lawyer and courtier.*

# What America Reads

March 24 This Week's Score	The Herald Tribune arranges with the country's leading booksellers to report each week the best selling six titles in fiction and non-fiction to give an over-all picture of what is being read in America. Only titles reported three or more times are charted. This week's chart is based on reports received by March 18.	Number of Stores	Total Weeks Listed
<b>FICTION</b>			
1	The Scapegoat, by Daphne du Maurier	30	5
2	Blue Camellia, by Frances Parkinson Keyes	28	9
3	Peyton Place, by Grace Metalious	26	27
4	The Philadelphian, by Richard Powell	24	10
5	Compulsion, by Meyer Levin	22	17
6	The Last Angry Man, by Gerald Green	18	6
7	Auntie Mame, by Patrick Dennis	7	108
8	The Fountain Overflows, by Rebecca West	7	13
9	Stopover: Tokyo, by John P. Marquand	6	8
10	Don't Go Near the Water, by William Brinkley	5	37
11	The Tribe That Lost Its Head, by Nicholas Monsarrat	5	21
12	The Eye of Love, by Margery Sharp	4	1
13	The Etruscan, by Mika Waltari	3	12
14	Tower in the West, by Frank Norris	3	10
15	Twilight for the Gods, by Ernest Gann	3	9
16	The Guns of Navarone, by Alistair MacLean	3	4
17	The Fall, by Albert Camus	3	1
18	Onionhead, by Weldon Hill	3	1

Wash. Post and \_\_\_\_\_  
 Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Journal-American \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Times \_\_\_\_\_  
 Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

Date MAR 24 1957

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 Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

## NON-FICTION

1	The FBI Story, by Don Whitehead	34	15
2	The Nun's Story, by Kathryn Hulme	25	28
3	This Hallowed Ground, by Bruce Catton	16	20
4	The Bible as History, by Werner Keller	13	19
5	The Bridge at Andau, by James A. Michener	13	2
6	Investors' Road Map, by Alice B. Morgan	12	11
7	The Organization Man, by William H. Whyte jr.	11	7
8	Profiles in Courage, by John F. Kennedy	9	62
9	Men to Match My Mountains, by Irving Stone	9	24
10	Much Ado About Me, by Fred Allen	9	18
11	The Road to Miltown, by S. J. Perelman	8	7
12	The Crisis of the Old Order, by Arthur Schlesinger jr.	7	2
13	Citadel, by William S. White	5	8
14	The Life of the Party, by Bennett Cerf	4	17
15	Arthritis and Common Sense, by Dan D. Alexander	3	40
16	Vision, by Harold Mansfield	3	9
17	The Lion and the Throne, by Catherine D. Bowen	3	1
18	The Men Who Made the Nation, by John Dos Passos	3	1

## BOOKSELLERS REPORTING

*Albuquerque*—New Mexico Book Co. *Baltimore*—Remington's. *Boston*—  
 Lauriat's. *Cedar Rapids*—Morris Sanford. *Chicago*—Cokesbury. *Cleve-*  
*land*—Burrows • Halle Bros. • Korner & Wood. *Columbus*—F. & R.  
 Lazarus. *Dayton*—Rike-Kumler. *Denver*—Kendrick-Bellamy. *Detroit*—  
 J. L. Hudson. *Greensboro*—Wills Book & Stationery. *Hollywood*—Pick-  
 wick. *Indianapolis*—L. S. Ayres. *Los Angeles*—Campbell's. *Louisville*—  
 Wilderness Road. *Miami*—Burdine's. *Minneapolis*—Powers. *Nashville*—  
 Cokesbury • Stokes & Stockell. *Pasadena*—Vroman's. *Phoenix*—Korrick's.  
*Pittsburgh*—Joseph Horne. *Portland, Ore.*—J. K. Gill. *Providence*—The  
 Book Shop. *St. Louis*—Doubleday. *St. Paul*—St. Paul Book & Stationery.  
*Salt Lake City*—Deseret. *Santa Barbara*—Osborne's. *Seattle*—Frederick  
 & Nelson • Hartman's Books • University. *Spokane*—John W. Graham.  
*Toledo*—Lamson's. *Wilmington*—Greenwood Book Shop. *Yakima*—  
 Brown.

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 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

## What Washington Is Reading

The following are rated by points according to frequency and position in sales reports from Washington area book stores:

### FICTION

1. THE SCAPEGOAT—Du Maurier.....34
2. PEYTON PLACE—Metalious.....23
3. BLUE CAMELLIA—Keyes.....15
4. THE FOUNTAIN OVERFLOWS—West.....11
5. THE LAST ANGRY MAN—Green.....10
6. THE FALL—Camus.....9

### NONFICTION

1. THE FBI STORY—Whitehead.....28
2. CITADEL—White.....20
3. THE ROAD TO MILTOWN—Perelman.....20
4. THE NUN'S STORY—Hulme.....20
5. THE ORGANIZATION MAN—Whyte.....18
6. THIS HALLOWED GROUND—Catton.....8

Bookstores cooperating in this compilation: Airport Book Shop, Franz Bader, William Ballantine & Sons, Brentano's Book Stores, Inc., Center Book Shop, Hecht Co., Kann's, Francis Scott Key Book Shop, Sidney Kraiger Books, Packer's, Inc., Saville Book Shop, Woodward & Lothrop, World Affairs Book Shop.

Wash. Post and Times Herald *E7*  
 Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Journal-American \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Times \_\_\_\_\_  
 Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

NOT RECORDED

138 MAR 21 1957

Date MAR 10 1957

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# What America Reads

March 10 This Week's Score	The Herald Tribune arranges with the country's leading booksellers to report each week the best selling six titles in fiction and non-fiction to give an over-all picture of what is being read in America. Only titles reported three or more times are charted. This week's chart is based on reports received by March 4.	Number of Stores	Total Weeks Listed
<b>FICTION</b>			
1	Blue Camellia, by Frances Parkinson Keyes	32	7
2	Peyton Place, by Grace Metalious	30	25
3	The Scapegoat, by Daphne du Maurier	30	3
4	The Philadelphian, by Richard Powell	28	8
5	Compulsion, by Meyer Levin	20	15
6	The Last Angry Man, by Gerald Green	14	4
7	Stopover: Tokyo, by John P. Marquand	12	6
8	Twilight for the Gods, by Ernest Gann	11	7
9	Auntie Mame, by Patrick Dennis	10	106
10	The Fountain Overflows, by Rebecca West	10	11
11	Don't Go Near the Water, by William Brinkley	8	35
12	The Tribe That Lost Its Head, by Nicholas Monsarrat	8	19
13	Tower in the West, by Frank Norris	7	8
14	The Etruscan, by Mika Waltari	6	11
15	Bon Voyage!, by Marrijane & Joseph Hayes	4	6
16	The Guns of Navarone, by Alistair MacLean	4	2

## NON-FICTION

1	The Nun's Story, by Kathryn Hulme	35	26
2	The FBI Story, by Don Whitehead	31	13
3	This Hallowed Ground, by Bruce Catton	23	18
4	Men to Match My Mountains, by Irving Stone	18	22
5	Much Ado About Me, by Fred Allen	16	16
6	The Road to Miltown, by S. J. Perelman	11	5
7	Investors' Road Map, by Alice B. Morgan	10	9
8	The Life of the Party, by Bennett Cerf	8	16
9	Profiles in Courage, by John F. Kennedy	7	60
10	The Bible as History, by Werner Keller	7	17
11	Citadel, by William S. White	7	6
12	The Organization Man, by William H. Whyte jr.	6	5
13	To See the Dream, by Jessamyn West	5	2
14	The New World, by Winston S. Churchill	3	14
15	Battle Hymn, by Dean E. Hess	3	1

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
 Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
 Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

## BOOKSELLERS REPORTING

Albuquerque—New Mexico Book Co. Atlanta—Davison-Paxon. Baltimore—Remington's. Boston—Lauriat's • Old Corner • Personal. Cedar Rapids—Morris Sanford. Chicago—Cokesbury. Cleveland—Burrows • Halle Bros. • Korner & Wood. Columbus—F. & R. Lazarus. Dayton—Rike-Kum. Denver—Kendrick-Bellamy. Detroit—J. L. Hudson. Evansville—Smith & Butterfield. Greensboro—Wills Book & Stationery. Hollywood—Pickwick. Indianapolis—L. S. Ayres. Los Angeles—Campbell's. Louisville—Wilderness Road. Miami—Burdine's. Nashville—Cokesbury • Stokes & Stockell. Omaha—Matthews. Pasadena—Vroman's. Phoenix—Korrick's. Pittsburgh—Joseph Horne. Portland, Ore.—J. K. Gill. Providence—The Book Shop. Rochester—Scrantom's. St. Louis—Double-day. St. Paul—St. Paul Book & Stationery. Salt Lake City—Deseret. San Francisco—Paul Elder's • Emporium. Santa Barbara—Osborne's. Seattle—Frederick & Nelson • Hartman's Books • University. Spokane—John W. Graham. Toledo—Lamson's. Wilmington—Greenwood Book Shop. Yakima—Broad's.

Wash. Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Herald Tribune Book Review \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Journal-American \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Times \_\_\_\_\_  
 Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

Date 3/10/57

62-102693-A  
 NOT RECORDED

138 MAR 21 1957

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# Best Seller List

An analysis based on reports from leading booksellers in 36 cities showing the sales rating of 16 leading fiction and general titles over the last 3 weeks. Sales through the book clubs are not included. Figures in the right-hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive weeks and do not indicate week-to-week shifts on the chart.

February 17	February 24	March 3	This Week		Weeks on List
				<b>Fiction</b>	
1	1	1	1	Peyton Place. <i>Metcalfe</i>	24
2	2	2	2	Compulsion. <i>Levin</i>	17
4	4	3	3	The Philadelphian. <i>Powell</i>	8
9	7	4	4	Blue Camellia. <i>Keyes</i>	6
3	3	5	5	The Fountain Overflows. <i>West</i>	12
		13	6	The Scapegoat. <i>du Maurier</i>	2
	12	8	7	The Last Angry Man. <i>Green</i>	3
10	8	9	8	Stopover: Tokyo. <i>Marquand</i>	5
5	5	6	9	Don't Go Near the Water. <i>Brinkley</i>	34
8	11	10	10	Twilight for the Gods. <i>Gann</i>	5
6	6	7	11	The Tribe That Lost Its Head. <i>Monserrat</i>	18
7	9	11	12	The Etruscan. <i>Waltari</i>	8
11	10	12	13	Auntie Mame. <i>Dennis</i>	104
		15	14	A Legacy. <i>Bedford</i>	2
13	13	14	15	Tower in the West. <i>Norris</i>	7
			16	The Fall. <i>Camus</i>	1
				<b>General</b>	
1	1	1	1	The FBI Story. <i>Whitehead</i>	13
2	2	2	2	The Nun's Story. <i>Hulme</i>	24
3	3	3	3	This Hallowed Ground. <i>Catton</i>	17
4	4	4	4	Much Ado About Me. <i>Allen</i>	14
5	5	5	5	Men to Match My Mountains. <i>Stone</i>	21
11	12	8	6	The Organization Man. <i>Whyte</i>	5
14	9	9	7	The Road to Miltown. <i>Perelman</i>	5
8	6	6	8	Citadel. <i>White</i>	6
12	13	11	9	Investors' Road Map. <i>Morgan</i>	5
6	7	7	10	Profiles in Courage. <i>Kennedy</i>	59
9	8	10	11	The Last Parallel. <i>Russ</i>	6
10	11	12	12	The Bible as History. <i>Keller</i>	14
			13	To See the Dream. <i>West</i>	1
			14	Herb Caen's Guide to San Francisco. <i>Caen</i>	1
7	10	13	15	The New World. <i>Churchill</i>	15
			16	The Men Who Made the Nation. <i>Dos Passos</i>	1

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
 Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
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## And Bear in Mind

Other recent books which, in the opinion of the staff of this Review, are of particular literary, topical or scholarly interest.

### Fiction

- The Complete Short Stories of Mark Twain, edited by Charles Neider. Short pieces by a master of fable and parody.
- The Distant Music, by H. L. Davis. A story of Oregon life in the years of early settlement.
- The Eye of Love, by Margery Sharp. An ironic, happy-ending British novel of a middle-age love affair.
- The Loving Eye, by William Sansom. A whimsical tale in which a fortyish man wins a girl of 21.

### General

- A Study of History, by Arnold J. Toynbee. Abridgement of Vols. VII-X. Concluding D. C. Somervell's digest of a master work.
- In the Rose of Time, by Robert Fitzgerald. Lyric verse, in the classical manner, by a translator and poet.
- Sail Morning, by Rowena Farre. Recollections of a rural girlhood in Scotland's far north country.
- The Sea Dreamer, by Gerard Jean-Aubry. A study of Joseph Conrad as novelist and seafarer.

Wash. Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_  
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 New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

TOP CLIPPING

DATED 3 / 11 / 57

FROM New York Times

MARKED FILE AND INITIALED

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138 MAR 21 1957

Date MAR 10 1957

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# 'The FBI Story'

## Told by Author

The motives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation are not sinister but to protect civil liberty, Don Whitehead, author of the best seller, "The FBI Story," declared last night.

Although there was once a time when the FBI "was a corrupt agency," President Coolidge ordered it cleaned up and its present director, J. Edgar Hoover, was named head, Mr. Whitehead declared.

Author and chief of the Washington bureau of the New York Herald Tribune, he addressed the 101st anniversary founders' day dinner of Sigma Alpha Epsilon, social fraternity, at the National Press Club. Over 200 alumni and undergraduate members of the fraternity attended.

Several years ago, Mr. Whitehead, a Pulitzer Prize winner, declared, "I had wondered if the FBI was an organization that could be a threat to civil liberties."

That was about Mr. Hoover's 30th anniversary as director, he continued.

But, he said, "we've seen a revolutionary change in law enforcement in this country in the past several decades and much of it has been due to the FBI."

"It could, of course, be turned into a Gestapo, but not as long as it is watched by a President who abhors a police state, a watchful Congress, a free press and other free groups."

A certificate for 50 years membership in SAE was presented to Arthur W. Carnduff, of 6203 Massachusetts avenue N.W., a retired Government attorney. Paul A. Porter, attorney and former Government official, acted as toastmaster. Both Mr. Whitehead and Mr. Porter are graduates of the University of Kentucky.

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 New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

64 MAR 20 1957

**Lucella Parsons:****Don Whitehead's Book  
Sold to the Movies**

HOLLYWOOD, March 6 (INS)—Mervyn Le Roy, who has done better than all right for Jack Warner with his many successful pictures, has just signed a new non-exclusive deal for six years, calling for one picture a year.

Mervyn's first will be "The E.B.I. Story," by Don Whitehead, now on the best-seller lists. This won't be made until sometime in the summer, but Jimmy Stewart will most likely play the top role. His reviews on "The Spirit of St. Louis" were so good that he'll probably want to make another Warner film.

Jimmy first is booked to co-star in "Amongst the Dead" with Vera Miles for Alfred Hitchcock.

IF BEN Bogueaus can cut down his shooting schedule to less than six months, Ray Milland will be starred with Shirley Yamaguchi in "White Shadows of the South Seas," to be filmed in the Marquesas Islands in the Pacific.

The famed adventure novel by Frederick O'Brien will be considerably modernized, and Ray will play a self-exiled writer. Shirley plays an exotic island beauty who suffers a tragic and mysterious illness at the height of their romance.

She is now in Japan, but she has expressed her willingness to resume her American film career.

THERE was a big rumor going the rounds that Elizabeth Taylor and Mike Todd had had a beef battle in Palm Springs, so I got on the telephone to ask if the lovebirds were quarreling.

I've never heard anyone laugh as hard as Mike. He said: "Talk about timing—just this minute he bawled me out—he

cause I wanted to drive my writer, Sidney Foreman, downtown in Palm Springs. It would take an hour and she didn't want me to go."

Well, I told him I hope that all of their fights will be no more serious than this.

I was curious about Vikki Duggan after the whole town talked about the unattractive, immodest dress she wore to the Golden Glove awards dinner. I've never seen a dress cut so low. So I talked to her.

Surprising to find that she is a very serious, ambitious young actress who studied with Stella Adler. She expects to do "God's Little Acre." She has a contract with Batjac Productions, and I have a feeling if John Wayne had been here he never would have permitted her to make such a spectacle of herself.

A word of advice to Vikki: You can never become a good actress just by having your press agent call you "The Back."

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Parsons

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Wash. Post and Times Herald **B13**  
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Date **MAR 7 1957**

53 MAR 13 1957

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Mervyn's first will be "The Story," by Don Whitehead, Parsons



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Date 3/7/57

1957



# What America Reads

March 3 This Week's Score	The Herald Tribune arranges with the country's leading booksellers to report each week the best selling six titles in fiction and non-fiction to give an over-all picture of what is being read in America. Only titles reported three or more times are charted. This week's chart is based on reports received by Feb. 25.	Number of Stores	Total Weeks Listed
<b>FICTION</b>			
1	Peyton Place, by Grace Metallous	28	24
2	Blue Camellia, by Frances Parkinson Keyes	28	6
3	The Philadelphian, by Richard Powell	19	7
4	Compulsion, by Meyer Levin	17	14
5	The Fountain Overflows, by Rebecca West	13	10
6	Stopover: Tokyo, by John P. Marquand	13	5
7	The Scapegoat, by Daphne du Maurier	13	2
8	Don't Go Near the Water, by William Brinkley	10	34
9	Twilight for the Gods, by Ernest Gann	10	6
10	The Last Angry Man, by Gerald Green	10	3
11	The Tribe That Lost Its Head, by Nicholas Monsarrat	9	18
12	Auntie Mame, by Patrick Dennis	7	105
13	The Etruscan, by Mika Waltari	7	10
14	Tower in the West, by Frank Norris	7	7
15	The Guns of Navarone, by Alistair MacLean	5	1

## NON-FICTION

1	The FBI Story, by Don Whitehead	34	12
2	The Nun's Story, by Kathryn Hulme	33	25
3	This Hallowed Ground, by Bruce Catton	23	17
4	Men to Match My Mountains, by Irving Stone	14	21
5	Much Ado About Me, by Fred Allen	13	15
6	The Bible as History, by Werner Keller	9	16
7	The Life of the Party, by Bennett Cerf	9	15
8	The Road to Miltown, by S. J. Perelman	9	4
9	The Organization Man, by William H. Whyte jr.	7	4
10	Profiles in Courage, by John F. Kennedy	6	59
11	Investors' Road Map, by Alice B. Morgan	6	8
12	Citadel, by William S. White	5	5
13	Viking, by Harold Mansfield	3	7

Tolson ☒  
 Nichols ☒  
 Boardman ☐  
 Belmont ☐  
 Mohr ☐  
 Parsons ☐  
 Rosen ☐  
 Tamm ☐  
 Trotter ☐  
 Nease ☐  
 Tele. Room ☐  
 Holloman ☒  
 Gandy ☒

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 New Leader

Date March 3, 1957

### BOOKSELLERS REPORTING

*Albuquerque*—New Mexico Book Co. *Boston*—Lauriat's • Old Corner • Personal. *Cedar Rapids*—Morris Sanford. *Cleveland*—Burrows • Halle Bros. • Korner & Wood. *Columbus*—F. & R. Lazarus. *Dayton*—Rike-Kumler. *Denver*—Kendrick-Bellamy. *Detroit*—J. L. Hudson. *Hollywood*—Pickwick. *Indianapolis*—L. S. Ayres. *Larchmont*—Anderson's. *Los Angeles*—Campbell's. *Louisville*—Wilderness Road. *Miami*—Burdine's. *Minneapolis*—Powers. *Nashville*—Cokesbury • Stokes & Stockell. *New York*—Doubleday. *Pasadena*—Vroman's. *Pittsburgh*—Joseph Horne. *Portland, Ore.*—J. K. Gill. *Providence*—The Book Shop. *Rochester*—Scrantom's. *St. Louis*—Doubleday. *Salt Lake City*—Deseret. *San Francisco*—Emporium. *Santa Barbara*—Osborne's. *Seattle*—Frederick & Nelson • Hartman's Books. *Spokane*—John W. Graham. *Toledo*—Lamson's. *Wilmington*—Greenwood Book Shop. *Yakima*—Broad's.

## Whitehead and Shoemaker Cited by The Christophers

Don Whitehead, chief of the Washington Bureau of the New York Herald Tribune, and Vaughn Shoemaker, a Herald Tribune cartoonist, were among twenty-four authors, reporters and cartoonists cited yesterday by the Christophers for literary achievements in the six months ended Dec. 31.

In announcing the awards, the Rev. James Keller, founder of the Christophers, said they were made to individuals who had used their "God-given talent in a positive and constructive manner." The winners receive bronze medallions engraved with the Christopher motto: "Better to light one candle than to curse the darkness."

### Emphasis on Individual

The Christopher movement emphasizes the importance of the individual in raising the standards of the fields of influence, especially in government, literature, entertainment and labor relations.

Mr. Whitehead was honored for his book, "The FBI Story: A Report to the People," which was serialized in the Herald Tribune. Mr. Shoemaker, who previously had won a Pulitzer Prize, received his award for his cartoon "Price of Freedom," which appeared in the Herald Tribune on Nov. 5.

Other authors who received awards, and their books:

George Shuster, "In Silence I Speak"; Eric Wollencott Barnes, "The Man Who Lived Twice"; Irving Stone, "Men to Match My Mountains"; Edwin Teale, "Autumn Across America."

### Newspaper Awards

Newspaper writing awards went to Jack Gould, radio and television editor of "The New York Times," Marcia Winn of "The Chicago Tribune," Joseph V. Byrne of "The Washington Evening Star," George Sokolsky of "The New York Journal American," Louis Cassels of "The United Press," Cecil B. DeMille for a story written for Horner of "The Akron Beacon Journal," and John O'Donnell of the New York "Daily News."

Other cartoonists honored were Hugh Hutton of "The Philadelphia Inquirer," Robert N. Palmer, of "The Springfield (Ill.) Leader and Press," Bruce Shanks of "The Buffalo Evening News," and Jim Dobbins of "The Boston Herald."

In the magazine field, awards went to William Fay, "The Saturday Evening Post"; Hazel Beck Andre, "Reader's Digest"; George Zaharias and John M. Ross, "The American Weekly"; Ann Pinchot, "McCall's" and John K. Jessup, "Life."

Tolson ☒  
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Belmont ☒  
Mohr ☒  
Parsons ☒  
Rosen ☒  
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New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

Date FEB 25 1957

71 FEB 23 1957

# What America Reads

Feb. 24 This Week's Score	The Herald Tribune arranges with the country's leading booksellers to report each week the best selling six titles in fiction and non-fiction to give an over-all picture of what is being read in America. Only titles reported three or more times are charted. This week's chart is based on reports received by Feb. 18.	Number of Stores	Total Weeks Listed
<b>FICTION</b>			
1	Blue Camellia, by Frances Parkinson Keyes	31	5
2	Peyton Place, by Grace Metalious	28	23
3	The Philadelphian, by Richard Powell	23	6
4	The Fountain Overflows, by Rebecca West	19	9
5	Compulsion, by Meyer Levin	15	13
6	Stopover: Tokyo, by John P. Marquand	15	4
7	The Tribe That Lost Its Head, by Nicholas Monsarrat	13	17
8	Auntie Mame, by Patrick Dennis	11	104
9	Tower in the West, by Frank Norris	11	6
10	The Last Angry Man, by Gerald Green	11	2
11	Don't Go Near the Water, by William Brinkley	10	33
12	The Etruscan, by Mika Waltari	10	9
13	Twilight for the Gods, by Ernest Gann	9	8
14	The Scapegoat, by Daphne du Maurier	8	1
15	These Thousand Hills, by A. B. Guthrie jr.	6	12
16	Bon Voyage!, by Marjane & Joseph Hayes	5	8
17	The Last Hurrah, by Edwin O'Connor	3	54

## NON-FICTION

1	The FBI Story, by Don Whitehead	36	11
2	The Nun's Story, by Kathryn Hulme	31	24
3	This Hallowed Ground, by Bruce Catton	25	16
4	Much Ado About Me, by Fred Allen	16	14
5	Men to Match My Mountains, by Irving Stone	12	20
6	Investors' Road Map, by Alice B. Morgan	10	7
7	Profiles in Courage, by John F. Kennedy	9	58
8	The Bible as History, by Werner Keller	8	15
9	The Life of the Party, by Bennett Cerf	8	14
10	The New World, by Winston S. Churchill	8	13
11	The Organization Man, by William H. Whyte jr.	8	3
12	Citadel, by William S. White	6	4
13	The Outsider, by Colin Wilson	5	21
14	The Last Parallel, by Martin Russ	5	8
15	The Road to Miltown, by S. J. Perelman	4	3
16	The Incredible Ivar Kreuger, by Allen Churchill	4	1
17	Vision, by Harold Mansfield	3	6
18	To See the Dream, by Jessamyn West	2	1

Tolson ✓  
Nichols ✓  
Boardman ✓  
Belmont ✓  
Mohr ✓  
Parsons ✓  
Rosen ✓  
Tamm ✓  
Trotter ✓  
Nease ✓  
Tele. Room ✓  
Holloman ✓  
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N. Y. Times \_\_\_\_\_  
Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
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## BOOKSELLERS REPORTING

*Albuquerque*—New Mexico Book Co. *Atlanta*—Davison-Paxon • Rich's.  
*Baltimore*—Remington's. *Boston*—Lauriat's • Old Corner • Personal.  
*Cedar Rapids*—Morris Sanford. *Cleveland*—Burrows • Halle Bros. •  
 Korner & Wood. *Columbus*—F. & R. Lazarus. *Denver*—Kendrick-Bel-  
 lamy. *Evansville*—Smith & Butterfield. *Hollywood*—Pickwick. *Indian-*  
*apolis*—L. S. Ayres. *Larchmont*—Anderson's. *Los Angeles*—Campbell's.  
*Louisville*—Wilderness Road. *Miami*—Burdine's. *Minneapolis*—Powers.  
*Nashville*—Cokesbury • Stokes & Stockell. *Omaha*—Matthews. *Pasadena*  
 —Vroman's. *Pittsburgh*—Joseph Horne. *Portland, Ore.*—J. K. Gill.  
*Providence*—The Book Shop. *Richmond*—Miller & Rhoads. *Rochester*  
 —Scrantom's. *Sacramento*—Levinson's. *St. Louis*—Doubleday. *St. Paul*—  
 St. Paul Book & Stationery. *Salt Lake City*—Deseret. *Santa Barbara*—  
 Osborne's. *Seattle*—Frederick & Nelson • Hartman's Books • University.  
*Toledo*—Lamson's. *Wilmington*—Greenwood Book Shop. *Yakima*—  
 Broad's.

# Best Seller List

February 3	February 10	February 17	This Week	An analysis based on reports from leading booksellers in 36 cities showing the sales rating of 16 leading fiction and general titles over the last 3 weeks. Sales through the book clubs are not included. Figures in the right-hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive weeks and do not indicate week-to-week shifts on the chart.	Weeks on List
<b>Fiction</b>					
1	1	1	1	Peyton Place. <i>Metalious</i>	22
4	3	2	2	Compulsion. <i>Levin</i>	15
2	2	3	3	The Fountain Overflows. <i>West</i>	10
6	6	4	4	The Philadelphian. <i>Powell</i>	6
3	4	5	5	Don't Go Near the Water. <i>Brinkley</i>	32
5	5	6	6	The Tribe That Lost Its Head. <i>Monsarrat</i>	16
12	15	9	7	Blue Camellia. <i>Keyes</i>	4
	12	10	8	Stopover: Tokyo. <i>Marquand</i>	3
7	7	7	9	The Etruscan. <i>Waltari</i>	6
8	8	11	10	Auntie Mame. <i>Dennis</i>	102
	11	8	11	Twilight for the Gods. <i>Gann</i>	3
			12	The Last Angry Man. <i>Green</i>	1
10	9	13	13	Tower in the West. <i>Norris</i>	5
9	13	12	14	The Last Hurrah. <i>O'Connor</i>	53
			15	Bon Voyage. <i>Hayes</i>	1
14	16	16	16	The Last of the Wine. <i>Renault</i>	8
<b>General</b>					
1	1	1	1	The FBI Story. <i>Whitehead</i>	11
2	2	2	2	The Nun's Story. <i>Hulme</i>	22
3	3	3	3	This Hallowed Ground. <i>Catton</i>	15
4	4	4	4	Much Ado About Me. <i>Allen</i>	12
5	5	5	5	Men to Match My Mountains. <i>Stone</i>	19
10	8	8	6	Citadel. <i>White</i>	4
7	6	6	7	Profiles in Courage. <i>Kennedy</i>	57
8	11	9	8	The Last Parallel. <i>Russ</i>	4
	12	14	9	The Road to Miltown. <i>Perelman</i>	3
6	7	7	10	The New World. <i>Churchill</i>	13
9	9	10	11	The Bible as History. <i>Keller</i>	12
	13	11	12	The Organization Man. <i>Whyte</i>	3
	15	12	13	Investors' Road Map. <i>Morgan</i>	3
15			14	The Outsider. <i>Wilson</i>	19
11	10	13	15	The Life of the Party. <i>Cerf</i>	12
			16	Philadelphia Scrapple. <i>Anonymous</i>	1

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## **--And Bear in Mind**

*Other recent books which, in the opinion of the staff of this Review, are of particular literary, topical or scholarly interest.*

### **Fiction**

The Complete Short Stories of Mark Twain, edited by Charles Neider. *Short pieces by a master of fable and parody.*

The Distant Music, by H. L. Davis. *A story of Oregon life in the years of early settlement.*

The Loving Eye, by William Sansom. *A whimsical tale in which a fortyish man wins a girl of 21.*

Till We Have Faces, by C. S. Lewis. *The legend of Cupid and Psyche retold, with theological and allegorical overtones.*

### **General**

Dr. Livingstone, I Presume?, by Ian Anstruther. *The story of Henry Morton Stanley.*

The Crack in the Picture Window, by John Keats. *A witty, satirical report on suburban housing developments.*

The Sea Dreamer, by Gerard Jean-Aubry. *A study of Joseph Conrad as novelist and seafarer.*

To See the Dream, by Jessamyn West. *The author reports on the filming of "The Friendly Persuasion."*

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

*file  
year*

# "THE FBI STORY

is one of the most  
 absorbing narratives of  
 crime and punishment  
 I have ever read . . .

"It ranges over the whole history of the FBI. There is enough material in this book to keep whodidit novelists and writers of any kind of thriller busy for the rest of their lifetimes."

—CHARLES POORE, N. Y. TIMES.

"A completely thrilling account of how the FBI operates, in war and in peace, to safeguard the country and its citizens."

—FRANCIS A. KLEIN, ST. LOUIS GLOBE-DEMOCRAT.

"The book of the year. Here is a full library of fruitful adventure . . . better than the best detective story of any era, and it is factual."

—DANIEL A. POLING, CHRISTIAN HERALD.

"A work of major interest and importance. No fictional thriller within memory has offered the American reader such a feast of gripping true-life narrative as this authentic history of the Federal Bureau of Investigation."

—KALAMAZOO GAZETTE.

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 138 FEB 27 1957

Wash. Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Herald Tribune *6* Book Review \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Journal-American \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Times \_\_\_\_\_  
 Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

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71 FEB 28 1957

**"Freighted with enough gunfire and derring-do to suit the most discriminating mystery fan ... written with the restraint and respect for facts which one expects of a first-class journalist like Mr. Whitehead."**

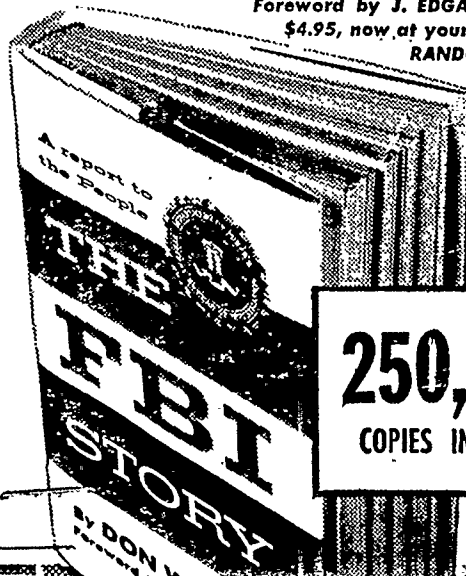
—CABELL PHILLIPS, N. Y. TIMES BOOK REVIEW.

**"As intriguing as any 'whodunit.' It is well-nigh impossible to put the book down until finished."**—CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

**"The sort of book about the FBI and its famous chief that long has been needed ... a fascinating, authoritative account of the growth, tribulations and triumphs of the FBI."**

—WASHINGTON STAR.

**THE FBI STORY by DON WHITEHEAD.**  
Foreword by J. EDGAR HOOVER.  
\$4.95, now at your bookstore.  
RANDOM HOUSE.



**250,000**  
COPIES IN PRINT

Tolson ☒  
 Nichols ☒  
 Boardman ☒  
 Belmont ☒  
 Mohr ☒  
 Parsons ☒  
 Rosen ☒  
 Tamm ☒  
 Trotter ☒  
 Nease ☒  
 Tele. Room ☒  
 Holloman ☒  
 Gandy ☒

## What Washington Is Reading

The following are rated by points according to frequency and position in sales reports from Washington area book stores:

### FICTION

1. PEYTON PLACE—Metalious ..... 18
2. THE PHILADELPHIAN—Powell ..... 17
3. THE FOUNTAIN OVERFLOWS—West ..... 16
4. BLUE CAMELLIA—Keyes ..... 14
5. STOPOVER: TOKYO—Marquand ..... 11
6. THE STRAIGHT AND NARROW PATH—Tracy ..... 8

### NONFICTION

1. THE FBI STORY—Whitehead ..... 33
2. CITADEL—White ..... 21
3. THE NUN'S STORY—Hulme ..... 19
4. THIS HALLOWED GROUND—Catton ..... 16
5. ORGANIZATION MAN—Whyte ..... 8
6. PROFILES IN COURAGE—Kennedy ..... 4

Bookstores cooperating in this compilation: Airport Book Shop, Frank Bader, William Ballantyne & Sons, Brentano's Book Stores, Inc., Center Book Shop, Hecht Co., Kann's, Francis Scott Key Book Shop, Sidney Kramer Book Shop, Inc., Savile Book Shop, Woodward & Lothrop, World Affairs Book Shop.

Wash. Post and Times Herald E-7  
 Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Journal-American \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Times \_\_\_\_\_  
 Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

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 128 FEB 28 1957

Date FEB 24 1957

71 FEB 23 1957



Herald Tribune photo by Joe Engels

AT BOOK AND AUTHOR LUNCHEON—Speakers yesterday at Hotel Sheraton-Astor were, left to right: S. J. Perelman, author of "Road to Miltown"; Henriette Roosenburg, author of "The Walls Came Tumbling Down," and Don Whitehead, chief of the Herald Tribune Washington Bureau, author of "The F. B. I. Story."

#### 4t Book-Author Luncheon

## Whitehead, Perelman, Miss Roosenburg Talk

The goal of the Federal Bureau of Investigation is to protect civil liberties and it therefore differs from the "sort of sinister Gestapo" which some persons imagine it, Don Whitehead, author of "The F. B. I. Story; A Report to the People," said yesterday at the Book and Author Luncheon at the Hotel Sheraton-Astor.

Mr. Whitehead, who is head of the Washington Bureau of the New York Herald Tribune, and wrote his book with a background of thirty years as a reporter, said the F. B. I. could become a Gestapo only if corruption existed among Federal judges, Congress and the Bureau of the Budget; if the President in the White House failed to do his duty, and if the free press failed to expose evil-doing.

"So long as the government is in the right hands and uncorrupted," he said, "neither the Army nor the Navy nor the F. B. I. or any other group with power can become an oppressive force."

#### Interest in Government

Mr. Whitehead described the popularity of his book, a best seller, as due to a surge of interest in government and its agencies, which is reflected in numerous other successful recent books in similar fields.

"Tumbling Down," stressed the feeling of joy which pervaded her long trek home to The Netherlands after two years in Nazi prisons. There was hunger and weariness and fear in the return journey, she said, but "everything was relative" to the important fact of being free.

She displayed a linen handkerchief which she had embroidered while a prisoner, using threads unravelled from odds and ends. It held ten medallions, one for each prison and one for the day of liberation, each recording with a tiny picture the chief event in that prison, and the song the prisoners used to sing to while away the hours.

#### Perelman Spoofs

The final speaker, S. J. Perelman, author of "The Road to Miltown," spoofed the business of being an author, saying he was too fragile to drive a brewer's truck and too nervous to steal. Writing was about as glamorous, he said, as working in the Post Office, and greatly resembled that career because one dealt with vast quantities of paper and postage stamps—only the author dealt with these materials twice, when the manuscripts came back.

Mrs. Irita Van Doren, editor of the Herald Tribune Sunday book magazine, presided, and announced the next luncheon for March 19. The program was re-

6 p. m. over radio station WNYC. The luncheon series, under the joint auspices of the American Booksellers Association and the New York Herald Tribune, is observing its twentieth season.

*File 4/1 m  
F.B.I. Story*

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**195 FEB 27 1957**

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE  
FEB 20 1957

21 FEB 28 1957

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138 FEB 27 1957

Date FEB 20 1957  
New Leader  
The Worker  
Daily Worker  
N. Y. Times  
N. Y. Daily News  
N. Y. Mirror  
American  
N. Y. Journal-Tribune  
N. Y. Herald 19  
Wash. Star  
Wash. News  
Times Herald  
Wash. Post and

**Miss Whitehead, Perelman, Author Luncheon**

The goal of the Federal Tumbler Down stressed the Bureau of Investigation is to feeling of joy which pervaded the protect civil liberties and their long trek home to the Netherlands after two years in Nazi prisons. There was hunger and weariness and fear in the head, author of "The R. B. I. Return Journey," she said, but a report to the People's Book and yesterday at the Book and Author Luncheon at the Hotel Sherman-Astor.

Miss Whitehead, who is head of the Washington Bureau of the New York Herald Tribune, and wrote her book with a back-ground of thirty years as a reporter, said the R. B. I. could become a Gestapo only if corrupted. He said, "Neither the Army nor the Navy nor the R. B. I. or any other group with power can become an oppressive force."

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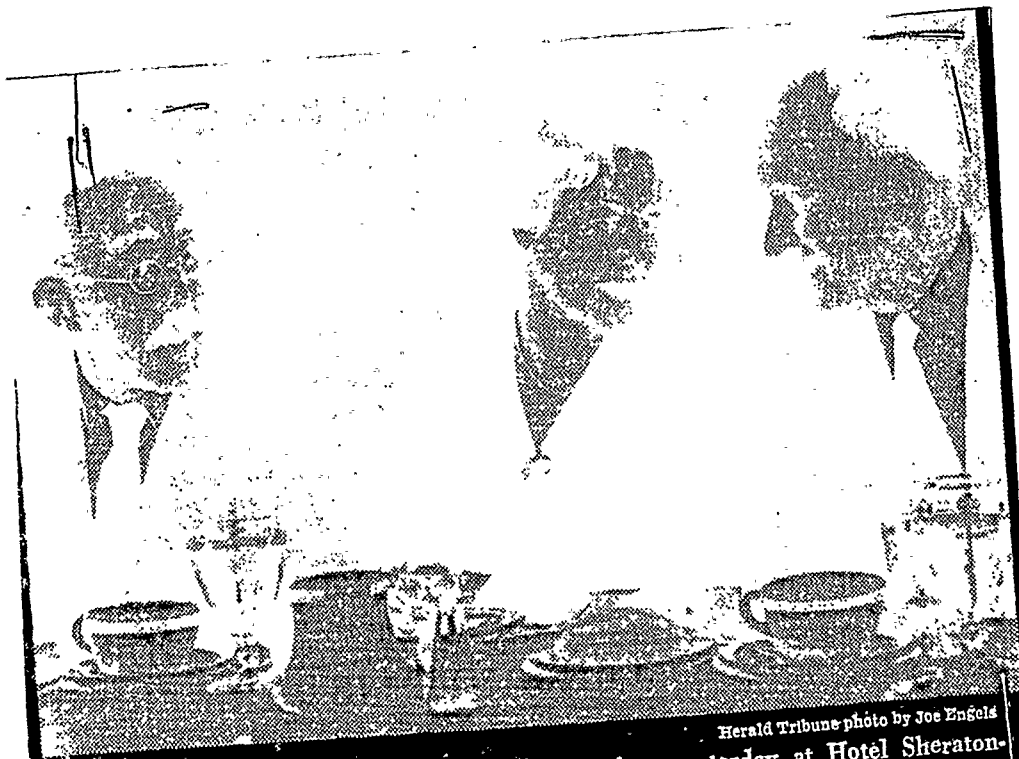
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Tolson  
Boardman  
Belmont  
Mohr  
Parsons  
Rosen  
Tamm  
Trotter  
Nease  
Tele. Room  
Holloman  
Gandy





Herald Tribune photo by Joe Engels

**AT BOOK AND AUTHOR LUNCHEON**—Speakers yesterday at Hotel Sheraton-Alton were, left to right: S. J. Perelman, author of "Road to Miltown"; Henriette Rosenberg, author of "The Walls Came Tumbling Down," and Don Whitehead, chief of the Herald Tribune Washington Bureau, author of "The F. B. I. Story."

# Authors Speaking at the Book & Author Luncheon

FEBRUARY 19, 1957  
HOTEL ASTOR, N. Y. C.

Tolson ☒  
Nichols ☒  
Boardman ☐  
Belmont ☐  
Mohr ☐  
Parsons ☐  
Rosen ☐  
Tamm ☐  
Trotter ☐  
Nease ☐  
Tele. Room ☒  
Holloman ☒  
Gandy ☒

*See  
J. Edgar*



## THE FBI STORY by DON WHITEHEAD

Foreword by J. EDGAR HOOVER

"One of the most absorbing narratives of crime and punishment I have ever read . . . It ranges over the whole history of the FBI. There is enough material in this book to keep whodidit novelists and writers of any kind of thriller busy for the rest of their lifetimes."—CHARLES POORE, *N. Y. Times*.

"The book of the year. Here is a full library of fruitful adventure . . . better than the best detective story of any era, and it is factual."—DANIEL A. POLING, *Christian Herald*.

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Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_  
N. Y. Herald Tribune Book Review  
N. Y. Journal-American \_\_\_\_\_  
N. Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_  
N. Y. Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
N. Y. Times \_\_\_\_\_  
Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

Date FEB 17 1957

2 MAR 1 1957

Best Seller List					Weeks on List
January 27	February 3	February 10	This Week		
An analysis based on reports from leading booksellers in 36 cities showing the sales rating of 16 leading fiction and general titles over the last 3 weeks. Sales through the book clubs are not included. Figures in the right-hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive weeks and do not indicate week-to-week shifts on the chart.					
<b>Fiction</b>					
1	1	1	1	Peyton Place. <i>Metations</i>	21
5	4	3	2	Compulsion. <i>Levin</i>	14
2	2	2	3	The Fountain Overflows. <i>West</i>	9
7	6	6	4	The Philadelphian. <i>Powell</i>	5
3	3	4	5	Don't Go Near the Water. <i>Brinkley</i>	31
4	5	5	6	The Tribe That Lost Its Head. <i>Monsarrat</i>	15
8	7	7	7	The Etruscan. <i>Waltari</i>	5
		11	8	Twilight for the Gods. <i>Gann</i>	2
	12	15	9	Blue Camellia. <i>Keyes</i>	3
		12	10	Stopover: Tokyo. <i>Marquand</i>	2
6	8	8	11	Auntie Mame. <i>Dennis</i>	101
12	9	13	12	The Last Hurrah. <i>O'Connor</i>	52
9	10	9	13	Tower in the West. <i>Norris</i>	4
14	15		14	These Thousand Hills. <i>Guthrie</i>	9
10	13	14	15	King of Paris. <i>Endore</i>	18
11	14	16	16	The Last of the Wine. <i>Renault</i>	7
<b>General</b>					
3	1	1	1	The FBI Story. <i>Whitehead</i>	10
1	2	2	2	The Nun's Story. <i>Hulme</i>	21
2	3	3	3	This Hallowed Ground. <i>Catton</i>	14
4	4	4	4	Much Ado About Me. <i>Allen</i>	11
5	5	5	5	Men to Match My Mountains. <i>Stone</i>	18
7	7	6	6	Profiles in Courage. <i>Kennedy</i>	56
6	6	7	7	The New World. <i>Churchill</i>	12
	10	8	8	Citadel. <i>White</i>	3
	8	11	9	The Last Parallel. <i>Russ</i>	3
9	9	9	10	The Bible as History. <i>Keller</i>	11
		13	11	The Organization Man. <i>Whyte</i>	2
		15	12	Investors' Road Map. <i>Morgan</i>	2
9	11	10	13	The Life of the Party. <i>Cerf</i>	11
		12	14	The Road to Miltown. <i>Perelman</i>	2
10	13		15	Autumn Across America. <i>Teale</i>	14
11	16	14	16	Three Saints and a Sinner. <i>Tharp</i>	27

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
 Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

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Wash. Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Journal-American \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Times Book Review \_\_\_\_\_  
 Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

Date FEB 17 1957

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## --And Bear in Mind

*Other recent books which, in the opinion of the staff of this Review, are of particular literary, topical or scholarly interest.*

### Fiction

*Off Limits, by Hans Habe. A kaleidoscopic novel of life in post-war Germany.*

*Stories, by Jean Stafford, John Cheever, Daniel Fuchs, William Maxwell. Fifteen expert stories by a quartet of authors.*

*The Distant Music, by H. L. Davis. A story of Oregon life in the years of early settlement.*

*Till We Have Faces, by C. S. Lewis. The legend of Cupid and Psyche retold, with theological and allegorical overtones.*

### General

*Mr. Arcularis, by Conrad Aiken. A dramatization of guilt and forgiveness and a ghostly trip at sea.*

*The Crack in the Picture Window, by John Keats. A witty, satirical report on suburban housing developments.*

*The Letters of William Blake, edited by Geoffrey Keynes. The creed of a great poet, revealed in his correspondence.*

*The Sea Dreamer, by Gerard Jean-Aubry. A study of Joseph Conrad as novelist and seafarer.*

Tolson ✓  
 Nichols ✓  
 Boardman ✓  
 Belmont ✓  
 Mohr ✓  
 Parsons ✓  
 Rosen ✓  
 Tamm ✓  
 Trotter ✓  
 Nease ✓  
 Tele. Room ✓  
 Holloman ✓  
 Gandy ✓

## What Washington Is Reading

The following are rated by points according to frequency and position in sales reports from Washington area book stores:

### FICTION

1. THE FOUNTAIN OVERFLOWS—West..... 17
2. THE PHILADELPHIAN—Powell..... 15
3. PEYTON PLACE—Metalious..... 15
4. BLUE CAMELLIA—Keyes..... 12
5. THE LAST ANGRY MAN—Green..... 9
6. COMPULSION—Levin..... 8

### NONFICTION

1. THE FBI STORY—Whitehead..... 33
2. CITADEL—White..... 28
3. THE NUN'S STORY—Hulme..... 19
4. THE LAST PARALLEL—Russ..... 9
5. THIS HALLOWED GROUND—Catton..... 8
6. A SURFEIT OF HONEY—Lynes..... 7

Bookstores cooperating in this compilation: Airport Book Shop, Franks & Bader, William Ballantyne & Sons, Brentano's Book Stores, Inc., Center Book Shop, Hecht Co., Kann's, Francis Scott Key Book Shop, Sidney Kravitz Books, Packer's, Inc., Saville Book Shop, Woodward & Lothrop, World Affairs Book Shop.

Wash. Post and Times Herald E-7  
 Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Journal-American \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Times \_\_\_\_\_  
 Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

Date FEB 17 1957

NOT RECORDED

138 FEB 26 1957

50 FEB 26 1957

# What America Reads

Feb. 17 This Week's Score	The Herald Tribune arranges with the country's leading booksellers to report each week the best selling six titles in fiction and non-fiction to give an over-all picture of what is being read in America. Only titles reported three or more times are charted. This week's chart is based on reports received by Feb. 11.	Number of Stores	Total Weeks Listed
<b>FICTION</b>			
1	Peyton Place, by Grace Metalious	26	22
2	The Philadelphian, by Richard Powell	22	5
3	The Fountain Overflows, by Rebecca West	20	8
4	Blue Camellia, by Frances Parkinson Keyes	17	4
5	The Tribe That Lost Its Head, by Nicholas Monsarrat	15	16
6	Auntie Mame, by Patrick Dennis	12	103
7	Compulsion, by Meyer Levin	11	12
8	Don't Go Near the Water, by William Brinkley	9	32
9	Twilight for the Gods, by Ernest Gann	9	4
10	The Last Angry Man, by Gerald Green	9	1
11	Bon Voyage!, by Marrijane & Joseph Hayes	8	4
12	Stopover: Tokyo, by John P. Marquand	8	3
13	These Thousand Hills, by A. B. Guthrie jr.	7	11
14	The Etruscan, by Milka Waltari	7	8
15	Tower in the West, by Frank Norris	7	5
16	The Last Hurrah, by Edwin O'Connor	6	53

## NON-FICTION

1	The FBI Story, by Don Whitehead	36	10
2	The Nun's Story, by Kathryn Hulme	32	23
3	This Hallowed Ground, by Bruce Catton	21	15
4	Much Ado About Me, by Fred Allen	18	13
5	Men to Match My Mountains, by Irving Stone	15	19
6	The Last Parallel, by Martin Rüss	7	4
7	Profiles in Courage, by John F. Kennedy	6	57
8	The Bible as History, by Werner Keller	6	14
9	The Life of the Party, by Bennett Cerf	6	13
10	The New World, by Winston S. Churchill	5	12
11	Investors' Road Map, by Alice B. Morgan	5	6
12	Citadel, by William S. White	5	3
13	The Outsider, by Colin Wilson	4	20
14	The Organization Man, by William H. Whyte jr.	4	2
15	The Road to Miltown, by S. J. Perelman	4	2
16	Give Us This Day, by Sidney Stewart	4	1
17	Autumn Across America, by Edwin Way Teale	3	16
18	Water, Water, Everywhere, by Emily Kimbrough	3	7
19	Vision, by Harold Mansfield	3	5
20	Graf Spee, by Dudley Pope	3	1

Tolson ✓  
 Nichols ✓  
 Boardman ✓  
 Belmont ✓  
 Mohr ✓  
 Parsons ✓  
 Rosen ✓  
 Tamm ✓  
 Trotter ✓  
 Nease ✓  
 Tele. Room ✓  
 Holloman ✓  
 Gandy ✓

## BOOKSELLERS REPORTING

Albuquerque—New Mexico Book Co. Atlanta—Davison-Paxon. Boston—  
 Lauriat's • Personal. Cedar Rapids—Morris Sanford. Chicago—Cokes-  
 bury. Cleveland—Burrows • Halle Bros. • Korner & Wood. Columbus—  
 F. & R. Lazarus. Denver—Kendrick-Bellamy. Evansville—Smith & But-  
 terfield. Hollywood—Pickwick. Indianapolis—L. S. Ayres. Larchmont—  
 Anderson's. Los Angeles—Campbell's. Louisville—Wilderness Road.  
 Miami—Burdine's. Minneapolis—Powers. Nashville—Cokesbury • Stokes  
 & Stockell. New York—Doubleday. Omaha—Matthews. Pasadena—Vro-  
 man's. Pittsburgh—Joseph Horne. Portland, Ore.—J. K. Gill. Providence  
 —The Book Shop. Rochester—Serantom's. St. Louis—Doubleday. St. Paul  
 —St. Paul Book & Stationery. Salt Lake City—Deseret. San Francisco—  
 Paul Elder's • Emporium. Santa Barbara—Osborne's. Seattle—Frederick  
 & Nelson • Hartman's Books • University. Toledo—Lamson's. Wilming-  
 ton—Greenwood Book Shop. Yakima—Broad's.

Wash. Post and Times Herald  
 Wash. News  
 Wash. Star  
 N. Y. Herald Tribune  
 N. Y. Journal-American  
 N. Y. Mirror  
 N. Y. Daily News  
 N. Y. Times  
 Daily Worker  
 The Worker  
 New Leader

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Date FEB 17 1957

67 FEB 25 1957



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

*Handwritten: [Signature]*

Jules Levy and Arthur Gardner plan to fly on Monday to discuss plans for their next production, "FBI Story," and to deliver prints of their last two, "The Monster That Challenged the World" and "The Vampire," to the UA home office.

Hollywood Reporter

FEB 15 1957

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138 FEB 20 1957

71 FEB 23 1957

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Boardman	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Winterrowd	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	



**SIGNED UP**—Jack L. Warner, left, is shaking hands with J. Edgar Hoover, No. 1 G-Man, in Hollywood. Warner's film company had just completed the purchase of "The FBI Story," which tells of Hoover's work for the U.S. Government and the achievements of his FBI.

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1957*

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**191 FEB 25 1957**

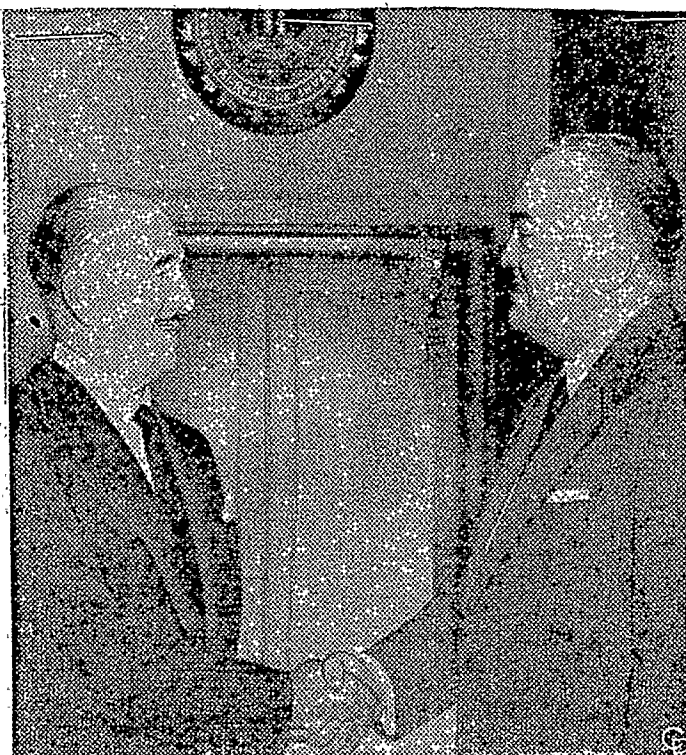
THE ALBUQUERQUE TRIBUNE  
Date 2/13/57  
DANIEL C. BURROWS, Editor

87 FEB 25 1957

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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FEB 13 1957	
FBI - ALBUQUERQUE	

*Bureau*

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
 Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_



**FILM DEAL** — J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, is shown in his Washington office as he shook hands with Jack L. Warner, president of Warner Brothers pictures, on conclusion of film company's purchase of "The FBI Story," a best-selling book. (International).

*file 4/um  
 FBI story*

Wash. Post and \_\_\_\_\_  
 Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
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 American \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Times \_\_\_\_\_  
 Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 New Leader \_\_\_\_\_  
Miami Beach Sun  
Miami Fla.  
 Date 2/11/57

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**NOT RECORDED**  
**138 FEB 25 1957**

**71 FEB 27 1957**

Tolson ☒  
 Nichols ☒  
 Boardman ☐  
 Belmont ☐  
 Mason ☒  
 Mohr ☒  
 Parsons ☒  
 Rosen ☒  
 Tamm ☒  
 Nease ☒  
 Winterrowd ☐  
 Tele. Room ☐  
 Holloman ☒  
 Gandy ☒

## What Washington Is Reading

The following are rated by points according to frequency and position in sales reports from Washington area book stores:

### FICTION

1. THE FOUNTAIN OVERFLOWS—West ..... 21
2. STOPOVER TOKYO—Marquand. .... 13
3. THE STRAIGHT AND NARROW PATH—Tracy ..... 13
4. COMPULSION—Levin. .... 10
5. PEYTON PLACE—Metalious. .... 9
6. BLUE CAMELLIA—Keyes. .... 7

### NONFICTION

1. THE FBI STORY—Whitehead. .... 27
2. CITADEL—White. .... 21
3. THE NUN'S STORY—Hulme. .... 13
4. ORGANIZATION MAN—Whyte. .... 9
5. ROAD TO MILTOWN—Perelman. .... 7
6. THE CRACK IN THE PICTURE WINDOW—Keats. .... 4

Bookstores cooperating in this compilation: Airport Book Shop, Franz Bader, William Balantyne & Sons, Brentano's Book Stores, Inc., Center Book Shop, Hecht Co., Kann's, Francis Scott Key Book Shop, Sidney Kramer Books, Packer's, Inc., Saville Book Shop, Woodward & Lothrop, World Affairs Book Shop.

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138 Feb 14 1957

Wash. Post and Times Herald E-6  
 Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
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 The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

FEB 10 1957

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# What America Reads

Feb. 10 This Week's Score	The Herald Tribune arranges with the country's leading booksellers to report each week the best selling six titles in fiction and non-fiction to give an over-all picture of what is being read in America. Only titles reported three or more times are charted. This week's chart is based on reports received by Feb. 4.	Number of Stores	Total Weeks Listed
<b>FICTION</b>			
1	Peyton Place, by Grace Metalious	26	21
2	The Tribe That Lost Its Head, by Nicholas Monsarrat	18	15
3	Compulsion, by Meyer Levin	18	11
4	The Fountain Overflows, by Rebecca West	18	7
5	The Philadelphian, by Richard Powell	17	4
6	The Etruscan, by Mika Waltari	13	7
7	Auntie Mame, by Patrick Dennis	12	102
8	Blue Camellia, by Frances Parkinson Keyes	10	3
9	Don't Go Near the Water, by William Brinkley	9	31
10	Tower in the West, by Frank Norris	8	4
11	The Last Hurrah, by Edwin O'Connor	6	52
12	Bon Voyage!, by Marrijane & Joseph Hayes	6	3
13	Stopover: Tokyo, by John P. Marquand	5	2
14	Jericho's Daughters, by Paul I. Wellman	4	18
15	These Thousand Hills, by A. B. Guthrie jr.	4	10
16	King of Paris, by Guy Endore	3	18
17	Twilight for the Gods, by Ernest Cann	3	3
18	But We Have Faces, by C. S. Lewis	3	1

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
 Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mason \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

N. Y. Journal \_\_\_\_\_  
 American \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Times \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. Post and \_\_\_\_\_  
 Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Herald Book Review \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

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## NON-FICTION

1	The FBI Story, by Don Whitehead	32	9
2	The Nun's Story, by Kathryn Hulme	26	22
3	Much Ado About Me, by Fred Allen	21	12
4	This Hallowed Ground, by Bruce Catton	16	14
5	Men to Match My Mountains, by Irving Stone	12	18
6	The Bible as History, by Werner Keller	10	13
7	The Last Parallel, by Martin Russ	7	3
8	Profiles in Courage, by John F. Kennedy	5	56
9	The Life of the Party, by Bennett Cerf	5	12
10	The New World, by Winston S. Churchill	5	11
11	Investors' Road Map, by Alice B. Morgan	5	5
12	Autumn Across America, by Edwin Way Teale	4	15
13	The Organization Man, by William H. Whyte jr.	4	1
14	Vision, by Harold Mansfield	3	4
15	Citadel, by William S. White	3	2
16	The Road to Milltown, by S. J. Perelman	3	1
17	A Surfeit of Honey, by Russell Lynes	3	1

## BOOKSELLERS REPORTING

Atlanta—Davison-Paxon. Baltimore—Remington's. Boston—Lauriat's & Old Corner • Personal. Cedar Rapids—Morris Sanford. Chicago—Cokesbury. Cleveland—Burrows • Korner & Wood. Columbus—F. & R. Lazarus. Dayton—Rike-Kumler. Denver—Kendrick-Bellamy. Hollywood—Pickwick. Indianapolis—L. S. Ayres. Larchmont—Anderson's Book Shop. Louisville—Wilderness Road. Miami—Murdine's. Nashville—Cokesbury • Stokes & Stockell. New York—Doubleday. Pasadena—Vroman's. Pittsburgh—Joseph Horne. Portland, Ore.—J. K. Gill. Providence—The Book Shop. Rochester—Scrantom's. St. Louis—Doubleday. St. Paul—St. Paul Book & Stationery. San Francisco—Paul Elder's. Seattle—Frederick & Nelson • Hartman's Books. Spokane—John W. Graham. Toledo—Lamson's. Wilmington—Greenwood Book Shop. Yakima—Broad's.

**These Authors Will Speak at the BOOK & AUTHOR LUNCHEON  
at the Sheraton-Astor Tuesday, February 19**

**HENRIETTE ROOSENBERG**—"The Walls Came Tumbling Down"

**S. J. PERELMAN**—"The Road to Milltown—or Under The Spreading Atrophy"

**DON WHITEHEAD**—"The F. B. I. Story"

Tickets: \$5.75 (including luncheon, speakers, tax and gratuity) from Book & Author Luncheon, 452 Fifth Ave., New York 18—LA 4-5810. Luncheon—with Irita Van Doren as chairman—is cosponsored by the American Booksellers Association and the Herald Tribune.



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 Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
 Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

# Best Seller List

January 20	January 27	February 3	This Week	An analysis based on reports from leading booksellers in 36 cities showing the sales rating of 16 leading fiction and general titles over the last 3 weeks. Sales through the book clubs are not included. Figures in the right-hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive weeks and do not indicate week-to-week shifts on the chart.	Weeks on List
				Fiction	
1	1	1	1	Peyton Place. <i>Metalious</i>	20
4	2	2	2	The Fountain Overflows. <i>West</i>	8
5	5	4	3	Compulsion. <i>Levin</i>	13
2	3	3	4	Don't Go Near the Water. <i>Brinkley</i>	30
3	4	5	5	The Tribe That Lost Its Head. <i>Monsarrat</i>	14
14	7	6	6	The Philadelphian. <i>Powell</i>	4
11	8	7	7	The Etruscan. <i>Walteri</i>	4
6	6	8	8	Auntie Mame. <i>Dennis</i>	100
	9	10	9	Tower in the West. <i>Norris</i>	3
9	13	11	10	Jericho's Daughters. <i>Wellman</i>	16
			11	Twilight for the Gods. <i>Gann</i>	1
			12	Stopover: Tokyo. <i>Marquand</i>	1
7	12	9	13	The Last Hurrah. <i>O'Connor</i>	51
8	10	13	14	King of Paris. <i>Endore</i>	17
		12	15	Blue Camellia. <i>Keyes</i>	2
13	11	14	16	The Last of the Wine. <i>Renault</i>	6

N. Y. Journal \_\_\_\_\_  
 American \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Times Book Review  
 Wash. Post and \_\_\_\_\_  
 Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

Date 2/10/57

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General					
5	3	1	1	The FBI Story. <i>Whitehead</i>	9
1	1	2	2	The Nun's Story. <i>Hulme</i>	20
2	2	3	3	This Hallowed Ground. <i>Catton</i>	13
3	4	4	4	Much Ado About Me. <i>Allen</i>	10
4	5	5	5	Men to Match My Mountains. <i>Stone</i>	17
7	7	7	6	Profiles in Courage. <i>Kennedy</i>	55
6	6	6	7	The New World. <i>Churchill</i>	11
		10	8	Citadel. <i>White</i>	2
9	9	9	9	The Bible as History. <i>Keller</i>	10
10	9	11	10	The Life of the Party. <i>Cerf</i>	10
		8	11	The Last Parallel. <i>Russ</i>	2
			12	The Road to Miltown. <i>Perelman</i>	1
			13	The Organization Man. <i>Whyte</i>	1
15	11	16	14	Three Saints and a Sinner. <i>Tharp</i>	16
			15	Investors' Road Map. <i>Morgan</i>	1
14			16	Arthritis and Common Sense. <i>Alexander</i>	42

## --And Bear in Mind

*Other recent books which, in the opinion of the staff of this Review, are of particular literary, topical or scholarly interest.*

### Fiction

*Off Limits, by Hans Habe. A kaleidoscopic novel of life in post-war Germany.*

*Son of Dust, by H. F. M. Prescott. A finely written story of sacred and profane love in eleventh-century Normandy.*

*Stories, by Jean Stafford, John Cheever, Daniel Fuchs, William Maxwell. Fifteen expert stories by a quartet of authors.*

*Till We Have Faces, by C. S. Lewis. The legend of Cupid and Psyche retold, with theological and allegorical overtones.*

### General

*Mr. Arcularis, by Conrad Aiken. A dramatization of guilt and forgiveness and a ghostly trip, at sea.*

*The Crack in the Picture Window, by John Keats. A witty, satirical report on suburban housing developments.*

*The Letters of William Blake, edited by Geoffrey Keynes. The creed of a great poet, revealed in his correspondence.*

*The Walls Came Tumbling Down, by Henriette Roosenburg. The harrowing 1945 journey of four Hollanders across a Europe in chaos.*

0-15 (11-22-55)

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mason \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
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Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

BAUMGARDNER

## The **FBI** Story

# Entire Spy Story Known in 9 Months

Agents Uncover Greengrass' Role in Giving Secrets to Rosenbergs

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138 FEB 14 1957

Wash. Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_  
N. Y. Herald Tribune 2-9 \_\_\_\_\_  
N. Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_  
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Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

Date FEB 7 1957

This is the twenty-eighth chapter—a serialization of highlights from "The FBI Story," Don Whitehead's best seller recently published by Random House.

By Don Whitehead

Chief, Herald Tribune Washington Bureau

Nine months after J. Edgar Hoover flashed the warning that atomic secrets had been stolen by agents of the Communists, the whole wretched story of espionage was known to the F. B. I.

F. B. I. agents had followed the spy trail to Dr. Klaus Fuchs, and from Fuchs to the Philadelphia chemist, Harry Gold. Whitehead path led to a twenty-eight-year-old ex-Army sergeant, David Greenglass, who lived with his wife, Ruth, and their two children in New York City.

Greenglass was in the kitchen preparing the baby's milk formula when two F. B. I. agents knocked on the door. It was June 15, 1950. Greenglass left the kitchen and opened the door.

### Show Greenglass Pictures to Gold

The agents showed their identification. "We are trying to locate information on materials lost, misplaced or stolen at the Los Alamos project. You worked at Los Alamos, didn't you?"

"Yes," Greenglass said. "But I can't help you. I know nothing about it."

The agents continued to question the ex-sergeant. Would he have any objections if they looked around the apartment?

"I have nothing to hide," Greenglass persisted. "Go ahead."

A few minutes later one of the agents left the apartment with twenty-four pictures of Greenglass and his wife.

Harry Gold studied them. At last he said: "This is the man I contacted at Albuquerque."

### Wife Tells of Talk With Rosenbergs

For a time Greenglass protested his innocence. But then, like that of Fuchs and Gold, his part of the story finally spilled

forth. Piece by piece, the parts fell into place. No one person had all the information, but when the F. B. I. had gathered together the parts, there was the clear picture of espionage later revealed in testimony in Federal court.

On Nov. 29, 1944—three months after T/4 Sgt. David Greenglass' transfer to the secret Los Alamos atomic bomb project—Ruth Greenglass arrived in Albuquerque, N. M. This was their second wedding anniversary.

One day while walking along Highway 66, out beyond the city limits, Ruth told David about a talk she'd had with Julius and Ethel Rosenberg in New York. Ethel was David's sister.

Ruth said: "Julius said at last he's doing what he always wanted to do—give information to the Soviet Union!"

### Scared, Agrees to Give Atomic Information

Ruth said that Julius knew David was working on the atomic bomb. Julius and Ethel wanted David to give them information about his work which would be useful to Russia. If all nations had this atomic information, Julius said, one nation couldn't use the bomb as a threat against another nation.

David was scared. "I can't do it, Ruth," he said. But next day he agreed. Julius had been his hero for years. He didn't want to see Julius fail at anything he tried.

David gave Ruth a description of the Los Alamos layout, the approximate number of people working in the restricted area, and the names of scientists whose connection with the atomic project was supposed to be top-secret. He had picked up their names by overhearing talk at the plant.

### Gave Names of Those Sympathetic to Reds

Ruth memorized all David told her and repeated it to Julius Rosenberg when she returned home.

Two months after this meeting David returned to New York on leave. At Julius' request he made a number of sketches of a flat-type lens mold being used in atomic experiments.

He also gave Julius the names of people at Los Alamos who seemed to him to be sympathetic to communism and who might



Associated Press  
David Greenglass

possibly be recruited to give information.

Greenglass returned to Los Alamos late in January at the end of his leave. Ruth arrived in Albuquerque in February and soon found an apartment where David could come to her on his days off.

David and Ruth were at home in their combination living room-dining room-bedroom when a strange man knocked on their door.

### Gets Instructions From Soviet Vice-Consul

Only a few days before, Harry Gold had met Soviet Vice-Consul Anatoli Yakovlev in a little bar and restaurant at 42d St. and Third Ave. in Manhattan. They had a drink, and then sat at a table where they could talk without being overheard.

The two men discussed the time and place of their next meeting. It would be after Gold's

return from Santa Fe, where he was to pick up atomic information supplied by Dr. Klaus Fuchs.

Then Yakovlev told Gold that after seeing Fuchs, he must go to Albuquerque on another extremely important mission.

The Russian gave Gold a sheet of onionskin paper on which was written the name "Greenglass," and an address. Below the name was a notation: "Recognition signal. I am from Julius."

Yakovlev handed Gold an envelope containing \$500 to be given to Greenglass.

### Fuchs Told of Plans For Alamogordo Test

Gold strolled through Santa Fe's streets toward his meeting with Fuchs. He saw the pale scientist driving toward him in an old car. The car stopped and he got in. Within a few minutes, Fuchs had given him a thick packet of information on atomic bomb secrets. He told Gold the bomb would be tested at Alamogordo, N. M., the next month.

Gold left Santa Fe by bus for Albuquerque. The Greenglasses had just finished breakfast when the stranger knocked. David opened the door.

"Are you Mr. Greenglass?"

"Yes."

Gold stepped into the living room. He said, "I come from Julius. Have you any information for me?"

### Sketched Lens Mold For Trigger Device

Greenglass drew sketches of the lens mold on which he had been working and described in writing how the lens was used as a triggering device in atomic experiments. Again he listed names of people he regarded as possible espionage recruits.

Greenglass was back in New York on another furlough in September, 1945. The atomic bombs had been dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The war was over.

This time David gave Julius a sketch of a cross-section of the Nagasaki type bomb as he visualized it from knowledge of his own work on the triggering device and from the discussions he had heard.

Julius was pleased. "This is very good," he said.

© 1957 by Don Whitehead  
Tomorrow: "Worse Than Murder."

# THE FBI STORY

## Agency Uncovers Shocking Story Of Theft of Atomic Bomb Secrets

By DON WHITEHEAD

Nine months after J. Edgar Hoover flashed the warning that atomic secrets had been stolen by agents of the Communists, the whole wretched story of espionage was known to the FBI.

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Twenty-eighth of a Series

from Fuchs to the Philadelphia chemist, Harry Gold. From Gold, the path led to a 28-year-old ex-Army sergeant, David Greenglass, who lived with his wife, Ruth, and their two children in New York.

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### Agents Look Around

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### Atomic Bomb Project

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BRANIGAN

N. Y. Journal \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Wash. Post and \_\_\_\_\_  
 Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
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#### Money for Greenglass

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(Copyright 1957 by Don Whitehead)



**FINAL LINK IN SPY CHAIN**—David Greenglass (left), shown being taken to court by a United States marshal, was the final link in the Soviet espionage chain that reached inside Los Alamos. Greenglass, who worked on the atom bomb project, furnished information which was passed on to Moscow.—AP Photo.

## TOMORROW

### The FBI Story

Tells How

'Save Rosenbergs'

Drive Was Started

By the Reds



Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Nichols	<i>[initials]</i>
Mr. Boardman	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Winterrowd	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

# The **FBI** Story

By Don Whitehead

## 2d A-Bomb Spy Caught

*file*  
*100*

Newspaper: BOSTON AMERICAN  
 Date: 2/6/57  
 Edition : Sports Star  
 Author or : DON WHITEHEAD  
 Editor :  
 Title :  
 Class. or :  
 Character:  
 Page : 4

*62-12155-A*  
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It was nearing the end of Sept., 1949, less than a month after the FBI had learned of Russia's theft of the secrets of the atomic bomb.

But the intense digging had turned up much information, and already the coil of evidence was tightening around Klaus Fuchs.

On the known record, it seemed impossible. He was now the respected head of the Theoretical Physics division of Britain's atomic energy establishment at Harwell, a man with a brilliant future. He seemed to have been a discreet fellow, totally absorbed in his work.

Then a small alarm bell sounded. An agent digging through old Nazi records seized by intelligence officers in Germany during World War II spotted an entry bearing the name of Klaus Fuchs. It carried the symbol A2, identifying the special file into which the Gestapo dropped the names of those they listed as Communists.

#### EVIDENCE SIFTED

By itself, the old Gestapo file was proof of nothing. The Nazis, for political and other reasons, undoubtedly had accused many innocent persons of being Communists.

Agents sifted through every record they could find that might produce any sort of lead.

They turned to the file of the 1946 Canadian spy case in which Igor Gouzenko, the cipher clerk, had fled from the Russian embassy at Ottawa to disclose the operation of an atomic spy ring.

In this file was a photographic copy of an address book picked up by Canadian police. Among the names was the entry: "Klaus Fuchs, 84 George Lane, University of Edinburgh, Scotland."

Hoo-ver notified British Intelligence (M15) of the new developments. M15 agents shadowed Fuchs. By the end of October the British themselves had decided he was the atomic spy—or at least one of them.

#### HE DENIES GUILT

It was December, 1949, when William J. Skardon, Harwell security officer, tapped on Fuchs' door. Once inside, he told Fuchs



**HARRY GOLD (RIGHT) AFTER CONVICTION AS SPY**  
*He Took A-Bomb Secrets From Fuchs for Relay to Reds*

he was suspected of passing information to the Russians.

Fuchs seemed surprised. "I have not done any such thing."

Fuchs continued to deny his guilt. But on Jan. 24, 1950, he sent word to Skardon that he wished to see him.

The confession came tumbling from Fuchs' lips. Yes, he had given the Russians atomic secrets from the time he began working on nuclear research in 1942 until a year ago. He had sought out the Russians himself and on his own initiative.

Was Fuchs ever bothered by doubts about such treachery?

Yes, he said, he had begun to suffer doubts. He still believed in communism, but not as it was being practiced in Russia. Now,

too late, he saw communism as something to fight against.

#### A STRANGE SCENE

A significant little scene took place when Skardon accompanied Fuchs to the War Office on Jan. 27, 1950, where Fuchs was to make a formal statement. Skardon faced Fuchs, the man who had betrayed England, the United States, Canada, his associates, and men of freedom everywhere.

The Briton said, "I ought to tell you that you are not obliged to make a statement, and you must not be induced to do so by any promise or threat which has been held out to you."

Fuchs looked at Skardon. Perhaps at that moment he

understood for the first time in his twisted life the true protector of human dignity, government by law. He said, "I understand. Carry on."

#### HE PLEADS GUILTY

Klaus Fuchs was brought to trial in Old Bailey on March 1. He pleaded guilty to charges of giving "to persons unknown" information calculated to be useful to an enemy.

Lord Chief Justice Goddard, after hearing the evidence, said to Fuchs: "You have betrayed the hospitality and protection given to you with the grossest treachery . . . The maximum sentence ordained is 14 years. That is the sentence I pass upon you."

In this country, the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy was to say: "It is hardly an exaggeration to say that Fuchs alone has influenced the safety of more people and accomplished greater damage than any other spy not only in the history of the United States but in the history of nations."

#### WHO'S THE STRANGER?

From the time Fuchs confessed, the FBI concentrated on getting the answer to one question: Who was the Stranger, the mystery man to whom Fuchs slipped atomic information on at least 10 occasions?

The single clue on which to work was a vague description by Fuchs of a man in his middle years, say 40 to 45. About 5 feet 10. Round face. Not a physicist. Probably not even an atomic employee. Perhaps a chemist.

"Perhaps a chemist . . ."

The search narrowed. Now the FBI concentrated on finding a chemist who would fit the description. Agents pored over files and records. The task was enormous. For example, in 1915, New York City alone had issued 75,000 licensing permits to chemical firms.

But by the slow process of elimination, the possibilities thinned to 1500 . . . 1000 . . . 100 . . . 20 . . . and then at last to Harry Gold.

Gold's name had come to the FBI's attention in May, 1947, during an investigation which

grew out of information supplied by Miss Elizabeth T. Bentley, a self-confessed Communist courier. The file showed that Gold was a chemist.

A further check disclosed that Gold was now in charge of biological research at the Philadelphia General Hospital's nearest station. On May 15, 1950—some six weeks after Fuch's conviction—two FBI agents visited the Philadelphia hospital.

No, he didn't know anyone in Santa Fe, N. M. As a matter of fact, he had never been west of the Mississippi River. He answered questions willingly and even with an air of candor, as a man would with nothing to hide.

#### MAP A GIVEAWAY

A week passed, during which Gold was questioned several times, and finally he said to the agents, "I've told you everything I know. I've got nothing to hide. If it will help, go ahead and search the place." He gave his written consent for the search of his home.

One of the agents looked behind a bookcase. He picked up a yellow folder, one of those Chamber of Commerce maps for tourists. It was a map of "Santa Fe, the Capital City."

The agent spread the map open. "You said you had never been west of the Mississippi? Or have you?"

Harry Gold stared at the map. Then suddenly he seemed to crumple, like a man so bone-weary that he couldn't carry his burden another step.

#### 'I AM THE MAN'

Gold said, "I... I am the man to whom Klaus Fuchs gave his information."

Just as with Klaus Fuchs, once the words began they came in a steady flow. He told how he picked up the information and gave it promptly to "John," whom he later identified as Anatoli A. Yakolev, Russian vice-consul in New York.

Gold was indicted by a Brooklyn grand jury on a charge of conspiracy to violate the Espionage Act of 1917. He pleaded guilty in Philadelphia on July 20, 1950, and was sentenced to 30 years' imprisonment.

(Tomorrow: "I Am From Julius.")

(Copyright, 1957, by Don Whitehead)

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 Tele. Room ☒  
 Mr. Holloman ☒  
 Miss Gandy ☒

# **WB Inks 'FBI' Deal**

Warners yesterday completed final details for the purchase of "The FBI Story," by Washington correspondent Don Whitehead. The Pulitzer Prize work on the law enforcement department of the Federal Government has been a best-seller for some months.

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Hollywood Reporter

Feb. 5, 1957

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## HOLLYWOOD HIGHLIGHTS:

*The*

# 'FBI Story' May Go To Jimmy Stewart

By LOUELLA O. PARSONS

Motion Picture Editor, International News Service

**H**OLLYWOOD, Feb. 5.—I CAN TELL YOU THAT IT'S practically set for Jimmy Stewart to star in "The FBI Story" by Don Whitehead for which J. Edgar Hoover wrote the foreword. Jimmy is tired after a long grind with "The Spirit of St. Louis" and he's taking a rest before he does anything else, but he is so good as Lindbergh that Jack Warner is making him the "FBI" offer.

"The FBI Story" is a book I thoroughly enjoyed. I used to see J. Edgar Hoover at La Jolla each Summer when he went into Scripps Clinic for check-ups and we were spending some time at Del-Mar. I was one of the first to receive an advance copy of this book, with a very nice personal inscription by Edgar.

CORNELL BORCHERS, who was being groomed for big things at U.I. before she returned to her native Germany to marry Anton Schildkopf and remained there to make a picture with him, returns to Hollywood Feb. 15. She'll co-star with George Nader in "Alone Together."

Al Daff, U.I. executive, had a great deal to do with Cornell's decision to try American films again. On his recent trip to Europe and Germany, Al saw her and her husband several times and asked Cornell if she would accept another Hollywood movie if it was offered her. He offered—she accepted, and will be on her way soon to report to producer Robert Arthur.

DIANA BARRYMORE called me from New York to thank me for my story on her book, "Too Much Too Soon." She said she is glad Jack Warner is going to produce her biography because he and Mrs. Warner were kinder to her than anyone else when she was in Hollywood.

Diana says she wants to come here when her story is filmed, but she also has an offer to go to London for "Moulin Rouge."

"I worked with Gerold Frank for 13 months and I would love to become a writer," she confided. "My big romance is a newspaperman."

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Mr. Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

**The FBI Story** By Don Whitehead

# Crime of the Century

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Newspaper: BOSTON AMERICAN  
Date: 2/5/57  
Edition : Sports Star  
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It was Dec. 3, 1943. The United States Fifth Army in Italy was slowly hacking a bloody path across the Nazi-held mountains toward Cassino. On the Russian front the tide had turned against the Germans in the battle for Stalingrad.

From out of the Atlantic's icy mists, the British transport Andes steamed into the sheltered waters of Norfolk, Va., and dropped anchor.

The long, hazardous voyage from England was over. At the ship's rail a small group of British scientists laughed and joked as the lines were made fast and preparations completed for them to go ashore.

Beneath the excitement of arrival was another, greater excitement. This was generated by being part of a war effort so secret that only a handful of people knew its real meaning—and even among their own select group they could only guess at what the future held.

### THE ATOM FOR WAR

None of these men could know that in the pooling of their knowledge with the Canadians and Americans they would harness the atom as a military weapon in the incredibly short time of 19 months. Not even the brilliant, sallow-faced young physicist, staring for the first time at the United States, could imagine such an achievement.

Klaus Fuchs had fled to England from Germany in 1933 after Hitler had risen to power in the Reich, just as many scientists had fled.

Now he had British citizenship. Already he had established a reputation as an extraordinarily brilliant physicist and mathematician.

Klaus Fuchs knew no one well in America, except a sister in Cambridge, Mass. But somewhere out there, among the millions of people, a stranger was waiting for him. Fuchs knew that one day he and this man would meet.

### ARMY IN COMMAND

The young scientist turned from the rail and hurried with the others down the gangplank. There was no bothersome red



CROWD AT OLD BAILEY DURING KLAUS FUCHS TRIAL

Scientist (Inset) Sent A-Bomb Data to Reds

fape or checking by security officers.

The Army had exclusive responsibility for guarding atomic security and for clearing personnel assigned to the Manhattan Engineer District, which directed the atomic energy program. The British had assured the Army that Fuchs had been screened and found to be trustworthy and loyal. These assurances were accepted.

So tight was the Army's cen-

sorship of its atomic plans that even the FBI wasn't told what was under way. The FBI first became aware of the development of the atomic bomb through its surveillance of West Coast Communist Party leaders in 1943.

Comments were heard with increasing frequency by informants in party circles discussing a new and powerful weapon, the use of uranium and the application of atomic theory

to the development of the new weapon.

### LEAK AT U. C.

The information was leaking from a secret project at the University of California, where party members had friendly contacts with some of the scientists. Fuchs had been in the United States only a few weeks when he stepped one day from a subway in New York's lower East side.

Passersby may have smiled faintly at the thin, sallow fellow, bundled in an overcoat, who carried a white tennis ball in his hand. But perhaps not. Even more uncommon sights go unnoticed on New York's streets.

### THE STRANGER APPEARS

Then Klaus Fuchs saw the Stranger. The scientist knew him instantly by the gloves in his hand and the book with the green binding. He was middle-aged, perhaps 5 feet 10, and solidly built. His face was round and impassive. The Stranger's eyes flicked to the tennis ball in Fuchs' hand. He spoke, and the two of them stepped into a cab.

When they were seated at a table in a restaurant on lower Third ave., the Stranger said, "I am Raymond." Never was he to let Fuchs know that his real name was Harry Gold. "I am Dr. Klaus Fuchs."

Fuchs told his companion of the super-secret Manhattan Engineer District. He talked of the concentrated effort to solve the scientific and industrial puzzle of quantity production of fissionable uranium, and of the goal of harnessing the atom's energy to a military weapon. He promised specific details later, and after arranging a recognition signal for the next meeting, they parted.

### DOOR UNLOCKED

In those few, fleeting minutes, Klaus Fuchs and the Stranger had unlocked an unguarded door leading to the most appalling crime in our time—the theft of atomic secrets for Soviet Russia.

In early September, 1949, the struggles on the battlefields of Europe and in the Pacific were a four-year-old memory. Com-

munist Russia no longer was an ally. She was, in non-diplomatic language, the Cold War enemy of the Western world.

At his desk in the Justice Dept. building, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover studied a top-secret report—and his face flushed with shock and anger. Here was information, reliable beyond doubt, that agents of a foreign power had stolen the very heart out of the atomic bomb, stolen the secret of its construction and detonation.

#### FBI GETS IN GEAR

Hoover reached for the intercom telephone. He gave a series of orders to his key subordinates and soon the vast machinery of the FBI was in high gear.

Hoover and the FBI, not the Army, were now responsible for atomic security. In the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, which tightened up on atomic security, Congress said:

"... All violations of this act shall be investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation."

And here in Hoover's hands was information of a crime so shocking that it was to be called "the crime of the century."

#### AGENTS SWARM IN

Hoover's men swarmed into the Los Alamos atomic plant near Santa Fe, N. M., and other plants. They dug into records and personnel files of the Atomic Energy Commission, and interviewed hundreds of people who might have some clue.

Within a few days, the FBI reached the conclusion that the key figure in the crime had very likely been a member of a foreign mission; a man with free access to all the work done on the uranium processing and bomb assembly; and, most likely, a physicist.

During this intense manhunt, President Truman jolted the nation with his announcement that the government had "evidence that within recent weeks an atomic explosion occurred in the U.S.S.R." Now the world knew that the United States no longer had a monopoly on the atomic bomb.

(Tomorrow: The Net Tightens.)

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"The FBI Story" is a book I thoroughly enjoyed. I used to see J. Edgar Hoover at La Jolla each Summer when he went into Scripps Clinic for check-ups and we were spending some time at Del Mar. I was one of the first to receive an advance copy of this book with a very nice personal inscription by Edgar.

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RE: "THE FBI STORY" BY  
 DON WHITEHEAD

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# THE FBI STORY

## Agency Assists in Conviction of Hiss, Then Suffers Setback in Coplon Case

By DON WHITEHEAD

From its inception in 1947, President Truman's loyalty program came under heavy attack from left-wing and Communist groups.

One of the first attacks was sponsored by the United Public

Twenty-fifth of a Series

Workers of America (CIO), which hammered on the theme that the entire program was a "witch hunt." There were the usual mass meetings, petitions, fund-raising campaigns and efforts to discredit the program and the FBI.

"Who'll Investigate the Man Who'll Investigate You?" was the banner line on one pamphlet.

### Hiss Accused

It was in this atmosphere that the Hiss case exploded, shocking the Nation as no other case had before. Pudgy, rumped Whitaker Chambers, a man with heavy jowls and heavy-lidded eyes, went before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in August, 1948, and confessed that he had been a member of the Communist Party from 1924 to 1937.

## TOMORROW

### The FBI Story

Tells How

### Atomic Secrets

Were Given to Russia

By Spies in U. S.

He said he had been a member, also, of a Soviet espionage apparatus dealing in stolen United States Government documents. As one of his partners in this work, he named Alger Hiss, a brilliant young diplomatic star in the Department of State before and during the war years.

The script was all wrong. The handsome young intellectual who had rubbed elbows with the Nation's great men should have been pointing the finger of accusation at the unknown, secretive-looking Chambers. But this was type casting in the Hitchcock manner.

As a dramatic stage play unfolds with surprise following on surprise, so did the Hiss-Chambers story. There were the

denials by Hiss; the "confrontation" of Hiss by Chambers; Chambers' producing the State Department documents which he claimed were handed over to him by Hiss to be given to Col. Boris Bykov, a Soviet agent; Hiss' admission that four handwritten notes among the documents were in his own handwriting; and Chambers' uncovering of the "pumpkin papers," two strips of microfilm containing photographs of original State Department documents and three rolls of undeveloped film.

### Hiss Convicted

The FBI's part in this controversy was to investigate the accuracy of the charges by Chambers and of the denials made by Hiss. In all, 263 agents at one time or another worked on the investigation in 45 of the FBI's 52 field divisions.

On December 15, 1948, a Federal grand jury in New York indicted Hiss for perjury. His first trial resulted in a hung jury, but in the second trial he was convicted and sentenced to serve five years on each of two counts. In November, 1954, Hiss was released from prison.

The revelations by Chambers and other ex-Communists shocked the people of the United

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States. But in the political uproar there were steady attacks on the FBI investigations as being something mysterious and sinister—particularly the use of confidential informants and the manner in which the FBI assembled its files of information.

#### Files in Evidence

In all the controversy involving the bureau and its operations, there was none which was worse, perhaps, than that which exploded in the Government's espionage case against Judith Coplon in 1949.

For 25 years, Mr. Hoover had jealously guarded the integrity of the FBI's investigative files to protect informants and to protect innocent persons from the embarrassment of unevaluated reports, complaints, and insinuations accumulated in the course of an investigation, or received in unsolicited letters and telephone calls.

But in the Coplon case, Attorney General Tom C. Clark overruled Mr. Hoover and permitted Government attorneys to place in evidence documents from the "raw files" of the FBI to comply with a bench order by Federal Judge Albert L. Reeves. Only a small portion of the information in the file was relevant to the Government's case against Coplon. Much of it would have been tossed out as a matter of course. The FBI files were ridiculed as "a storehouse of gossip and the trivia was given prominence above all else."

#### Hoover Explains

In a letter to his executive assistants and to special agents in charge at district offices, Mr. Hoover explained what had happened:

"...I urged the Attorney General to seek a mistrial or a citation for contempt rather than produce these reports with consequent devastating harm to the FBI's responsibility for internal security, as well as the disclosure of as yet uncorroborated information in our files concerning individuals."

"The first knowledge I had that the reports had been introduced in evidence occurred after they had been presented in court. The reports introduced in evidence were selected by the department and not by the bureau...."

The Coplon incident did more than anything else to create a misunderstanding as to how the FBI's "raw files" were assembled and were later developed into a factual report giving a rounded picture of a case.

#### How Files Set Up

A file begins for any number of reasons—for example, when someone makes a complaint, or a confidential informant, supplies information indicating disloyalty or a violation of Federal law. At this stage the information might be a case of mistaken identity, an ill-formed suspicion, a line of scandal or a shocking charge of disloyalty backed by what purports to be documentary proof.

The next step is the investigation. Information is supplied by confidential sources. Documents are assembled.

At this stage, the "raw file" may contain information that is false, trivial, or perhaps malicious. It also includes reports on administrative details in the investigation, the investigative techniques used, and the identity of informants.

For the incomplete file to fall into anyone's hands at this stage would be damaging to innocent people and perhaps endanger the life of an informant. For these reasons, the FBI has refused access to such files to outsiders.

The results of investigations are set forth in the agents' investigative reports. These are the reports containing the infor-

mation which proves or disproves the allegations which brought about the investigation.

They are the refined product of the "raw files," supplying the information relevant to the prosecution of a case or for use in a loyalty hearing. A dozen or more of these investigative reports may be part of a single file—and it is necessary to view all of the reports in a given case to know whether the weight of evidence will indicate guilt or innocence.

(Copyright, 1957, by Don Whitehead)



**HISS TRIAL**—A tense moment highlights a Congressional inquiry into Communist inroads in Government as Whittaker Chambers (circle, right)

confronts Alger Hiss (left) and accuses him of being a member of a Red spy ring. Hiss, then a rising young diplomat, was later convicted of perjury.



# The **FBI** Story

## The Hiss and Coplon Cases

### 263 Agents Check Accuracy of Chambers' Charges

This is the twenty-fifth chapter in a serialization of highlights from "The F. B. I. Story," Don Whitehead's best seller recently published by Random House.

By Don Whitehead  
Chief, Herald Tribune  
Washington Bureau

From its inception in 1947, President Truman's loyalty program came under heavy attack from Left-wing and Communist groups.

One of the first attacks was sponsored by the United Public Workers of America (C. I. O.), which hammered on the theme that the entire program was a "witch hunt." Whitehead There were the usual mass meetings, petitions, fund-raising campaigns and efforts to discredit the program and the F. B. I.

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#### 263 F. B. I. Agents Used in Hiss Case

The F. B. I.'s part in this controversy was to investigate the accuracy of the charges by Chambers and of the denials made by Hiss. In all, 263 agents at one time or another worked on the investigation in forty-five

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F. B. I.'s fifty-two field divisions.

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### Guard Maintained On Data in Files

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### Certain Files Dangerous to Release

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They are the refined product of the "raw files," supplying the information relevant to the prosecution of a case or for use in a loyalty hearing. A dozen or



Associated Press  
**THE HISS CASE**—Alger Hiss, left, was named by self-confessed Communist party member Whittaker Chambers as a partner in the Red underground.

Herald Tribune—United Press  
Above, Hiss and Chambers as they appeared before the House Committee on Un-American Affairs in 1948 where Hiss denied the charges. Eventually,

more of these investigative reports may be part of a single file—and it is necessary to view all of the reports in a given case to know whether the weight of

evidence will indicate guilt or innocence.

© 1957 by Don Whitehead  
Tomorrow: *The Scientist and the Stranger.*

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

*file*

## THE FBI STORY

# G-Men Face Fierce Attack in Loyalty Program

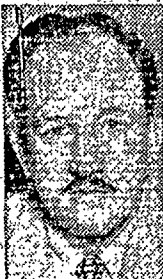
The script was all wrong. The accused was a handsome young intellectual. The accuser was a pudgy unknown man with heavy jowls and heavy-lidded eyes. This was the Alger Hiss case.

How the prosecution of this security case earned unwarranted criticism for the G-Men is told in today's installment of "The FBI Story," by Don Whitehead.

BY DON WHITEHEAD

From its inception in 1947, President Truman's loyalty program came under heavy attack from left-wing and Communist groups.

One of the first attacks was sponsored by the United Public Workers of America (CIO), which hammered on the theme that the entire program was a "witch hunt." There were the usual mass meetings, petitions, fund-raising campaigns and efforts to discredit the program and the FBI.



"Who'll Investigate the Man Who'll Investigate You?" was the banner line on one pamphlet.

It was in this atmosphere that the Hiss case exploded, shocking the nation as no other case before.

Pudgy, rumped Whittaker Chambers, a man with heavy jowls and heavy-lidded eyes, went before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in August, 1948, and confessed that he had been a member of the Communist Party from 1924 to 1937.

HE SAID, he had been a member, also, of a Soviet espionage apparatus dealing in stolen United States government documents.

As one of his partners in this work he named Alger Hiss, a brilliant young diplomatic star in the Department of State.

The script was all wrong. The handsome young intellectual who had rubbed elbows with the nation's great men should have been pointing the finger at the unknown, secretive-looking Chambers. But this was type casting in the Hitchcock manner.

The Hiss-Chambers story unfolded with surprise following on surprise. There were the denials by Hiss; the "confrontation" of Hiss by Chambers; Chambers' producing State Department documents which he claimed were handed to him by Hiss to be given to Col. Boris Bykov, a Soviet agent.

There were Hiss' admission that four handwritten notes among the documents were in his own handwriting; and Chambers' uncovering of the "pumpkin papers," two strips of microfilm containing photographs of original State Department documents and three rolls of undeveloped film.

### Hiss Convicted

The FBI's part in this controversy was to investigate the accuracy of the charges by Chambers and the denials made by Hiss. In all, 263 agents worked in the investigation in 45 of the FBI's field divisions.

On Dec. 15, 1948 Hiss was indicted for perjury. His first trial resulted in a hung jury but in the second he was convicted and sentenced to serve five years on each of two counts. In November, 1954, Hiss was released from prison.

- ( ) Glos Ludowy
- ( ) Michigan Editor-The Worker
- ( ) The Daily Worker
- ( ) Narodna Volya
- ( ) Romanul American
- ( ) Pittsburgh Courier
- ( ) Michigan Chronicle
- ( ) Detroit Free Press
- ( ) Detroit News
- ( ) Detroit Times
- ( ) Michigan Daily
- ( ) Wayne Collegian
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Page 5 Column 1

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**THE REVELATIONS** by Chambers and other ex-Communists shocked the people of the United States. But in the political uproar there were steady attacks on the FBI investigations as being something mysterious and sinister.

In all the controversy involving the Bureau and its operations, there was none worse, perhaps, than that which exploded in the government's espionage case against Judith Coplon in 1949.

For 25 years, Hoover had jealously guarded the integrity of the FBI's investigative files to protect informants and to protect innocent persons from the embarrassment of unevaluated reports, complaints, and insinuations accumulated in the course of an investigation, or received in unsolicited letters and telephone calls.

But in the Coplon case, Attorney Gen. Tom C. Clark overruled Hoover and permitted government attorneys to place in evidence documents from the "raw files" of the FBI to comply with a bench order by Federal Judge Albert L. Reeves.

Only a small portion of the information in the file was relevant to the government's case against Coplon. Much of it would have been tossed out as a matter of course. The FBI files were ridiculed as a storehouse of gossip and the trivia was given prominence above all else.

In a letter to his executive assistants and to special agents in charge at district offices, Hoover explained what had happened:

"... I urged the attorney general to seek a mistrial or a citation for contempt rather than produce these reports with consequent devastating harm to the FBI's responsibility for internal security, as

well as the disclosure of as yet uncorroborated information in our files concerning individuals.

"The first knowledge I had that the reports had been introduced in evidence occurred after they had been presented in court. The reports introduced in evidence were selected by the department and not by the Bureau..."

The Coplon incident did

more than anything else to create a misunderstanding as to how the FBI's "raw files" were assembled and were later developed into a factual report giving a rounded picture of a case.

A FILE begins for any number of reasons—for example, when someone makes a complaint, or a confidential informant supplies information

indicating disloyalty or a violation of Federal law.

At this stage, the information might be a case of mistaken identity, an ill-formed suspicion, a line of scandal or a shocking charge of disloyalty backed by what purports to be documentary proof.

The next step is the investigation. Information is supplied by confidential sources. Documents are assembled.

At this stage, the "raw file" may contain information that is false, trivial, or perhaps malicious. It also includes reports on administrative details in the investigation, investigative techniques used, and the identity of informants.

For the incomplete file to fall into anyone's hands at this stage would be damaging to innocent people and perhaps endanger the life of an in-

formant. For these reasons, the FBI has refused access to such files to outsiders.

The results of investigations are set forth in the agents' investigative reports. These are the reports containing the information which proves or disproves the allegations which brought about the investigation.

They are the refined product of the "raw files," supplying

the information relevant to the prosecution of a case or for use in a loyalty hearing.

A dozen or more of these investigative reports may be part of a single file—and it is necessary to view all of the reports in a given case to know whether the weight of evidence will indicate guilt or innocence.

**TOMORROW: The Scientist and the Stranger.**

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Best Seller List					
January 13	January 20	January 27	This Week	An analysis based on reports from leading booksellers in 36 cities showing the sales rating of 16 leading fiction and general titles over the last 3 weeks. Sales through the book clubs are not included. Figures in the right-hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive weeks and do not indicate week-to-week shifts on the chart.	
					Weeks on List
<b>Fiction</b>					
1	1	1	1	Peyton Place. <i>Metalious</i>	19
4	4	2	2	The Fountain Overflows. <i>West</i>	7
2	2	3	3	Don't Go Near the Water. <i>Brinkley</i>	29
5	5	5	4	Compulsion. <i>Levin</i>	12
3	3	4	5	The Tribe That Lost Its Head. <i>Monserrat</i>	13
	14	7	6	The Philadelphian. <i>Powell</i>	3
	11	8	7	The Etruscan. <i>Waltari</i>	3
6	6	6	8	Auntie Mame. <i>Dennis</i>	99
8	7	12	9	The Last Hurrah. <i>O'Connor</i>	50
		9	10	Tower in the West. <i>Norris</i>	2
10	9	13	11	Jericho's Daughters. <i>Wellman</i>	15
			12	Blue Camellia. <i>Keyes</i>	1
7	8	10	13	King of Paris. <i>Endore</i>	16
13	13	11	14	The Last of the Wine. <i>Renault</i>	5
11	10	14	15	These Thousand Hills. <i>Guthrie</i>	8
			16	The Voice at the Back Door. <i>Spencer</i>	1
<b>General</b>					
5	5	3	1	The FBI Story. <i>Whitehead</i>	8
1	1	1	2	The Nun's Story. <i>Hulme</i>	19
2	2	2	3	This Hallowed Ground. <i>Catton</i>	12
4	3	4	4	Much Ado About Me. <i>Allen</i>	9
3	4	5	5	Men to Match My Mountains. <i>Stone</i>	16
6	6	6	6	The New World. <i>Churchill</i>	10
7	7	7	7	Profiles in Courage. <i>Kennedy</i>	54
			8	The Last Parallel. <i>Russ</i>	1
9	9	9	9	The Bible as History. <i>Keller</i>	9
			10	Citadel. <i>White</i>	1
11	10	9	11	The Life of the Party. <i>Cerf</i>	9
13	10	12	12	Water, Water Everywhere. <i>Kimbrough</i>	8
8	8	10	13	Autumn Across America. <i>Teale</i>	13
	13	16	14	All Out of Step. <i>Lambert</i>	3
14	12	13	15	The Outsider. <i>Wilson</i>	13
10	15	11	16	Three Saints and a Sinner. <i>Thorp</i>	15

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N.Y. TIMES 8  
 BOOK REVIEW

Date FEB 3 1957

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# What America Reads

Feb. 3. This Week's Score	The Herald Tribune arranges with the country's leading booksellers to report each week the best selling six titles in fiction and non-fiction to give an over-all picture of what is being read in America. Only titles reported three or more times are charted. This week's chart is based on reports received by Jan. 28.	Number of Stores	Total Weeks Listed
<b>FICTION</b>			
1	Peyton Place, by Grace Metalious	28	20
2	The Fountain Overflows, by Rebecca West	26	6
3	The Tribe That Lost Its Head, by Nicholas Monsarrat	17	14
4	The Philadelphian, by Richard Powell	17	3
5	Compulsion, by Meyer Levin	16	10
6	Don't Go Near the Water, by William Brinkley	14	30
7	The Etruscan, by Mika Waltari	13	6
8	Auntie Mame, by Patrick Dennis	11	101
9	Tower in the West, by Frank Norris	11	3
10	Blue Camellia, by Frances Parkinson Keyes	9	2
11	These Thousand Hills, by A. B. Guthrie Jr.	8	9
12	The Last Hurrah, by Edwin O'Connor	7	51
13	Twilight for the Gods, by Ernest Gann	6	2
14	King of Paris, by Guy Endore	5	17
15	Bon Voyage!, by Marrijane & Joseph Hayes	5	2
16	The Loving Couple, by Virginia Rowans	4	21
17	Jericho's Daughters, by Paul I. Wellman	4	17
18	Stopover: Tokyo, by John P. Marquand	4	1
19	Anglo-Saxon Attitudes, by Angus Wilson	3	6

## NON-FICTION

1	The FBI Story, by Don Whitehead	35	8
2	The Nun's Story, by Kathryn Hulme	32	21
3	This Hallowed Ground, by Bruce Catton	22	13
4	Much Ado About Me, by Fred Allen	19	11
5	Men to Match My Mountains, by Irving Stone	16	17
6	The New World, by Winston S. Churchill	12	10
7	The Bible as History, by Werner Keller	9	12
8	Autumn Across America, by Edwin Way Teale	7	14
9	Three Saints and a Sinner, by Louise Hall Tharp	6	15
10	Profiles in Courage, by John F. Kennedy	5	55
11	Arthritis and Common Sense, by D. D. Alexander	5	39
12	The Life of the Party, by Bennett Cerf	5	11
13	The Last Parallel, by Martin Russ		

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 N. Y. Herald Tribune 2 **BOOK REVIEW**  
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 Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

Date FEB 3 1957



## BOOKSELLERS REPORTING

*Albuquerque*—New Mexico Book Co. *Atlanta*—Davison-Paxon. *Baltimore*—Remington's. *Boston*—Lauriat's • Old Corner • Personal. *Cedar Rapids*—Morris Sanford. *Chicago*—Cokesbury. *Cleveland*—Burrows • Korner & Wood. *Columbus*—F. & R. Lazarus. *Denver*—Kendrick-Bellamy. *Detroit*—J. L. Hudson. *Evansville*—Smith & Butterfield. *Hollywood*—Pickwick. *Larchmont*—Anderson's Book Shop. *Los Angeles*—Campbell's. *Louisville*—Wilderness Road. *Minneapolis*—Powers. *Nashville*—Cokesbury • Stokes & Stockell. *Omaha*—Matthews. *Pasadena*—Vroman's. *Phoenix*—Korrick's. *Pittsburgh*—Joseph Horne. *Portland, Ore.*—J. K. Gill. *Providence*—The Book Shop. *Rochester*—Scrantom's. *St. Louis*—Doubleday. *St. Paul*—St. Paul Book & Stationery. *San Francisco*—Paul Elder's • Emporium. *Santa Barbara*—Osborne's. *Seattle*—Frederick & Nelson • Hartman's Books • University. *Spokane*—John W. Graham. *Toledo*—Lamson's. *Wilmington*—Greenwood Book Shop. *Yakima*—Broad's.

## Next BOOK & AUTHOR LUNCHEON

Tuesday, February 19, at the Sheraton-Astor at 12:30

Speakers: S. J. Perelman ("The Road to Milltown—or Under the Spreading Atrophy") ... Henriette Roosenburg ("The Walls Came Tumbling Down") ... Don Whitehead ("The F.B.I. Story"). Tickets \$5.75 (including luncheon, speakers, tax and gratuity) from Book & Author Luncheons, 452 Fifth Ave., New York 18—LA 4-5610. Luncheon is co-sponsored by American Booksellers Association and the Herald Tribune.

HERALD TRIBUNE BOOK REVIEW—FEBRUARY 3, 1957

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## What Washington Is Reading

The following are rated by points according to frequency and position in sales reports from Washington area book stores:

### FICTION

1. PEYTON PLACE—Metalious ..... 28
2. THE PHILADELPHIAN—Powell ..... 21
3. DON'T GO NEAR THE WATER—Brinkley ..... 16
4. THE FOUNTAIN OVERFLOWS—West ..... 12
5. THE ETRUSCAN—Waltari ..... 9
6. TOWER IN THE WEST—Norris ..... 8

### NONFICTION

1. THE FBI STORY—Whitehead ..... 40
2. THE NUN'S STORY—Hulme ..... 34
3. CITADEL—White ..... 28
4. THIS HALLOWED GROUND—Catton ..... 20
5. THE NEW WORLD—Churchill ..... 8
6. THE LAST PARALLEL—Russ ..... 8

Bookstores cooperating in this compilation: Airport Book Shop, Francis & Taylor, William Ballantyne & Sons, Brentano's Book Stores, Inc., Center Book Shop, Hecht Co., Kann's, Francis Scott Key Book Shop, Sidney Kramer Books, Packer's, Inc., Savile Book Shop, Woodward & Lothrop, World Affairs Book Shop.

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The Sunday Star WEEKLY BOOK SURVEY												
The Sunday Star has arranged with some of the leading booksellers of Washington and suburban areas to report each week the books which sell best as a guide to what Washington is reading. The numbers represent the rank of each book among best sellers at the store named.												
Report for week ending February 1												
	AIRPORT BOOK SHOP	FRANZ BADER, INC.	BALLANTYNE & SONS	BRENTANO'S	THE HECHT CO.	S. KANN SONS CO.	FRANCIS SCOTT KEY BOOK SHOP	PAUL PEARLMAN	POCKER'S, INC.	SAVILE BOOK SHOP	WOODWARD & LOTHROP	WORLD AFFAIRS BOOK
FICTION												
"Payton Place," Metalious	1	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
"The Fountain Overflows," West	6	1				5	1	3			1	
"Don't Go Near the Water," Brinkley	4	4		1	3	3	2		6			
"The Etruscan," Waltari	3		5	2				6	4	6		
"The Philadelphian," Powell	2	1						3	5	2		
"The Tribe That Lost Its Head," Monsarrat			6	4	6		4				3	
NONFICTION												
"The F. B. I. Story," Whitehead		3	2	1	2	1	1	4	1	2	1	2
"The Nun's Story," Hulme	4	1	3	3	1	2	5	1	2	1	4	3
"Citadel: The Story of the U. S. Senate," White		3	4	1	5		3	2		3	4	2
"This Hallowed Ground," Cotton	1		4	4	6		3	2			3	4
"The New World," Churchill	2	6			4			6		5		5
"Profiles in Courage," Kennedy			5		3	5						5

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BAUMGARDNER

# THE FBI STORY

## Hoover's Early View on Communism Proves Valuable in Subversion Fight

By DON WHITEHEAD

The fight against communism has been by all odds the strangest chapter in the history of the FBI—and the least understood.

The FBI's role cannot be understood unless there is an understanding of the FBI approach to the problem under

Twenty-Fourth of a Series

the leadership of J. Edgar Hoover and the men around him.

First, Mr. Hoover looked on communism as an international conspiracy from the time Lenin exulted in November, 1917, that at last the world revolution of communism had begun. The Communist Party was no "fraternal society" espousing the ideals of liberalism and it was not a political party in the accepted sense.

This was a dangerous mechanism organized on an interlocking world-wide basis to overthrow the government of the United States by force and violence after it had been weakened by subversion.



**ON THE TRACK**—This cartoon illustrates the meticulous job which the FBI did in tracking down Communists in Government. Throughout its probes the agency considered its function solely investigative and did not attempt to pass judgment on cases which it handled.

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Wash. Post and Times Herald  
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 New Leader

Date FEB 3 1957

#### See Plan for Conquest

Second, the men in command at the FBI had no illusion that the "Communist Manifesto" and the writings of Lenin and then Stalin and then Georgi Malenkov and then Nikita S. Krushchev were intellectual exercises to be classified only as opinion. They saw in these writings what they saw in "Mein Kampf"—the battle plan for conquest. The tactics might change and shift, but the grand strategy of world conquest had never changed. The FBI leadership accepted the Soviet Red chiefs at their word.

Third, communism threatened to destroy the freedoms and the government which these men were sworn to defend. This threat had to be fought in the early 1930s. Not with the same methods and weapons, of course, but by every legal means and just as relentlessly.

Fourth, those who were members of the Communist Party and those who followed the party line consistently, willingly and knowingly, were nothing more than pawns of Soviet Russia. And being the willing tools of Russia they were a potential menace to the security of the United States. As guardians of the Nation's internal security, it was the legal and moral duty of the FBI to combat this menace and checkmate it where possible.

#### View Still Sound

This was the basic outlook toward communism which the FBI carried into the task of keeping a check on Communist activities as requested by President Roosevelt in 1936. The

viewpoint remained unchanged over the years because the estimate made by Mr. Hoover of the menace communism was as sound in 1956 as it had been in 1919, when he wrote the lawyer's brief against the Communist Party. Time had only confirmed the estimate.

Until international communism succeeded in convincing some Americans that they owed their allegiance to the cause of Russia, a citizen's loyalty to the United States was conceded in the normal course of events. Loyalty was a quiet love of country and a pride in its ideals which all men were presumed to carry in their hearts. The government didn't question it.

But communism sowed the seeds of suspicion and distrust. The followers of communism, by their own disloyalty, by espionage and subversion and deception, created doubts that should never have been injected into the stream of American political life.

#### Loyalty Board Urged

At last the Federal Government had to face the hard facts of life. And the facts were that there had been some employees in Government who were disloyal.

President Harry S. Truman in November, 1946, appointed a temporary commission to study the problem of employee loyalty and how best to bar the disloyal from the Federal service.

The commission recommended in its first rough-draft report that each department and agency be responsible for its own loyalty procedures. After a study of this report, the FBI suggested that there be a Loyalty Review Board which would act as an appeals board with the power to approve or overrule actions taken against employees by the

department and agency heads and which would give directions and guidance to the program.

#### First Board Probe

On March 21, 1947, President Truman issued Executive Order 9835 establishing the Federal Employees Loyalty Program. The primary responsibility for employee investigations was given to the Civil Service Commission except in cases where agencies had their own investigative staffs. A Loyalty Review Board was established, and it was ordered that the investigative agencies could refuse to disclose the names of confidential informants.

This was the beginning of the first broad-scale effort of the Federal Government to protect

itself from subversion in the ranks of Government workers. But as the months passed, the impression was lodged in the minds of many people that the FBI was investigating each employee in Government and each job applicant; that the FBI was tapping employees' telephones and that surveillance was kept on thousands of employees. Actually, the FBI had nothing to do with the great majority of the investigations of employees and applicants except to run a name check against the bureau's files to determine whether the files reflected any background information indicating disloyalty.

#### FBI Duties Defined

The FBI's responsibility ended with the name check unless somewhere along the line of checks the FBI or another agency received information or found something which raised a question of disloyalty. In all such cases, the FBI's duty was one of gathering as completely and accurately as possible facts to be presented to the various agencies where the power of decision rested. The FBI report never carried a recommendation for or against an employee or applicant. It is not the FBI's job to be investigator, judge and jury.

Frequently a phrase was heard that someone had been "cleared by the FBI." This, of course, was not true, because the FBI had not been given that authority, nor did it seek it. Nor did the FBI "make charges" against anyone.

Copyright, 1957, by Doh Whitehead

## TOMORROW

### The FBI Story

Tells How

### The Coplon Case

Subjected the Bureau To Critics' Attacks

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# Walter Winchell Of New York

## The Broadway Show

**Cast of Characters:** John E. Hoover was offered \$500,000 (at \$50,000 per annum for ten years) to signature "The FBI Story." He rejected it to remain a public servant... His top aide, Clyde Tolson, invented a bottle top that can be removed with the fingers... The Don Cherrys (Sharon Kay Ritchie—"Miss America of '56") will be 3 in the Summer... Victor Borge starts Feb. 11th for a month at the Vegas New Frontier. His new tall water \$140,000 for the run. Goldie's crowd suspect actress Geraldine Page and M. Thorne are stitched... Movie actress Barbara Nichols in "King and Four Queens" (with Gable) is Barbara Nickerbauer... Coast agencies are tipping studios that Steve Peck, the star at The Seville (H'wood), belongs in the films as another George Raft... Chas. Van Doren (he won \$122,000 on a tv quiz show) hoped to win \$2,000 to buy a car. The top money winner in network history may be enriched again. Paramount is inspecting an unwanted novel he wrote before fame came.



**Sallies In Our Alley:** An agent was trying to persuade a Broadway and Hollywood "name" to take the teecue plunge. "I've got a format," persisted the booker, "that is sure to make you a television star!"... "Really!" was the retort, "For how long?"... Topic "A" in the Roney-Plaza's Bamboo Room last night was the naughtiest novel of the year ("Peyton Place") and the housewife-author's squelch to critics, who called it "too sexy"... "We all had a mother and father!"

**Vignette:** Movie star Susan Hayward was at a party where she saw director Josh Logan... She pressed him for the role of Nellie Forbush in the cinema version of "South Pacific"... After considerable chatter Josh remained non-committal... Susan persisted: "But Mr. Logan, you do not understand! There isn't anything I wouldn't do—anything—to get that part!"... "Very well," said Logan, "will you test for it?"... "Certainly!" was the illigant reply, "not!"

**Broadway Confetti:** Just in case you've seen everything, the Grace Downs models are strolling about town wearing different-hued eyelashes for each orb... Midtown restaurants (on the East Side) are happiest about the McCann-Erickson Ad Agency. It rented seats of space in the new bldg at 46th and Lex. 14 floors of expense accounts... Joy Layne, the new record singation, is only 15. Her initial waffle ("Your Wild Heart") sold over 200,000 the 1st week... Add B'way Phewds: Sammy Davis, Jr. and Dick Shawn. The sparks ignited months ago... People who work in B'way shows (actors, directors, stage crews) hope the production survives at least 4 months plus one week. To insure unemployment compensation—if it folds after 17 weeks... If you think "Baby Doll" is controversial wait'll Ella Kazan's "Face In The Crowd" (by Budd Schulberg) opens in late Spring. Insiders report it will outrun any sinful theme yet... Arlene Terry, who escorts contestants on Jack Barry's "21" quiz-lick, gets promoted to bride of Wall-Streeter Robert F. Archiboregory, 3rd, in May... Jane Gregory, and DuBrant, "Rivier, both very secret, will have their betrothal confirmed by her family Feb. 9th... Mutual network, which hoped to buy up any of the major radio chains, may sell to ABC.

**Where There's Smoke-Depl:** About three years ago a group of N. Y. Times staffers were unlaixing between editions... A meek, young copy-boy didn't offer one word—until the chatter drifted to the pros and cons about Winchell... Then, to the surprise of the others, the youngster spouted vituperative lingo expressing his intense abhorrence for this paragrapher. Witnesses now report that he wound up "screaming his hatred"... They wondered what brought on his "extreme display of emotion"... That was three years ago or so... Perhaps this is the explanation: Last Friday, Robert Shelton, the ex-copy-boy (now a Times copywriter with power to change a word here and there) was subpoenaed to appear in court to six months (and fined) by a Federal judge for contempt of Congress... He was clinked for refusing to answer: "Are you or were you ever a Communist?"

**Tin Pan Alley Novolet:** When she was 16, a pug-nosed young lady arrived from Toledo, O... Chaperoned by an aunt... The newcomer made a pledge to herself: If nothing happened in two years she would return to Toledo... In a few weeks she won top honors on several talent shows. They landed her with Ted Lewis at the Latin Quarter... High-rated teecue programs followed... Then came the big feldown... A downhill trend—with only a few small night spot bookings... Suddenly, her self-imposed 2-year deadline was up... She started packing... Toledo was getting to look mighty inviting for the kid, who started off like a click, and now was too long between engagements... An agent, who appreciated her talent, persuaded her to stick it out another 2 weeks... He got her a recording contract... Her first platter kept her in New York and on the big time... The No. 1 recording was "Music, Music, Music!"... The Vocalist: Theresa Brewer... Moral: Talent is never a handicap when you have it.

**Curtain Calls:** S. J. Perelman's newest guffaw-getter book, "The Road to Milltown"... Fred Lowery's latest Decca: "Indian Love Call"... Helen Hayes' biography in Good Housekeeping... The beautiful ballad titled: "I'll Know My Love"... Cleveland Amory's amusing size-up of wealthy Texans in Holiday mag... "Lucky Lips" a rock-roll tune that sounds like music... Martha Wright's album, "Censored"... Banned show-tunes by the Haris, Berlin, etc... "Rogues, Royalty and Reporters," a new book about journalism in the long ago.

**Miami Beach Moonlight:** Diosa Costello's new Latin routines at the Empress Hotel are a must-enjoy... Kitty Kilowatt's novel strip-tease (at the 5 O'Clock) is done with midget mazdas. She lights up her various departments and your funny-bone... Huey Young's new Piping Rock premieres Feb. 6th on the 79th Causeway. A million S rendezvous... Angelo Falange's place rates high on the popularity list... Ditto the Park Avenue, a minute stroll from the Roney... Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker led the list of celebs at the most famous restaurant in town last night: Stone Crab Joe's... Roberta Sherwood returns to her home town and the Eden Roc Thursday night. After touring the nation's best night places—where she was embraced with affectionate reviews... Mrs. Jake Lamotta, who divorced the champion recently, is expected to reconcile with him for the "sake of the kids." The former taffy-haired Mrs. Jake is now brunette. One of the prettiest girls in the U. S... Rabovsky and Kovach (husband-wife ballet team) are trying it apart. She's pondering the matter in Florida. They are the renowned Hungarian dancers whose book (about their escape), "Leap Through the Curtain," was a best-seller.

**Broadway Confucius:** Broadway's Where You Can't Please Everybody Unless You're a Flop.

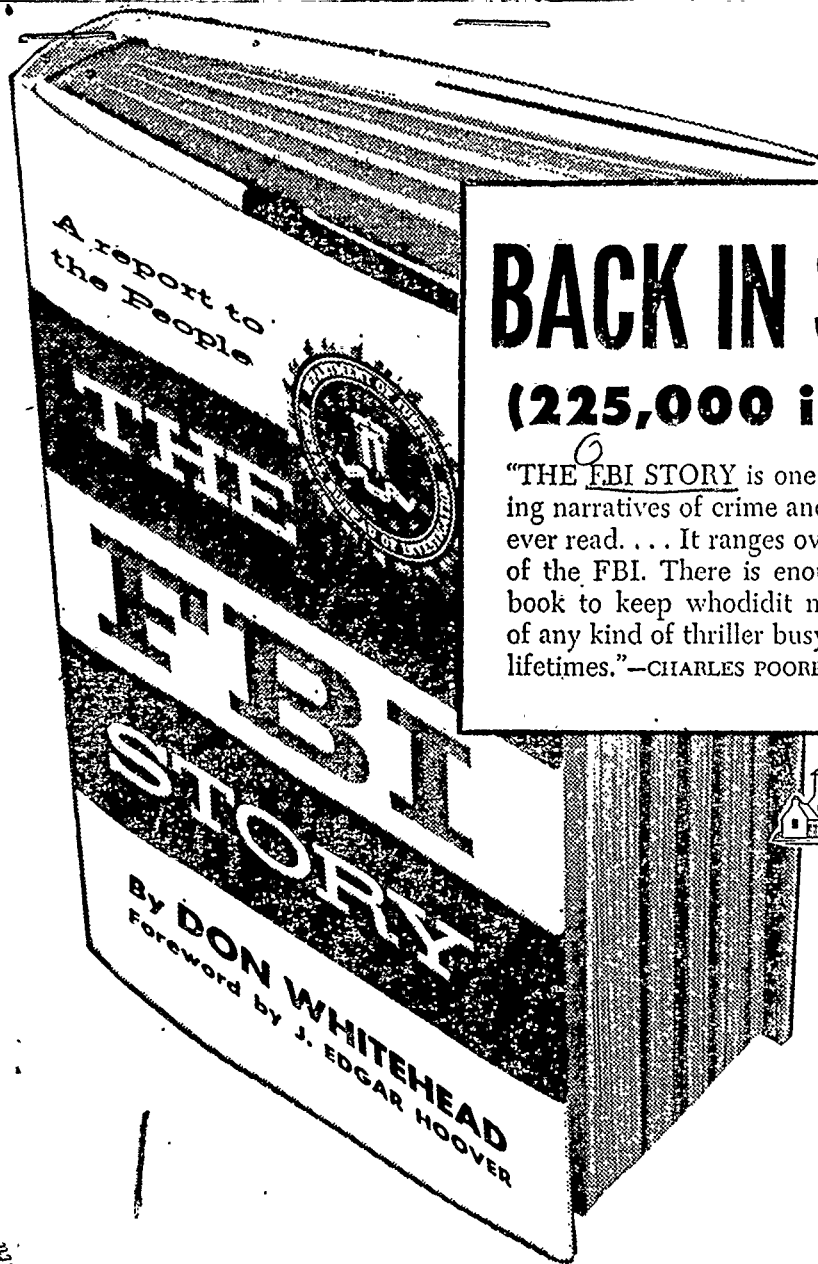
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# IN AND OUT OF BOOKS

## Footnote

By HARVEY BREIT

IN our midst these days Ireland's leading poet, Patrick Kavanagh. We ourselves never got to see him, but a bucko reporter on the Daily side, McCandlish Phillips, met up with him recently and sent along some brief notes. What struck us was the following sentence of Mr. Phillips: "Kavanagh is a militant Catholic who speaks with the savage wit of a heretic at trial." So we looked through the notes with an eye out for heresy and we have come up with some samples of Poet Kavanagh's iconclastic stance:

Of Yeats: "You can have him."

Of Shaw: "A journalist."

Of Housman: "A blatherer."

Of Pound: "The only poet in America is in jail."

Of Churchill: "He is able to write a fairly adequate style of cliché."

Of censorship in Ireland: "Not half severe enough. I'd burn nearly everything."

## Fabrication

TWO weeks ago we made what we called the first step in our Exagmination of a Fabrication. This was a reference to John Steinbeck's new novel, "The Short Reign of Pippin IV: A Fabrication." Now the exagmination is over because Mr. Steinbeck has been good enough to take the trouble to explain it; thus:

"In this day of hurried, worried, distracted people, the worst crime a writer can commit is to waste the time of such people and to deflect them from the business of being hurried, worried and distracted. Unless they are warned, they might by accident read something that they didn't want to read and, even worse, they might like it. Sometimes, pages between boards are defined as *A Novel*, *A Poem*. That is fine. Some people read novels. *A Biography* is even better—but not very definitive. Writers of greater responsibility, like Bill Faulkner, use the descriptive word: *A Legend*. This allows the reader, when he has finished the book, to go back to the title page and see what he has read.

was faced with an even greater dilemma. Prospective readers are not legion who are aware that there was no Pippin IV in the past, and therefore this must be about the future. There is a further difficulty. Modern readers are suspicious of events which have not occurred, and downright angry if they are aware that they might logically occur. My use of the descriptive word *a fabrication* is intended as a warning, although as a description it is pretty apt. "In choosing a descriptive word, a writer usually is forced to choose one of several meanings or implications inherent in the word. I am fortunate in the choice of *a fabrication* because I intend it to keep all of its meanings. With this intention, there can be no possible confusion.

The Oxford Dictionary gives the following definitions of *fabrication*:

1. Something constructed, fashioned, manufactured.
2. Something made up, invented or forged—a false statement.
3. A product of skilled workmanship.
4. A contrivance.
5. A body formed by the conjunction of dissimilar parts.
6. A product requiring skill.
7. A product produced factitiously.
8. Something made up—a legend or a lie.

"It's my contention that *The Short Reign of Pippin IV* is all of these. Anyone reading it can by no stretch of the imagination claim that he has been misinformed or misled. My first choice of a descriptive subtitle was *A Damn Lie*, but that seemed kind of cold and unfair."

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## Letters

OUR old friend Upton Sinclair started to write when he was 15, and he is now approaching his seventy-ninth birthday. That's an elongate,



sixty-four-year span, during which Mr. Sinclair, with the efficient help of Mrs. Sinclair, accumulated 250 grocery cartons-full of various papers, plus fifty typewriter-paper boxes of letters. It is the letters that concern us and Mr. Sinclair at this time. There are about 7,000 of them, and among them are communiqués from William Dean Howells and Maxim Gorky, Mahatma Gandhi and Luther Burbank, Bernard Shaw and Sherwood Anderson, Leon Trotsky and Douglas MacArthur, Albert Einstein and Winston Churchill, Gertrude Atherton and Romain Rolland, Floyd Dell and Jack London, Conan Doyle and Vachel Lindsay, and probably anybody else you can think of.

Mr. Sinclair is putting a "Selected Letters" in order and, though it is hard work, Mr. Sinclair says "it is as much fun as playing with blocks when one is a child." Here and there in his book, Mr. Sinclair continues, he will include a note in order

to clarify a reference, but as a rule he will make no comments. This book (the working title is "Life in Letters"), as yet unseen by any publisher, can be taken as autobiography, as literary criticism or as a history of five decades. "Above all," Mr. Sinclair adds, "it is a discussion by the world's ablest minds. All through my life I was learning from these letters; and now I want to pass them on as a sort of envoi."

## Peak

THOUGH Sir Winston Churchill has retired from public life he still can make the plays. Now we are alerted by Dodd, Mead that Mr. Churchill's third and fourth volumes (which complete his "History of the English-Speaking Peoples"), are done, except for the final chapter of the final volume. So publication dates are fixed for the Churchillians: Volume III is scheduled to appear on Oct. 14 this year, Volume IV on March 17, 1958.

While we had Dodd, Mead on the telephone, we asked how Volumes I and II were faring. Extremely healthy, it turned out. Volume I has been disposed of to the tune of 325,000 copies (including two book clubs), and Volume II is doing even better on a day-to-day basis, but hasn't been out as long. At a stiff \$6 per volume (not counting the book clubs), about 125,000 copies of the two books have been sold. That is solid batting in any league.

If Sir Winston is a kind of Di Maggio, Don Whitehead is a Ted Williams. If you were to take a look at the right-field fence on this page, you would see that a lofty home run has been struck by "The FBI Story." At \$4.95 per, Random House is understandably ecstatic. Copies in print: 175,000; on the press: 50,000. No book club help either. Just a big stick.

## Bottom

For divers and diverse reasons the success of the two books we have just mentioned makes you feel proud of our reading habits, we have news for you which will keep all of us from going to pieces with self-pleasure: Publishers' Week-

ly has sent us its list of over all best sellers for 1956 and with insidious understatement we now cite eight of the ten champions in the nonfiction category:

"Arthritis and Common Sense" by Dan Dale Alexander, "Betty Crocker's Picture Book," "Etiquette" by Frances Benton, "Better Homes and Gardens Barbecue Book," "The Search for Bridey Murphy" by Morey Bernstein, "Love or Perish" by Smiley Blanton, "Better Homes and Gardens Decorating Book" and "How to Live 365 Days a Year" by John A. Schindler.

We would make a long voyage, and ride on the backs of Galapagos tortoises, and read nothing except the orderly stars above and the disorderly spoor below.

# The FBI Story

By Don Whitehead

## Communists in Government

The fight against communism has been by all odds the strangest chapter in the history of the FBI—and the least understood.

The FBI's role cannot be understood unless there is an understanding of the FBI approach to the problem, under the leadership of J. Edgar Hoover and the men around him.

First, Hoover looked on communism as an international conspiracy from the time Lenin exulted in November, 1917, that at last the world revolution of communism had begun.

The Communist Party was no "fraternal society" espousing the ideals of liberalism and it was not a political party in the accepted sense. This was a dangerous mechanism organized on an interlocking world-wide basis to wreck the existing social system and in so doing to overthrow the government of the United States: by force and violence after it had been weakened by subversion.

### PLAN FOR CONQUEST

Second, the men in command at the FBI had no illusion that the 'Communist Manifesto' and the writings of Lenin and then Stalin and then Malenkov were intellectual exercises to be classified only as opinion.

They saw in these writings what they saw in 'Mein Kampf'—the battle plan for conquest.

The tactics might change and shift, but the grand strategy of world conquest had never changed. The FBI leadership accepted the Soviet Red chiefs at their word.

Third, Communism threatened to destroy the freedoms and the government which these men were sworn to defend. This threat had to be fought just as the gangster threat was fought in the early 1930s. Not with the same methods and weapons, of course, but by every legal means and just as relentlessly.

### PAWNS OF SOVIET

Fourth, those who were members of the Communist Party, and those who followed the party line consistently, willingly and knowingly, were nothing more than pawns of Soviet Russia. And being the willing tools of Russia they were a potential menace to the security of the United States.

As guardians of the nation's internal security, it was the legal and moral duty of the FBI to combat this menace and checkmate it where possible.

This was the basic outlook toward communism which the FBI carried into the task of keeping a check on Communist activities as requested by President Roosevelt in 1936. The viewpoint remained unchanged over the years because the esti-

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News: Boston AMERICAN

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mate made by Hoover of the menace of communism was as sound in 1956 as it had been in 1949, when he wrote the lawyer's brief against the Communist Party. Time had only confirmed the estimate.

Until international communism succeeded in convincing some Americans that they owed their allegiance to the cause of Soviet Russia, a citizen's loyalty to the United States was conceded in the normal course of events.

Loyalty was a quiet love of country and a pride in its ideals which all men were presumed to carry in their hearts. The government didn't question it.

But communism sowed the seeds of suspicion and distrust. The followers of communism, by their own disloyalty, by espionage and subversion and deception, created doubts that should never have been injected into the stream of American political life.

#### LOYALTY BOARD

At last the federal government had to face the hard facts of life. And the facts were that there had been some employees in government who were disloyal.

Pres. Harry S. Truman in November, 1946, appointed a temporary commission to study the problem of employee loyalty and how best to bar the disloyal from the federal service.

The commission recommended

in its first rough-draft report that each department and agency be responsible for its own loyalty procedures.

After a study of this report, the FBI suggested that there be a Loyalty Review Board which would act as an appeals board with the power to approve or overrule actions taken against employees by the department and agency heads and which would give directions and guidance to the program.

#### FIRST BROAD PROBE

On March 21, 1947, Pres. Truman issued Executive Order 9385 establishing the Federal Employees Loyalty Program. The primary responsibility for employee investigations was given to the Civil Service Commission, except in cases where agencies had their own investigative staffs.

A Loyalty Review Board was established, and it was ordered that the investigative agencies could refuse to disclose the names of confidential informants.

This was the beginning of the first broad-scale effort of the federal government to protect itself from subversion in the ranks of government workers. But as the months passed, the impression was lodged in the minds of many people that the FBI was investigating each em-

ployee in government and each job applicant; that the FBI was tapping employees' telephones and that surveillance was kept on thousands of employees.

Actually, the FBI had nothing to do with the great majority of the investigations of employees and applicants except to run a name check against the bureau's files to determine whether the files reflected any background information indicating disloyalty.

The FBI's responsibility ended with the name check unless somewhere along the line of checks the FBI or another agency received information or found something which raised a question of disloyalty.

In all such cases, the FBI's duty was one of gathering as completely and accurately as possible facts to be presented to the various agencies where the power of decision rested. The FBI report never carried a recommendation for or against an employee or applicant. It is not the FBI's job to be investigator, judge and jury.

Frequently a phrase was heard that someone had been "cleared by the FBI." This, of course, was not true, because the FBI had not been given that authority, nor did it seek it. Nor did the FBI "make charges" against anyone.

(Monday: The fight over "Raw Files.")

(Copyright, 1957, by Don Whitehead)



# Walter Winchell

... OF NEW YORK

## The Broadway Show

Cast of Characters: John E. Hoover was offered \$500,000 (at \$50,000 per annum for 10 years) to signaturé "The FBI Story." He rejected it to remain a public servant. His top aide, Clyde Tolson, invented a bottle top that can be removed with the fingers. . . . The Don

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Sallies In Our Alley: An agent was trying to persuade a Broadway and Hollywood "name" to take the teevies

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 Mr. Holloman ☐  
 Miss Gandy ☐

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## Book Luncheon to Hear of FBI

A three-star lineup of authors will be presented at the first of the 1957 series of Book and Author Luncheons at Hotel Carter on Thursday, Feb. 21. The first of the 1957 series of Book and Author Luncheons at Hotel Carter on Thursday, Feb. 21. The first of the 1957 series of Book and Author Luncheons at Hotel Carter on Thursday, Feb. 21.

Discussing their recent books will be: DON WHITEHEAD, whose new book THE FBI STORY (Random House) is a best seller.

RICHARD POWELL, author of THE PHILADELPHIAN (Scribners).

LOUIS B. SELTZER, editor of The Press and author of THE YEARS WERE GOOD (World Publishing).

Whitehead is a veteran foreign correspondent who covered many of the landings in World War II as a member of the Associated Press staff. He is now covering the Washington scene for the New York Herald Tribune.

The FBI STORY is the never-before-told inside report of one of the most respected and mysterious agencies of the government.

What makes a true Philadelphia is the engaging theme of Powell's new novel released last month. The book is more than a story of a family. It is a way of life in a big American city. The Seltzer story will recall for many Clevelanders the highlights of an era in their city.

Tickets for the Feb. 21 luncheon and subsequent meetings are available at Burrows ticket office, all downtown book stores and book departments of department stores and at The Press. Prices are \$3 for the individual tickets or \$10.75 for the series of four luncheons.

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the field of juvenile delinquency.

The information gathered in these studies is being made available through F. B. I. training schools to police departments to help them in developing their own programs to combat juvenile delinquency.

One of the most misunderstood facets of law enforcement is the F. B. I.'s responsibilities and limitations in the field of civil rights.

### **Jurisdiction Limited By Scope of U. S. Law**

The Constitutional amendments known as the Bill of Rights provide for freedom of religion, speech, press, assembly and petition; freedom to keep and bear arms, from enforced quartering of troops, from unlawful search and seizure; freedom from being a witness against oneself; freedom from excessive bail or fines; from being deprived of due process; from cruel and unusual punishment, and the right to a speedy and public trial by jury. These are primarily guarantees against oppression of individuals by the Federal government. The relationships between private persons are matters which are largely reserved to the states.

Thus a mob might lynch a victim in violation of every concept of decency and fair play, but this action does not necessarily mean that the mob has violated a Federal law. And unless a Federal law is violated, the F. B. I. has no jurisdiction.

### **Two Basic Statutes**

#### **Govern Operators**

The two basic civil rights statutes which more or less form the framework of the F. B. I.'s responsibilities in this field are found in Sections 241 and 242 of Title 18, United States Code. Section 241 deals for the most part with involuntary servitude, peonage and voting rights. Section 242 applies largely to the actions of law enforcement officers who, "under color of law," wilfully deny a person the rights guaranteed by law and the Constitution.

Heavy pressure was put on the Federal government in 1955 to have the FBI investigate the murder of Emmett Louis Till, a fourteen-year-old Negro youth from Chicago who was slain in Mississippi after he allegedly made indecent remarks to a white woman.

The Justice Department's Criminal Division decided that the F. B. I. should not enter the case.

The reasoning behind this decision was that while murder no doubt had been done, the Federal government had no authority to investigate and prosecute murder unless a Federal law had been violated. Unless and until Congress passed a law covering such cases, Federal intervention would be an invasion of states' rights.

One of the greatest barriers encountered by the F. B. I. in civil rights violations has been local prejudice. Juries have refused to convict even when defendants confessed.

In 1947 in South Carolina, a cab driver was fatally stabbed near the town of Liberty. A Negro suspect named Willie Earle was arrested and taken to the Pickens county jail for ques-

tioning. He protested his innocence.

Word of the arrest spread. Soon a mob armed with shot-guns and knives was racing for the jail. Earle was dragged from his cell and pushed into an automobile. Near the Saluda Dam the caravan halted and the prisoner "confessed" to the crime.

The mob beat Willie Earle and stabbed him with knives. Finally shotgun blasts snuffed out the last small flame of life.

The Justice Department authorized the F. B. I. to conduct a full investigation because Earle had been in custody of an officer and there was a possibility that his civil rights had been denied "under color of law" by his jailer's willingly giving help to the mob or being derelict in his duty. The F. B. I.'s investigation exonerated the jailer.

### **New Attitude Noted In Police Inquires**

In the investigation, twenty-eight persons were arrested and twenty-six confessed to taking part in the lynching. The defense offered no testimony. But the jury found all twenty-eight defendants "not guilty" despite the confessions.

Whenever a police officer or an official of a state institution is accused of a possible civil rights violation, the F. B. I. investigates if the Criminal Division of the Justice Department so instructs.

For the most part, the F. B. I. has found local law enforcement officers willing to co-operate in civil rights investigations.

An attitude has developed and is growing—that if a police officer has treated a prisoner brutally and denied him his civil rights, then the officer deserves to be exposed, punished and fired for the good of the entire force and law enforcement generally. But if the charges are untrue, then the officer's innocence should be established beyond doubt.

© 1957 by Don Whitehead

*Starring The Great Mission*

# The **FBI** Story

## Combating Post-War Crime

### Form Juvenile Delinquency Instructors School

This is the twenty-third chapter in a serialization of highlights from "The FBI Story," Don Whitehead's best seller recently published by Random House.

By Don Whitehead

Chief, Herald Tribune  
Washington Bureau

Of the post-war crime problem which confronted the F. B. I. and local law enforcement officers in the wake of World War II, Director J. Edgar Hoover had said in 1944:

"It is well to analyze the conditions that breed crime today in order that we may prevent it tomorrow. One of the primary causes of the Whitehead alarming increase in crime among our young people, for example, has been the disintegration of the home as a guiding influence."

"The tremendous number of parents who have entered the armed services and war industries no longer can exercise sufficient control over their sons and daughters."

#### Crime Increase Faster Than Population

Much of the crime increase could be accounted for by the increase in the nation's population. But that wasn't the whole answer by any means. From 1945 to 1955, population increased 24.3 per cent while crime increased 44.5 per cent.

A few statistics tell a part of the story. The major crimes committed in 355 cities in the pre-war years 1937-1939 averaged 630,257 each year. These were crimes of murder, manslaughter, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny and automobile theft. In these same cities, the major crimes in the post-war years 1946-1955 averaged almost 800,000 each year. In 1955, a serious crime was committed on an average of every 13.9 seconds.

The most shameful part of the post-war crime record was the number of teen-age children involved in major law violations. Boys and girls under eighteen were involved in 42.3 per cent of the arrests made for major crimes; and almost half of these youngsters were under fifteen. The reports showed that 62.2 per cent of those arrested in 1955 for automobile thefts and 52.7 per cent of those arrested for burglary had not reached their eighteenth birthday.

#### Special Aids Trained To Handle Juveniles

The bare statistics standing by themselves gave the frightening impression that young people had no moral restraints and were running wild. Such an impression was false, of course, but the situation was disgraceful and there was confusion across the land.

As early as 1946, Hoover considered the problem so pressing that he directed the organization of an F. B. I. Juvenile Delinquency Instructors' School, in which special agents were assigned to a broad research project, supplemented by lectures from well-known authorities in

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The FBI on land and sea

*The FBI Story* (Random House, \$4.95) is a history of the Federal Bureau of Investigation by Don Whitehead of the Washington bureau of the New York *Herald Tribune*, and with the cooperation and approval of J. Edgar Hoover. It makes fascinating episodic reading, and it is only natural that the chapters dealing with Mr. Hoover's term of office consistently appear in a favorable light. One cannot be critical of the hand that supplies the material. Where it is impossible to dodge the implication that someone blundered, as in the attack on Pearl Harbor, Mr. Whitehead is at pains to prove that the FBI was not at fault.

The early part of the book is great good fun, describing the Bureau's origin in Teddy Roosevelt's war against public land thieves. Inexperience and political interference led to some peculiar doings, while the lack of federal law on certain matters produced extraordinary improvisations. A German agent blew up the Vanceboro bridge during the First World War, was caught without difficulty, and then was prosecuted, in the absence of a federal statute against sabotage, "for transporting dynamite on an interstate passenger train."

The absurdities of the war were followed by the scandals of the Harding Administration, during which Gaston B. Means, later juggled for swindling in connection with the Lindbergh kidnaping, and several other dubious characters became powers in the Bureau. The reputation of the FBI was at rock bottom when a bright young lawyer named J. Edgar Hoover was put in charge with orders to clean up the mess. He did, and the rest of Mr. Whitehead's book is devoted to the stringent methods by which this was accomplished, to lively accounts of famous cases, to an exposition of Mr. Hoover's attitude toward Communists, and to long, careful explanations of the Bureau's non-partisan, purely investigative function in the recent loyalty investigations.

This book is a clear and exciting demonstration of how much better protected the country is internally today than it used to be. What it does not make clear is who picks the men for the highest echelons and what inner circle puts first things first when evidence is required.

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# Broadway

By DANTON WALKER

## Broadway Roundup

King Saud very much wants to visit Hollywood, unofficially. . . . Because of the tense Middle East situation, Terence Rattigan is turning his delayed film treatment of "Lawrence of Arabia" into



Cesare Siepi

play form for the legitimate theatre, which is less squeamish about tackling sensitive subjects. . . . This Sunday, NBC-TV's "Ask the Camera" will show films of an espionage ring in operation, filmed by an FBI camera in the Duquesne case during World War II.



Tallulah Bankhead

For the statistically-minded: Every 82 minutes the government nicks you for the same amount of income tax that it collected from you (if you were around then) for the entire year of 1913:

Hollywood's Freeway having so many accidents that it has been dubbed "Main Street." . . . Miami police ordered to ease their enforcement of the jaywalking rule because merchants are complaining that it hurts business. . . . Sandy Saddler, world's featherweight champ who quit the ring to save his eyesight, making plans to become a disk jockey. . . . Movie houses cashing in with a revival of "Casablanca," which featured both Ingrid Bergman and Humphrey Bogart. . . . Audrey Hepburn and Monique Van Vooren, rehearsing for TV's "Mayerling," discover they have something in common: Both were born in Belgium, have many mutual friends. . . . Paramount's publicity man, Herb Steinberg, a mumps victim. . . . Valerie Hobson, who starred in "The King and I" in London, may enter British politics. Her husband, John Profumo, is a member of Parliament from Stratford-on-Avon. . . . Judy Lee, signed for "Rock You Sinners," England's first rock'n'roll movie, was checking hats at the Bowlero howling alley in Cinnaminson, N.J., a few months ago.

Met Opera basso Cesare Siepi makes his musical comedy debut this summer in the Los Angeles Light Opera presentation of "South Pacific," co-starred with Mary Martin. . . . Anita Loos and Gant Gaither off for Cuernavaca, to confer about co-producing a Broadway vehicle for Helen Hayes, who'll be vacationing in that Mexican resort town. . . . Jed Harris to make his TV debut as producer of a series based on the P. G. Wodehouse stories. . . . Johnnie Johnston may take over the baton with the late Tommy Dorsey's band. . . . Warners would like Jack Webb for the lead in "The FBI Story." . . . Preliminary judging for the most beautiful gal in the advertising field, "1957's Advertising Miss," will be held at Bruno's Pen & Pencil in March by the Association of Advertising Men and Women. . . . One of the songs Isobel Robins will feature at her Sunday Red Carpet stint, "Lord, Make Me a Star," was originally written for the late Jean Harlow. . . . For the record: Bob Mackintosh is the designer of Lena Horne's clothes the past six years.

Scene Two, Act II, of "The Potting Shed," played by Frank Conroy, Joan Croyden and Robert Flemyng, is great theatre, splendid acting. If the rest of Graham Greene's play were up to it, the Messrs. Carmen Capalbo and Stanley Chase would have a smash hit on their hands, but what follows is anti-climactic. . . . Advance tip on the Tallulah Bankhead opus, "Eugenia," is that costume designer Miles White practically steals the show. . . . Edward Goodman, veteran Broadway director, has turned out a book titled, "Make Believe: The Art of Acting," with a foreword by Katharine Cornell (Scribner's, publisher). Considering what gets on the Hollywood and TV screens these days, one wonders, is it worth the effort learning how to act? . . . Rocky Marciano taking dramatic lessons from Natasha Lytess, who coached Marilyn Monroe among others. . . . London society awaiting the coming out party of Daphne Fairbanks, 17-year-old daughter of Douglas Fairbanks Jr. . . . Princess Margaret heads the list attending the charity premiere of "Anastasia" in London. Feb 21

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Mr. Carson  
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Mr. Gurnea  
Mr. Harbo  
Mr. Hendon  
Mr. Jones  
Mr. Mumford  
Mr. Quinn  
Mr. Nease  
Miss Gandy

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# First Bared in Coplon Spy Case

# What Is FBI's Famous 'Raw File'?

THE FBI STORY  
MM File #66-2478

... Remember Pumpkin Papers?  
... Director Tells His Secret  
... Ruffled Hero in Spotlight

Copyright 1957 by Don Whitehead  
From its inception in 1947, President Truman's loyalty program came under heavy attack from leftwing and Communist groups.



One of the first attacks was sponsored by the United Public Workers of America (CIO), which hammered on the theme that the entire program was a "witch hunt."

There were the usual mass meetings, petitions, fund-raising campaigns and efforts to discredit the program and the FBI.

"Who'll Investigate the Man Who'll Investigate You?" was the banner line on one pamphlet.

It was in this atmosphere that the Hiss case exploded, shocking the nation as no other case had before. Pudgy ruffled Whitaker Chambers, a man with heavy jowls and heavy-lidded eyes, went before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in August 1948 and confessed that he had been a member

of the Communist Party from 1924 to 1937.

He said he had been a member, also, of a Soviet espionage apparatus dealing in stolen U.S. government documents. As one of his partners in this work he named Alger Hiss, a brilliant young diplomatic star in the Department of State before and during the war years.

## Hiss Script All Wrong

THE SCRIPT was all wrong. The handsome young intellectual who had rubbed elbows with the nation's great men should have been pointing the finger of accusation at the unknown, secretive-looking Chambers. But this was type casting in the Hitchcock manner.

As a dramatic stage play unfolds with surprise following on surprise, so did the Hiss-Chambers story. There were the denials by Hiss; the "confrontation" of Hiss by Chambers; Chambers' producing the State Department documents which he claimed were handed over to him by Hiss to be given to Col. Boris Bykov, a Soviet agent; Hiss' admission that

four handwritten notes among the documents were in his own handwriting; and Chambers' uncovering of the "pumpkin papers," two strips of microfilm containing photographs of original State Department documents and three rolls of undeveloped film.

The FBI's part in this controversy was to investigate the accuracy of the charges by Chambers and of the denials made by Hiss. In all, 263 agents at one time or another worked on the investigation in 45 of the FBI's 52 field divisions.

On Dec. 15, 1948, a federal

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grand jury in New York City indicted Hiss for perjury. His first trial resulted in a hung jury, but in the second trial he was convicted and sentenced to serve five years on each of two counts. In November 1954, Hiss was released from prison.

## Revelations Shocked U.S.

THE REVELATIONS by Chambers and other ex-Communists shocked the people of the United States. But in the political uproar there were steady attacks on the FBI investigations as being something mysterious and sinister — particularly the use of confidential informants and the manner in which the FBI assembled its files of information.

In all the controversy involving the Bureau and its operations, there was none which was worse, perhaps, than that which exploded in the government's espionage case against Judith Coplon in 1949.

For 25 years, Hoover had jealously guarded the integrity of the FBI's investigative files to protect informants and to protect innocent persons from the embarrassment of unevaluated reports, complaints, and insinuations accumulated in the course of an investigation, or received in unsolicited letters and telephone calls.

But in the Coplon case, Atty. Gen. Tom C. Clark overruled Hoover and permitted government attorneys to place in evidence documents from the "raw files" of the FBI to comply with a bench order by Federal Judge Albert L. Reeves. Only a small portion of the information in the file was relevant to the government's case against Coplon. Much of it would have been tossed out as a matter of course. The FBI

files were ridiculed as a storehouse of gossip and the trivia was given prominence above all else.

## Hoover Tells What Happened

IN A LETTER to his executive assistants and to special agents in charge at district offices, Hoover explained what had happened:

I urged the attorney general to seek a mistrial or a citation for contempt rather than produce these reports with consequent devastating harm to the FBI's responsibility for internal security, as well as the disclosure of as yet uncorroborated information in our files concerning individuals.

"The first knowledge I had that the reports had been introduced in evidence occurred after they had been presented

in court. The reports introduced in evidence were selected by the department and not by the Bureau."

The Coplon incident did more than anything else to create a misunderstanding as to how the FBI's "raw files" were assembled and were later developed into a factual report giving a rounded picture of a case.

## Case Refined From Raw Data

A FILE begins for any number of reasons — for example, when someone makes a complaint, or a confidential

informant supplies information indicating disloyalty or a violation of federal law. At this stage the information might be a case of mistaken identity, an illformed suspicion, a line of scandal or a shocking charge of disloyalty backed by what purports to be documentary proof.

The next step is the investigation. Information is supplied by confidential sources. Documents are assembled.

At this stage, the "raw file" may contain information that is false, trivial, or perhaps malicious. It also includes reports on administrative details in the investigation, the investigative techniques used, and the identity of informants.

For the incomplete file to fall into anyone's hands at this stage would be damaging to innocent people and perhaps endanger the life of an informant. For these reasons, the FBI has refused access to such files to outsiders.

The results of investigations are set forth in the agents' investigative reports. These are the reports containing the information which proves or disproves the allegation which brought about the investigation.

They are the refined product of the "raw files," supplying the information relevant to the prosecution of a case or for use in a loyalty hearing. A dozen or more of these investigative reports may be part of a single file — and it is necessary to view all of the reports in a given case to know whether the weight of evidence will indicate guilt or innocence. Next: The Scientist and the Stranger.



Whittaker Chambers, Right, Confronting and Accusing Alger Hiss  
... at the time a rising young diplomat, Hiss later was convicted of perjury

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Glavin  
Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Carson  
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Mr. Harbo  
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Mr. Starnes  
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Mr. Trotter  
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Mr. Holloman  
Miss Gandy

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## The FBI Story

# Hiss-Coplon Trial Set Pinks On Fire

By DON WHITEHEAD

(Twenty-fifth in A Series)  
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TENSE MOMENT HIGHLIGHTS inquiry into Communist inroads in government as Whitaker Chambers (circle, right) confronts Alger Hiss (left) and accuses

him as fellow member of ring which stole documents for Russia. Hiss, rising young diplomat, later was convicted of perjury.

Hiss by Chambers; Chambers producing the State Department documents which he claimed were handed over to him by Hiss to be given to Col. Boris Bykov, a Soviet agent. Hiss' admission that four handwritten notes among the documents were in his own handwriting; and Chambers' uncovering of the "pumpkin papers," two strips of microfilm containing photographs of original State Department documents and three rolls of undeveloped film.

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 Holloman ☒  
 Gandy ☒

## THE FBI STORY

# Bureau Foils Desperate Nazi Attempt To Smuggle Out Colombian Platinum

By DON WHITEHEAD

When the FBI's counter-espionage organization, SIS, was at its peak during World War II, 360 agents were assigned in Mexico, Central and South America. Nine of the ten republics—all but Argentina—had requested that agents act as technical advisors on police matters and security.

They made anti-sabotage surveys of more than 150 industrial

Twenty-Second of a Series

plants, utilities and other centers regarded as highly important to the Allied war effort. They made recommendations for tighter security.

But in all the SIS activity, there was none which produced more success, perhaps, than the battle of wits with the smugglers of platinum, an essential in electrical systems and a metal far more precious than gold in wartime.

### Colombian Prize

Only five nations in the world produce platinum in quantity—Colombia, Canada, Russia, the United States and the Union of South Africa. The German war machine needed platinum badly, and the Nazis reached out to Colombia to get it because Colombia was the only one of the platinum-producing countries not at war with the Reich in 1942.

About 22,850 troy ounces of Colombia's annual platinum production came from the big dredges of the Choco Pacifico Co. and another 12,150 ounces from some 30,000 natives who panned it from streams much like the Klondike miners panned their gold.

The United States, by agreement with the Colombian government, was supposed to receive all the country's platinum whether it came from the Choco Pacifico Co. or from the natives.

### Price Jumps

There was no difficulty about the company's production because it automatically went to the Government's collection agency, but controlling the native production was the key to blocking the flow of platinum to the Germans.

And the natives in the back country was usually willing to sell to the highest bidder. The price of platinum jumped to \$2,338.10 a pound in the black market in August, 1942—almost four times the official price.

The trails in smuggling cases reached from the wild green jungles of Colombia to a luxurious home near the smooth greens of California's Monterey Peninsula Country Club.

One day in March, 1943, the FBI radio operator in Quito, Ecuador, tapped out a long message.

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age to Washington referring to "possible platinum smuggling" by a man named Harold Ebury, said to be a British citizen, and by an Austrian who was not as discreet as he thought when he began asking about the chances of buying black market platinum. SIS agents in Quito had learned that the Austrian was an associate of Ebury, who had often been in Ecuador claiming to be dealing in wheat.

#### California Smuggler

As lead after lead was developed, it became clear that Ebury, living in California, was directing smuggling operations in South America. Agents trailed one smuggler from Ecuador to Argentina by way of Bolivia to learn the smugglers' routes. He was permitted to sell the metal and it was traced to a refining firm with a German name.

The FBI closed in on Ebury on July 17, 1943. Agents found

## TOMORROW

### The FBI Story Tells How Postwar Crime Is Combated By Agency School

him at his Monterey Peninsula home. He ushered them into his living room and, quite coolly, talked of his world travels and his plans to go to Ecuador to establish an import-export business. The agents pressed Ebury for more details of his business activities and it became obvious to Ebury that these men knew more than he had realized.

Finally he smiled, leaned back in his chair and said, "Yes, gentlemen, I smuggled platinum to Buenos Aires twice. I'll tell you everything. Where do you want me to begin?"

Ebury reckoned that during his career he had handled perhaps a half-ton of platinum. He admitted that when he used the word "cloth" in his correspondence he was referring to platinum. But he denied that any of the metal, to his knowledge, was destined for the Axis.

#### Prison Sentence

He admitted in court that he had smuggled platinum from Ecuador to Argentina, but his action involved no crime com-

mitted in the United States. He pleaded guilty, however, to censorship violations by the use of codes in his letters and was sentenced to serve 18 months in prison.

While SIS agents were marking the case closed, they were opening 19 new smuggling cases as a result of leads turned up in that one investigation.

In 1944, Director Hoover ordered four more SIS agents into Colombia to aid in breaking up the traffic. The agents divided the country into four operational areas and went to work. One agent's area was the wild jungle country at the foot of the Andes Mountains.

"It didn't take long to discover the smugglers had a system of sending a man around to the natives to collect the platinum panned by each of them. Then he would take it over the mountains to Ecuador and it would go out that way."

The agent learned that one group of smugglers was using a Spaniard, a truck driver, as a courier. He sent word to the Spaniard that he wanted to see him.

#### Nazis Balked

"When the man came in, I laid it on the table," the agent said. "I told him a new Government decree called for the imprisonment or deportation of any alien found smuggling platinum. He was an alien, and there was a good chance that he not only would be deported—but he would lose his home and his truck and everything else he owned."

"I told him, 'You can take your choice—you play on our team or else.' He worked with us and continued his work as a courier. Through him we prevented another ring from going into high gear."

In tracing the platinum from its source to the ultimate use, SIS agents from 1942 to July 1, 1944, were able to account for all but 2,507 troy ounces of the metal and presumably that amount could have reached Germany. But the German war machine in that same period needed 137,500 troy ounces of platinum according to official estimates. Thus the Nazis were able to get less than 2 per cent of their platinum needs through the barriers set up by the Colombian government based upon information furnished by the SIS.

#### Mutual Security

The final accounting of the FBI's operations in Central and South America, revealed that from July 1, 1940, until March 31, 1947:

A total of 387 espionage agents were identified, of whom 389 were arrested and 105 convicted; 281 propaganda agents were identified and 60 arrested; 30 sabotage agents were identified and 20 arrested. A total of 222 smugglers of war materials were identified, 75 arrested and 11 convicted. A total of 7,064 enemy aliens were moved from strategic areas; 2,172 were either interned or sent to a secure locale; 5,893 were either deported or expelled.

A total of 24 clandestine radio stations were located, and 30 radio transmitters were confiscated by local authorities. In addition, contraband materials seized by local authorities, ranging from diamonds, code books, mercury and other precious metals to pharmaceutical supplies, ~~amounted to~~ a staggering total.

(Copyright, 1957, by Tom Whithead)



**NATIVE SOURCE**—Much of Colombia's platinum was "panned" on interior rivers by natives like the one above. Nazi agents were able to tap this supply and smuggle the precious metal out until FBI agents, working as counterspies, closed in. — AP Photo



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 Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

# THE FBI STORY

## U.S. Agents Battled Spies, in Latin America

Latin America was a hotbed of spying during World War II. The FBI was in the forefront of the battle against Nazi agents. Today Don Whitehead tells of this little-known war front in his story of the FBI.

BY DON WHITEHEAD

In the FBI's wartime fight against Nazi agents in South America, most countries were eager to help.

But in Argentina, Special Intelligence Service (SIS) agents often found themselves followed, and informants told of being tortured with the picaña eléctrica, the agonizingly painful electric spur.

In Colombia, agents penetrated the Choco jungle hunting platinum smugglers.

Along the coasts, agents

tramped rugged beaches looking for submarine hiding places.

And always they sought out hidden radio stations. German spy rings operated six such stations in Brazil alone.

Whitehead One of the most successful was called CEL.

The chief of CEL was handsome and urbane Albrecht Gustav Engels, who worked

closely with the German Embassy through Hermann Bohny, German Naval Attache in Rio de Janeiro.

ENGELS was ranking executive and director of an electric light and power company, and a man with many important connections.

He was a loyal German and he was disturbed when Erich Leonhardt Immer returned from Germany in 1940 and informed him that he, Immer, was to direct an espionage operation in Brazil.

Engels was shocked that his government should trust such an important mission to a nobody, a man he regarded as having the caliber of a "third-class clerk."

IMMER made his first mistake soon after he began enlisting his agents. He gave a micro-dot to one, and the agent took it to a German optician to have it read under his microscope.

The optician was so startled by this stupid bit of work that he notified the German Embassy. Bohny was furious.

Soon after Immer received a message which ordered him to return to Germany immediately. He hurried back, doubtless expecting important conferences.

One can only guess at what happened.

Later he wrote bitterly to a friend that he had been tricked by Engels and Bohny. No one in Germany had sent him a message.

THE DANGER of enemy radio stations to the Allied cause was never better illustrated than in the case of the great liner, the Queen Mary, which became a troop transport and a prize to be hunted by the U-boats.

The big ship arrived in Rio de Janeiro on March 6, 1942.



- ( ) Glos Ludowy
- ( ) Michigan Editor-The Worker
- ( ) The Daily Worker
- ( ) Narodna Volya
- ( ) Romanul American
- ( ) Pittsburgh Courier
- ( ) Michigan Chronicle
- ( ) Detroit Free Press
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en route overseas with 10,000 troops aboard.

On the same day an FBI monitoring station intercepted a message which said: "Queen Mary arrived here today at 10.00... she must (go) to the cellar."

Two days later, CEL informed station ALD in Hamburg: "Queen Mary sailed on March 8, 18 o'clock local time." Sea raiders were alerted.

On March 15, the official Italian news agency Stefani broadcast a report which said:

"In Argentine maritime circles it is affirmed that the British trans-Atlantic (liner) Queen Mary, which left Rio de Janeiro a few days ago with 10,000 North American soldiers aboard headed for an unknown destination, was torpedoed. The ship was damaged the British base at Falkland Islands."

But the Queen Mary had dodged the U-boats, saved by heavily and tried to reach the prompt warning which resulted from the intercepted messages.

\* \* \*

IN MARCH, slightly more than a month after Brazil severed relations with the Axis, Brazilian police armed with SIS information began the roundup of the Nazi espionage agents and their helpers.

Six espionage radio rings were broken-up and 86 agents

convicted in Brazilian courts.

So far as security measures were concerned, most Central and South American countries at the start of World War II were as unprepared as the United States had been at the outbreak of World War I.

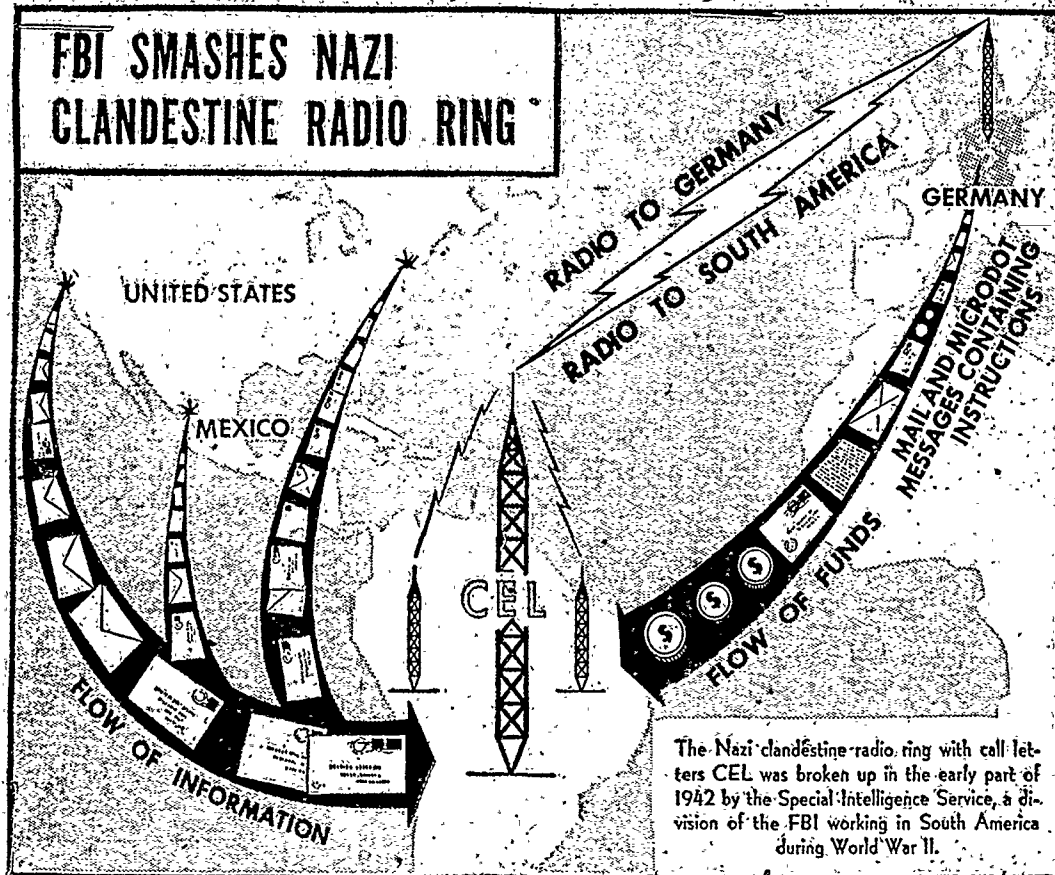
For that reason most of them welcomed the American offer of FBI help in training police and organizing anti-espionage and anti-sabotage defenses.

Because of the importance of their work, FBI agents were exempted from military duty even though many of them

asked to be permitted to go into uniform.

(Tomorrow: Outsmarting the Enemy.)

## FBI SMASHES NAZI CLANDESTINE RADIO RING



Brazil, through which American bombers and aircraft were to be shuttled en route to the Middle East.

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And so the sea raiders were alerted that the Queen Mary was loose in the Atlantic with a cargo whose loss would be a staggering blow to the Allies.

And she was traveling without a convoy.

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The SIS prepared security recommendations for one good neighbor and finally an agent laid the plan before the country's president, who looked it over carefully.

### BUZZER'S 'BUSTED'

The agent explained the procedures used in the United States to control enemy aliens and tighten security.

Finally the president exclaimed: "It would be easy to put into effect such a program in the United States. Mr. Roosevelt would merely press a button, an aide would rush to his desk, the President would tell him what was wanted and it would be done. But here, I press a button and what happens? Nothing! The buzzer won't even work."

Nevertheless, the SIS helped to get buzzers working in a good many places.

### FBI EXEMPT

Because of the importance of their work, FBI agents were exempt from military duty even though many of them asked to be permitted to go into uniform. And being without a uniform at times was an embarrassment when some drunk or loud-mouthed patriot drew attention to their civilian clothes.

In one case, an SIS agent working in Mexico went to a mountain resort on an espionage investigation. An American with a brassy voice tuned to 100 proof volume demanded repeatedly to know why he wasn't in uniform.

Finally the agent drew the drunk to one side and whispered "Confidentially, I'm wanted for murder. I killed a man in the States. He was asking too many questions." There were no more questions.

(Tomorrow: Outsmarting the Enemy.)

(Copyright, 1957, by Don Whitehead)

# The FBI Story

By Don Whitehead

## The Queen Fails U-Boats

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### DAPPER OPERATOR

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### IMMER TRICKED

Soon after the incident, Immer received a message which ordered him to return to Germany immediately. He hurried back, doubtless expecting important conferences.

One can only guess at what happened when he checked into headquarters in Berlin and was ushered into the office of his superior. The little scene probably went something like this:

Immer's superior looks at the visitor in astonishment. "What are you doing here? Why aren't you in Rio de Janeiro?"

"Because, sir, you ordered me to return."

"Don't be ridiculous. I didn't order your return."

Immer, now thoroughly confused and frightened, pulls a message from his pocket.

"But here is your message!"

His superior looks at the message. "You fool! I didn't send any such orders! Get out!" And Immer, dazed, stumbles out. . . . Later he wrote bitterly to a friend that he had been tricked by Engels and Bohny.

The Engels-Bohny combination was a potent one.

They kept Germany advised on shipping, economic and political affairs in the Americas, and the construction of the giant international airport at Natal,

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
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*F.B.I. - Story*

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# The **FBI** Story

## Hoover Foresaw Red Aims

By DON WHITEHEAD  
(Twenty-fourth in A Series)

The fight against communism has been by all odds the strangest chapter in the history of the FBI — and the least understood.

The FBI's role cannot be understood unless there is an understanding of the FBI approach to the problem under the leadership of J. Edgar Hoover and the men around him.

### Conspiracy Seen In November, 1917

First, Hoover looked on communism as an international conspiracy from the time Lenin exulted in November, 1917, that at last the world revolution of communism had begun.

The Communist Party was no "fraternal society" espousing the ideals of liberalism and it was not a political party in the accepted sense.

This was a dangerous mechanism organized on an interlocking worldwide basis to wreck the existing social system and in so doing to overthrow the government of the United States by force and violence after it had been weakened by subversion.

Second, the men in command at the FBI had no illusion that the 'Communist Manifesto' and the writings of Lenin and then Stalin and then Malenkov and then Khrushchev were intellectual exercises to be classified only as opinion.

They saw in these writings what they saw in 'Mein Kampf' — the battle plan for conquest.

The tactics might change and shift, but the grand strategy of world conquest had never changed.

### FBI Challenges Red Conspirators

The FBI leadership accepted the Soviet Red chiefs at their word.

Third, communism threatened to destroy the freedoms and the government which these men were sworn to defend.

This threat had to be fought just as the gangster threat was fought in the early 1930s. Not with the same methods and weapons, of course, but by every legal means and just as relentlessly.

Fourth, those who were members of the Communist Party, and those who followed the party line consistently, willingly and knowingly, were nothing more than pawns of Soviet Russia.

And being the willing tools of Russia they were a potential menace to the security of the United States.

### Time Confirms Estimate Of Reds

As guardians of the nation's internal security, it was the legal and moral duty of the FBI to combat this menace and checkmate it where possible.

This was the basic outlook toward communism which the FBI carried into the task of keeping a check on Communist activities as requested by President Roosevelt in 1936.

The viewpoint remained unchanged over the years because the estimate made by Hoover of the menace of communism was as sound in 1956 as it had been in 1919, when he wrote the lawyer's brief against the Communist Party. Time had only confirmed the estimate.

Until international communism succeeded in convincing some Americans that they owed their allegiance to the cause of Soviet Russia, a citizen's loyalty to the United States was conceded in the normal course of events.

### Communism Sows Seeds Of Distrust

Loyalty was a quiet love of country and a pride in its ideals which all men were presumed to carry in their hearts. The government didn't question it.

But communism sowed the seeds of suspicion and distrust.

The followers of communism by their own disloyalty, by espionage and subversion and deception, created doubts that should never have been injected into the stream of American political life.

At last the federal government had to face the hard facts of life.

And the facts were that there had been some employees in government who were disloyal.

President Harry S. Truman in November, 1946, appointed a temporary commission to study the problem of employee loyalty and how best to bar the disloyal from the federal service.

The commission recommended in its first rough-draft re-

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Charlotte Observer  
Charlotte, N. C.  
1-30-57

Re: "THE FBI STORY"

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The FBI's responsibility ended with the name check unless somewhere along the line of checks the FBI or another agency received information or found something which raised a question of disloyalty.

In all such cases, the FBI's duty was one of gathering as completely and accurately as possible facts to be presented to the various agencies where the power of decision rested.

The FBI report never carried a recommendation for or against an employee or applicant. It is not the FBI's job to be investigator, judge and jury.

Frequently a phrase was heard that someone had been "cleared by the FBI."

This, of course, was not true, because the FBI had not been given that authority, nor did it seek it. Nor did the FBI "make charges" against anyone.

(TOMORROW: The fight over "Raw Files.")

agency be responsible for its own loyalty procedures.

After a study of this report, the FBI suggested that there be a Loyalty Review Board which would act as an appeals board with the power to approve or overrule actions taken against employees by the department and agency heads and which would give directions and guidance to the program.

On March 21, 1947, President Truman issued Executive Order 9835 establishing the Federal Employees Loyalty Program.

The primary responsibility for employee investigations was given to the Civil Service Commission, except in cases where agencies had their own investigative staffs.

A Loyalty Review Board was established, and it was ordered that the investigative agencies could refuse to disclose the names of confidential informants.

This was the beginning of the first broad-scale effort of the federal government to protect itself from subversion in the ranks of government workers.

But as the months passed, the impression was lodged in the minds of many people that the FBI was investigating each employee in government and each job applicant; that the FBI was tapping employees' telephones and that surveillance was kept on thousands of employees.

Actually, the FBI had nothing to do with the great majority of the investigations of employees and applicants except to run a name check against the bureau's files to determine whether the files reflected any background information indicating disloyalty.



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Miss Gandy	_____

*F.B.I. Story - A Report to the People*

*File 4000*

# On Wartime Pressures Youth Crime Rise Pinned

THE FBI STORY  
MM File #66-2478

by Don Whitehead

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Of the postwar crime problem which confronted the FBI and local law enforcement officers in the wake of World War II, Director J. Edgar Hoover had said in 1944:



ONE OF A SERIES

"It is well to analyze the conditions that breed crime today, in order that we may prevent it tomorrow. One of the primary causes of the alarming increase in crime among our young people, for example, has been the disintegration of the home as a guiding influence."

"The tremendous number of parents who have entered the armed services and war industries no longer can exercise sufficient control over their sons and daughters."

Much of the crime increase could be accounted for by the increase in the nation's population. But that wasn't the whole answer by any means. From 1945 to 1955, population increased 24.3 per cent while crime increased 44.5 per cent.

A few statistics tell a part of the story. The major crimes committed in 355 cities in the prewar years 1937-1939 averaged 630,257 each year. These were crimes of murder, manslaughter, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny and automobile theft. In these same cities, the major crimes in the postwar years 1946-1955 averaged almost 800,000 each year. In 1955, a serious crime was committed on an average of every 13.9 seconds.

\*\*\*

## Police Records Point to Youth

THE MOST SHAMEFUL part of the postwar crime record was the number of teenage children involved in major law violations. Boys and girls under 18 were involved in 42.3 per cent of the arrests made for major crimes; and almost half of these were under 15. The reports showed that 62.2 per cent of those arrested in 1955 for automobile thefts and 52.7 per cent of those arrested for burglary had not reached their 18th birthday.

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The bare statistics standing by themselves gave the frightening impression that young people had no moral restraints and were running wild. Such an impression was false, of course, but the situation was disgraceful and there was confusion across the land.

As early as 1946, Hoover considered the problem so pressing that he directed the organization of an FBI Juvenile Delinquency. Instructors School in which special agents were assigned to a broad research project, supplemented by lectures from well-known authorities in the field of juvenile delinquency.

The information gathered in these studies is being made available through FBI training schools to police departments to help them in developing their own programs to combat juvenile delinquency.

\* \* \*

## Law Limits Role of FBI

ONE of the most misunderstood facets of law enforcement is the FBI's responsibilities and limitations in the field of civil rights.

The constitutional amendments known as the Bill of Rights provide for freedom of religion, speech, press, assembly and petition; freedom to keep and bear arms, from enforced quartering of troops, from unlawful search and seizure; freedom from being a witness against oneself; freedom from excessive bail or fines; from being deprived of due process; from cruel and unusual punishment; and the right to a speedy and public trial by jury. These are primarily guarantees against oppression of individuals by the federal government. The relationships between private persons are matters which are

largely reserved to the states.

Thus, a mob might lynch a victim in violation of every concept of decency and fair play, but this action does not necessarily mean that the mob has violated a federal law. And unless a federal law is violated the FBI has no jurisdiction.

The two basic civil rights statutes which more or less form the framework of the FBI's responsibilities in this field are found in Sections 241 and 242 of Title 18, U.S. Code. Section 241 deals for the most part with involuntary servitude, peonage and voting rights. Section 242 applies largely to the actions of law enforcement officers who, "under color of law," willfully deny a person the rights guaranteed by law and the Constitution.

\* \* \*

## Till Slaying Case in Point

HEAVY PRESSURE was put on the federal government in 1955 to have the FBI investigate the murder of Emmett Louis Till, a 14-year-old Negro youth from Chicago who was slain in Mississippi after he allegedly made indecent remarks to a white woman.

The Justice Department's Criminal Division decided that

the FBI should not enter the case.

The reasoning behind this decision was that while murder, no doubt had been done, the federal government had no authority to investigate and prosecute murder unless a federal law had been violated. Unless and until Congress passed a law covering such cases, federal intervention would be an invasion of states' rights.

One of the greatest barriers encountered by the FBI in civil rights violations has been local prejudice. Juries

have refused to convict even when defendants confessed.

In 1947 in South Carolina a cab driver was fatally stabbed near the town of Liberty. A Negro suspect named Willie Earle was arrested and taken to the Pickens County Jail for questioning. He protested his innocence.

Word of the arrest spread. Soon a mob armed with shotguns and knives was racing for the jail. Earle was dragged from his cell and pushed into an automobile. Near the Saluda Dam the caravan halted and the prisoner "confessed" to the crime.

The mob beat Willie Earle and stabbed him with knives. Finally shotgun blasts snuffed out the last small flame of life.

\* \* \*

## Local Officers Cooperative

The Justice Department authorized the FBI to conduct a full investigation because Earle had been in custody of an officer and there was a possibility that his civil rights had been denied "under color of law" by his jailer's willingly giving help to the mob or being derelict in his duty. The FBI's investigation exonerated the jailer.

In the investigation, 28 persons were arrested and 26 confessed to taking part in the lynching. The defense offered no testimony. But the jury found all 28 defendants "not guilty" despite the confessions.

Whenever a police officer or an official of a state institution is accused of a possible civil rights violation, the FBI investigates if the Criminal Division of the Justice Department so instructs.

For the most part, the FBI has found local law enforcement officers willing to cooperate in civil rights investigations.

An attitude has developed and is growing—that if a police officer has treated a prisoner brutally and denied him his civil rights, then the officer deserves to be exposed, punished and fired for the good of the entire force and law enforcement generally. But if the charges are untrue, then the officer's innocence should be established beyond doubt.

Next: The Great Illusion.



**Artist's Conception of Willie Earl's Death**

*... 28 were arrested, 26 confessed; all were acquitted*

**... Is Population Growth to Blame?**

**... Bureau Wrestling With Issue**

**... How Far Can U.S. Agent Go?**

**... Perhaps New Law Is Answer**

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Mr. E. A. Tamm	_____
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Miss Gandy	_____

THE FBI STORY

MM File 66-2478

*file mm*

# The FBI's Task in Wartime: Outsmarting the Enemy

by Don Whitehead

Copyright, 1957, by Don Whitehead

**WHEN** the FBI's counter-spy organization, SIS, was at its peak during World War II, 360 agents were assigned in Mexico, Central and South America. Nine of the 10 republics, a 11 but Argentina, had requested that agents act as technical advisers on police matters and security.

They made anti-sabotage surveys of more than 150 industrial plants, utilities and other centers regarded as highly important to the Allied war effort. They made recommendations for tighter security.

But in all the SIS activity, there was none which produced more success, perhaps, than the battle of wits with the smugglers of platinum, an essential in electrical systems and a metal far more precious than gold in wartime.

## Germans Needed Platinum Badly

ONLY five nations in the world produce platinum in

quantity — Colombia, Canada, Russia, the United States and the Union of South Africa. The German war machine needed platinum badly, and the Nazis reached out to Colombia to get it because Colombia was the only one of the platinum-producing countries not at war with the Reich in 1942.

About 22,850 troy ounces of Colombia's annual platinum production came from the big dredges of the Choco Pacifico Co. and another 12,150 ounces from some 30,000 natives who panned it from streams much like the Klondike miners panned their gold.

The United States, by agreement with the Colombian government, was supposed to receive all the country's platinum whether it came from the Choco Pacifico Co. or from the natives.

## Highest Bidder Got the Goods

THERE was no difficulty about the company's production because it automatically went to the government's collection agency, but controlling the native production was the key to blocking the flow of platinum to the Germans.

And the natives in the back country were usually willing to sell to the highest bidder. The price of platinum jumped to \$2,338.10 a pound in the black market in August, 1942 — almost four times the official price.

The trails in smuggling cases reached from the wild green jungles of Columbia to a luxurious home near the smooth greens of California's Monterey Peninsula Country Club.

One day in March, 1943, the FBI radio operator in Quito, Ecuador, tapped out a long message to Washington referring to "possible platinum smuggling" by a man named Harold Ebury, said to be a British citizen, and by an Austrian who was not as discreet as he thought when he began asking about the chances of buying blackmarket platinum. SIS agents in Quito had learned that the Austrian was an associate of Ebury, who had often been in Ecuador claiming to be dealing in wheat.

## Smuggler's End In California

AS LEAD after lead was developed, it became clear that Ebury, living in California, was directing smuggling operations in South America. Agents trailed one smuggler from Ecuador to Argentina by way of Bolivia to learn the smugglers' routes. He was permitted to

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sell the metal and it was triced to a refining firm with a German name.

The FBI closed in on Ebury on July 17, 1943. Agents found him at his Monterey Peninsula home. He ushered them into his living room and, quite coolly, talked of his world travels and his plans to go to Ecuador to establish an import-export business. The agents pressed Ebury for more details of his business activities and it became obvious to Ebury that these men knew more than he had realized.

Finally he smiled, leaped back in his chair, and said,

"Yes, gentlemen, I smuggled platinum to Buenos Aires twice. I'll tell you everything. Where do you want me to begin?"

Ebury reckoned that during his career he had handled perhaps a half-ton of platinum. He admitted that when he used the word "cloth" in his correspondence he was referring to platinum. But he denied that any of the metal, to his knowledge, was destined for the Axis.

\* \* \*

**HE ADMITTED** in court that he had smuggled platinum from Ecuador to Argentina, but his action involved no crime committed in the United States. He pleaded guilty, however, to censorship violations by the use of codes in his letters, and was sentenced to serve 18 months in prison.

While SIS agents were marking the case closed, they were opening 19 new smuggling cases as a result

of leads turned up in that one investigation.

In 1944, Director Hoover ordered four more SIS agents into Colombia to aid in break-

ing up the traffic. The agents divided the country into four operational areas and went to work. One agent's area was the wild jungle country at the foot of the Andes Mountains.

"It didn't take long to discover the smugglers had a system of sending a man around to the natives to collect the platinum panned by each of them. Then he would take it over the mountains to Ecuador, and it would go out that way."

The agent learned that one group of smugglers was using a Spaniard, a truck driver, as a courier. He sent word to the Spaniard that he wanted to see him.

\* \* \*

## More Agents To Colombia

"WHEN the man came in, I laid it on the table," the agent said. "I told him a new government decree called for the imprisonment or deportation of any alien found smuggling platinum. He was an alien and there was a good chance that he not only would be deported — but he would lose his home and his truck and everything else he owned."

"I told him, 'You can take your choice — you play on our team or else.' He worked with us and continued his work as a courier. Through him we prevented another ring from going into high gear."

In tracing the platinum from its source to the ultimate user, SIS agents from 1942 to July 1, 1944, were able to ac-

## ... Native Scruples--Bargain Point

## ... Agents Became Latin Advisers

## ... And a Battle of Wits Began

## ... In and Out of Jungle, Success

count for all but 2,507 troy ounces of the metal and presumably that amount could have reached Germany. But the German war machine in that same period needed 137,500 troy ounces of platinum according to official estimates. Thus the Nazis were able to get less than 2 per cent of their platinum needs through the barriers set up by the Colombian government based upon information furnished by the SIS.

\* \* \*

## Spy Totals Staggering

THE FINAL accounting of the FBI's operations in Cen-

tral and South America revealed that from July 1, 1940, until March 31, 1947:

A total of 887 espionage agents were identified, of whom 389 were arrested and 105 convicted; 281 propaganda agents were identified and 60 arrested; 30 sabotage agents were identified and 20 arrested. A total of 222 smugglers of war materials were identified, 75 arrested and 11 convicted. A total of 7,064 enemy aliens were moved from strategic areas; 2,172 were either interned or sent to a secure locale; 5,893 were either deported or expelled.

A total of 24 clandestine radio stations were located, and 30 radio transmitters were confiscated by local author-

ities. In addition, contraband materials seized by local authorities, ranging from diamonds, code books, mercury and other precious metals, to pharmaceutical supplies, reached a staggering total.

Next: Postwar Crime.



—Associated Press Photo

**Colombia's Platinum Went to Germany**  
...but FBI cut supply during war



Tolson ☒  
 Belmont ☒  
 DeLoach ☒  
 McGuire ☒  
 Mohr ☒  
 Parsons ☒  
 Rosen ☒  
 Tamm ☒  
 Trotter ☒  
 W.C. Sullivan ☒  
 Tele. Room ☒  
 Holloman ☒  
 Gandy ☒

## Literary Criticism

We don't know whether this is a matter for the American Civil Liberties Union or, if there be, such an organization, for the Guild of Literary Critics. But we found ourselves fascinated by the wholesale book burning at Norwood, Mass.

It seems that the fire insurance underwriters wanted to find out how quickly books will burn when stacked together as on a library shelf. This being an empirical question, unsettled after long debate between librarians and firemen, the underwriters decided on an empirical test. So they piled up 23,000 books, set them on fire and calmly watched while these products of men's minds turned to ashes.

Considering the hullabaloo that's raised when anyone suggests that a single book is better burned than preserved, how did they pick the candi-

dates for this bonfire? Well, news reports say the New York Public Library provided 20,000 volumes it considered worthless, and the Providence Public Library tossed in another 3,000.

Among them: "The F.B.I. Story" by Don Whitehead, "The Fountain-head" by Ayn Rand, "From the Terrace" by John O'Hara, and a children's book called "The Cat in the Hat" by Dr. Seuss, each in its own way a book critical of some aspect of our mores, our politics or our educational system. We trust the judgment of worthlessness was based on their tattered covers and not on their tattered politics.

And not on their literary merits. For that would be worse than an invasion of civil rights. Such wholesale burning would be unfair competition for the working critics who labor to roast authors piecemeal.

The Washington Post and \_\_\_\_\_  
 Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Washington Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Evening Star \_\_\_\_\_  
 New York Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
 New York Journal-American \_\_\_\_\_  
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 New York Post \_\_\_\_\_  
 The New York Times \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 The New Leader \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Wall Street Journal \_\_\_\_\_  
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# FBI and Citizenship Books Also on School Purge List

Scores of books dealing with American citizenship, the democratic form of government and even the Federal Bureau of Investigation have been purged from the approval text list for Philadelphia public schools, further examination of the revisions disclosed yesterday.

The list, to be submitted to the Board of Education's Committee on Business next Tuesday, will be without adaptations of several classics of American and English literature. The Inquirer disclosed yesterday. But a careful examination of the books to be dropped shows the following titles on the skids:

## CITIZENSHIP TEXTS

"Understanding American Government," "Problem Solving in American Democracy," "Fundamentals of Citizenship," "Building Citizenship," "Civics for Young Americans," "Your Country and the World," "Government in Action," and "The F. B. I."

Dr. Helen C. Bailey, associate superintendent of schools in charge of curricula, defended the purge of the classics in this manner:

"In preparing our children to live in the 21st Century, we try to preserve the best of the past and to add what seems the best and most important of the present."

## DIFFERENT VERSION

But Dr. Allen H. Wetter, the superintendent, told another story.

"The dropping of a title does not mean discontinuance of a book," he said. "Books remain in the school and are used with care until they are worn out. By that time, in the case of a classic, the title probably will reappear on the official list to permit replacement."

George Eliot's "Silas Marner," Robert Louis Stevenson's "Treasure Island" and Alfred Lord Tennyson's "Idylls of the King" are being dropped in their adapted versions intended for slow learners, with the main editions being retained, Dr. Wetter said.

## MATTER OF ECONOMICS

But with other titles to be dropped, it was a matter of economics, he added. These include Stevenson's "Kidnapped," Stephen Crane's "Red Badge of Courage" and Pearl S. Buck's "The Good Earth."

"In the cases of these books, bids were not submitted by the publishers and we, therefore, could not list them," Wetter said.

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. McGuire	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Parsons	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tamm	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Holloman	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

*Philadelphia Inquirer*  
3-7-59

EX-132

REC-39

NOT RECORDED  
191 MAR 23 1959

73  
MAR 4 1959

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Mr. W.C. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
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*F.B.I. Story*

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

INQUIRER ✓  
 BULLETIN \_\_\_\_\_  
 DAILY NEWS \_\_\_\_\_

DATE 3-7-59  
 EDITION STAR  
 PAGE 11  
 EDITION \_\_\_\_\_  
 COLUMN 2  
 EDITOR \_\_\_\_\_  
 TITLE OF CASE \_\_\_\_\_

66 MAR 13 1959

162-102693-A  
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 46 MAR 13 1959

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MAR 7 1959	
FBI - PHILADELPHIA	
<i>Bureau</i>	

#### **CITIZENSHIP TEXTS**

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Both school officials emphasized that the books to be dropped would remain on the collateral reading and library lists in the school system.

6.11.

**'Pretty Boy' Cast**  
 "Pretty Boy" Floyd, one of the most celebrated gunmen of the 1930's, will be portrayed by Bob Peterson in "The FBI Story," a Warner Bros. motion picture starring James Stewart and Vera Miles.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 W.C. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

*file -*  
*"The FBI Story"*

*J.B.I. 11.11.1*

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 184 SEP 26 1958

Wash. Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_  
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 N. Y. Journal-American \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Mirror 39 \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Times \_\_\_\_\_  
 Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

Date SEP 25 1958

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 184 SEP 26 1958

## FBI 'Agents' Cast by Elks In Style Show

Kenneth Downend will play the role of J. Edgar Hoosier and Bert Higgins will be seen as Dick the Dick in the Boise Elkettes' version of "The FBI Story" which is the theme of their fall fashion festival Saturday in the Elks ballroom. Mrs. Bernadine Day will furnish piano background and a group of Elkettes will do a fashion satire in chanted unison. The skit was written by Mrs. Betty Penson.

Fashion models have been announced by Mrs. Lee Wallan, fashion chairman. The three child models will be Janice Mendenhall, John Cloninger and Leslie Benjamin. Modeling teenager clothes will be the Misses Caroline Whitmore and Judy Stahl. College clothes will be shown by Miss Vauna Pipal. Fashions are from Falk's ID store.

Adult models include the Mmes. James Brobbs, Milford Goers, S. L. Hibbard, G. H. Anderson, Jack Prescott and William Gladish.

Special guests at the luncheon will be Exalted Ruler and Mrs. Dan Turnipseed; Mr. and Mrs. John O'Toole and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Williams of the Idaho Elks Rehabilitation center. Two patients from the hospital have been invited also, as the luncheon is given annually as a benefit for the hospital.

Tickets are being sold by the Elkettes. The luncheon will begin at 1 p.m. in the Elks ballroom.

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Jones	
Mr. Mumford	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

The Idaho Daily Statesman  
Boise, Idaho  
Wednesday, September 10, 1958

REC-21

64-102673-4

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167 SEP 29 1958

33 OCT 1 1958



# How the FBI Came of Age

## Efficiency Emerged Out of a Mess

By ALEX CORLISS  
Times Police Reporter

The Federal Bureau of Investigation as we know it today is a highly trained organization of agents whose duties range from arresting petty thieves to blocking Communist plots against the security of the United States. Respected and feared by criminals, the FBI is a shining example of law enforcement at its best.

This was not always true. In an address recently Don Whitehead, noted reporter and author of "The FBI Story," traced the history of the bureau, telling of the mess it was in during its early years and how it became the efficient organization of today.

Said Whitehead: "In its early years the bureau was a political dumping ground in the field of patronage. The agents were untrained and it was more important for them to have political connections than to have character and ability. Some of them even had criminal records."

"It is not surprising that when World War I began, the German ambassador, Count Von Bernstorff, was able to smuggle \$150 million into the United States to finance the first big-scale espionage and sabotage ring — perhaps the most efficient and effective foreign espionage ring this country ever knew. It wasn't surprising that this was possible because the bureau in 1915 had only some 300 untrained agents and the Army's intelligence service consisted of a grand total of two officers and two clerks. We did not know the meaning of security."

### Damage Great

"The German spies were directed from the German Embassy in Washington. Dozens of chemical plants, defense factories and ammunition plants were destroyed or damaged by fire and explosions set by enemy agents. Ships carrying supplies to Europe were sabotaged and set afire at sea with time bombs planted in their holds. The losses ran into hundreds of millions of dollars."

"In an atmosphere of war-time hysteria, the Department of Justice approved the formation of a vigilante organization known as the National Protective League. Soon there were 250,000 amateur detectives wearing 75-cent badges, hunting spies, making illegal arrests, searching the luggage of suspects and rounding up suspected slackers in mass raids. These well-meaning patriots violated citizens' civil rights with the full cooperation of the bureau and the Department of Justice—which became known as the department of injustice."

"And then in the postwar years, a corrupt gang of politicians moved into positions of power in Washington with the election of Warren G. Harding to the presidency. They were called the 'Ohio Gang.' When the Teapot Dome scandal and other scandals were exposed by Senate committees, Bureau of Investigation agents were sent to spy on the senators. Agents sneaked into senators' offices and searched their private files for evidence that would embarrass the senators and force them to drop their inquiries. Here is how one agent, the notorious Gaston B. Means, described these shocking activities. Listen to this testimony he gave to a senate committee: "Oh, we search . . . all the mail that comes in, all the papers, anything that he (a senator) has got lying around . . . if it is damaging, why, of course it is used. If it is fine, why, you cannot use it. It does no damage."

### Change in Leadership

"There was a revulsion against such corruption and thievery and for a time it appeared the Bureau of Investigation would not survive. But then came the revolution of which I have spoken. Then came a change in leadership in the upper echelons of government. Warren G. Harding died. Calvin Coolidge became president. Atty.-Gen. Daugherty was forced to resign and Coolidge gave Harlan Fiske Stone — a man with unshakeable New England integrity—the job of cleaning house in the Department of Justice."

"Mr. Stone looked around for someone qualified to take over the Bureau of Investigation and fumigate it. And, upon the recommendation of Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover (later to become president), he chose 29-year-old J. Edgar Hoover, who had been an attorney in the Department of Justice for several years."

"Mr. Hoover agreed to become director of the bureau on two conditions: that politics would play no part in the oper-

Mr. Tolson ✓  
Mr. Boardman ✓  
Mr. Belmont ✓  
Mr. Mohr ✓  
Mr. Nease ✓  
Mr. Parsons ✓  
Mr. Rosen ✓  
Mr. Tamm ✓  
Mr. Trotter ✓  
Mr. Clayton ✓  
Tele. Room ✓  
Mr. Holloman ✓  
Miss Gandy ✓

*Supers*

*John*

CHAT. TIMES

3-2-58

Chattanooga, Tenn

Alfred D.  
Mynders,  
Editor.

Alex Corliss,  
reporter with  
21 years ex-  
perience. Always  
very friendly  
toward Bureau.

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FBI — KNOXVILLE	

*Bureau*

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## FBI RISE TO PEAK NOT AN EASY ONE

From Page Seventeen

ation of the bureau and that agents would be chosen and promoted on a merit basis, and not because they knew the 'right' people. Mr. Stone agreed, and young Hoover set to work to build the organization that was to become known officially as the Federal Bureau of Investigation in 1935.

"Perhaps a good way to give you a concise picture of what the FBI is and how it was developed is the question and answer method.

"What was Mr. Hoover's aim when he began reorganizing the FBI?

"The FBI records tell the story. The aim was to make the investigative arm of the Department of Justice just as efficient and well trained—and just as honorable a career—as the government's prosecutive branch. Mr. Hoover looked on the Department of Justice as a huge law office handling the legal affairs of the federal government.

"But how could justice be done and how could the government's interests be protected unless the attorneys had in their hands the facts which would prove guilt or innocence?"

"Mr. Hoover's idea was that unless the investigations were handled by well-educated and trained men—men with legal or accounting backgrounds—then justice simply could not be done. It was in the interest of justice that investigations should be as important as the handling of prosecutions.

### Enforcement Revolution

"In achieving this goal—and it has been achieved—we have seen the revolution in law enforcement—a federal police force that seeks to protect civil liberties—a fact that has been publicly recognized in recent years by spokesmen for the American Civil Liberties Union and the long-time champion of civil rights, Norman Thomas.

"It's to the credit of J. Edgar

Hoover that he recognized—and warned against—communism for what it was 40 years ago—a worldwide conspiracy whose aim is to destroy all non-communist governments and institutions by revolution and subversion. The FBI's approach to communism is simply this: The FBI is charged with guarding the internal security of the United States. The FBI looks on communism as a reactionary conspiracy selling itself as a liberal political movement—a conspiracy that would destroy this country if it could. Therefore, it is the FBI's duty to expose its activities and the activities of the Communist party.

"Could the FBI of the future become a 'gestapo'—a dread secret police such as Hitler had in his mad rise to power? The answer must be yes—if this country ever falls into the hands of corrupt leaders. Not only the FBI but the armed forces and all other agencies with police powers and weapons could become oppressive forces if the leadership were corrupted.

"And that is why it is important that we, as voters, and as newspapermen, see to it that we have the right kind of leadership in Washington, in the Pentagon, and in the FBI. There is no danger of a 'gestapo' as long as our President is a man of honor . . . as long as our courts protect the defendants' rights . . . as long as Congress is uncorrupted . . . as long as politics is kept out of FBI operations . . . as long as the press remains vigilant and exposes wrongdoing at all levels of government.

"Today we have an FBI of which we can be proud—and let's insist it stay that way, because our freedoms can be protected only if we maintain strong and uncorrupted leadership in such institutions as the FBI."

7h

News From Hollywood

# Jimmy Stewart to Play 'FBI Story' A16

By Dorothy Manners

HOLLYWOOD, Nov. 5 (INS)—It's Jimmy Stewart to play the leading role in "The FBI Story"—but not the J. Edgar Hoover role. Producer-Director Mervyn Le Roy puts Pulitzer Prize winner Don Whitehead's story of the U. S. Government's famed law-enforcement department before the cameras at Warner's early in 1958.

With Stewart set for the FBI agent, the task now is to find the actor to play the J. Edgar Hoover part when Hoover was about 29. Although

Hoover's role is not dominant, it was J. Edgar himself who personally negotiated the deal with Warner head Jack Warner for the screen rights.

IF THE STRINGS can be pulled, Robert Wagner will do Romeo to Natalie Wood's Juliet in the "Romeo and Juliet" sequence in "Marjorie Morningstar." This is the best little bit of showmanship since old Massa Mike Todd thought of sprinkling stars through "80 Days."

Having Bob and Natalie make love on the screen should start a fan stampede at the box office, because the fact these two are in love is getting more space in columns and fan magazines than Sputnik is in the newspapers.

IT WAS a lead-pipe cinch that at the first masquerade party around these parts some guests were sure to come as Dodger baseball players. Sure enough, Harry James, Betty

Grable and Mrs. Monte Proser did it first—at the "howling" Halloween shindig hosted by Sy Devore and Sol Meadows. Nat "King" Cole showed up as Elvis Presley, although the original was present.

Debbie Reynolds was a clown and Eddie Fisher a "teen-age" werewolf. Marie McDonald had no trouble looking like a gorgeous princess on the arm of Harry Karl, her private-life prince. Joanne Bradshaw came as "backless" Vikki Dougan.

No people in the world love getting dressed up in costume more than actors who spend their lives getting dressed up in costume for a living, so a large time was had by all.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
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Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

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INDEXED-86

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EX-131

Wash. Post and Times Herald A16  
Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_  
N. Y. Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
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New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

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Mr. Tolson	_____
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Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. Clayton	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

## JAMES STEWART GETS 'F.B.I.' ROLE

Will Star in Movie Based on  
Whitehead Book—Trial to  
Resume in Goldwyn Suit

By **THOMAS M. PRYOR**

Special to The New York Times.

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Nov. 3—  
James Stewart will star in "The  
F. B. I. Story," which Mervyn  
Le Roy will direct and produce  
for Warner Brothers.

Mr. Stewart will portray an  
agent of the Federal Bureau of  
Investigation in the movie based  
on the book by Don Whitehead,  
a Pulitzer Prize-winning re-  
porter. Filming is due to start  
early next year. At present Mr.  
Stewart is taking direction from  
Alfred Hitchcock in "From  
Amongst the Dead," being made  
at Paramount.

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CLIPPING FROM THE

N. Y. N.Y. TIMES

DATED NOV 4 1957

FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION  
P. 39 LATE CITY

RE: "THE FBI STORY"  
BY  
DON WHITEHEAD

NOT RECORDED  
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OCT 28 1957

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE

## '20th Century' to Present Story of F. B. I. on Sunday

"F. B. I.," the story of a revolution in crime enforcement and of its chief, J. Edgar Hoover, will be presented on the CBS Television Network, Sunday, as Chapter Three in the CBS News and Public Affairs series "The Twentieth Century" (CBS Television, 6:30-7 p. m., EST).

Written by Don Whitehead, author of the best-seller, "The F. B. I. Story," and chief of the Herald Tribune's Washington Bureau, and narrated by CBS News Correspondent Walter Cronkite, the program will depict how the historic case of criminal John Dillinger focused national attention on the F. B. I. in the early '30s, and how Mr. Hoover, who had become acting director in 1924, built an incorruptible law enforcement agency in a time when mobsters, violence, torture, bribery and organized murder reigned supreme.

### To Show Methods

"F. B. I." will feature sequences showing some of the infamous criminals of the day—"Scarface" Al Capone, Jack "Legs" Diamond, "Machine Gun" Kelley, Dillinger and others—and will also disclose some of the training and laboratory methods employed by the F. B. I. at its academy in Quantico, Va.

The program also will depict how, by 1940, the F. B. I., at the direction of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, began moving against criminals of another kind—Nazi espionage agents—as European war clouds began moving ominously toward America.

It will feature an exciting sequence, taken from F. B. I.

secret film files, showing Col. Fritz Dequesne, a leader of the German spy ring in the United States, walking into a trap set by Harry Sawyer, a naturalized German-American citizen who was working for the F. B. I. The scenes were filmed by hidden F. B. I. cameras.

Another dramatic portion of "F. B. I." will depict a 1943 Hollywood extortion plot involving screen star Betty Grable. Again, film shot by hidden F. B. I. cameras will show how the agency set a trap for the extortionist and how he was captured.

"F. B. I." was produced by Burton Benjamin. Isaac Klien, Herman is the associate producer. Music is by Kenyon Hopkins.

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Mohr ☒  
Parsons ☒  
Rosen ☒  
Tamm ☒  
Trotter ☒  
Nease ☒  
Tele. Room ☒  
Holloman ☒  
Gandy ☒

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140 NOV 1957

Wash. Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_  
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N. Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_  
N. Y. Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
N. Y. Times \_\_\_\_\_  
Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

Date OCT 28 1957

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37 NOV 1957



Tolson ☒  
 Nichols ☒  
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 Nease ☒  
 Tele. Room ☒  
 Holloman ☒  
 Gandy ☒

## News From Hollywood

# Rock Hudson Split Stuns Friends

By Dorothy Manners

HOLLYWOOD, Oct. 23 (INS)

Mervyn Le Roy, one of Hollywood's top box office producer-directors (meaning his pictures make money), has signed a long term contract with 20th Century Fox.

This makes Mervyn one of the few producers in the business holding contracts with TWO major companies. Le Roy has a contract with Warner Brothers which is still in effect and he will continue to operate there as well as at 20th.

The new contract with Buddy Adler will be activated as soon as Mervyn completes "The FBI Story" for Warners although no story is set for his 20th debut.

WITH Phyllis (Mrs. Rock) Hudson planning to leave town

soon, it isn't likely that any reconciliation with Rock will take place within the next few weeks. The sudden separation of the Hudsons is still a "stunner" to Hollywood, particularly since both refuse to say anything.

One of Rock's friends says: "He's exhausted. Rock hasn't had a day off, not even a Sunday, in almost a year. The location for 'Farewell To Arms' in Italy was long and arduous. Then he had to leave for

Hawaii for 'Twilight For The Gods.' Although Phyllis went with him, there was no real relaxation for Rock working each day on strenuous scenes. He was nervous and ready to collapse when he came home."

NOT RECORDED  
141 OCT 23 1957

Wash. Post and Times Herald B8  
 Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
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Date OCT 24 1957

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# TV-Radio TODAY

By MARIE TORRE

## News, Views, and Boos

A new philosophy at ABC is dedicated to the proposition that a rescheduling of the Mike Wallace interviews in the slot following Lawrence Welk on Saturday nights will lead to good programming diversity, not to mention a greater audience potential for Mike's inquisitions. "It isn't that Wallace is a rating disappointment on Sundays," we're assured by an ABC man. "He's doing fine, but stands to do even better because the audience is greater Saturday nights and, besides, he'll automatically inherit some of the Welk audience."

The Wallace move is planned for October, when ABC hopes that Arthur Murray will toss a weekly "Party" in Marie Torre Wallace's old haunt. . . . During the last two weeks of "Tonight," Jack Paar has been demonstrating that easy, off-the-cuff humor goes the long way to fulfillment. That late night NBC screen never was more beguiling. . . . Amazing! Three whole months have gone by without a Steve Allen-Ed Sullivan outburst.



"Parade" before he read the announcement in the papers? Registering chagrin when called for comment, Perkins said: "It's very mysterious to me. I don't know why they have decided to discontinue the show. We have hundreds of feet of unused film left."

Expect a rash of horse opera spoofs from the few remaining TV comedians, who cast a jaundiced eye on the stampede of westerns on the channels. "We'll laugh them off the air," echo the comics. . . . Dean Martin's unwillingness to regularly alternate on NBC with "The Polly Bergen Show" has resulted in the creation of "Club Oasis," featuring luminaries who will duplicate their past and present Las Vegas acts. Van Johnson will launch the bi-weekly series Sept. 28. . . . "Strike It Rich" still strikes us as a purposeless package of maudlin mush.

The mail brings evidence that the more viewers see of Arlene Francis' new morning show, the more they lament the loss of "Home." A representative plaint (from Mrs. E. Payson Clark, of Rochester, N. Y.): "What are they doing to Arlene Francis? The new program is stupid and dull beyond description. I never look at it, nor do the others I know who appreciated 'Home.' Arlene Francis was the finest personality on television. Her last two 'Home' programs were works of art."

Until midnight Monday, the backstage phone at the Arthur Murray TV studio jangled with calls from dissenters who took issue with the small scores registered on the applause meter by Gene Tierney, Janet Blair and Eddie Albert in the dance con-

test. They all lost out to Dagmar, who contributed a mean jitterbug after rehearsing seven and a half hours.

Remarked Murray, a little nonplused by it all: "Maybe something went wrong with the applause meter."

Does Macy's tell Gimbel's? Seen lunching together at Toots Shor's yesterday were Robert E. Kintner, NBC vice-president, and Robert M. Weitman, CBS vice-president, once executive partners in ABC "crimes." . . . "The emotional shock you sustain when watching movies like 'Frankenstein' and 'Dracula' is actually good for your mental health and emotional stability." This bit of morbid intelligence hails from Screen Gems, which—you guessed it—is selling a package of fifty-two movie chillers.

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Tolson ☒  
 Nichols ☒  
 Boardman ☐  
 Belmont ☐  
 Mohr ☐  
 Parsons ☐  
 Rosen ☐  
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 Gandy ☐

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# Best Seller List

August 11	August 18	August 25	This Week		Weeks on List
An analysis based on reports from leading booksellers in 36 cities showing the sales rating of 16 leading fiction and general titles over the last 3 weeks. Sales through the book clubs are not included. Figures in the right-hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive weeks and do not indicate week-to-week shifts on the chart.					
<b>Fiction</b>					
1	1	1	1	Peyton Place. <i>Metalious</i>	49
14	8	7	2	On the Beach. <i>Shute</i>	4
3	3	3	3	Compulsion. <i>Levin</i>	42
2	4	4	4	Silver Spoon. <i>Gilbert</i>	15
5	2	2	5	Letter From Peking. <i>Buck</i>	6
12	6	5	6	The World of Suzie Wong. <i>Mason</i>	4
10	7	6	7	The Pink Hotel. <i>Erskine and Dennis</i>	5
4	5	8	8	The Scapegoat. <i>du Maurier</i>	27
6	10	9	9	The Blue Camellia. <i>Keyes</i>	31
8	12	11	10	The Durable Fire. <i>Swiggett</i>	9
7	11	10	11	Life at Happy Knoll. <i>Marquand</i>	9
9	9	12	12	The Last Angry Man. <i>Green</i>	28
			13	Rally Round the Flag Boys! <i>Schulman</i>	1
11	13	14	14	The Wonderful O. <i>Thurber</i>	12
13	15		15	The Short Reign of Pippin IV. <i>Steinbeck</i>	17
15	16	16	16	The Lady. <i>Richter</i>	12
<b>General</b>					
1	2	1	1	The Hidden Persuaders. <i>Packard</i>	14
2	1	2	2	The Day Christ Died. <i>Bishop</i>	15
3	3	3	3	The Innocent Ambassadors. <i>Wylie</i>	16
5	5	4	4	Stay Alive All Your Life. <i>Peale</i>	22
7	8	5	5	Silver Platter. <i>Berlin</i>	13
6	6	9	6	Rascals in Paradise. <i>Michener and Day</i>	9
8	9	6	7	Too Much, Too Soon. <i>Barrymore and Frank</i>	16
4	4	7	8	The Turn of the Tide. <i>Bryant</i>	14
			9	The New Class. <i>Djilas</i>	1
	13	10	10	"Where Did You Go?" "Out." "What Did You Do?" "Nothing." <i>Smith</i>	3
11	7	8	11	Operation Sea Lion. <i>Fleming</i>	4
12	12	14	12	The FBI Story. <i>Whitehead</i>	38
16		15	13	Charlie. <i>Hecht</i>	4
9	10	16	14	Take My Life. <i>Cantor and Ardmore</i>	11
13	15	11	15	Profiles in Courage. <i>Kennedy</i>	81
14		13	16	Queen of France. <i>Castelot</i>	3

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 Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
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Date SEP 1 1957

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# Best Seller List

August 4	August 11	August 18	This Week	An analysis based on reports from leading booksellers in 36 cities showing the sales rating of 16 leading fiction and general titles over the last 3 weeks. Sales through the book clubs are not included. Figures in the right-hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive weeks and do not indicate week-to-week shifts on the chart.	Weeks on List
				<b>7-8 Fiction</b>	
1	1	1	1	Peyton Place. <i>Metalious</i>	48
5	5	2	2	Letter From Peking. <i>Buck</i>	5
7	3	3	3	Compulsion. <i>Levin</i>	41
3	2	4	4	Silver Spoon. <i>Gilbert</i>	14
	12	6	5	The World of Suzie Wong. <i>Mason</i>	3
12	10	7	6	The Pink Hotel. <i>Erskine and Dennis</i>	4
	14	8	7	On the Beach. <i>Shute</i>	3
2	4	5	8	The Scapegoat. <i>du Maurier</i>	26
4	6	10	9	The Blue Camellia. <i>Keyes</i>	30
6	7	11	10	Life at Happy Knoll. <i>Marquand</i>	8
9	8	12	11	The Durable Fire. <i>Swiggett</i>	8
8	9	9	12	The Last Angry Man. <i>Green</i>	27
		14	13	A Houseful of Love. <i>Honsepian</i>	4
10	11	13	14	The Wonderful O. <i>Thurber</i>	11
15			15	The Flower Drum Song. <i>Lee</i>	6
13	15	16	16	The Lady. <i>Richter</i>	11
				<b>General</b>	
1	1	2	1	The Hidden Persuaders. <i>Packard</i>	13
2	2	1	2	The Day Christ Died. <i>Bishop</i>	14
3	3	3	3	The Innocent Ambassadors. <i>Wylie</i>	15
5	5	5	4	Stay Alive All Your Life. <i>Peale</i>	21
6	7	8	5	Silver Platter. <i>Berlin</i>	12
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4	4	4	7	The Turn of the Tide. <i>Bryant</i>	13
	11	7	8	Operation Sea Lion. <i>Fleming</i>	3
9	6	6	9	Rascals in Paradise. <i>Michener and Day</i>	8
		13	10	"Where Did You Go?" "Out." "What Did You Do?" "Nothing." <i>Smith</i>	2
11	13	15	11	Profiles in Courage. <i>Kennedy</i>	80
14		11	12	The Organization Man. <i>Whyte</i>	28
	14		13	Queen of France. <i>Castelot</i>	2
8	12	12	14	The FBI Story. <i>Whitehead</i>	37
15	16		15	Charlie. <i>Hecht</i>	3
10	9	10	16	Take My Life. <i>Cantor and Ardmore</i>	10

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
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THIS SERIAL THE (Date)

June and July  
1951

ISSUE OF THE (Name of the pamphlet)

"Schweizer Monatliche"  
Zurich, Switzerland

SUBJECT

F.B.I. Story

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

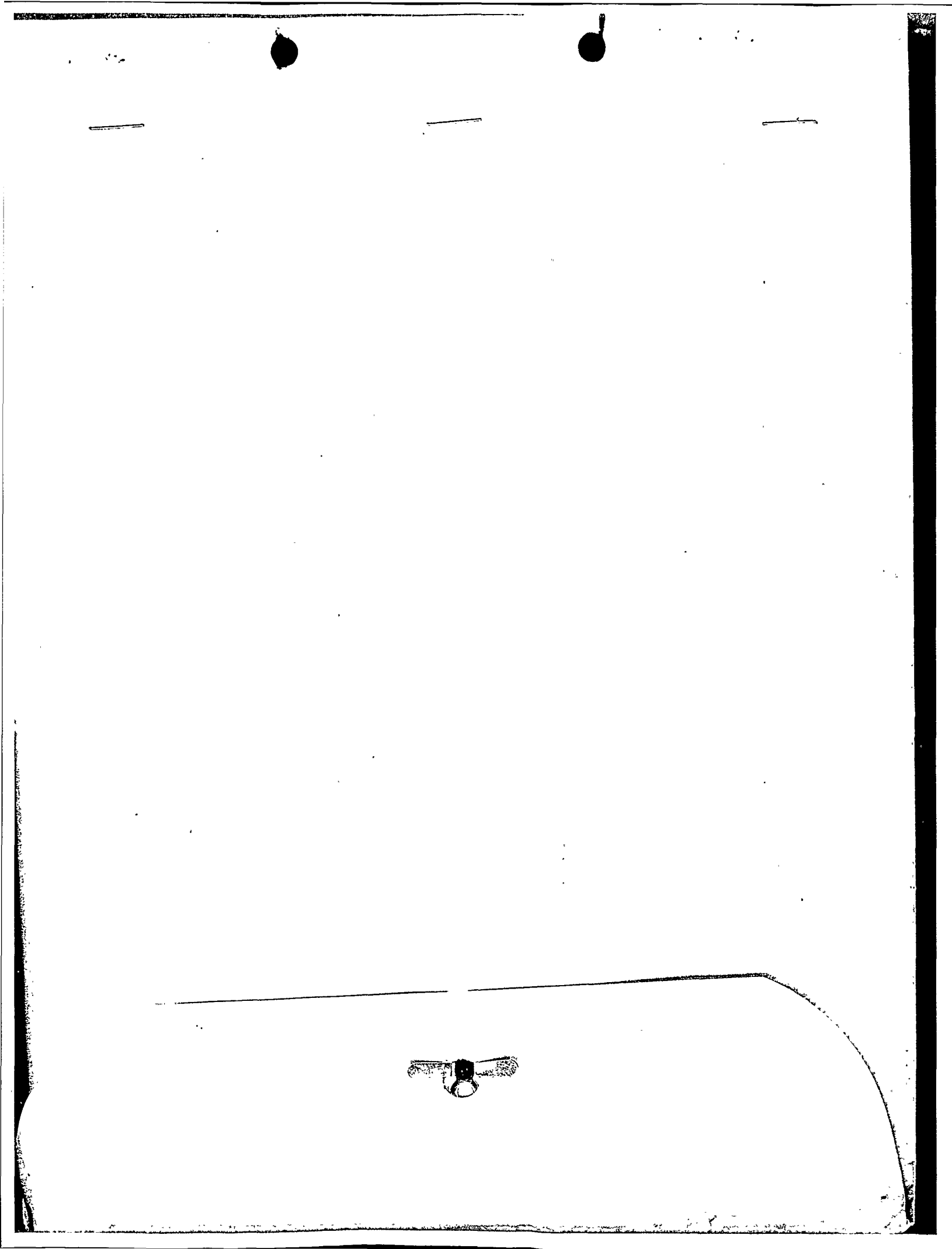
Collection of articles taken from  
Swiss Magazines concerning  
"F.B.I. Story"

FILE NUMBER

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

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63 AUG 23 1957





Top picture:

*The F.B.I. Is Very Popular Today.*

*The "obsure shires" of the government, as the first functionaries of the F.B.I. were called before World War I, have become so popular that tourists visit the headquarters every day under the direction of guides. They know that HOOVER's men annihilated the gangsters.*

\* \* \*

Center picture:

*70 JIM TRENT's Credit.*

*Detective JIM TRENT, who occupies the first place in the Golden Book of the F.B.I., used "the technique of nonviolence" for the first time, to which the F.B.I. owes its greatest successes. Today, we relate the romantic history of his little concert violin which caused the surrender of the kidnapper of a young girl, instead of the latter's fire on the police officer.*

\* \* \*

Bottom picture:

*The Mission of Count BERNSTORFF.*

*With only three men, HEINRICH ALBERT, Captain BOY-ED, and FRANZ VON PAPEN, the Prussian Ambassador, Count BERNSTORFF, who had only arrived in Washington in 1914, activated the most forceful sabotage organization of World War I.*

Subtitles:

*Three men were sufficient.  
The Bridgeport Projectile Company.  
Difficult beginnings.*



### Le FBI est très populaire aujourd'hui

Les « shires obscurs » du gouvernement, ainsi que l'on considérait les premiers fonctionnaires du FBI avant la Première Guerre mondiale, sont devenus si populaires que chaque jour des touristes en visitent le quartier général sous la conduite de guides. On sait que ce sont les hommes de Hoover qui éliminèrent les gangsters.

AUG 20 1957

cielles, fonctionnaires des douanes et de la police et néanmoins les bénéficiaires du dernier exercice annuel atteignant 102 000 dollars de l'époque, ce qui équivaudrait à un million de francs suisses d'aujourd'hui.

Après ce scandale, le président Taft n'eut aucune peine à faire passer au Congrès sa loi contre la traite des Blancs, et le Tribunal suprême la déclara partie intégrante de la Constitution, grâce à quoi il appartenait au FBI de veiller à ce qu'elle soit respectée. Les Dufour échappèrent néanmoins à la prison, contre caution de 25 000 dollars et quittèrent en hâte le pays, car le FBI n'était pas encore à même d'agir avec toute l'énergie nécessaire. On le vit bien lorsqu'éclata la Première Guerre mondiale, quand le comte Bernstorff vint à Washington en août 1914 en qualité d'ambassadeur d'Allemagne, avec comme attaché commercial M. Heinrich Albert. Bernstorff avait amené avec lui 16 millions de marks pour financer un réseau d'espionnage et de sabotage : il en fit un usage remarquable.

#### Trois hommes souffrent

Les Services de contre-espionnage des Etats-Unis étaient répartis alors entre cinq bureaux qui étaient ridiculement désarmés et impuissants. Le Ministère de la Justice avait le FBI, qui devait encore lutter pour ses compétences. Le Service secret était chargé de la sécurité du président et de la poursuite des fauconniers. Le Ministère des Affaires étrangères avait bien aussi son propre Service secret, mais il était aussi magistralement organisé que le contre-espionnage de l'armée et de la marine, qui comptait deux ou trois officiers et quelques employés de bureau. En Allemagne, M. Bernstorff ne disposait que de trois hommes, mais ceux-ci firent tout le travail. M. Albert finançait les attentats, le capitaine de marine Boy-Ed, attaché naval, dirigeait les sabotages dans les ports, et l'attaché militaire Franz von Papen était à la tête du Service d'espionnage et de sabotage à terre.

On a retrouvé l'ordre historique, adressé au début de 1915 par l'état-major impérial, via Stockholm, à M. von Papen. On lui ordonnait de saboter aux Etats-Unis les fabriques qui livraient du matériel de guerre, mais d'épargner jusqu'à nouvel avis les voies ferrées, les barrages et les ponts. Il fallait veiller surtout à ne pas compromettre l'ambassade.

Le Service secret britannique eut connaissance de cet ordre. L'Ambassade des Etats-Unis à Londres en fut informée, mais l'information ne parvint jamais au FBI, si peu les Etats-Unis étaient préparés à la guerre dans l'ombre. En fait, en quelques mois, de nombreux dépôts de munitions sautèrent, du fulmicoton brûla, des incendies ravagèrent l'une après l'autre des fabriques de produits chimiques,

des fabriques d'armes furent la proie des flammes, tandis que des navires américains qui transportaient du matériel de guerre en Grande-Bretagne, en France et en Russie, prenaient feu en pleine mer et coulaient. C'était fort troublant, jusqu'à ce que le 30 juillet 1916 un million de kilos de dynamite, entreposés dans la Black-Tom-Island, dans le port de New York, sautassent, pulvérisant pratiquement l'île.

#### La Bridgeport Projectile Co.

Jusqu'où allait l'audace des hommes de von Papen, c'est ce que montre l'histoire de l'officier de marine allemand Frank von Rintelen qui, au début de 1915, débarqua à New York avec un faux passeport suisse et 500 000 dollars authentiques, et y créa une maison d'exportation d'armes. Cette maison expédiait bien des armes en Europe, mais ses cargos coulaient chaque fois inexplicablement.

Mais l'entreprise la plus gênante fut la création, par M. Heinrich Albert, d'une Bridgeport Projectile Company. Cette fabrique de munitions recevait des Alliés des commandes qui, naturellement, n'étaient jamais livrées. Elle finit par recevoir aussi des commandes des



#### La mission du comte Bernstorff

Avec trois hommes seulement, Heinrich Albert, le capitaine Boy-Ed et Franz von Papen, l'ambassadeur prussien, le comte Bernstorff, qui n'était arrivé à Washington qu'en 1914, mit sur pied l'organisation de sabotage la plus active de la Première Guerre mondiale.

Etats-Unis, qui ne furent pas livrées non plus. On imagine sans peine les effets désastreux de ces retards sur les opérations du front! Ce ne fut qu'après l'entrée en guerre des Etats-Unis que le FBI put trouver la trace de ces machinations, une fois que le président Wilson eut élargi ses compétences et lui eut confié la surveillance des étrangers suspects.

On se souvient encore aujourd'hui avec effroi aux Etats-Unis de l'espionnage qui sévit alors dans tout le pays. Il s'agissait d'un véritable « soulèvement des dupes », analogue à celui qui s'était produit dix ans plus tôt lors du vol des forêts de l'Ouest.

À Chicago fut fondée l'American Protective League, qui eut bientôt des centaines de milliers d'adhérents. La plupart de ses membres se contentaient d'exhiber leur insigne, mais certains membres actifs se montrèrent si actifs que le président Wilson dut mettre en garde le pays contre la terreur que faisaient régner ces patriotes et il déclara que le citoyen qui se chargeait de faire lui-même la loi était plus dangereux encore que l'ennemi extérieur. En même temps, il chargea aussi le FBI de surveiller les assemblages communistes à leur début. Alors s'ouvrit un nouveau chapitre de l'histoire du FBI, lorsque le 27 juillet 1917 un tout jeune homme, J. Edgar Hoover, assumé en sa qualité d'assistant du procureur général la direction de la section « de guerre » du FBI, à qui l'on confia la surveillance des étrangers. Edgar Hoover était alors âgé de 22 ans et venait de passer ses examens d'avocat.

#### Débuts difficiles

La première tâche de ce jeune avocat, qui était de séparer en brebis noires et blanches les étrangers et les nouveaux concitoyens, était déjà assez difficile. La suivante fut presque à désespérer. Il devait rechercher les déseigneurs, à savoir les innombrables jeunes gens qui se dérobaient au recrutement, ce qui n'allait pas sans susciter des remous. Au début de juin 1918, il y en avait plus de 300 000 et lorsqu'un des premiers raids effectués par Hoover à New York aboutit à l'arrestation de 50 000 jeunes gens, le sénateur Hiram Johnson, de la Californie, déclara qu'il était inouï de persécuter ainsi de libres citoyens, de les faire arrêter par des policiers, des soldats et des gardes nationaux bâtonnettes au canon, uniquement parce qu'ils étaient suspects. « La République n'a jamais assisté à pareille comédie! » s'écria-t-il.

C'était parfaitement exact. Mais si la rafle n'avait valu à l'Oncle Sam que 1500 nouveaux soldats, elle avait permis d'arrêter en même temps 15 000 criminels recherchés pour d'innombrables autres affaires. La guerre à peine finie, Hoover fut chargé d'une tâche infini-

### Jim Trent à l'honneur

Le détective Jim Trent, qui prend la première place dans le livre d'or du FBI, appliqua pour la première fois « la technique de la non-violence » à laquelle le FBI doit ses plus grands succès. Nous racontons aujourd'hui l'histoire romantique de son petit concert de violon, grâce auquel il obtint que l'auteur de l'enlèvement d'une jeune fille se rendit, au lieu de tirer sur le policier.



ment plus difficile encore : La poursuite du nouvel ennemi intérieur, les communistes. Il fallut une nouvelle bombe pour ébranler l'opinion publique. Ce fut en effet une bombe, car le 2 juin 1919 la demeure du nouveau procureur général, A. Mitchell Palmer, sauta à onze heures du soir! La maison voisine, celle du ministre de la Marine adjoint, Franklin D. Roosevelt, fut elle-même ébranlée. Ce ne fut que le premier des innombrables attentats bolchévistes, mais le jeune Hoover comprit tout de suite de quoi il s'agissait.

Chargé de l'enquête sur cet attentat, Hoover se mit à lire Marx, Engels, Trotsky, Lénine. Cette étude le convainquit qu'il s'agissait d'un phénomène tout nouveau. Il déclara que les enseignements des communistes n'avaient rien à voir avec la politique, au sens ordinaire du mot. Il ne s'agissait pas d'une nouvelle théorie sur la façon de gouverner, mais d'une conspiration contre l'humanité et ses bases historiques, dirigée non seulement contre le gouvernement, mais contre la façon de penser, de sentir et la vie religieuse du monde judéo-chrétien, bouddhiste et musulman, bref contre toute la civilisation. Quarante ans plus tard, d'innombrables hommes politiques de l'Ouest n'ont pas encore compris ce qui avait sauté aux yeux d'un jeune avocat insignifiant de Washington.

#### LA SEMAINE PROCHAINE

### La carrière de « Billy » Hals

### La fin d'Asa Kirby

Worse than Murder!

Picture:

The ROSENBERG Couple.

The role of the ROSENBERGs was not only much more antipathetic, but also very much more criminal than that of their accomplices. They pulled the strings in the background and hoped until the end "to be able to get out of it," but their doings were discovered and they were sentenced to death and executed.

Subtitles:

The anti-American actualities.  
The worst of the crimes.  
The F.B.I. and the ALGER HISS case.  
Atomic espionage.  
A tennis ball.  
A foreigner by himself.

## L'histoire dramatique de la lutte contre le crime aux Etats-Unis

**AU NOM DE LA LOI!**

La lutte contre les gangsters et kidnappers, si urgente et importante qu'elle eût été et soit toujours, occupé à vérifier les affirmations de Chambers et les dénégations de Hiss. Les résultats de cette enquête furent écrasants pour Alger Hiss. Le 15 décembre 1948, le « grand jury fédéral », Chambre suprême d'accusation, renvoya Alger Hiss devant les tribunaux sous l'inculpation de parjure. En novembre 1949, Hiss était déclaré coupable et condamné à cinq ans de travaux forcés. Il fut libéré en novembre 1954. Les révélations de Chambers et d'autres renégats du communisme, qui avaient tout d'abord si fortement choqué l'opinion publique, étaient maintenant admises et l'on comprit que le FBI devait lutter impitoyablement contre les activités antiaméricaines.

# Pire que l'assassinat!



**LES ÉPOUX ROSENBERG**

Le rôle des Rosenberg était non seulement beaucoup plus antipathique, mais aussi bien plus criminel que celui de leurs complices. Ils tiraient les ficelles à l'arrière-plan et ils espérèrent jusqu'au bout « pouvoir s'en sortir », mais on découvrit leurs agissements et ils furent condamnés à mort et exécutés.

### Les actualités antiaméricaines

En 1923 déjà, alors qu'il n'était qu'adjoint du chef du FBI, Edgar Hoover fournit au ministre des Affaires étrangères, Charles Evans Hughes, les preuves de l'activité anticonstitutionnelle des communistes aux Etats-Unis, quand se posa la question de la reconnaissance de l'Union soviétique. Hoover démontra que l'URSS dominait la Troisième Internationale et donnait ses ordres aux chefs communistes américains, qui envisageaient de renverser le gouvernement par la violence. Quinze ans plus tard, il précisa ce qu'il entendait par « activité antiaméricaine », lorsque les espions et agitateurs de Hitler et de Mussolini déployaient aux Etats-Unis leurs activités avec une audace sans cesse grandissante. « Tant le communisme que le fascisme, dit-il, sont absolument incompatibles avec notre foi en la liberté et la démocratie. Il ne saurait y avoir de protection dans notre pays ni pour des cultes

anarchistes, ni pour des cultes despotiques. En dernier ressort, le fascisme a ses racines dans la même vase puante que le communisme. Notre nation ne saurait vivre, si elle est empoisonnée par de telles théories antiaméricaines. »

Le citoyen moyen ne croyait pas alors que des Américains pourraient agir contre leur propre nation. On avait tendance à sous-estimer les communistes, dont le parti n'avait passé, de 1933 à 1939, que de 20 000 à 70 000 membres, ce qui était insignifiant à l'échelle des Etats-Unis. Pourtant, en 1932 déjà, William Z. Foster, le doyen des communistes américains, avait proclamé à bon droit : « Il serait faux de vouloir exprimer par des nombres la puissance de notre parti. Celui-ci exerce une influence énorme sur la pensée des masses. » C'est ce que Hoover sut reconnaître, et il comprit que la nation était minée d'une façon plus dangereuse qu'elle n'en avait l'air.

### Le pire des crimes

Lorsque, le 24 août 1939, le Kremlin conclut un pacte d'amitié avec Hitler, lui laissant ainsi les mains libres pour se jeter sur l'Europe occidentale, ce ne fut guère qu'une vingtaine de milliers de communistes qui se détournèrent de leur parti, pour le réintégrer dès que Hitler attaqua la Russie soviétique. En 1944, le Parti communiste comptait de nouveau quelques 80 000 membres et selon les évaluations du FBI, il y avait au moins un million d'Américains qui, consciemment ou non, étaient au service du Kremlin, par leur appartenance à des sociétés ou associations cryptocommunistes. Quand, en novembre 1946, le président Truman créa un comité provisoire pour examiner le loyalisme des fonctionnaires — car il s'agissait de maintenir à l'abri de l'influence communiste tout au moins l'administration de l'Etat — on s'aperçut que cette influence était beaucoup plus étendue qu'on ne l'imaginait. Le pire crime du communisme avait été de semer la méfiance et le soupçon de tous contre tous. Le programme d'épuration du président Truman se heurta aux plus tenaces résistances. Les syndicats dénoncèrent « la chasse aux sorcières » et le FBI qui, en sa qualité de police fédérale, devait procéder aux enquêtes, fut attaqué avec une extrême violence. Toutefois, le FBI n'avait pas le droit d'intenter une action en justice, sa tâche ne consistait qu'à fournir les bases. Néanmoins, l'opinion générale s'éleva contre le « délit d'opinion » et ainsi la discussion sur les « communistes au gouvernement » s'en trouva envenimée dès le début.

C'est alors qu'éclata la bombe que lança Whittaker Chambers, en août 1948, contre Alger Hiss, un des plus brillants fonctionnaires du Ministère des Affaires étrangères, qu'il accusait d'être un espion communiste.

### Le FBI et le cas Alger Hiss

Lorsque Whittaker Chambers — un individu antipathique, épais, avec des bajoues et de lourdes paupières — comparut devant la Commission sénatoriale d'enquête sur les activités antiaméricaines, il reconnut avoir été, de 1924 à 1937, membre du Parti communiste des Etats-Unis, avoir appartenu à un réseau d'espionnage soviétique, qui avait livré aux Russes des documents secrets et surtout il précisa que l'un de ses collaborateurs était Alger Hiss, en qui l'on voyait un des espoirs de la diplomatie américaine. Les sénateurs se prirent la tête dans les mains. Le morceau était gros à avaler. Il semblait impossible que Hiss, jeune intellectuel aimable, élégant, d'excellente famille, ait pu assumer le rôle abominable que lui attribuait Chambers, cet individu douteux. On s'attendait à ce que le jeune gentleman fit rentrer ses calomnies dans sa gorge. Il en alla autrement, grâce à l'enquête poussée du FBI. L'affaire connut grand nombre de rebondissements et pourrait être qualifiée d'« affaire Dreyfus » américaine. Tout d'abord, Hiss nia tout en bloc. Il n'avait jamais vu Chambers. On le confronta et Hiss consentit à reconnaître qu'il avait rencontré Chambers en qualité de journaliste libre, qui avait pris le nom de George Crosly. Il attaqua Chambers en dommages-intérêts pour calomnie, pour une somme de 75 000 dollars ! Mais Chambers produisit les documents secrets qu'il avait reçus de Hiss pour les transmettre au colonel russe Boris Bykov, espion soviétique notoire. Hiss dut avouer que quatre notices manuscrites avaient bien été écrites par lui. Chambers produisit d'autres preuves encore,

dont deux microfilms de documents secrets du Ministère des Affaires étrangères et trois autres films non encore développés. Pas moins que 263 détectives du FBI furent occupés à vérifier les affirmations de Chambers et les dénégations de Hiss. Les résultats de cette enquête furent écrasants pour Alger Hiss. Le 15 décembre 1948, le « grand jury fédéral », Chambre suprême d'accusation, renvoya Alger Hiss devant les tribunaux sous l'inculpation de parjure. En novembre 1949, Hiss était déclaré coupable et condamné à cinq ans de travaux forcés. Il fut libéré en novembre 1954. Les révélations de Chambers et d'autres renégats du communisme, qui avaient tout d'abord si fortement choqué l'opinion publique, étaient maintenant admises et l'on comprit que le FBI devait lutter impitoyablement contre les activités antiaméricaines.

### L'espionnage atomique

Le 3 décembre 1943, un homme débarqua dans le port de New York : le savant Klaus Fuchs. Cet événement pourrait être comparé à l'expédition en Russie de Lénine et des siens, à la fin de la Première Guerre mondiale, par le maréchal von Ludendorff, qui désirait « pourrir » la révolution démocratique pour accélérer la chute de la Russie. Le docteur Klaus Fuchs, qui s'était enfui de l'Allemagne hitlérienne en 1933, débarquait aux Etats-Unis avec un passeport britannique qu'on lui avait délivré en sa qualité de combattant pour le droit et la liberté. Ce n'était, du reste, pas à ce seul titre que le Royaume-Uni lui avait accordé la naturalisation, mais à celui de physicien, mathématicien et atomiste. La Grande-Bretagne se portait garante de Klaus Fuchs auprès des Etats-Unis, aussi le FBI ne s'y intéressa-t-il pas. Klaus Fuchs ignorait, du reste, lui-même quelle tâche l'attendait, car le « projet Manhattan », nom de code de la bombe atomique, était alors un secret d'Etat.

### Une balle de tennis

Mais Fuchs savait, lui, autre chose encore. Il savait qu'un jour il serait abordé à New York par un inconnu qui tiendrait dans sa main droite un livre feilté de vert et des gants. Il savait aussi que cet homme le reconnaîtrait à la balle de tennis qu'il devrait porter à la main dès qu'il serait informé de la tâche à laquelle il serait affecté. Jouer avec une balle de tennis pouvait bien n'être que le tic d'un savant... C'est ainsi que, au bout de quelques jours, Fuchs rencontra l'homme au volume vert, qui se présenta à lui sous le nom de Raymond. Et il l'informa régulièrement de tout ce qu'il apprenait du projet Manhattan. En 1944, on commença à prévoir que l'URSS ne saurait être un allié durable, mais était destinée à devenir l'adversaire irréductible des démocraties. En 1949, Edgar Hoover reçut les premiers rapports sur la « trahison atomique » : des agents étrangers avaient vraisemblablement dérobé le secret de la bombe atomique, à savoir sa construction et son mécanisme d'allumage...

En quelques heures, Edgar Hoover mobilisa tout le FBI. S'adressant à ses hommes, il leur dit d'une voix étranglée de fureur : « Le secret de la bombe atomique a été volé. Trouver les voleurs ! »

### Seul, un étranger...

Les hommes de Hoover tombèrent, tel un nuage de sauterelles, sur Los Alamos, où la bombe atomique était fabriquée. Ils en arrivèrent rapidement à la conclusion que le traître devait être

Picture on left:

ALGER HISS (at right) and his wife PRISZILLA denied that they had had any contact with CHAMBERS and the Communist Party. But when HISS was sentenced on the basis of absolutely unfailing indices and evidence of the F.B.I., he left the courtroom with a smile. He hoped for a revision of the case. But he was wrong and had to suffer his penalty.

Top pictures: (From left to right)

A Scientist: K. FUCHS.

The first link of the chain of atomic traitors was KLAUS FUCHS, a German by birth, who had emigrated to England in 1933, where he was naturalized. There, he enjoyed such a great confidence, as a scientist and also as a foe of the HITLER regime, that they sent him to America in 1943 to collaborate in the realization of the atom bomb.

The Chemist GOLD.

HARRY GOLD, the mysterious "RAYMOND," who as "liaison man" confessed immediately when the F.B.I. caught him at his first lie. He also succeeded, to a certain degree, in proving that he had acted because of his convictions. But he could not escape condemnation, although he has regretted his crime.



Alber Hirs (à droite) et sa femme Pissillo, avaient nié avoir des rapports quelconques avec Charles et Benji communistes américains. Même la Hirs fut condamné sur la base d'indices exceptionnels sur ce point de vue du FBI. Il figure le tribunal avec le souvenir d'exceptionnel sur ce point de vue du FBI. Mais il se rempait et il dut subir sa peine.

un des phéniciens, membres des commissions étrangères, qui avaient accès à tous les renseignements de fabrication. Le FBI en informa aussi les autorités britanniques, qui n'appréhendèrent pas cela avec plaisir. C'est alors que le président Truman déclara à la nation américaine et abimée : « Il faut que l'on sache que l'on avait des raisons de penser qu'une explosion atomique s'était produite quelques semaines auparavant en Union soviétique. Tous les directeurs de Los Alamos, qui jusqu'alors avaient supporté qu'impertinentement la version du FBI, en comprennent le point de vue. Ils ont donc accepté cette version de la ville sur Klaus Fuchs, bien qu'il n'en soit pas si sûr. »

En 1950, des recherches physiques du Centre américain britannique de Harvard, ont pu confirmer la version du FBI. Les résultats furent publiés dans le FBI qui couvrait dans les années 1950 des faits tombés sur un docteur Klaus Fuchs. Il y fut : « Klaus Fuchs, autodidacte, \*29. Dec. 1911 in Rüsselsheim, NSDA, AWA, Gossip-Dienstadt-Kiel ». Le détective établit qu'il s'agissait bien du savant Klaus Fuchs, au passé britannique. NSDA signifiait adhésions à Hitler. (Bureau central de la sécurité du Reich) le FBI désignait un bureau et NS signifiait qu'il s'agissait d'un communiste. D'autre part, dans les papiers qu'il avait écrits, on trouva des lettres de son père, un certain Otto Fuchs, fondateur de la NSDA, et d'un certain un livre, mais d'adresses qui portaient la mention « Fuchs, Klaus, 84 George Lane, Edinburg, Ecosse ». Ce fut convaincant. Le FBI en informa le Service secret britannique, que l'on désigne par M 15, qui prit en charge le docteur Fuchs.

Interrogé poliment, Fuchs commença à parler avec indignation. Mais le détective William Stanford, du M 15, insista avec une fermeté courtoise, jusqu'à ce que Fuchs s'effondre et avoue ses vraies complicités. Quelques jours plus tard, le 12 novembre 1950, le docteur Fuchs fut condamné à la prison à vie. On savait que Fuchs avait travaillé pour les Russes de fin 1941 à février 1950. Edgar Hoover déclara à sir Percy Sillitoe, chef du M 15 : « Nos félicitations pour votre remarquable travail. Grand merci pour votre précieuse aide... » Fuchs fut condamné le 1er mars 1950 par un tribunal britannique à la peine maximum de 14 années de travaux forcés pour haute trahison.

Toutefois, pour le FBI, la version de Fuchs ne mettait pas le point final. Il lui fallait retrouver le véritable traître. Ce fut le cas. Les enquêteurs du FBI, sous la direction de la République d'Allemagne, qui, lui aussi, ne tarda pas à tout savoir, lui racontèrent tous les détails de sa carrière d'espion, longue de 14 ans, et c'est ainsi que l'on arriva à David Greenglass, l'homme de liaison et aux dangereux agents soviétiques, Julius et Ethel Rosenberg, dentiste et sœur de David Greenglass.

En 1951, le FBI, qui se permit de lui, poussa son bateau, et se permit de lui, poussa son bateau. Fuchs, Greenglass, et les autres, furent envoyés en Amérique, à la Suisse, puis en Suisse. Mais Greenglass ne fut pas en Suisse. Les enquêteurs du FBI, sous la direction de la République d'Allemagne, qui, lui aussi, ne tarda pas à tout savoir, lui racontèrent tous les détails de sa carrière d'espion, longue de 14 ans, et c'est ainsi que l'on arriva à David Greenglass, l'homme de liaison et aux dangereux agents soviétiques, Julius et Ethel Rosenberg, dentiste et sœur de David Greenglass.

Alors que l'avocat des Rosenberg avait remporté, à l'issue du procès, le juge Kaufman de l'équité avec laquelle il avait présidé les débats, deux ans plus tard, assistant à leur enterrement après l'exécution, le même avocat proclamait que « le jugement était un essai... » En effet, du 3 avril 1951 à juin 1953, les communistes avaient fait un formidable campagne pour prouver que le procès Rosenberg était une mascarade. Or, deux des accusés, Roy M. Cohn et Irwin Saypol, ainsi que le juge Kaufman lui-même, étaient juifs. Le président Eisenhower refusa la grâce. L'écution de deux individus est chose grave, dit-il, mais la vie des millions d'autres humains qui dépendent, en grande partie, par la faute des Rosenberg, pèse plus lourd encore.

FIN

# LA SEMAINE PROCHAINE : DÉBUT DES MÉMOIRES DE BENIAMINO GIGLI 1er chapitre: L'ENFANT DE RECANATI





**UN SAVANT : K. FUCHS**

Le premier amorceur de la chaîne des intellectuels atomiques fut Klaus Fuchs, Allemand de naissance, qui avait émigré en 1933 en Angleterre où il avait été naturalisé. Il y jouissait d'une telle confiance, tant comme savant que comme adversaire du régime hitlérien, qu'on l'envoya en Amérique en décembre 1943 pour collaborer à réaliser la bombe atomique.



**LE CHIMISTE GOLD**

Harry Gold, le mystérieux « Raymond », qui comme « l'homme de l'atome » avait travaillé pour le régime hitlérien, croisa immédiatement l'attention de Fuchs. Edouard son premier mentor. Il réussit lui aussi dans une certaine mesure à prouver qu'il avait agi par conviction. Mais il ne put échapper à la condamnation bien qu'il ait regretté son crime.

*All the power to the gangsters!*

*The success gains the decision.  
The kidnapping of banker URSCHER.*

*\* \* \**

*Map showing the complicated investigations of  
the F.B.I. in the URSCHER case.*

*Fingerprint card of KELLY.*

## L'histoire dramatique de la lutte contre le crime aux Etats-Unis

**AU NOM DE LA LOI!**

L'histoire de la criminalité fut de tous temps très diverse. Le crime a des racines sociales, économiques, voire, comme l'ont montré d'affreux méfaits commis au nom de l'existentialisme, des origines « philosophiques ». Cela est vrai aussi du terrible règne des criminels des années vingt, alors que des gangsters dominaient des villes entières. Lorsqu'à Chicago seul le revenu des gangsters s'élevait de 100 à 300 millions de dollars par an; lorsqu'un A. Capone, deux ans après s'être retiré du « gouvernement » de Chicago, pouvait vivre en paix et n'était condamné qu'en 1929 pour fraude fiscale, grâce au FBI, on voit que les circonstances étaient telles qu'aucune police du monde et moins encore les polices municipales corrompues, ne pouvait mettre un terme au fléau. Les gangsters américains des années vingt tentèrent sérieusement de s'emparer du pouvoir, et ils y étaient déjà en partie parvenus, lorsque le FBI de Hoover entra en lice pour mettre fin, après une lutte de plusieurs années, au règne des malfaiteurs.

# TOUT LE POUVOIR AUX GANGSTERS!

Lorsque, dans les années vingt, les gangsters, par la violence, la ruse, le chantage et surtout par l'antique moyen diabolique de la terreur, conquièrent le pouvoir dans les grandes villes des Etats-Unis, le FBI fut tout d'abord pratiquement impuissant. Le laisser-aller qui suivit les efforts de la nation dans la guerre, la prohibition approuvée publiquement et que chacun chez soi bafouait, et la corruption politique de l'administration Harding, qui pour la première fois avait fait appel à la pègre pour assurer les élections, étaient les suites logiques de l'indifférence absolue du public pour tout ce qui ne touchait pas les questions purement matérielles. La statistique criminelle enregistrait, en 1926, 12 000 assassinats. Rien qu'à Chicago, 92 gangsters perdaient la vie dans les luttes entre bootleggers en l'espace de trente mois. A Cincinnati, le propriétaire d'une boîte de nuit se faisait un bénéfice net quotidien de 3000 à 3500 dollars en vendant de l'alcool et en deux ans, il avait versé à la police, pour qu'elle ferme les yeux, 200 000 dollars! Avec ses 326 détectives et fonctionnaires, le FBI était pratiquement impuissant jusqu'au début des années trente. Il fallut trois crimes graves, deux enlèvements et une bataille de gangsters à Oklahoma pour secouer l'opinion.

### Le succès emporte la décision

L'affaire Lindbergh secoua l'orgueil national. Les citoyens des Etats-Unis ressentirent avec effroi l'impuissance des pouvoirs publics dans la lutte contre le crime. Le second choc fut la bataille de gangsters de Kansas City. Le 16 juin 1933, un commando spécial du FBI parvint à arrêter en Arkansas un certain Frank Nash qui, trois ans plus tôt, s'était évadé d'une prison et depuis lors avait échappé à la police. Nash devait être transféré en passant par Kansas City à la prison de Leavenworth. Trois hommes accompagnèrent Nash dans le train qui arriva à Kansas City le 17 juin, où deux autres hommes du FBI, accompagnés de deux détectives de la police municipale, l'accueillirent pour l'escorter en auto à la prison. Les sept hommes étaient armés jusqu'aux dents.

Mais la nouvelle de l'arrestation de Nash s'était répandue dans la pègre de Kansas City et un chef de bande, Vern Miller, organisa, avec deux de ses tueurs, la libération de Nash. Quand le train arriva en gare, quatre policiers attendaient le détenu. Leur auto était stationnée devant la gare. Le détective Caffrey, du FBI, ordonna à Nash de prendre place dans la voiture à côté du chauffeur. Au moment où Caffrey allait monter lui aussi, une voix cria : « Haut les mains ! » Trois

gangsters, deux avec des mitrailleuses et le troisième avec une mitrailleuse, plantés devant la voiture, ouvrirent le feu, tuant les quatre hommes qui étaient dans l'auto. Deux policiers s'effondrèrent grièvement blessés. Nash avait été tué, lui aussi, mais les trois gangsters réussirent à s'enfuir dans leur voiture. Ce coup de main, connu sous le nom de « massacre de Kansas City », fit sentir à la nation qu'il fallait faire quelque chose. On se demandait pourquoi la victoire ne souriait jamais qu'aux criminels. Là-dessus se produisit l'enlèvement du banquier Charles F. Urschel, d'Oklahoma, qui permit au FBI de montrer ce qu'il savait faire.

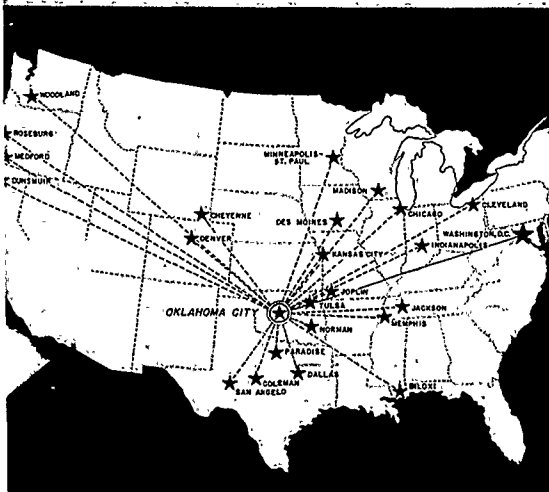
### L'enlèvement du banquier Urschel

Le matin du 30 juillet 1933, une certaine Mme Charles Urschel appelait, d'Oklahoma City, Edgar Hoover, lui-même à Washington. Peu avant minuit, elle jouait au bridge avec son mari et les époux Jarret sous une véranda ouverte, lorsque deux bandits armés surgirent de la nuit et enlevèrent les deux hommes. Hoover ordonna à ses hommes d'Oklahoma City de passer la ville au peigne fin. En vain. Il conseilla alors à Mme Urschel de payer la rançon exigée de 200 000 dollars, partant du principe : D'abord la sécurité de la victime, ensuite la justice! Car l'affaire Lindbergh était encore récente.

Lorsque M. Jarret, ami du banquier Urschel, repartit quelques heures plus tard, il déclara que les bandits s'étaient contentés de lui prendre les 50 dollars qu'il portait, puis l'avaient déposé sur la route à une vingtaine de kilomètres de la ville. Quatre jours plus tard, M. Catlett, ami des Urschel, domicilié à Tulsa, recevait une lettre de la main du banquier qui indiquait la procédure à suivre pour verser sa rançon. Ce qui fut fait. Douze heures plus tard, Charles Urschel rentrait chez lui, indemne, mais épuisé. Etait observateur, il sut indiquer au FBI divers détails sur son enlèvement, qui permirent, correctement interprétés, de retrouver les criminels.

Lorsque les bandits eurent remis l'arresté en liberté, rapporta-t-il, on m'empêcha avec de l'ouate des bandes à panser et des bandes collantes, de façon telle que je ne puisse plus rien voir et à peine entendre. Je sentis néanmoins que le jour se levait quand nous arrivâmes dans une grange ou un garage. On m'y transporta dans une autre voiture, qui devait être une Buick ou une Cadillac. Le voyage je pourrais le raconter trois heures encore, puis la voiture s'arrêta devant un distributeur d'essence, où une femme fit le plein. Il entendit les bandits demander comment était la maison et la femme de répondre : « Mauvaise! Tout est grillé! On pourra tout au plus en faire des balais! » A la halte suivante, M. Urschel entendit un gangster dire qu'il était bientôt deux heures et demi. C'était de nouveau une grange et on le nourrit d'une tasse de café et d'une tartine de pain, avant de le mener à pied dans une maison où il passa la nuit. C'est là qu'il avait dû écrire sa lettre. Puis, après une course en auto de vingt minutes environ, il fut emmené dans une autre maison, qu'il reconnut être une ferme, car il avait entendu caqueter des poules, grogner des porcs et meugler des vaches. Il devait y avoir, au nord-ouest de la maison, un puits d'où l'on tirait une eau qui avait un goût fort. Mais le banquier Urschel fit deux remarques plus précieuses encore : Tout d'abord, la mai-

AUG 20 1937



Cette carte montre les recherches compliquées que dû effectuer le FBI dans le cas Urschel. Urschel avait été enlevé à Oklahoma City. On le tint prisonnier à Paradise et le libéra à Norman. Les lettres de chantage venaient de Joplin et Tulsa. L'argent devait être remis à Kansas City. Il fut mis en circulation par les gangsters dans diverses villes des Etats-Unis. Kelly et sa femme furent aperçus à Madison, Cleveland, Chicago, Des Moines, Biloxi, Memphis. Le compagnon de Kelly, Bates, fut arrêté à Denver.

Fiche signalétique de Kelly qui, après qu'on eut découvert qu'il avait participé à l'enlèvement d'Urschel, avait été envoyée à des milliers d'exemplaires à tous les postes de police des USA. Elle indiquait, jusqu'en 1928, quatre condamnations et aucune depuis lors. Après la prise du pouvoir par les gangsters, Kelly n'avait plus été importuné. Signe particulier : bon mitrailleur.

**WANTED**  
GEORGE R. KELLY, alias GEORGE KELLY, R. & MURDER  
KIDNAPING

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Top picture:

"Attention! Evasion specialist!"

Public enemy No. 1 - JOHN HERBERT DILLINGER.

His face shows the signs of two principal characteristic features: treachery and cynicism.

Bottom pictures:

ROBERT GREEN SHANNON, KELLY's father-in-law, who kept URSCHER hidden on his farm.

Mrs. KELLY, who adored her husband like a god and was his faithful accomplice.

KELLY, called "MG-KELLY" was the first important "catch" of the F.B.I. in its war against the gangsters.

Subtitles:

A nice work of detection.

JOHN HERBERT DILLINGER is wanted.



« Attention ! Spécialiste de l'évasion ! » La dernière fiche signalétique de Dillinger, du 12 mars 1934, indiquait à la fin de la liste des condamnations : « ... a été arrêté le 30 janvier pour meurtre et pillage de banque, s'est évadé le 3 mars ». Toutefois, la photographie de la fiche n'était pas très utile, car à peine évadé, Dillinger avait fait modifier à tel point son visage par quelques opérations plastiques qu'on ne le reconnaissait plus. Son portrait, de face et de profil, porte les signes évidents des deux traits de caractère principaux de cet ennemi public No 1 : la fausseté et le cynisme. Mais Dillinger qui, pour la police, était et resta le type du gangster, devint pour la pègre américaine un héros légendaire.

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son était surveillé chaque jour le matin à 9 h 45 et le soir à 17 h 45. Ensuite, le dimanche matin, une formidable averse s'était abattue, dont le bruit était si fort qu'il n'avait pu entendre l'avion du matin. Comme on lui avait mis des menottes, il lui était presque impossible de bouger, mais il avait néanmoins réussi à remonter sa montre et à faire glisser le bracelet de façon à pouvoir lire l'heure. Le jour suivant, il fut ramené en auto près de Norman, en Oklahoma, où on le déposa sur la route, d'où il lui fut facile de regagner sa maison.

### On recherche John Herbert Dillinger

Le premier individu auquel le FBI mit la main au collet fut John Herbert Dillinger qui, au moment de l'arrestation de Kelly, terrorisait tout le Middle West à la tête d'une bande. Jusque'en juillet 1934, il avait inscrit à son actif dix morts et sept blessés graves. Il avait libéré des gangsters de trois prisons, pillé trois arsenaux de la police et quatre banques.

entretenait des relations avec Dillinger, se déclara prête à le trahir si on ne l'expulsait pas, ce que promit Hoover. Elle déclara alors qu'elle devait se rendre le lendemain soir au cinéma avec son amie Polly Hamilton et Dillinger et qu'elle porterait une robe rouge. Les instructions données aux policiers disaient qu'il leur fallait, si possible, s'emparer de Dillinger vivant, mais qu'ils ne devaient pas courir de risques inutiles. Dillinger et les deux femmes furent repérés comme ils entraient au Cinéma Biograph. On attendit la sortie du gangster pour donner le signal de l'arrestation. Dillinger remarqua le mouvement convergent de quelques hommes sur lui ; il se glissa dans un étroit passage, entre deux blocs de maisons, sortit son pistolet, mais n'eut pas le temps de faire feu avant de s'écrouler, touché par cinq balles tirées par ses poursuivants. L'opinion publique s'émut de cette fin, qualifiant de lâches les hommes du FBI « qui s'étaient mis à plusieurs contre un homme courageux ». La maîtresse de Dillinger, Evelyn Frechette, se fit force argent en racontant avec des sanglots dans la voix ses attendrissants souvenirs sur le « grand disparu ».

### Un beau travail de détection

Si peu que cela pût sembler signifier, ces observations suffirent aux hommes de Hoover. Les récoltes grillées étaient dans la direction de Dallas. Selon les informations de l'Office météorologique de Dallas, c'était justement là que, le dimanche 30 juin, une averse violente s'était abattue. On établit que l'avion entendu devait appartenir aux American Airways, qui assuraient un service de Forth Worth à Amarillo, et devait survoler Paradise au Texas aux heures relevées par Urschel. En fait, l'avion du dimanche matin avait tourné l'orage par le nord. Il s'agissait donc de trouver, dans les environs de Paradise, une ferme avec un puits au nord-ouest qui contenait une eau au goût particulier. On trouva bien une telle ferme, propriété des époux Shannon, dont la fille Kathryn était la femme d'un gangster connu, « MG-Kelly » (MG : Machine-Gun, soit mitrailleuse) ainsi surnommé pour son adresse à cette arme. Urschel put lui-même identifier la maison. Les Shannon avouèrent avoir caché Urschel, que leur gendre Kelly et un certain Albert L. Bates leur avaient amené. La chasse à l'homme s'ouvrit. Bates fut arrêté à Denver et Kelly à Memphis. Celui-ci tremblait de peur et criait : « Ne tenez pas, G-Men ! ».

La presse, les actualités filmées et la radio rapportèrent ce détail. C'est ainsi que G-Men devint la désignation honorifique des policiers du FBI. Mais plus importantes furent les conséquences juridiques. Urschel avait été enlèvement en Oklahoma, gardé prisonnier au Texas et remis en liberté au Missouri. Un des kidnappeurs avait été arrêté au Colorado et l'autre au Tennessee. Le Congrès en tira les conclusions. En mai et juin 1934, le président Roosevelt signa les lois qui autorisaient le FBI à poursuivre tous les crimes qui tombaient sous les lois fédérales, sans tenir compte des frontières des Etats. Hoover avait enfin les mains libres pour son offensive générale contre les gangsters !



Robert Green Shannon, beau-père de Kelly, qui avait caché Urschel dans sa ferme.

Mrs. Kelly, qui adorait son mari comme un dieu et était sa fidèle complice.

Kelly, nommé « MG-Kelly », fut la première « prise » importante du FBI dans sa guerre contre les gangsters.

Le 3 mars 1934, il s'était évadé de la prison de Crown Point, en Indiana, dans des circonstances qui en firent le héros des mauvais garçons. A l'aide d'une lame de rasoir, il avait sculpté dans sa cellule un pistolet-postiche, en avait mené le gardien et s'était ainsi échappé. Il monta dans l'auto du sheriff avec deux mitrailleuses qu'il avait volées en gagnant le portail de la prison. Il avait déjà le FBI sur les talons. Il y échappa par deux fois, après de violentes fusillades. Mais Hoover mit sur sa piste son homme le plus habile, Samuel Cowley, ancien missionnaire mormon et avocat. On savait que Dillinger était à Chicago, qu'il disposait de beaucoup d'argent et que la chirurgie esthétique avait modifié son aspect. Mais il avait son point faible, une certaine Mrs. Sage, de son vrai nom Campanas, Roumaine de naissance, immigrée en fraude et qui dirigeait une maison close. Cette femme, qui

Le détective Cowley, promu inspecteur, ne survécut que quatre mois à Dillinger. Parcourant le pays en voiture, il rencontra deux complices de Dillinger, Chase et Nelson, arrêta l'auto des gangsters et ouvrit le feu, mais s'écroula aussitôt. Son compagne, le détective Hollis, blessa mortellement Nelson, mais mourut sur place, percé de plusieurs balles. Là-dessus, de nouveau, une femme indignée écrivit aux journaux que les G-Men auraient dû s'adresser à ces malheureux garçons en leur disant : « Allez et ne péchiez plus ! », ce qui eût été beaucoup plus chrétien que de faire feu sur eux !

Mais la majorité de la population avait compris. La puissance des gangsters touchait à sa fin et Hoover put, après sa victoire sur Dillinger, intervenir plus énergiquement encore, car ses succès lui avaient valu, à lui et à ses G-Men, une immense popularité...

### LA SEMAINE PROCHAINE

**HOOVER MÈNE LA LUTTE  
CONTRE LES NAZIS**

## *Free Career for the Rogues*

### *Top picture:*

*STONE did not fear to reveal everything.*

### *Subtitles:*

*The MERTON affair.*

*The FORBES affair.*

*The prodigious career of BILLY HALE.*

### *Bottom pictures from left to right:*

*Republican Senator JOHN T. KING, of Connecticut, accepted from MERTON a "share of benefits" of 391,000 dollars, when he succeeded in freeing the German millions as "Swiss properties."*

*Col. TH. W. MILLER, administrator of seized "enemy properties" collaborated in the affair. He was KING's liaison man for Attorney General DAUGHERTY who, for 50,000 dollars, was "deaf, blind, dumb."*

*MAL DAUGHERTY, brother of the Attorney General, and owner of a bank, received 50,000 dollars hush money. The sum was only the first payment; later, the DAUGHERTYS received triple the amount.*





L'histoire dramatique de la lutte contre le crime aux Etats-Unis

AU NOM DE LA LOI

# Libre carrière aux habiles

③

Lorsqu'Edgar Hoover, avocat de 29 ans, fut convoqué le 10 mai 1924 par le nouveau procureur général H. Stone, ancien ami d'école du président Coolidge, Stone aborda son historique entretien sur la lutte contre le crime par les mots : « Jeune homme je vous ferai directeur du FBI ! » Edgar Hoover répliqua : « Je ne puis accepter cette responsabilité qu'à mes conditions ». Il précisa froidement : « Cette fonction doit être dépolitisée. Je ne veux pas recevoir d'ordres des pontifes des partis. A l'avenir, tous les postes du FBI ne seront occupés que par des hommes capables, et non par des créatures des partis. L'avancement se fera au mérite. Je ne serai responsable que devant le procureur général ». Stone lui répondit : « Parfait !, ce sont aussi mes conditions ! »

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Stone ne recula pas de lui révéler  
Le procureur général Harlan Fiske Stone, par la suite juge à la Cour suprême, jeta la lumière dans un grand nombre d'enquêtes et de procès sous les présidents Coolidge. Il fit poursuivre sous les coupables.

**S**i Edgar Hoover savait si bien ce qu'il voulait, c'était à la suite des amères expériences qu'il avait faites comme fonctionnaire subalterne du FBI. Il avait été trop longtemps témoin des pires corruptions. Jetons, en effet, un coup d'œil sur l'année 1921.

## L'affaire Merton

Le 10 mars 1921, le banquier allemand Richard T. Merton arriva aux Etats-Unis, au moment où les républicains fêtaient la chute de Wilson et la victoire de leur président, Harding. Mais ce n'était pas ce qui intéressait Merton : Il était venu récupérer 6 millions 900 000 dollars de biens allemands, dont il représentait les propriétaires. Ces millions avaient été saisis comme « biens ennemis », mais Merton savait à qui s'adresser. Il offrit 50 000 dollars au sénateur républicain King, du Connecticut, président de la Commission nationale de contrôle des biens ennemis, et lui promit une participation de 391 000 dollars s'il réussissait à faire libérer les capitaux. King mit Merton en contact avec un mystérieux Jess Smith, un intime du procureur général Daugherty et Smith mena Merton au colonel Thomas W. Miller, administrateur des millions saisis. Miller savait que le procureur général fermerait les yeux, 50 000 dollars ayant été versés en son nom à la banque que dirigeait son frère, Mal Daugherty. Là-dessus, il s'avéra que les biens saisis n'étaient pas propriété allemande, mais suisse. Six mois plus tard, Merton et ses complices pouvaient arroser au champagne la soi-disant réparation de l'injustice et toutes les pièces, ou presque, avaient disparu du bureau du procureur général Daugherty. La bombe fit néanmoins explo-

sion quand Stone fut nommé procureur général et découvrit la fraude. Jess Smith s'était déjà donné la mort. King mourut avant la clôture de l'instruction et les jurés acquittèrent Daugherty, car toutes les preuves avaient disparu au moment opportun.

## L'affaire Forbes

L'affaire Forbes fit aussi un énorme scandale. Avant la guerre de 1914-18, Forbes avait déjà su charmer le sénateur Harding par son habileté de propagandiste républicain. En 1920, il alla frapper à la porte du président Harding, qui lui confia, à lui, ancien déserteur, la caisse de secours aux anciens combattants, dont le budget annuel était de 450 millions de dollars. Forbes en préleva 400 000, mais il s'en tira avec une amende de 10 000 dollars et deux petites années de prison. Sous le président Coolidge les choses allèrent un peu mieux, mais la corruption s'était étendue à la manière d'un cancer.

C'est pendant le procès intenté à Forbes que le procureur général Stone fit appel à Edgar Hoover. Le nouveau chef du FBI découvrit rapidement que le pénitencier fédéral d'Atlanta était une prison modèle pour les détenus. Tous les bons postes y étaient donnés aux prisonniers qui pouvaient payer. La corruption avait atteint jusqu'à l'aumônier de la prison. Les détenus pouvaient sortir à leur gré : On ne leur demandait que de rentrer à 10 heures du soir.

## La prodigieuse carrière de Billy Hale

Avant d'être envoyé à l'ombre par le FBI d'Edgar Hoover, Billy Hale, le roi sans couronne des monts Osage, avait pendant 20 ans

régné sur toute la région, comme banquier, éleveur, marchand, politicien et assassin, après avoir modestement commencé comme voleur de bétail.

Fils de fermiers du Texas, Hale vint tout jeune, vers le début du siècle, en Oklahoma, puis se fixa dans le territoire des Indiens Osages. Il y vécut la vie de plein air des voleurs de bétail, se fit beaucoup d'amis parmi les bandits. Chaque fois qu'il manquait à un Indien quelques têtes de bétail, Hale avait de la viande fraîche à vendre, sans que l'on pût jamais prouver qu'il était le voleur.

Un jour il réussit un coup de maître. Alors qu'il voulait toucher d'un vieil Indien une petite dette, il le trouva à l'article de la mort. La petite dette devint énorme et à l'aide d'avocats habiles, Hale « hérita » tout ce qui appartenait au vieil Indien : cabane, bétail, terrains,

etc. Après cette première victoire, presque aucun Indien ne mourut sans que Hale n'en profite.

Il était doué d'un flair prodigieux. Il avait prévu le pétrole. En fait les Indiens Osages devinrent d'un jour à l'autre de peuple le plus riche du monde. Les 2000 survivants de l'antique tribu étaient fixés sur un territoire d'où des centaines de millions d'or noir devaient jaillir. Les Osages devinrent tous millionnaires, voir multi-millionnaires et avec eux Hale devint riche et puissant. En 1920, l'ancien voleur de bétail possédait une ferme de 50 000 acres, sa propre banque à Fairfax, des parts à un grand magasin et un établissement de plaisir. Et chaque fois qu'un Osage mourait, il s'avérait que le défunt, millionnaire, était le débi-



Le sénateur républicain John T. King, du Connecticut, accepta de Merton une « participation aux bénéfices » de 391 000 dollars, lorsqu'il réussit à faire libérer comme « biens saisis » les millions allemands.



Le colonel Th. W. Miller, administrateur des « biens ennemis » saisis, collabora à l'affaire. Il était l'homme de liaison de King avec le procureur général Daugherty qui, pour 50 000 dollars, devint « sourd, aveugle, muet ».



Mal Daugherty, frère du procureur général et propriétaire d'une banque, encaissa 50 000 dollars de pot-de-vin. Cette somme n'était qu'un premier versement ; par la suite, les Daugherty héritèrent alors du triple !

Picture:

*A Griminal Historical Document.*

*From left to right:*

*The corrupt Attorney General HARRY DAUGHERTY with his mysterious friend JESS SMITH, who handled shady affairs for DAUGHERTY, committed suicide in 1923, when the terrain became too hot for him. He left, at the time of his death, 125,000 dollars to his friend HARRY.*

*WILLIAM BURNS, then chief of the F.B.I. (with his hand raised), had a presentiment of the catastrophe, but was still powerless. His assistant was young HOOVER (at right), who then experienced the corruption within the HARDING administration, but could only keep silent. His expression is to be noted: He was the man who also knew how to wait.*

Subtitles:

*The heritage of Aunt LIZZIE.  
A wall of silence.  
How ASA KIRBY died.*



Un document criminel historique

Cette photographie de la belle époque des « gens habiles », du temps du président Harding, raconte tout un roman criminel. Nous voyons, tout à gauche, le procureur général corrompu Harry Daugherty, avec son mystérieux ami Jess Smith. Celui-ci, qui se chargeait pour Daugherty des affaires louches, se donna la mort en 1923, lorsque le terrain devint brûlant pour lui. Il laissa, lors de sa mort, 125 000 dollars à son ami Harry ! William Burns, qui était alors chef de la FBI (avec la main levée) présentait la catastrophe, mais était encore impuissant. Son adjoint était le jeune Hoover (à droite) qui prit connaissance alors de la corruption insoutenable de l'administration Harding, mais naturellement il ne pouvait que se taire. On remarquera son expression : il était l'homme qui savait aussi attendre.

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teur de sommes énormes à l'égard de Hale. Chose merveilleuse, nombreux de ces « débiteurs » périrent de mort violente, sans que l'on n'arrive jamais à découvrir les assassins. Charlie Whitehorn périt de deux balles dans la tête et Hale hérita. Joe Yellow Horse, Bill Stetson et Nina Smith, tous millionnaires et débiteurs de Hale, moururent d'avoir bu du whisky empoisonné. Et lorsque Barney McBride, un « pétiolier » blanc, mais qui aimait ses amis Indiens, se rendit à Washington pour y dénoncer le scandale, il périt aussi de mort violente. Tel fut également le destin d'un avocat qui défendait les intérêts des héritiers de l'Indien Joe Bates et qui découvrit qu'une des créances du banquier Hale sur le défunt était un faux. Il tomba sous un train et fut écrasé. C'est alors que Billy Hale eut une inspiration meilleure encore : se faire proclamer directement héritier !

#### L'héritage de tante Lizzie

Il y avait une très vieille « Squaw » nommée « tante Lizzie ». Elle ne « valait » que 330 000 dollars, mais en quelques années sa fortune serait multipliée par cinq, voire par dix. Si elle mourait, ses filles Anna Brown et Rita Smith, déjà fort riches, hériteraient. Si Anna et Rita mouraient avec leurs maris, tout devait revenir à Mollie, la troisième fille de tante Lizzie et Mollie avait épousé Ernest Burkhardt, neveu de Hale, dont celui-ci faisait ce qu'il voulait. Hale était méthodique. On découvrit le corps déshiqué d'Anna Brown dans des gorges et lorsqu'on s'aperçut qu'il existait un

neveu, Henry Roan Horse, qui avait droit à l'héritage, le neveu mourut aussi. On le découvrit la tête écrasée dans une auto. Alors, tante Lizzie rendit l'âme et Rita Smith et Mollie Burkhardt héritèrent. Bill Smith, le mari de Rita, se tint sur ses gardes, mais Hale était trop fort pour lui. La maison des Smith sauta, tandis que Hale était à une exposition de bétail. La femme du neveu Ernest Burkhardt héritait de tout. Et la nuit même de l'explosion mourait un certain Asa Kirby, qui lui, savait qui avait payé l'attentat à la dynamite : le grand homme de Fairfax, le politicien populaire, le soutien de l'Eglise, le modèle des *self made men*...

#### Un mur de silence

On n'apprit que plus tard les circonstances de la mort de Kirby. Quelques chefs des Osages se rendirent en grand secret chez un avocat qui, en leur nom, adressa une requête à Washington, laquelle commençait par ces mots : « Inquiétés par une série d'assassinats de membres de notre tribu par des mains inconnues, nous demandons au Parquet fédéral d'ordonner une enquête... »

Lorsque les détectives de la FBI se présentèrent à Fairfax, ils se heurtèrent à un mur de silence. L'attentat à la dynamite contre la maison des Smith avait à ce point angoissé la population que nul n'osait parler. Les détectives se retirèrent et furent remplacés par quatre étrangers beaucoup moins voyants : un marchand de bétail, un agent d'assurances, un prospecteur de pétrole et un « rebouteux » in-

dien. Il leur fallut quelques mois avant de pouvoir envoyer à Washington ce rapport : « Sans aucun doute, William K. Hale est notre homme. Toutefois, nous n'avons pas encore de preuves suffisantes ». Ce rapport ne rencontra pas grande créance à Washington. Mais les gens de Hoover, poursuivant leur enquête, découvrirent dans la prison d'Etat de l'Oklahoma un vieux détenu qui haïssait Hale, parce que celui-ci l'avait « mis dedans ». Celui-ci conseilla aux détectives de Hoover d'interroger Ernest Burkhardt. Au bout de quelques mois, devant l'accumulation des évidences, Burkhardt s'effondra et avoua qu'il n'était que l'instrument de Hale. Il nomma les assassins que payait Hale et ceux-ci non seulement reconnurent les faits, mais dénoncèrent leur employeur.

#### Comment mourut Asa Kirby

Asa Kirby était un collaborateur de Hale. C'est à lui qu'avait été confiée la mission de faire sauter la maison des Smith. La même nuit, à son retour de l'exposition de bétail, Hale convoqua Kirby, qui commençait à en savoir trop long. Quand Kirby fut parti, Hale se rendit chez un homme d'affaires de Fairfax qui, dans son coffre-fort, avait serré un lot de diamants. Il l'avertit de se tenir sur ses gardes, ayant appris qu'on se proposait de le cambrioler la nuit même. Le commerçant, revolver au poing, guetta l'indésirable visiteur et l'abattit dès qu'il se montra. C'était Kirby ! Ainsi se trouvait supprimé un homme dont les « tuyaux » devenaient dangereux pour le vertueux banquier Hale.

#### LA SEMAINE PROCHAINE

LES GANGSTERS SONT  
TOUT-PUISSANTS  
D'AL CAPONE A DILLINGER  
LE MASSACRE DE  
KANSAS CITY

Top picture:

*The Devil is Unchained!*

When CARL HALL, the murderer of young GREENLEASE, was still a child, he was the friend of PAUL HARRY GREENLEASE, BOBBY's future father. Both attended the cadet school of Kemper. Already this young fellow nourished a secret hate against his comrade. When, later, HALL had failed in life, was condemned, and excluded from good society, while GREENLEASE had become a millionaire, HALL decided to kill the son of his childhood friend and defraud the parents.

Bottom picture:

BONNIE HEADY and her Friend HALL.

BONNIE HEADY was older than her criminal lover, CARL HALL. Later she pretended that she had not known why she should kidnap BOBBY GREENLEASE. The F.B.I. uncovered her lies. In her garden, BOBBY's grave was prepared before she left with HALL for Kansas City. When the two cynical criminals were arrested, they showed no regret. Here, they are at the police station where they had been taken. HALL confessed before BONNIE HEADY. She was "tougher." They were executed on the same day.

Subtitles:

*The end of romanticism.*

*"They are powerless against women and old men."*

## L'histoire dramatique de la lutte contre le crime aux Etats-Unis

### AU NOM DE LA LOI

Depuis 1917/18, lorsque le jeune Hoover réussit à capturer d'un seul coup 50 000 dérateurs et insoumis à New York, les méthodes du FBI avaient changé à tel point que l'on remarqua à peine son plus grand raid contre les dérateurs au cours de la Deuxième Guerre mondiale. Pourquoi ? Parce que l'on n'arrêta que 161 hommes et cela seulement après avoir examiné soigneusement chaque cas. Le FBI était devenu un instrument de la justice. Les conditions de vie du peuple américain s'étaient entièrement modifiées, et les tâches du FBI s'étaient accrues. Hoover menait une guerre totale contre toutes les forces du mal.

③

# LE DIABLE EST DÉCHAÎNÉ !



Lorsque Carl Hall, l'assistant du jeune Greenlease, était encore un enfant, il était l'ami de Paul Harry Greenlease, le futur père de Bobby. Ils fréquentaient ensemble l'école de cadets de Kemper. Dès ce jeune garçon nourrissait une haine secrète contre son camarade. Lorsque, plus tard, Hall eut raté sa vie, fut condamné et exclu de la bonne société tandis que Greenlease était devenu millionnaire, Hall décida de tuer le fils de son ami d'enfance et de faire chanter les parents.

C'était animé des plus nobles principes que l'« American Civil Liberties Union » proclama, en 1943, qu'il serait possible de poursuivre la guerre sans restreindre les libertés individuelles. En fait, c'était une illusion, car il fallut prendre des mesures énergiques contre le travail de sôpe du communisme.

#### La fin du romantisme

Bien que la guerre totale, une radomontade sous l'empereur Guillaume, devint une réalité avec Hitler, le président Roosevelt put grâcier un agent nazi, Max Stephan, qui avait aidé des prisonniers allemands à s'enfuir. Comme il s'agissait

d'un Allemand naturalisé, Roosevelt interpréta son acte comme du « patriotisme rétrospectif ». Mais le problème devint plus complexe lorsqu'il fallut surveiller 400 000 prisonniers. Septante-cinq hommes par mois s'évadaient, tous des saboteurs et des espions bien entraînés. Il fallut prendre des mesures sévères. Fini le ro-

mantisme — le diable était déchaîné !

Mais Hoover prévoyait aussi des changements par-delà la guerre. En 1944, il mit en garde contre l'accroissement de la criminalité juvénile dont il sut prévoir une « vague d'après-guerre ». Il déclara que l'inquiétante augmentation des crimes juvéniles provenait principalement de la destruction de la vie de famille. Tandis que les pères sont à la guerre et les mères en fabrique, les enfants manquent de surveillance et de direction.

AUG 20 1957

#### « On est impuissants contre les femmes et les vieillards »

Les mères manquaient à la maison, mais dans la vie professionnelle, les femmes s'imposaient. Le FBI fit même une découverte amusante : Les pilliers de banque craignaient plus les femmes derrière leurs guichets que les plus solides caissiers.

Lorsque l'un de ces gangsters se présenta à un guichet de banque et voulut effrayer la caissière qui s'y trouvait en lui présentant sous la menace du revolver le billet suivant : « Ramplissez sans bruit cette serviette de billets ! » Elle le lut trois fois, le regarda sévèrement, secoua la tête, ferma le guichet et se mit en sûreté. Le gangster fut si surpris qu'il s'enfuit.

Lorsqu'on arrêta Clyde Milton Johnson, un fameux pillier de banque, il déclara : « Ces femmes sont... imprévisibles. Quand j'en vois une derrière un guichet, je tourne les talons avant d'essayer ! » Johnson avait d'ailleurs fait les mêmes « fâcheuses expériences » avec les vieillards que l'on avait rappelés au travail pendant la guerre.

« Imaginez-vous, s'indigna-t-il, je me présentai dernièrement à une caisse d'épargne. Un vieux se trouvait au guichet. Je braquai mon pistolet sur lui et dis : « Aboule le fric ! » Le vieux me regarda et dit : « Ici, on ne fait pas de versements, adressez-vous à l'autre guichet. » J'étais si surpris que je le fis ! Le vieux se leva et courut vers la sortie. « Diable, m'écriai-je, qu'allez-vous faire ? » Le vieux



Bonnie Heady et son ami Hall

Bonnie Heady était plus âgée que son amant criminel, Carl Hall. Elle prétendit plus tard ne pas avoir su pourquoi elle devait enlever Bobby Greenlease. Le FBI démasqua ses mensonges. Dans son jardin, la tombe de Bobby était préparée, avant qu'elle ne partit avec Hall pour Kansas City. Lorsque les deux cyniques criminels furent arrêtés, ils ne manifestèrent aucun regret. Les voici au poste de police où on les avait amenés. Hall avoua avant Bonnie Heady. Elle était plus « dure ». Ils furent exécutés le même jour.

SUITE PAGE 26

Picture:

GREENLEASE and His Son BOBBY.

GREENLEASE, one of the best-known automobile dealers in Kansas City, with his son ROBERT, called BOBBY, during a journey in Europe, a few weeks before the tragedy. He adored this intelligent boy. He had lost sight of HALL for a long time. During the terrible days of uncertainty about the fate of his son, it never came to his mind that CARL HALL could be mixed up in BOBBY's kidnapping.

\* \* \*

Subtitles:

Criminal education!  
BOBBIE GREENLEASE had to die.  
Hello, this is Mr.....  
No mercy possible!



# LE DIABLE EST DÉCHAÎNÉ!

(suite de la page 24)

cria par-dessus son épau: « Je vais chercher la police! » Je vous l'ai dit — contre les femmes et les vieillards, on est impuissant — nul ne peut prévoir ce qu'ils ont en tête! »

## Education criminelle!

Mais Hoover voyait très bien ce que l'on devait craindre des jeunes gens sans surveillance et sans foyer. En 1946, la situa-

tu au poing! Une heure plus tard, elle arrivait à l'école avec un billet de la maman à l'institutrice: « Veuillez excuser Marguerite, elle avait un refroidissement! » Le frère était très fier de sa sœur: « Si les employés de banque avaient tiré, elle en serait bien venue à bout! »

Hoover déclara: « On peut donner aux enfants une éducation criminelle. Le milieu où ils grandissent est très important pour leur avenir! »

tentat, mais avec une balle dans la tête: Le diable était vraiment déchaîné!

Mais pour que le public comprenne de quoi il s'agissait et pour obtenir une législation adéquate, comme il avait fallu le cas Lindbergh après la Première Guerre mondiale, il fallait un crime plus cruel encore.

## Bobbie Greenlease devait mourir

Le bébé Lindbergh ne devait pas être tué. Il fut victime d'un accident involontaire lors de son enlèvement. Il en fut tout autrement de Bobby Greenlease, le fils d'un riche homme d'affaires de Kansas City qui fut enlevé et assassiné le 28 septembre 1953.

Ce crime émut toute l'opinion publique. Le voici: Le 28 septembre, une femme sonnait au « French Institute of Notre-Dame » de Kansas City, jardin d'enfants catholiques millionnaires, qui y apprenaient le français. Sœur Morand ouvrit et vit une vieille femme qui se dit être la tante de Bobby Greenlease et prétendit qu'elle devait l'emmenner parce que la mère de Bobby avait eu une attaque et réclamait son fils à l'Hôpital Sainte-Marie. Sœur Morand lui amena l'enfant et Bobby ne manifesta pas d'étonnement en découvrant cette nouvelle « tante ». Il parut avec elle, prié sagement place dans l'auto et attendit des explications.

Sœur Morand appela aussitôt l'hôpital pour demander des nouvelles de Mrs. Greenlease. A son grand étonnement, puis à son épouvante, elle apprend que l'on ne sait rien de Mrs. Greenlease. Elle lui téléphone chez elle, où elle se trouvait en effet en parfaite santé. Mrs. Greenlease alerte aussitôt son mari, un marchand d'autos millionnaire, qui demande l'aide de la police. Celle-ci ordonne l'alerte générale et demande immédiatement l'aide du FBI. Il est toutefois trop tard. Bobby Greenlease, dans l'auto de ses assassins, roule vers la mort. Ces monstres sont Carl Austin Hall, 34 ans, fils dévoyé d'un avocat respecté, et sa maîtresse Bonnie Brown Heady, 28 ans, dans la maison de laquelle il vit depuis qu'il a été relâché de la prison d'Etat du Missouri. Le trio a à peine quitté Kansas City que Hall engage la voiture dans un chemin de campagne qu'il suit pendant 3,5 km, jusqu'à ce qu'il se perde dans les champs. Hall arrête l'auto, Bonnie Heady en descend et fait quelques pas à l'écart, tandis que Hall place ses mains autour du cou de l'enfant et l'étrangle. Le petit Bobby se défend avec l'énergie du désespoir. Hall alors saisit son pistolet et tire une balle dans le cœur et une autre dans la tête du malheureux garçonnet. Puis il traîne le petit cadavre hors de l'auto. Cet assassinat d'un enfant était d'une incroyable cruauté, mais ce n'était rien encore comparé au jeu diabolique que les deux meurtriers inhumains se mirent à jouer avec les parents de Bobby.

## « Allo, ici M... »

Lorsque Carl Hall et Bonnie Heady regagnèrent St. Joseph, ils peuvent tranquillement laisser le petit cadavre passer la nuit dans l'auto. Avant le départ, Hall avait déjà creusé une plate-bande dans le jardin de Bonnie Heady, pour servir de tombe au petit Bobby. Celui-ci fut enterré la même nuit. Le lendemain, Hall va chercher chez un jardinier des chrysanthèmes qu'il avait commandés d'avance et sous les yeux de tous, il les plante en toute tranquillité sur la petite tombe.

Peu après, les parents Greenlease reçoivent la première lettre de chantage: « Votre fils a été enlevé. Rassemblez 600 mille dollars en billets de 20 et de 10. A savoir, 400 000 dollars en 20 et 200 000 dollars en 10. Nous comprenons bien que cela vous prendra quelques jours. Mais votre fils est en de bonnes mains. Dès que vous aurez rassemblé l'argent, publiez une petite annonce dans le « Kansas

City-Star »: « M.I. Nous vous rencontrerons dimanche prochain à Chicago. Signé: Mr. G. » N'ayez pas recours à la police et n'essayez pas des trucs chimiques avec les billets. N'essayez rien avec la radio, sinon votre fils mourra et si vous tentez de nous tromper, nous tuerons votre femme, votre autre enfant et vous-même. Vous êtes continuellement surveillé. Nous vous dirons plus tard comment nous faire parvenir l'argent. »

En fait, dès le premier instant, le FBI est en contact constant avec les parents Greenlease, mais ne les empêche pas d'essayer, dans leur désespoir, d'entrer en relation avec les kidnappeurs. C'est alors que commence le jeu satanique des deux monstres. L'argent est bien rassemblé, mais sans cesse de nouveaux obstacles s'opposent à ce qu'il soit remis. Pour finir, un accord intervient. Les 600 000 dollars, enfermés dans un sac à linge — ce qui fait 42 kg — reposent toute une nuit sur une pelouse, mais Hall ne les trouve pas. De nouvelles instructions sont données. M. Ledermann, un ami de la famille, escorté d'un autre ami, jette le sac sur un pont routier au croisement de deux grandes routes. A peine les deux hommes sont-ils rentrés que M. confirme au téléphone qu'il a bien pris possession du sac, tout en précisant qu'il n'a pas encore eu le temps de vérifier la somme. « Dites à la mère qu'elle reverra son fils dans les 24 heures. » Inutile de décrire les trames des parents... Mais l'affaire touche à son dénouement: Deux jours plus tard, le couple abominable est arrêté par le FBI.

## Pas de grâce possible!

A peine Hall et sa complice ont-ils les 600 000 dollars qu'ils les placent dans deux valises de métal. Puis ils entreprennent une gigantesque tournée d'auberges. Le matin, Hall amène son amie totalement ivre dans une chambre qu'il a louée à l'Arsenal Street de St-Louis et tandis qu'elle cuve son alcool, il bourre 2000 dollars dans son sac à main et disparaît avec le reste de l'argent. Mais lui-même est tellement ivre qu'il bavarde à tort et à travers avec un chauffeur de taxi. « Si j'étais, ça que je sais... » Il ne raconte toutefois rien, mais le chauffeur parle à la police de son étrange client. Et 48 heures à peine après la remise de la rançon, le FBI met la main qu'il a collet de Hall et de son amie. Chose étrange, on ne retrouve que la moitié de l'argent. Plus de 300 000 dollars manquent et on ne saura jamais ce qu'ils sont devenus. Hall passe des aveux complets à la police locale et au FBI.

Carl Austin Hall et Bonnie Heady comparurent en Cour d'assises le 19 novembre 1953. Ils furent tous deux condamnés à mort. Les jurés se refusèrent à recommander la grâce. Le juge Albert Reeves put déclarer à bon droit que le tribunal se trouvait en face de l'assassinat le plus cruel, commis de sang-froid, de l'époque actuelle.

Bonnie Heady avait en vain essayé de rejeter toute la faute sur Hall. Elle n'en fut pas moins exécutée le 19 novembre en même temps que son amant en la prison de Jefferson City. Hoover eut le triomphe modeste. Il partageait l'opinion de ses compatriotes angoissés que cette affaire était un symptôme d'un état de choses sataniques. Comment en viendrait-on à bout? Hoover, qui dix ans plus tôt avait prophétisé une vague de crimes nouveaux, avait, une fois de plus, vu juste: le diable était déchaîné...

LA SEMAINE PROCHAINE

**EMPOISONNER TOUTE  
LA NATION!**



Greenlease et son fils Bobby

Greenlease, un des marchands d'automobiles les plus en vue de Kansas City, que nous voyons ici avec son fils Robert, surnommé Bobby, lors d'un voyage en Europe. Quelques semaines avant la tragédie, adores ce fils intelligent. Depuis longtemps, il avait perdu Hall de vue. Pendant les horribles jours d'incertitude au sujet du destin de son fils, il n'en avait jamais idée que Carl Hall pouvait être mêlé à l'enlèvement de Bobby.

tion était devenue si catastrophique qu'il fonda un institut de recherches sur la criminalité juvénile et déclara: « Les mesures de police ne servent à rien. La violence ne suffit pas. Nous devons mobiliser les parents. »

De 1945 à 1955, le nombre d'habitants des USA augmenta de 24,3% et les crimes de 44,5%. En 1955, 62% des vols d'automobiles étaient commis par des jeunes gens au-dessous de 18 ans et 53% de tous les criminels n'avaient pas dix-huit ans! Les crimes s'accomplissaient en famille... Le pillage d'une banque dans le Wisconsin, qui « rapporta » 12 000 dollars, avait été organisé par une mère, son fils et sa fille de 14 ans. C'est la fillette qui se présenta au guichet, revolver

Hoover découvrit alors que le crime pénétrait aussi dans des milieux où, jusqu'ici, il était presque étranger. Victor Riesel, un journaliste connu de New York, qui depuis longtemps écrivait dans la presse ouvrière, prouva que les syndicats de New York étaient minés par les gangsters. Pendant des années, Riesel combattit ce régime criminel dans la presse, sans que le FBI pût intervenir. Le 5 avril 1956, à Broadway, Riesel fut victime d'un attentat à l'acide sulfurique et il perdit la vue. Cinq minutes plus tard, sa secrétaire avertit le FBI. Comme Riesel allait devoir témoigner dans une enquête sur le gangstérisme dans les syndicats, l'attaque signifiait un crime contre la justice et le FBI pouvait agir. On trouva l'auteur de l'at-

Pictures from top to bottom:

The biggest espionage case of World War II was tried behind closed doors before a military court in Washington. EDGAR HOOVER (in the center) and WILLIAM SEBOLD (on his right, in black suit) were the principal witnesses against the Nazi spies whom they had delivered.

This photograph of the German espionage chief DUQUESNE was taken in SEBOLD's "office" which the F.B.I. had installed. DUQUESNE did not know that everything was recorded.

The men of the F.B.I. could see the meetings and hear the conversation between SEBOLD and the Nazis as if in the movies.

\* \* \*

Subtitles:

From DANIEL STERN to Mr. SEBOLD.  
A "secret" office.  
The affairs of Mr. OTTO KUEHN.  
STEFFI the Red.  
Return of the Hohenzollern!

encore "troué" le moyen qui permettrait à Hoover d'agir sans enfreindre la loi. Dix jours plus tard, Hoover envoyait ses ordres à son équipe spéciale. En fait, cela équivalait à une déclaration de guerre de la démocratie à ses ennemis rouges, noirs et bruns.

### De Daniel Stern à Mr. Sebald

La guerre d'Edgar Hoover contre Hitler commença en mars 1933, lorsque l'Ambassade d'Allemagne à Washington reçut une lettre d'un M. Stern qui avertissait M. de Prittwitz qu'il avait l'intention d'aller en Allemagne et d'assassiner Hitler, puisque Roosevelt ne faisait rien pour protéger les Juifs.

L'ambassadeur remit la lettre à Cordell Hull, secrétaire d'Etat, en le priant de saisir la justice. M. de Prittwitz aurait certainement renoncé à poursuivre M. Stern, s'il avait su qu'il s'agissait d'un faux. Le but était atteint : Le FBI pouvait enquêter sur les organisations nazies, sous prétexte de les protéger !

En 1940, le FBI monta l'affaire Sebald. Un certain Willy, dès lors William Sebald, de retour d'Allemagne, avertit le FBI que la Gestapo avait exigé de lui qu'il fût de l'espionnage aux USA, sinon l'on arrêterait sa parenté. Sebald, qui avait un grand-père juif, fut forcé d'accepter. Il avait été chargé de transmettre des ordres sur microfilms à des agents allemands en Amérique.

Le FBI examina à fond l'histoire de Sebald. Elle était exacte. Et, dès lors, Sebald joua-à bien son rôle sous la surveillance du FBI, que la plus grande organisation d'espionnage nazie devint inoffensive. Il annonça son arrivée aux USA à la Gestapo. Le FBI lui installa un émetteur à ondes courtes à Long Island et Sebald commença ses transmissions à la Gestapo de Hambourg.

Tout ce que Sebald communiquait en Allemagne était tout à fait exact. Mais Sebald n'omettait que ce que les Services secrets de l'Armée et de la Marine l'autorisaient à passer. A Hambourg, on était enchanté de Sebald et on ne s'aperçut pas du subterfuge.

### Un bureau « discret »

La chose la plus absurde qui fut jamais tentée dans la lutte contre l'espionnage fut l'installation du bureau Sebald à Manhattan. On y plaça des microphones qui enregistraient chaque mot. Un miroir sans tain fut encastré dans le mur. Il permettait sans être vu de filmer les visiteurs de Sebald. Une horloge électrique et un calendrier enregistraient même l'heure et la date !

Lorsque tout fut au point, Sebald se mit à recevoir les espions allemands. Ils apportaient leurs informations, que Sebald transmettait à la Gestapo, et repartaient avec leurs ordres. Tout fonctionna sans accroc, jusqu'à ce que le FBI fut certain de connaître tout le réseau d'espionnage.

Parmi les visiteurs de Sebald, il y avait aussi Fritz Duquesne, un vieil aventurier qui, né en Amérique du Sud, élevé à Bruxelles, avait fait de l'espionnage pendant la guerre des Boers et renseigné les Allemands au cours de la Deuxième Guerre mondiale. Il transmettait aux nazis des informations sur la production de guerre, les mouvements navals, les livraisons à l'Angleterre, etc. A un certain moment, le FBI trouva que cela pouvait suffire et il arrêta Duquesne et tous ses agents. Duquesne mourut en 1956, dans un asile de New York.

En 1940, l'année du « Bureau Sebald », Hoover mit en vain le gouvernement en garde contre les agissements des Japonais à Hawaii. Pour des raisons juridiques, il ne pouvait agir efficacement. Au moment où il allait pouvoir

le faire, les Japonais attaquaient sur Pearl Harbour...

### Les affaires de M. Otto Kühn

Au moment où une fumée noire montait des navires en flammes dans le port de Pearl Harbour, un petit nuage de fumée blanche s'éleva du jardin du Consulat japonais à Honolulu. Le consul général Nagao Kita et son suppléant Okuda brûlaient les codes et les télégrammes échangés au cours des derniers jours avec le ministre japonais des Affaires étrangères, Togo. Un inconnu arriva soudain et s'empara de documents. C'était un détective de Hoover, qui, lorsqu'il les déchiffra, s'écria : « Si nous avions pu agir un jour plus tôt ! » C'était trop tard, mais on connaissait la méthode utilisée et on découvrit l'activité d'Otto Kühn, que le FBI soupçonnait depuis 1939. Kühn semblait renseigner les sous-marins japonais sur les mouvements de la flotte américaine. Il n'exerçait aucun métier et déposait d'énormes sommes à la banque d'Honolulu. Les soupçons du FBI se confirmèrent : Kühn fut arrêté, avoua et fut condamné. Il n'était que l'un des 91 espions allemands condamnés aux USA, de 1938 à 1945, après avoir été démasqués par le FBI. On avait ainsi capturé la plupart des agents d'Hitler.

### Steffi la Rouge

Un des personnages les plus romantiques fut la belle princesse Stéphanie Hohenzollern-Waldenburg-Schillingfürst, née Steffi Richter, de Vienne. « Steffi la Rouge » était, malgré son amitié pour Adolf Hitler, une monarchiste convaincue depuis qu'elle avait, fille d'un avocat viennois, épousé en 1914 S. A. S. le prince Frédéric François Augustin Maria Hohenzollern-Waldenburg-Schillingfürst. Le prince avait divorcé en 1920, mais avait dû lui laisser son titre de princesse. Elle jouait un rôle dans la société et vivait sur un grand pied à Londres, sans que l'on sût l'origine de ses ressources. Une partie du voile fut levé, lorsque en 1939 elle déposa une plainte contre lord Rothermere, le fameux magnat de la presse britannique, qui lui devait soi-disant une rente de 20 000 livres comme « ambassadrice personnelle ». Le tribunal la débouta, mais elle put prouver qu'elle avait introduit lord Rothermere auprès d'Hitler, préparé la capitulation de Munich, arrangé des rendez-vous entre Wiedemann, le supérieur direct d'Hitler pendant la Première Guerre mondiale, et lord Halifax, lord Runciman et Konrad Henlein.

Le FBI ne s'intéressa à « Steffi la Rouge » qu'au moment où elle rejoignit, en 1939, Wiedemann à San Francisco. Il avait pour mission d'organiser la propagande antisémite et pro-allemande aux Etats-Unis. Elle avait ordre d'organiser un « Munich » avec la participation américaine. En novembre 1946, elle mit Wiedemann en rapport avec « Sir John », un banquier anglais. Il s'agissait d'organiser des pourparlers de paix avec Hitler. Toutefois, l'affaire changea tout à coup d'aspect : Wiedemann en avait soupé d'Hitler !

### Retour aux Hohenzollern !

« Sir John » et Wiedemann décidèrent que ce qu'il fallait atteindre, c'était le retour des Hohenzollern et de la monarchie en Allemagne, la libération de la France et de la Pologne. Il n'arriva rien de tout cela, car le FBI arrêta « Steffi la Rouge » après Pearl Harbour et l'interna jusqu'à la fin de la guerre. Pendant cinq jours, elle dévoila les secrets de lord Rothermere et de Fritz Wiedemann. Après la guerre, on la libéra et elle joua un rôle dans la société de New York et de Philadelphie. Les Hohenzollern ne revinrent pas, car Hoover avait été assez malade pour faire arrêter Son Altesse !



La plus grande affaire d'espionnage de la Seconde Guerre mondiale fut débattue à huis clos par un tribunal militaire, à Washington. Edgar Hoover (au milieu) et William Sebald (à côté de lui à droite, en noir) étaient les principaux témoins contre les espions nazis qu'ils avaient livrés.



Ci-dessus : Cette photographie du chef-espion allemand Duquesne a été prise dans le « bureau » de Sebald que le FBI avait installé. Duquesne ne se doutait pas que tout était enregistré. Pendant qu'il discutait avec Sebald, on le filmait à travers un miroir sans tain. — Ci-dessous : Les hommes du FBI purent voir les rencontres et entendre les conversations de Sebald avec les nazis comme s'ils étaient au cinéma.



LA SEMAINE PROCHAINE

# LE DIABLE EST DÉCHAÎNÉ !

## *HOOVER Against the Nazis.*

*During the war, HOOVER's organization became so big that a "caserne" was needed to shelter its offices.*

*If, until this day, the F.B.I. and in particular its director, EDGAR HOOVER, have been criticized, it is due to the natural distrust which every free man shows - to every police organization. But since the F.B.I. has won its victory over the gangsters and, above all, over the Nazi spies, it has become impossible to limit its activity. The following chapter relates this historic triumph.*

*When in March, 1936, HOOVER, as all personalities in the U. S. A., was subjected to an investigation and had to expose his activity in the struggle against crime, Senator McKELLAR asked him how he could have the audacity to play the great detective without having ever arrested a criminal personally.....*

*HOOVER knew that the press, radio, and movies expected of him a heroic act.*

*\* \* \**

### *Subtitles:*

*KARPIS is reserved for the chief!  
"EDGAR, sit down and listen to me."*

L'histoire dramatique  
de la lutte contre le  
crime aux Etats-Unis

**AU NOM  
DE LA LOI!**

Si, jusqu'à ce jour le FBI et surtout son directeur, Edgar Hoover, n'ont pas cessé d'être critiqués, cela est dû à la méfiance naturelle que ressent chaque homme libre à l'égard de toute organisation policière. Mais depuis que le FBI remporta sa victoire sur les gangsters et surtout sur les espions nazis, il devint impossible de limiter son activité. Le chapitre suivant parle de ce triomphe historique.

# Hoover contre les nazis



Pendant la guerre, l'organisation de Hoover devint si vaste qu'il fallut une caserne pour abriter ses bureaux.

Lorsqu'en mars 1936 Hoover fut, comme toutes les personnalités des Etats-Unis, l'objet d'une enquête et dut exposer son activité dans la lutte contre le crime, le sénateur McKellar lui demanda comment il avait l'audace de jouer au grand détective sans avoir jamais arrêté lui-même un criminel. Cette question était aussi intelligente que de demander à un général de rendre compte de ses capacités au combat rapproché, mais Hoover savait que la presse, la radio et le cinéma attendaient de lui un acte d'héroïsme.

## Karpis est réservé au chef!

Depuis des mois, Hoover attendait l'occasion de relever le gant que lui avait jeté Alvin Karpis, l'ennemi public No 1, après avoir enlevé et torturé le jeune William Hamm : « Si je vous attrape, je vous tue! » Hoover avait donné l'ordre à ses gens de l'avertir dès qu'ils se-

raient sur sa trace: il voulait l'arrêter lui-même. Il avait déjà été sur le point de le poursuivre en avion, mais Karpis s'était échappé. Tous les hommes connaissaient le mot d'ordre: « Karpis est réservé au chef! » Le 30 avril 1936, on communiqua à Hoover que Karpis avait été vu à Canal Street, à New Orleans. Le FBI ne prit aucune disposition qui aurait pu éveiller les soupçons de Karpis. Quand Hoover partit en avion avec quelques détectives de New York pour New Orleans, Karpis était encore dans sa cachette. De l'aérodrome de New Orleans, Hoover se rendit immédiatement à Canal Street. Au moment où il approchait du repaire du gangster, celui-ci sortit de la maison avec son compère pour monter dans sa voiture. Un cavalier intempestif arrêta la voiture de Hoover et on crut que Karpis échapperait encore une fois. Tremblant de rage, Hoover bondit de son auto, sauta sur le marche-pied de la voiture du

gangster et le saisit au collet avant que celui-ci ne puisse s'emparer de la mitraillette qui se trouvait sur le siège arrière.

Hoover tonna: « Les menottes! » Mais, dans la hâte du départ, personne n'avait songé à en emporter. Hoover dut ligoter son homme avec le foulard d'un des détectives. Deux minutes plus tard, l'auto emmenait Karpis à l'aérodrome, car Hoover voulait emmener Karpis immédiatement à St-Paul du Minnesota où devait avoir lieu le procès relatif au jeune Hamm. L'avion volait depuis dix minutes quand le prisonnier pâlit. « Qu'avez-vous », demanda Hoover. Le gangster grogna: « Ne parlez pas, faites-le! »

Hoover ne comprit pas. Karpis hurla: « Je sais ce que vous allez faire: me jeter dehors et dire que c'était un accident... » « Vous êtes fou! » répondit Hoover. Il n'en est pas question. Le tribunal vous jugera. Nous ne touchons pas à un seul cheveu de votre tête! »

## « Prends place, Edgar, et écoute-moi! »

Karpis fut condamné à perpétuité, mais Hoover devait remporter de cette aventure plus que de la satisfaction: son prestige s'était encore accru, ainsi que le renom du FBI. Quatre mois plus tard, le président Roosevelt fit venir Hoover à Washington. Il le connaissait depuis longtemps et l'avait souvent défendu, bien que Hoover fût conservateur. « Prends place, dit-il à Hoover, et écoute-moi! »

Roosevelt lui exposa la situation: Hitler en Allemagne, Mussolini à la veille d'édifier un empire romain autour de la Méditerranée, les Japonais en Corée et en Mandchourie, la guerre civile en Espagne, Staline plus fort que jamais et neuf millions de chômeurs aux USA, exposés à la propagande noire, brune et rouge... Roosevelt chargea Hoover d'un travail personnel et secret: une enquête sur les extrémistes de toutes tendances. Mais il fallait

Top picture:

During the trial, which ended in the death sentence for GRAHAM, his objectivity, bordering cynicism, astonished everybody. GRAHAM no longer trumped up or wanted "stories."

Bottom picture:

A photo from GRAHAM's past which strengthened the suspicion against him. At the age of 16, he was already in conflict with the law, because he had stolen blank checks.

\* \* \*

Subtitles:

But JACK is not a criminal.  
Search.



# LOI

car c'était de lui qu'il s'agissait dans la coupure du journal. On parvint assez vite à reconstituer l'histoire de sa jeunesse.

Graham était né à Denver en 1932. Son père, le second mari de Mme King, mourut en 1937, laissant une veuve sans ressources. Jack fut élevé dans un orphelinat jusqu'en 1943, année où sa mère épousa un fermier aisé, John Earl King, et reprit son fils avec elle. Le beau-père s'était beaucoup occupé de l'enfant qui, du reste, n'avait d'abord donné aucun sujet d'inquiétude pendant sa scolarité et témoignait d'une vive intelligence. Mais bientôt son caractère allait changer. A 16 ans, trichant sur son âge, il s'était engagé dans les garde-côtes où il servait neuf mois avant de disparaître pendant 33 jours sans permission. En raison de son âge, il ne fut pas puni mais dut chercher un autre emploi. Il le trouva dans une mine de Denver, gagnant 200 dollars par mois. C'est là qu'il devait commettre son premier méfait, en dérobant des chèques en blanc à la firme qui l'employait, et en imitant la signature du patron, ce qui lui avait rapporté 4200 dollars, vite dissipés du reste.

## Mais Jack n'est pas un malfaiteur!

Sa mère fut désespérée. « Ce n'est pas possible! Jack n'est pas un malfaiteur! », s'écriait-elle. Mais elle dut se rendre à l'évidence. Elle parvint à arranger les choses, versant 2500 dollars à l'usine, et, au moment du procès, Jack obtint le sursis. Un moment, il parut s'amender. Il travaillait, achevant de payer sa dette à son ancien employeur. Pour finir, il épousa une charmante jeune fille, Gloria Elson, qui lui donnait deux enfants. Tout allait pour le mieux.

Son beau-père vint à mourir en 1953, laissant une appréciable fortune à Mme King. Celle-ci plaça 35 000 dollars dans un restaurant pour touristes, dont elle confia la direction à Jack. Puis elle acheta une maison à Denver et vécut avec le jeune couple. Jack semblait devenu un autre homme.

Cependant, deux choses surprirent les agents du FBI. Le 10 novembre, comme tous les autres familiers des passagers, Jack Graham était entendu par les agents du FBI, qui l'interrogeaient sur le contenu des bagages de sa mère. « Je n'en ai pas la moindre idée », répondit-il. Ma mère a fait elle-même ses valises. Cependant, je sais qu'elle avait l'intention de chasser en Alaska. Elle a dû emporter des munitions. Sa femme confirma que Mrs. King ne permettait à personne de l'ai-



Durant les débats qui se terminèrent par la condamnation à mort de Graham, son objectivité frisant le cynisme frappa chacun. Graham ne fit et ne voulut « plus d'histoires ».

der à faire ses bagages. Cependant, elle fournit une précision inattendue : peu avant le départ, Jack avait ajouté aux bagages une boîte assez grosse. « C'était sans doute un cadeau-surprise de Noël pour sa mère », ajouta-t-elle.

Cette précision parut importante aux enquêteurs. Il n'y avait rien d'extraordinaire dans le fait que Graham ait voulu faire une surprise à sa mère. Mais pourquoi n'avait-il rien dit de ce paquet apporté à la dernière minute? Le 13 novembre, il était convoqué pour la deuxième fois.

## Perquisition

Dans l'intervalle, Roy Moore avait obtenu du laboratoire du FBI, à Washington, la preuve

qu'il désirait : une explosion avait bien eu lieu dans l'appareil.

Pourtant, Jack Graham continuait à prétendre qu'il ignorait tout de ce prétendu paquet-surprise. Un peu avant sept heures, Moore entra dans le bureau où avait lieu l'interrogatoire. « Je dois vous rappeler vos droits de citoyen », dit-il ; nous ne pouvons pas vous retenir ici contre votre gré. Vous pouvez aussi téléphoner à votre femme et faire venir un avocat. Vous pouvez vous refuser à toute nouvelle déclaration, et vous devez savoir que tout ce que vous allez dire pourra désormais être utilisé contre vous... »

Graham le regarda, muet. Moore reprit :

— Nous avons vérifié toutes vos déclarations. Maintenant, dites-moi : avez-vous fait sauter cet avion pour tuer votre mère?

— Non, répondit Graham.

— Eh bien! dans ce cas, vous ne seriez pas d'inconvénient à nous laisser perquisitionner à votre domicile?

— Non, dit Graham.

La perquisition eut lieu sur-le-champ. Bientôt l'un des agents téléphonait : « Mme Graham vient de signer le procès-verbal de ses déclarations et reconnaît que Jack lui a interdit de parler du paquet-surprise. » Peu après, il rappelait : « Nous avons trouvé les munitions que Mme King aurait emportées, aux dires de Jack. »

— Comment expliquez-vous cela? demanda Moore à Graham.

— Ma mère nous a dit... répondit l'interrogé en baissant la tête.

Soudain, il parut faiblir ; il se souvint d'avoir, en effet, apporté à sa mère un cadeau de Noël. On trouverait même dans sa voiture des débris de bandes gommées avec lesquelles il avait fait le paquet. Dans la voiture, on ne trouva rien de semblable, mais du fil de fer analogue à celui qui entoure les paquets de dynamite. Du coup, Graham se souvint aussi que deux employés du garage où il travaillait étaient avec lui quand il avait acheté le « cadeau ».

Peu après onze heures, les gens du FBI trouvaient les deux polices d'assurances de 37 500 dollars que Mme King avait signées en faveur de Jack. Elles se trouvaient dans un coffret à cigarettes, dans la chambre à coucher de Graham.

La police fit encore d'autres découvertes intéressantes, en particulier quelques cadeaux de Noël, des bas, des articles de beauté, diverses

bagatelles que Mme King avait eu l'intention de donner à sa fille. « Et pourquoi ne les a-t-elle pas emportés? » demanda Roy Moore. « Parce que je lui ai dit que ses bagages étaient trop lourds », répondit Graham.

A minuit une minute, nouvel appel, cette fois des deux agents qui avaient interrogé les employés du garage. Ceux-ci n'avaient jamais entendu parler de cet achat de Graham. Moore fit part de cette communication à Graham, puis le mit au courant, dans le détail, des constatations faites au laboratoire. Graham resta muet quelques minutes, puis il demanda un verre d'eau. On le lui donna, il le but, regarda les agents, puis : « Procédons par ordre, dit-il. Où dois-je commencer? »

— Où vous voudrez!

— Il y a environ six mois, ma mère m'a fait une scène violente parce que le restaurant ne marchait pas...

C'est alors qu'il avait commencé à préparer son coup, travaillant même quelque temps dans une usine d'appareils électriques pour mettre au point sa diabolique invention.

— J'ai utilisé une batterie de six volts, deux détonateurs, un mouvement d'horlogerie et vingt-cinq cartouches de dynamite. J'ai mis la machine infernale à la place des cadeaux que ma mère emportait...

En vingt minutes, Graham avait tout dit, tout expliqué. Ses aveux sténographiés furent dactylographiés et Graham y apposa sa signature. Un peu avant deux heures du matin, un médecin vint examiner Graham afin que ce dernier ne puisse prétendre que ces aveux lui avaient été arrachés par des sévices corporels. Graham lui expliqua qu'il se sentait en meilleure disposition d'esprit, qu'il n'avait pas été rudoyé, qu'il s'était librement confessé.

Une demi-heure après arrivait un mandat d'arrêt contre Graham, sous l'inculpation de sabotage. On sait la suite, y compris la récente condamnation à mort de Graham. Mais il convient de souligner ceci : Graham a avoué avant même que les preuves aient été recueillies et ce n'est pas le moindre aspect des méthodes du FBI.

LA SEMAINE PROCHAINE

LES DINDONS DE LA FARCE



La photo du passé de Graham qui renforça le premier soupçon conçu contre lui. A seize ans, il s'était déjà trouvé en conflit avec la loi parce qu'il avait dérobé des chèques en blanc.

# AU NOM DE LA

## ① LES AVEUX DE JACK GRAHAM

Au soir du 1<sup>er</sup> novembre 1955, dans l'Etat du Colorado, un fermier qui sortait de son étable remarqua les feux d'un « DC-6 » de l'United Air Lines. Il savait que l'avion se rendait de Denver à Portland, dans l'Oregon. Machinalement, il regarda sa montre et s'aperçut que l'avion était en retard de quelques minutes sur son horaire habituel. Il ignorait, bien sûr, combien de passagers étaient à bord. Tandis qu'il suivait des yeux les lumières rouges et blanches de l'appareil qui glissait à près de deux mille mètres d'altitude, il ne vit plus, soudain, qu'une boule de feu. En moins d'une seconde, il comprit ce qui était arrivé. Déjà, la benzine en flammes jetait des lueurs sinistres sur le paysage et bientôt, bagages, caisses et débris de toutes sortes s'abattaient alentour, des débris et des hommes, des hommes morts. Les cadavres des trente-neuf passagers et des cinq hommes d'équipage. Avant de se précipiter chez lui pour téléphoner, le fermier jeta encore un coup d'œil à sa montre: 19 h 03. Il savait qu'il serait appelé à témoigner comme témoin du terrible accident. Ce qu'il ne savait pas, c'est qu'il venait d'assister depuis sa paisible demeure à l'un des plus effroyables meurtres collectifs de l'histoire américaine du crime. Quelqu'un aurait pu le lui dire, un jeune homme de vingt-trois ans qui, en ce moment, était encore assis au bar de l'aérodrome de Denver, où il prenait quelque rafraîchissement avant de rentrer chez lui avec sa femme et son enfant. Ce jeune homme s'appelait Jack Graham. Il avait accompagné jusqu'à l'avion sa mère, qui se rendait chez sa fille, en Alaska.



Pendant que le détective Roy Moore procédait personnellement à l'interrogatoire de Graham, le détective Slatery (notre photo) dirigeait l'enquête sur le côté « technique » de l'attentat.

### « Jack, crois-tu vraiment... »

Depuis des semaines, Mme Kiff s'était tenue à l'idée de ce voyage. Une seule chose l'inquiétait: il lui faudrait encore payer 72 dollars pour un excédent de bagages de 18 kg. Quand l'employé de l'aérodrome lui fit remarquer qu'elle avait encore le temps d'ôter de ses bagages différentes choses superflues et de les expédier séparément, elle se tourna vers son fils: « Jack, crois-tu vraiment que j'aurai besoin de tout cela dès le premier jour? »

Il répondit très vite: « Naturellement, maman. Il suffit de n'avoir pas une chose pour en avoir besoin. » Et pendant qu'elle posait en soupçant les 72 dollars, il manipulait silencieusement le distributeur automatique de polices d'assurances qu'il déchira trois polices de 70 000 dollars qu'il voulait retirer de la machine. Il détacha deux autres polices de 37 500 dollars chacune, inscrivit son nom sous la mention « bénéficiaire », tira encore deux petites polices de 6250 dollars en faveur d'une tante du Missouri et de sa demi-sœur de l'Alaska. Puis il demanda à sa mère de signer.

Le plus étonnant, c'est qu'il ne lui présenta que trois des polices, négligeant l'une des deux polices de 37 500 dollars. Peut-être crut-il entendre un tic-tac dans une des valises de sa mère et prit-il peur. Au demeurant, ce n'étaient pas les seules polices, ni les plus importantes souscrites ce soir-là au départ de cet avion. Au contraire. Pour ce voyage, le distributeur avait été actionné beaucoup plus que d'ordinaire. Au dernier moment, 18 passagers avaient souscrit pour trois quarts de million de dollars d'assurances!

Mais pour aucun d'entre eux, les dernières minutes n'avaient été aussi agitées que pour Jack Graham. Pendant qu'il était au bar avec sa femme Gloria et le petit Allen, il était nerveux au point d'être malade. Il dut se rendre aux toilettes et vomir.

Les premières nouvelles de l'accident, les Graham les apprirent quand ils arrivaient à leur auto pour rentrer chez eux. Jack foudra vers la maison pour s'installer devant la radio et en apprendre davantage. Gloria Graham dira plus tard: « ...en entendant que sa mère était parmi les victimes, Jack s'est littéralement écroulé. »

Jack n'était pas seul à s'intéresser ce soir-là, au bulletin d'informations de la radio. Un inspecteur du FBI, Roy Moore, du bureau de Denver, écoutait aussi. Il ne s'était pas évanoui, mais il avait téléphoné à l'aéroport et demandé si l'on avait besoin de ses services pour identifier les victimes. Cette question n'avait rien d'extraordinaire. C'était même une règle pour le FBI d'offrir son concours en pareille circonstance. Et l'appel de Roy Moore ne voulait pas dire qu'il soupçonnait quelque chose de suspect. Seulement, il n'allait pas tarder à changer d'avis.

### Roy Moore entre en scène

D'emblée, le médecin de l'UAL accepta l'intervention de FBI, car les cadavres étaient si étiquetés qu'il ne lui était pas possible de les identifier sans les méthodes et moyens de la science moderne. Cependant, même Jack Graham n'avait prévu la suite. Et la suite est, peut-être le meilleur exemple des méthodes et du travail des criminologistes du FBI.

Parmi les cadavres réunis dans une morgue provisoire établie dans les entrepôts de la Garde nationale, à Greeley, neuf seulement purent être identifiés par leurs proches. Vingt-deux le furent grâce aux empreintes digitales. Un couple avait fourni les siennes en 1954 en demandant sa naturalisation, d'autres

empreintes figuraient aux archives de l'armée, etc.

Plus difficile fut l'enquête sur les causes de l'accident. Une commission se rendit sur les lieux de l'accident pour étudier les débris de l'appareil. Autour du point de chute, le terrain fut divisé en sections de chacune 300 m carrés. On commença de rassembler tous les débris de l'appareil que l'on pouvait trouver, en notant l'endroit précis de la trouvaille. Tous les débris furent assemblés comme pour un puzzle sur un modèle en bois du DC-6.

La queue de l'appareil et le gouvernail étaient presque intacts, mais on aurait dit qu'ils avaient été coupés au couteau. L'avant, avec les moteurs, fut retrouvé à 2,5 km de là. On rassembla le tout. Mais il manquait une bonne partie de la coque à l'endroit où avaient été rangés les bagages du passager No 4. Il ne fallut pas longtemps aux experts pour établir que cette partie manquante n'était pas le fait de la chute sur le sol. Les bords de la déchirure montraient des traces de combustion, et des incrustations d'un blanc grisâtre. Des particules de cuivre étaient visibles dans les talons et les semelles des chaussures des passagers, et les éclats des fentes d'un coffre avaient déchiqueté un réservoir. Tout ceci conduisait à penser qu'il ne s'agissait pas d'une explosion ordinaire.

Poursuivant leur enquête, les experts en vinrent très vite à se persuader qu'une explosion d'une rare violence s'était produite dans le compartiment à bagages du passager No 4. Mais quelle explosion? La possibilité d'une explosion de la benzine était exclue, car aucun réservoir, aucune tuyauterie n'était à proximité. Le 7 novembre, on en vint à penser au sabotage.

### Une coupure de journal

En moins de vingt-quatre heures, une centaine d'agents du FBI étaient en campagne. Il s'agissait de vérifier les relations personnelles des passagers et des membres de l'équipage et trouver si possible le motif d'un pareil meurtre collectif. Ils réunirent un nombre incalculable de documents de toutes sortes. Pour la première fois, l'ombre d'un soupçon apparut sur le nom de Jack Graham. Il fut impossible de rien retrouver des bagages à main de sa mère, mais on retrouva son sac à main. Et dans ce sac, une coupure de journal datant de 1951 où il était question d'un jeune homme recherché sous l'accusation de faux. L'attention du FBI se concentra dès lors sur Jack Graham,

1957



Le point de chute de l'avion de ligne « UAL-N/629 » fut isolé et le terrain examiné dans l'espoir d'y trouver des vestiges provenant de l'explosion. Le résultat fut surprenant.



On parvint à reconstituer, au moyen de fragments, l'avion entier. Voici, ci-dessus, le début de ce gigantesque puzzle. Il ne manque plus qu'un morceau de la soute à bagages IV

*The Confessions of JACK GRAHAM.*

Top picture:

While Detective ROY MOORE personally undertook GRAHAM's interrogation, Detective SLATTERY (our photo) directed the investigation of the "technical" side of the crime.

Picture at left:

The place, where the UAL-N/629 fell, was isolated and the terrain examined in the hope of finding traces proving an explosion. The result was surprising.

Picture at right:

The entire airplane was successfully reconstructed by means of fragments. Only one piece was missing from baggage room IV.

Subtitles:

"JACK, do you truly believe....."  
ROY MOORE enters upon the scene.  
A newspaper clipping.

#3 - Continued?

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### Le FBI est très populaire aujourd'hui

Les « shires obscurs » du gouvernement, ainsi que l'on considérait les premiers fonctionnaires du FBI avant la Première Guerre mondiale, sont devenus si populaires que chaque jour des touristes en visitent le quartier général sous la conduite de guides. On sait que ce sont les hommes de Hoover qui éliminèrent les gangsters.

AUG 11 1957

cielles, fonctionnaires des douanes et de la police et néanmoins les bénéficiaires du dernier exercice annuel atteignant 102 000 dollars de l'époque, ce qui équivaudrait à un million de francs suisses d'aujourd'hui!

Après ce scandale, le président Taft n'eut aucune peine à faire passer au Congrès sa loi contre la traite des Blancs, et le Tribunal suprême la déclara partie intégrante de la Constitution, grâce à quoi il appartenait au FBI de veiller à ce qu'elle soit respectée. Les Dufour échappèrent néanmoins à la prison, contre caution de 25 000 dollars et quittèrent en hâte le pays, car le FBI n'était pas encore à même d'agir avec toute l'énergie nécessaire. On le vit bien lorsqu'éclata la Première Guerre mondiale, quand le comte Bernstorff vint à Washington en août 1914 en qualité d'ambassadeur d'Allemagne, avec comme attaché commercial M. Heinrich Albert. Bernstorff avait amené avec lui 16 millions de marks pour financer un réseau d'espionnage et de sabotage : il en fit un usage remarquable.

#### Trois hommes suffisent

Les Services de contre-espionnage des Etats-Unis étaient répartis alors entre cinq bureaux qui étaient ridiculement désarmés et impuissants. Le Ministère de la Justice avait le FBI, qui devait encore lutter pour ses compétences. Le Service secret était chargé de la sécurité du président et de la poursuite des fauconniers. Le Ministère des Affaires étrangères avait bien aussi son propre Service secret, mais il était aussi magistralement organisé que le contre-espionnage de l'armée et de la marine, qui comptait deux ou trois officiers et quelques employés de bureau. En Allemagne, M. Bernstorff ne disposait que de trois hommes, mais ceux-ci firent tout le travail. M. Albert finançait les attentats, le capitaine de marine Boy-Ed, attaché naval, dirigeait les sabotages dans les ports, et l'attaché militaire Franz von Papen était à la tête du Service d'espionnage et de sabotage à terre.

On a retrouvé l'ordre historique, adressé au début de 1915 par l'état-major impérial, via Stockholm, à M. von Papen. On lui ordonnait de saboter aux Etats-Unis les fabriques qui livraient du matériel de guerre, mais d'épargner jusqu'à nouvel avis les voies ferrées, les barrages et les ponts. Il fallait veiller surtout à ne pas compromettre l'ambassade.

Le Service secret britannique eut connaissance de cet ordre. L'Ambassade des Etats-Unis à Londres en fut informée, mais l'information ne parvint jamais au FBI, si peu les Etats-Unis étaient préparés à la « guerre dans l'ombre ». En fait, en quelques mois, de nombreux dépôts de munitions sautèrent, du fulmicoton brûla, des incendies ravagèrent l'une après l'autre des fabriques de produits chimiques,

des fabriques d'armes furent la proie des flammes, tandis que des navires américains qui transportaient du matériel de guerre en Grande-Bretagne, en France et en Russie, prenaient feu en pleine mer et coulaient. C'était fort troublant, jusqu'à ce que le 30 juillet 1916 un million de kilos de dynamite, entreposés dans la Black-Tom-Island, dans le port de New York, sautassent, pulvérisant pratiquement l'île. La patience des autorités fut aussi épuisée.

#### La Bridgeport Projectile Co.

Jusqu'où allait l'audace des hommes de von Papen, c'est ce que montre l'histoire de l'officier de marine allemand Frank von Rintelen qui, au début de 1915, débarqua à New York avec un faux passeport suisse et 500 000 dollars authentiques, et y créa une maison d'exportation d'armes. Cette maison expédiait bien des armes en Europe, mais ses cargos coulaient chaque fois inexplicablement!

Mais l'entreprise la plus géniale fut la création, par M. Heinrich Albert, d'une Bridgeport Projectile Company. Cette fabrique de munitions recevait des Alliés des commandes qui, naturellement, n'étaient jamais livrées. Elle finit par recevoir aussi des commandes des



#### La mission du comte Bernstorff

Avec trois hommes seulement, Heinrich Albert, le capitaine Boy-Ed et Franz von Papen, l'ambassadeur prussien, le comte Bernstorff, qui n'était arrivé à Washington qu'en 1914, mit sur pied l'organisation de sabotage la plus active de la Première Guerre mondiale.

Etats-Unis, qui ne furent pas livrées non plus. On imagine sans peine les effets désastreux de ces retards sur les opérations du front! Ce ne fut qu'après l'entrée en guerre des Etats-Unis que le FBI put trouver la trace de ces machinations, une fois que le président Wilson eut élargi ses compétences et lui eut confié la surveillance des étrangers suspects.

On se souvient encore aujourd'hui avec effroi des « Etats-Unis » de l'espionnage qui sévit alors dans tout le pays. Il s'agissait d'un véritable « soulèvement des dupes », analogue à celui qui s'était produit dix ans plus tôt lors du vol des forêts de l'Ouest.

A Chicago fut fondée l'American Protective League, qui eut bientôt des centaines de milliers d'adhérents. La plupart de ses membres se contentaient d'exhiber leur insigne, mais certains membres actifs se montrèrent si actifs que le président Wilson dut mettre en garde le pays contre la terreur que faisaient régner ces patriotes et il déclara que le citoyen qui se chargeait de faire lui-même la loi était plus dangereux encore que l'ennemi extérieur. En même temps, il chargea aussi le FBI de surveiller les agissements communistes à leur début. Alors s'ouvrit un nouveau chapitre de l'histoire du FBI, lorsque le 27 juillet 1917 un tout jeune homme, J. Edgar Hoover, assumé en sa qualité d'assistant du procureur général la direction de la section « de guerre » du FBI, à qui l'on confia la surveillance des étrangers. Edgar Hoover était alors âgé de 22 ans et venait de passer ses examens d'avocat.

#### Débuts difficiles

La première tâche de ce jeune avocat, qui était de séparer en brebis noires et blanches les étrangers et les nouveaux concitoyens, était déjà assez difficile. La suivante fut presque à désespérer. Il devait rechercher les déserteurs, à savoir les innombrables jeunes gens qui se dérobaient au recrutement, ce qui n'allait pas sans susciter des remous. Au début de juin 1918, il y en avait plus de 300 000 et lorsqu'un des premiers raids effectués par Hoover à New York aboutit à l'arrestation de 50 000 jeunes gens, le sénateur Hiram Johnson, de la Californie, déclara qu'il était inouï de persécuter ainsi de libres citoyens, de les faire arrêter par des policiers, des soldats et des gardes nationaux bâtonnettes au canon, uniquement parce qu'ils étaient suspects. « La République n'a jamais assisté à pareille comédie », s'écria-t-il.

C'était parfaitement exact. Mais si la rafle n'avait valu à l'Onclé Sam que 1500 nouveaux soldats, elle avait permis d'arrêter en même temps 15 000 criminels recherchés pour d'innombrables autres affaires. La guerre à peine finie, Hoover fut chargé d'une tâche infini-

### Jim Trent à l'honneur

Le détective Jim Trent, qui prend la première place dans le livre d'or du FBI, applique pour la première fois à la technique de la « non-violence » à laquelle le FBI doit ses plus grands succès. Nous racontons aujourd'hui l'histoire romanesque de son petit concert de violon, grâce auquel il obtint que l'auteur de l'enlèvement d'une jeune fille se rendit, au lieu de tirer sur le policier.



ment plus difficile encore : La poursuite du nouvel ennemi intérieur, les communistes. Il fallut une nouvelle bombe pour ébranler l'opinion publique. Ce fut en effet une bombe, car le 2 juin 1919 la demeure du nouveau procureur général, A. Mitchell Palmer, sauta à onze heures du soir. La maison voisine, celle du ministre de la Marine adjoint, Franklin D. Roosevelt, fut elle-même ébranlée. Ce ne fut que le premier des innombrables attentats bolchéviques, mais le jeune Hoover comprit tout de suite de quoi il s'agissait.

Chargé de l'enquête sur cet attentat, Hoover se mit à lire Marx, Engels, Trotsky, Lénine. Cette étude le convainquit qu'il s'agissait d'un phénomène tout nouveau. Il déclara que les enseignements des communistes n'avaient rien à voir avec la politique, au sens ordinaire du mot. Il ne s'agissait pas d'une nouvelle théorie sur la façon de gouverner, mais d'une conspiration contre l'humanité et ses bases historiques, dirigée non seulement contre le gouvernement, mais contre la façon de penser, de sentir et la vie religieuse du monde judéo-chrétien, bouddhiste et musulman, bref contre toute la civilisation. Quarante ans plus tard, d'innombrables hommes politiques de l'Ouest n'ont pas encore compris ce qui avait sauté aux yeux d'un jeune avocat insignifiant de Washington.

#### LA SEMAINE PROCHAINE

La carrière de « Billy » Hals

La fin d'Asa Kirby

Top picture:

*The F.B.I. Is Very Popular Today.*

The "obscurer shires" of the government, as the first functionaries of the F.B.I. were called before World War I, have become so popular that tourists visit the headquarters every day under the direction of guides. They know that HOOVER's men annihilated the gangsters.

\* \* \*

Center picture:

*70 JIM TRENT's Credit.*

Detective JIM TRENT, who occupies the first place in the Golden Book of the F.B.I., used "the technique of nonviolence" for the first time, to which the F.B.I. owes its greatest successes. Today we relate the romantic history of his little concert violin which caused the surrender of the kidnapper of a young girl, instead of the latter's fire on the police officer.

\* \* \*

Bottom picture:

*The Mission of Count BERNSTORFF.*

With only three men, HEINRICH ALBERT, Captain BOY-ED, and FRANZ VON PAPEN, the Prussian Ambassador, Count BERNSTORFF, who had only arrived in Washington in 1914, activated the most forceful sabotage organization of World War I.

Subtitles:

Three men were sufficient.  
The Bridgeport Projectile Company.  
Difficult beginnings.



Cinq présidents ont joué un rôle dans l'histoire de la création du FBI

#### Théodore Roosevelt

Le premier président des USA qui comprit que, pour faire respecter les lois fédérales, il fallait aussi créer une police fédérale, fut le républicain Théodore Roosevelt — président de 1901 à 1909. Toutefois, ce ne fut qu'en 1909 qu'il put obtenir la fondation d'une autorité indépendante d'enquête qui devint plus tard le FBI, au service du procureur général.



#### Robert Taft

Le successeur de Théodore Roosevelt, Robert Taft, président jusqu'en 1913, républicain comme son prédécesseur, ne put tout d'abord obtenir que des compétences très modestes pour le FBI. Mais la loi contre la traite des Blancs, une question très populaire à ce moment, fut incorporée à la Constitution en 1910 et les fonctionnaires du FBI furent chargés de la faire respecter.



#### Woodrow Wilson

Wilson, le président de la Première Guerre mondiale, qui le resta jusqu'en 1921, débordait de son rôle par le développement après la fin de la guerre, par la mise en place du FBI pour combattre l'espionnage et le sabotage. Sous sa présidence, Edgar J. Hoover entra au service du FBI, où il fut tout d'abord chargé d'une tâche difficile : la chasse aux déviateurs. Quelques années plus tard, il s'y ajouta la chasse aux communistes.



#### Warren Harding

Les conséquences catastrophiques de la corruption sous le régime de Harding, qui empoisonna la vie publique de l'Amérique de 1921 à 1923, se firent sentir non seulement dans l'économie, mais aussi dans toute la vie sociale et continuèrent de se manifester pendant des années encore après la mort de Harding. Les gangsters, les kidnappers, une police corrompue et le FBI de cette époque, tous aussi corrompus, faisaient cause commune.



#### Calvin Coolidge

Coolidge, qui, comme Wilson, s'occupait plutôt de la politique extérieure, accepta la proposition de son procureur général, Harlan Fiske Stone, de charger le jeune Edgar H. Hoover de la direction du FBI. On peut dire aujourd'hui qu'il fit par là plus pour la sécurité intérieure des USA qu'on ne pouvait alors le prévoir, car le jeune Hoover avait, un des premiers, reconnu les dangers du communisme.



L'histoire dramatique de la lutte contre le crime aux Etats-Unis

## AU NOM DE LA LOI

# LA RÉVOLTE DES DUPÉS

AUG 20 1957

L'an prochain, le FBI célébrera son cinquantième anniversaire. C'est, en effet, le 26 juillet 1908 que le président Théodore Roosevelt réussit, enfin, à obtenir que l'on mit à la disposition de son ministère de la Justice quelques détectives du Service des douanes, pour faire une enquête sur des vols de terrains, ce qui fut le début de l'organisation de la police fédérale célèbre sous les initiales FBI.

#### Pire que dans les films de Wild-West...

Lorsque les films du Wild-West nous montrent aujourd'hui un shérif scélérat, un banquier corrompu et un cow-boy courageux, mais pas trop intelligent, qui, saisi d'une juste colère à la vue des diableries de ses puissants adversaires, finit par recourir à son revolver pour rétablir l'ordre, ils ne donnent qu'une pâle image de l'état des choses aux USA au début de ce siècle. La situation était bien pire, quand le président Théodore Roosevelt prit le pouvoir en 1901. La corruption dépassait toutes les bornes. Un des pires scandales fut le vol des réserves forestières, qui théoriquement devaient être administrées par le *General Land Office*. Financiers, politiciens et fonctionnaires les mirent au pillage. Ils s'agissaient de 40 millions d'acres de magnifiques forêts (soit un acre américain vaut plus de 40 ares). La bombe éclata en 1905 lorsque le sénateur John H. Mitchell et le député John N. Williamson furent accusés et condamnés pour acquisition frauduleuse de terrains. Le procureur du comté, John H. Hall, qui dirigeait l'instruction, en profita pour voler lui aussi un morceau de la forêt d'Etat. Démis de ses fonctions et condamné, il fut gracié par une commission formée de ses meilleurs amis.

Théodore Roosevelt invita le procureur général Charles J. Bonaparte à organiser, dans le cadre du Ministère de la Justice, un service qui ne dépendrait que de lui, et le 26 juillet 1908 ce fut la fondation du FBI. Sous le président Taft, le Congrès donna à ce modeste bureau, sous les ordres du procureur général George W. Wickersham, le droit de poursuivre les crimes sans tenir compte des frontières des divers Etats de l'Union. C'est de là que naquit la gigantesque organisation à laquelle préside Edgar Hoover, caractérisée par l'intégrité et le courage à toute épreuve de ses membres.

#### La musique adoucit les mœurs

Un des premiers exploits célèbres des fins limiers du FBI fut celui du détective Trent.

Chargé d'arrêter Bill Howard, poursuivi pour avoir enlevé une mineuse du Tennessee, au Kentucky, Trent se présenta sans arme chez les parents du coupable, de sauvages bûcherons, déclarant qu'il venait arrêter leur fils. Le père et les frères le menacèrent de leurs armes et il put croire sa dernière heure arrivée. Mais avisant un violon sur la cheminée, il se mit à jouer si bien qu'il calma les esprits. On lui offrit un lit, un petit déjeuner et la promesse que le coupable se livrerait. Ce qu'il fit.

#### Les étrangers indésirables

Cette même année 1908, Théodore Roosevelt obtint l'adhésion des Etats-Unis à la Convention internationale contre la traite des Blancs. Celle-ci était florissante. A Chicago, le couple Alphonse et Eva Dufour avait, en dix ans, importé à bord de ses propres cargos plus de 20 000 jeunes filles d'Europe, pour les répartir dans divers établissements spéciaux. Il lui avait fallu graisser nombre de « pattes » offi-



#### Le début de la guerre totale

Lorsque le 30 juillet 1916, presque neuf mois avant l'entrée de l'Amérique dans la Première Guerre mondiale, un million de kilos de dynamite explosèrent sur la « Black-Tom-Island », dans la région du port de New York, ce fut en vérité le début de la guerre totale. Les saboteurs de l'ambassadeur allemand, le comte Bernstorff, avaient fait du bon travail. L'explosion rata l'île. Dans le port, des navires prirent feu et explosèrent aussi.

TRANSLATION FROM FRENCH

**The Dramatic History of the Fight Against Crime.  
In the Name of the Law!  
THE REVOLT OF THE "DUPES."**

Next year the F.B.I. will celebrate its 50th anniversary. On July 26, 1908, President THEODORE ROOSEVELT finally succeeded in having some detectives of the Customs Service placed at the disposal of his Attorney General for the investigation of the theft of tracts of land. This was the beginning of the organization of the famous federal police (F.B.I.).

Subtitles:

Worse than in Wild-West films.  
The music sweetens the manners and customs.  
Undesirable foreigners.

**Picture at right:**

The start of the total war. "Black Tom" explosion in New York on July 30, 1916, caused by the saboteurs of Count BERNSTORFF.

Five Presidents played a role in the history of the establishment of the F.B.I. (THEODORE ROOSEVELT, ROBERT TAFT, WOODROW WILSON, WARREN HARDING, CALVIN COOLIDGE).

TRANSLATED BY:  
FRIEDRICH NEUHAUSER: ejd  
August 9, 1957

W.B.

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Mr. Belmont, 1742  
Mr. Mohr, 5517  
Mr. Parsons, 7621  
Mr. Rosen, 5706  
Mr. Tamm, 5256  
Mr. Trotter, 4130 II  
Miss Gandy, 5633  
Mr. Holloman, 5633  
Mr. Nease, 5744  
Mr. McGuire, 5640  
Mr. DeLoach, 5636  
Mr. Wick, 5634  
Miss Lutz, 5640

Mr. LeGard, 6221B  
Mr. Warkart, 7204  
Mr. Newman, 5527  
Mr. Renneberger, B-11A  
Mr. Rogers, 5232  
Mr. Davidson, 7121  
Reading Room, 5531  
Exhibits Section, 332 OPO  
Records Branch, 7712  
Serialize Special & Return  
File Special  
Mail Room, 5533  
Supply Room, B-216  
Photo Lab, 7331  
Telephone Room, 5693  
Tour Room, 5625  
Mr.  
Mrs.  
Miss  
Room

**CRIME RECORDS SECTION**

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Per your request  
For your information  
Appropriate action  
Note and return

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Re-date  
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Miss Wheeling, 4249  
Miss Swann, 4248  
Room 4240, Speech Room  
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Research Files, 4237  
Miss Gardner, 4244  
Mrs. Gist, 4230  
Mrs. Goewey, 4235  
Mrs. Leigh, 4229  
Mrs. Lynde, 4231  
Mr. McHale, 4244  
Mrs. Philpott, 4237  
Mrs. Preston, 4235  
Miss Qualls, 4236  
Miss Reichert, 4242  
Mrs. G. Smith, 4232  
Miss U. Smith, 4233  
Mr. Swinford, 4232  
Make Card  
Return Enclosure  
Miss Trombley, 4239  
Mr. Wilkinson, 4242

Place in "FBI Sta"  
main file

*"John was  
ill with  
Zurich  
Sawyer  
Service  
what*

*— Abraham  
I who  
in my  
Hoffman's*

CRIME RECORDS SECTION

CRIME RECORDS SECTION

**HOLLYWOOD HIGHLIGHTS:**

# Hi-Ho! New Film For 'Lone Ranger'

By LOUELLA O. PARSONS

International News Service Motion Picture Editor

**H**OLLYWOOD, Aug. 20—The "Lone Ranger" will ride again in a new super-movie to be made by Jack Wrather, President of the Lone Ranger Corp., the Disneyland Hotel, Texas Oil and other enterprises. This will put Jack into competition with himself because only two years ago he put out his first "Lone Ranger" for Warner Brothers, which is still galloping strong in theatres throughout the world.

The new Ranger is very deluxe, costing \$1,000,000 releasing through United Artists. Wrather says he will unleash this one in 1958 which by no coincidence is the 25th anniversary of the Western. Clayton Moore, who is the Lone Ranger on TV looks likely to make it on screen.

\* \* \*

**IF ANYTHING** will cheer up Gia Scala (she's really an unhappy girl about her mother's serious illness) it's that her home studio, Universal-International has decreed "no more loanouts" and is bringing her back to co-star with Audie Murphy in "Middle of the Street."

Gia was farmed out for two movies at MGM ("Don't Go Near the Water" and "Tip on a Dead Jockey") and before that for "Garment Jungle" at Columbia, and was beginning to feel unappreciated by her contract bosses. Now she's getting the red carpet treatment on home base, with Jesse Hibbs as her director.

"Middle of the Street" also marks the return of producer Howard Pine, son of the late Bill Pine, to U-I. He made one of their most successful movies, "Private War of Major Benson" before going on his own several years ago.

**EXACTLY LIKE** old times to have director Frank Borzage come up with a new acting discovery. No director in the history of Hollywood has more "firsts" in the talent department.

Frank tells me he thinks he has a find in Ann Paige, 19-year-old Woodbury College graduate who studied dress designing.

He first saw her when she brought a collection of wardrobe designs for his picture "Time Is a Memory," which stars Victor Mature.

He was so impressed with the blonde Miss Paige who hails from Lubbock, Tex., he gave her a screen test, and now she's in his picture.



GIA SCALA  
Red Carpet Out

Tolson ☒  
 Nichols ☒  
 Boardman ☒  
 Belmont ☐  
 Mohr ☐  
 Parsons ☐  
 Rosen ☐  
 Tamm ☐  
 Trotter ☐  
 Nease ☐  
 Tele. Room ☐  
 Holloman ☐  
 Gandy ☐

See Page 2

NOT RECORDED  
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Wash. Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Journal-American 13 \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Times \_\_\_\_\_  
 Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

Date AUG 20 1957

ANNE DAXTER CAME to see me on her way to Elizabeth Arden's Maine Chance in Phoenix. She invited me to go with her, and I almost grabbed my hat and ran, it sounds like such a good rest. "I have a long, tough pull with my play, 'Square Root of Wonderful,' and I want to be in good shape," said Anne.

She certainly looked in good shape and was as gay as a lark when she told me that she starts rehearsals Sept. 16. Joe Mankiewicz who directed her in "All About Eve" is the producer.

"I am taking Katrinka, my six year old, with me and will put her in school in the East," Anne said. "And if the play's a success, which we hope, we hope, I'll be gone a long time."

ROBERT MITCHUM, who always refers to himself as "Old Dad" will probably change his

title to "Proud Dad" when his first independent production "Thunder Road" gets released.

That's because he has cast his 16-year-old son, Jim, who is taller than dad already, in the role of his brother in this yarn about modern rum runners.

This is Jim's movie debut but

has his first job. This Summer he has been acting as a counselor at a girl's camp. Said Bob when he heard this news, "I would be glad to change places with the lad at any time."

ONE OF THE prettiest girls and most talented in Hollywood is Erin O'Brien, who has yet to make her first picture. She was supposed to have had the role of Karen in "Majorie Morningstar," but rather than create problems with Gene Kelly who is shorter and with whom she would have to dance, she agreed to bow out.

Now Norman Taurog wants her to test for the lead opposite Andy Griffith in "Onion Head." Mervyn LeRoy also is interested in her for "The FBI Story." While all this is going on the beautiful Irish colleen is recording her first album for Coral, backed by a 23-piece orchestra.

SNAPSHOTS OF HOLLYWOOD COLLECTED AT RANDOM: Margie Millar, now married to photographer Johnny Florea, is in Santa Monica Hospital suffering from a blood condition. The Viking blood bank has offered all the blood necessary.

Fifteen-year-old Sandra Dee's mother, who came here to live with her daughter, is getting calls from all the prowling wolves in town, she's so pretty.

Looking very saucy in a coat from her mother's own hat shop in Paris, Lilliane Montevecchi, lunched at MGM following her return from location. She said because of the rain she worked only 10 days on "The Young Lions" in Paris.

Nicky Hilton and Ingrid Goude (Miss Sweden) have discovered each other.

Mari Blanchard and Jackie Barnett are continuing to be an item. Their latest date was at the Mocambo listening to John Carroll.

The fancy ring with a cat's eye Mäck "Killer" Gray is wear-

ing was put on his finger by his best girl, Valerie Allen.

Put it down to domestic bliss. Carolyn Jones' husband, Aaron Spelling, gifted her with a white Cadillac the day he signed to write the script of Fred Zinnemann's picture "The Sundowners."

Rod Steiger, versatile in all things, has taken up sculpturing and has started working on a head of Toscanini.

If Tony Curtis is lucky he'll wind up his role in "The Viking" with Kirk Douglas just in time to report to Frank Ross for scenes with Frank Sinatra in "Kings Go Forth" Sept. 1.

There's money in these horror shows, so Brynne Foy is starring Boris Karloff in a TV series, "The Adventures of Frankenstein."

Bob Kenaston Jr., Billie Dove's boy, has a new butch haircut for his "Annapolis" TV series.

That's all today. See you tomorrow.

# Best Seller List

*An analysis based on reports from leading booksellers in 36 cities showing the sales rating of 16 leading fiction and general titles over the last 3 weeks. Sales through the book clubs are not included. Figures in the right-hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive weeks and do not indicate week-to-week shifts on the chart.*

July 28	August 4	August 11	This Week		Weeks on List
				<b>7-8 Fiction</b>	
1	1	1	1	Peyton Place. <i>Metalious</i>	47
12	5	5	2	Letter From Peking. <i>Buck</i>	4
3	7	3	3	Compulsion. <i>Levin</i>	40
4	3	2	4	Silver Spoon. <i>Gilbert</i>	13
2	2	4	5	The Scapegoat. <i>du Maurier</i>	25
		12	6	The World of Suzie Wong. <i>Mason</i>	2
	12	10	7	The Pink Hotel. <i>Erskine and Dennis</i>	3
		14	8	On the Beach. <i>Shute</i>	2
6	8	9	9	The Last Angry Man. <i>Green</i>	26
5	4	6	10	Blue Camellia. <i>Keyes</i>	29
7	6	7	11	Life at Happy Knoll. <i>Marquand</i>	7
8	9	8	12	The Durable Fire. <i>Swiggett</i>	7
10	10	11	13	The Wonderful O. <i>Thurber</i>	10
15			14	A Houseful of Love. <i>Housepian</i>	3
9	11	13	15	The Short Reign of Pippin IV. <i>Steinbeck</i>	16
13	13	15	16	The Lady. <i>Richter</i>	10
				<b>General</b>	
1	2	2	1	The Day Christ Died. <i>Bishop</i>	13
3	1	1	2	The Hidden Persuaders. <i>Packard</i>	12
2	3	3	3	The Innocent Ambassadors. <i>Wylie</i>	14
4	4	4	4	The Turn of the Tide. <i>Bryant</i>	12
5	5	5	5	Stay Alive All Your Life. <i>Peale</i>	20
7	9	6	6	Rascals in Paradise. <i>Michener and Day</i>	7
		11	7	Operation Sea Lion. <i>Fleming</i>	2
8	6	7	8	Silver Platter. <i>Berlin</i>	11
	7	8	9	Too Much, Too Soon. <i>Barrymore and Frank</i>	14
11	10	9	10	Take My Life. <i>Cantor and Ardmore</i>	9
14	14		11	The Organization Man. <i>Whyte</i>	27
12	8	12	12	The FBI Story. <i>Whitehead</i>	36
			13	"Where Did You Go?" "Out." "What Did You Do?" "Nothing." <i>Smith</i>	1
15		15	14	They Fought for the Sky. <i>Reynolds</i>	6
12	11	13	15	Profiles in Courage. <i>Kennedy</i>	79
10	13	10	16	The Nun's Story. <i>Hulme</i>	47

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Date AUG 18 1957

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# What America Reads

August 18 This Week's Score	The Herald Tribune arranges with the country's leading booksellers to report each week the best selling six titles in fiction and non-fiction to give an over-all picture of what is being read in America. Only titles reported three or more times are charted. This week's chart is based on reports received by August 12.	Number of Stores	Total Weeks Listed
<b>FICTION</b>			
1	Peyton Place, by Grace Metalious	31	48
2	Letter From Peking, by Pearl Buck	26	5
3	On the Beach, by Nevil Shute	24	3
4	Silver Spoon, by Edwin Gilbert	23	16
5	The World of Suzie Wong, by Richard Mason	18	3
6	Compulsion, by Meyer Levin	17	38
7	The Pink Hotel, by D. Erskine & P. Dennis	17	4
8	Blue Camellia, by Frances Parkinson Keyes	11	30
9	The Durable Fire, by Howard Swiggett	11	10
10	The Scapegoat, by Daphne du Maurier	8	26
11	Life at Happy Knoll, by John P. Marquand	8	8
12	A Houseful of Love, by Marjorie Housepian	8	7
13	The Last Angry Man, by Gerald Green	6	27
14	The Short Reign of Pippin IV, by John Steinbeck	6	17
15	The Wonderful O, by James Thurber	6	10
16	Auntie Mame, by Patrick Dennis	4	126
17	The Wapshot Chronicle, by John Cheever	3	17
18	Far, Far the Mountain Peak, by John Masters	3	14
19	The Lady, by Conrad Richter	3	10
20	The Flower Drum Song, by C. Y. Lee	3	4

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Wash. Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
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 The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

Date AUG 18 1957

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## NON-FICTION

1	The Innocent Ambassadors, by Philip Wylie	23	15
2	The Hidden Persuaders, by Vance Packard	23	13
3	The Day Christ Died, by Jim Bishop	21	13
4	Where Did You Go? Out, by Robert Paul Smith	16	4
5	Stay Alive All Your Life, by Norman Vincent Peale	14	21
6	Rascals in Paradise, by J. Michener & A. G. Day	13	9
7	Silver Platter, by Ellin Berlin	12	13
8	Profiles in Courage, by John F. Kennedy	11	82
9	Faith on the March, by A. H. Macmillan	9	15
10	Take My Life, by Eddie Cantor & Jane Ardmore	8	11
11	Operation Sea Lion, by Peter Fleming	8	3
12	Too Much, Too Soon, by D. Barrymore & G. Frank	6	15
13	The Nun's Story, by Kathryn Hulme	5	49
14	The Art of Loving, by Erich Fromm	5	13
15	The Turn of the Tide, by Arthur Bryant	4	12
16	They Fought for the Sky, by Quentin Reynolds	4	8
17	Through Gates of Splendor, by Elisabeth Elliot	4	5
18	The Invasion of France & Germany, by S. E. Morison	4	2
19	The Square Pegs, by Irving Wallace	4	1
20	Day of Infamy, by Walter Lord	3	20
21	You Can't Get There From Here, by Ogden Nash	3	8

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Mr. Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Mr. Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

THE PUYALLUP VALLEY TRIBUNE, PUYALLUP, WASH



**PRESENTATION** of two copies of "The FBI Story" by Don Whitehead, to the Puyallup Public Library was made by Police Chief Cecil Archer, left, and Assistant Chief Jim Rooker, right, to Percy Cox, vice president of the Library Board. The books were purchased by members of the Puyallup police department for the library. Both Archer and Rooker are graduates of the FBI National Academy, and the Puyallup department is 100 percent FBI trained; 11 members of the department having taken their basic training at Fort Lewis, seven members graduated from the fingerprint school and two from Command school. On July 25-26, the Puyallup department will spend two days at the FBI firing range at Fort Lewis working out under their supervision.

SEARCHED \_\_\_\_\_ INDEXED \_\_\_\_\_

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JUL 23 1957

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THE PUYALLUP VALLEY TRIBUNE  
 PUYALLUP, WASHINGTON  
 July 20, 1957  
 page two

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# Best Seller List

An analysis based on reports from leading booksellers in 36 cities showing the sales rating of 16 leading fiction and general titles over the last 3 weeks. Sales through the book clubs are not included. Figures in the right-hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive weeks and do not indicate week-to-week shifts on the chart.

June 23	June 30	July 7	This Week		Weeks on List
				<b>Fiction</b>	
2	1	1	1	Peyton Place. <i>Metalious</i>	42
1	2	2	2	The Scapegoat. <i>du Maurier</i>	20
3	3	3	3	Compulsion. <i>Levin</i>	35
6	6	6	4	Silver Spoon. <i>Gilbert</i>	8
4	5	4	5	Blue Camellia. <i>Koyes</i>	24
5	4	5	6	The Last Angry Man. <i>Green</i>	21
7	7	7	7	The Short Reign of Pippin IV. <i>Steinbeck</i>	11
		13	8	Life at Happy Knoll. <i>Marquand</i>	2
8	8	8	9	The Town. <i>Faulkner</i>	9
		10	10	The Durable Fire. <i>Swiggert</i>	2
13	9	9	11	The Lady. <i>Richter</i>	5
14	11	12	12	The Wonderful O. <i>Thurber</i>	5
11	12	16	13	Say, Darling. <i>Bissell</i>	14
10	14	14	14	The Philadelphian. <i>Powell</i>	26
9	10	11	15	Far, Far the Mountain Peak. <i>Masters</i>	9
	16		16	The Flower Drum Song. <i>Lee</i>	2
				<b>General</b>	
1	1	1	1	The Day Christ Died. <i>Bishop</i>	8
3	2	2	2	The Innocent Ambassadors. <i>Wylie</i>	9
8	5	3	3	The Turn of the Tide. <i>Bryant</i>	7
7	7	5	4	The Hidden Persuaders. <i>Packerd</i>	7
4	4	4	5	The FBI Story. <i>Whitehead</i>	31
6	6	9	6	Stay Alive All Your Life. <i>Peale</i>	15
2	3	6	7	Day of Infamy. <i>Lord</i>	14
5	8	7	8	The Nun's Story. <i>Hulme</i>	42
9	9	8	9	Profiles in Courage. <i>Kennedy</i>	74
12	10	10	10	Silver Platter. <i>Berlin</i>	6
13	15	16	11	Faith on the March. <i>Macmillan</i>	7
		13	12	Rascals in Paradise. <i>Michener and Day</i>	2
14	12	12	13	Take My Life. <i>Canter</i>	4
10	11	11	14	The Organization Man. <i>Whyte</i>	23
11	14		15	Too Much, Too Soon. <i>Barrymore and Frank</i>	11
		15	16	They Fought for the Sky. <i>Reynolds</i>	2

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TOP CLIPPING

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Date JUL 14 1957

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# What America Reads

July 14 This Week's Score	The Herald Tribune arranges with the country's leading booksellers to report each week the best selling six titles in fiction and non-fiction to give an overall picture of what is being read in America. Only titles reported three or more times are charted. This week's chart is based on reports received by July 8.	Number of Stores	Total Weeks Listed
	<b>FICTION</b> 6-2		
1	Peyton Place, by Grace Metalious	22	43
2	The Scapegoat, by Daphne du Maurier	18	21
3	Blue Camellia, by Frances Parkinson Keyes	14	25
4	Silver Spoon, by Edwin Gilbert	14	11
5	The Durable Fire, by Howard Swiggett	13	5
6	The Wonderful O, by James Thurber	13	5
7	Compulsion, by Meyer Levin	12	33
8	The Last Angry Man, by Gerald Green	12	22
9	A Houseful of Love, by Marjorie Housepian	8	2
10	The Short Reign of Pippin IV, by John Steinbeck	7	12
11	The Wapshot Chronicle, by John Cheever	6	15
12	Life at Happy Knoll, by John P. Marquand	6	3
13	The Lady, by Conrad Richter	5	6
14	Auntie Mame, by Patrick Dennis	4	122
15	The Philadelphian, by Richard Powell	4	26
16	Far, Far the Mountain Peak, by John Masters	4	10
17	The Town, by William Faulkner	3	9
18	Homing, by Elswyth Thane	3	6
19	They Hanged My Saintly Billy, by Robert Graves	3	2
20	In the Time of Greenbloom, by Gabriel Fielding	3	1

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 Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
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 New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

Date *JUL 14* 1957

67 JUL 17 1957

# NON-FICTION

1	The Day Christ Died, by Jim Bishop	20	8
2	The Innocent Ambassadors, by Philip Wylie	17	10
3	The Hidden Persuaders, by Vance Packard	15	8
4	Stay Alive All Your Life, by Norman Vincent Peale	13	16
5	The Turn of the Tide, by Arthur Bryant	12	7
6	Rascals in Paradise, by J. Michener & A. G. Day	10	4
7	Faith on the March, by A. H. Macmillan	8	10
8	Profiles in Courage, by John F. Kennedy	7	77
9	The Nun's Story, by Kathryn Hulme	7	44
10	Take My Life, by Eddie Cantor & Jane Ardmore	7	6
11	The FBI Story, by Don Whitehead	6	31
12	The Organization Man, by William H. Whyte jr.	6	23
13	Silver Platter, by Ellin Berlin	6	8
14	Men to Match My Mountains, by Irving Stone	5	37
15	Day of Infamy, by Walter Lord	5	15
16	They Fought for the Sky, by Quentin Reynolds	5	3
17	I'd Do It Again, by James Michael Curley	3	3
18	You Can't Get There From Here, by Ogden Nash	3	3
19	Queen of France, by André Castelot	3	1
20	Through Gates of Splendor, by Elizabeth Elliot	3	1



# Best Seller List

June 16	June 23	June 30	This Week	An analysis based on reports from leading booksellers in 36 cities showing the sales rating of 16 leading fiction and general titles over the last 3 weeks. Sales through the book clubs are not included. Figures in the right-hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive weeks and do not indicate week-to-week shifts on the chart.	Weeks on List
				<b>Fiction</b>	
2	2	1	1	Peyton Place. <i>Metalious</i>	41
1	1	2	2	The Scapegoat. <i>du Maurier</i>	19
3	3	3	3	Compulsion. <i>Levin</i>	34
4	4	5	4	Blue Camellia. <i>Keyes</i>	23
5	5	4	5	The Last Angry Man. <i>Green</i>	20
6	6	6	6	Silver Spoon. <i>Gilbert</i>	7
8	7	7	7	The Short Reign of Pippin IV. <i>Steinbeck</i>	10
7	8	8	8	The Town. <i>Faulkner</i>	8
15	13	9	9	The Lady. <i>Richter</i>	4
			10	The Durable Fire. <i>Swiggett</i>	1
9	9	10	11	Far, Far the Mountain Peak. <i>Masters</i>	8
16	14	11	12	The Wonderful O. <i>Thurber</i>	4
			13	Life at Happy Knoll. <i>Marquand</i>	1
10	10	14	14	The Philadelphian. <i>Powell</i>	25
13	12	13	15	The Wapshot Chronicle. <i>Cheever</i>	13
11	11	12	16	Say, Darling. <i>Bissell</i>	13
				<b>General</b>	
5	1	1	1	The Day Christ Died. <i>Bishop</i>	7
2	3	2	2	The Innocent Ambassadors. <i>Wylie</i>	8
8	8	5	3	The Turn of the Tide. <i>Bryant</i>	6
3	4	4	4	The FBI Story. <i>Whitehead</i>	30
11	7	7	5	The Hidden Persuaders. <i>Packard</i>	6
1	2	3	6	Day of Infamy. <i>Lord</i>	13
6	5	8	7	The Nun's Story. <i>Hulme</i>	41
12	9	9	8	Profiles in Courage. <i>Kennedy</i>	73
4	6	6	9	Stay Alive All Your Life. <i>Peale</i>	14
10	12	10	10	Silver Platter. <i>Berlin</i>	5
7	10	11	11	The Organization Man. <i>Whyte</i>	22
	14	12	12	Take My Life. <i>Cantor</i>	3
			13	Rascals in Paradise. <i>Michener and Day</i>	1
			14	The Labyrinth. <i>Schellenberg</i>	1
			15	They Fought for the Sky. <i>Reynolds</i>	1
13	13	15	16	Faith on the March. <i>Macmillan</i>	6

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# What America Reads

July 7  
This Week's Score

The Herald Tribune arranges with the country's leading booksellers to report each week the best selling six titles in fiction and non-fiction to give an overall picture of what is being read in America. Only titles reported three or more times are charted. This week's chart is based on reports received by July 1.

Number of Stores  
Total Weeks Listed

## FICTION

1	Peyton Place, by Grace Metalious	31	42
2	The Scapegoat, by Daphne du Maurier	29	20
3	Blue Camellia, by Frances Parkinson Keyes	22	24
4	Silver Spoon, by Edwin Gilbert	21	10
5	Compulsion, by Meyer Levin	18	32
6	The Last Angry Man, by Gerald Green	15	21
7	The Durable Fire, by Howard Swiggett	13	4
8	The Wonderful O, by James Thurber	12	4
9	The Short Reign of Pippin IV, by John Steinbeck	11	11
10	Far, Far the Mountain Peak, by John Masters	8	9
11	The Wapshot Chronicle, by John Cheever	7	14
12	Life at Happy Knoll, by John P. Marquand	7	2
13	The Lady, by Conrad Richter	6	5
14	The Philadelphian, by Richard Powell	5	25
15	Say, Darling, by Richard Bissell	5	14
16	The Town, by William Faulkner	4	8
17	Homing, by Elswyth Thane	4	5
18	A Houseful of Love, by Marjorie Housepian	4	1

Wash. Post and \_\_\_\_\_  
 Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Herald Tribune 6-2  
 N. Y. Journal-American \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Times \_\_\_\_\_  
 Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

Date JUL 7 1957

See Page 2

# NON-FICTION

1	The Day Christ Died, by Jim Bishop	23	7
2	The Turn of the Tide, by Arthur Bryant	20	6
3	Stay Alive All Your Life, by Norman Vincent Peale	17	15
4	The Innocent Ambassadors, by Philip Wylie	17	9
5	Take My Life, by Eddie Cantor & Jane Ardmore	17	5
6	The Hidden Persuaders, by Vance Packard	15	7
7	Faith on the March, by A. H. Macmillan	14	9
8	The Nun's Story, by Kathryn Hulme	11	43
9	Day of Infamy, by Walter Lord	11	14
10	Silver Platter, by Ellin Berlin	11	7
11	Rascals in Paradise, by J. Michener & A. G. Day	11	3
12	Profiles in Courage, by John F. Kennedy	10	76
13	The Organization Man, by William H. Whyte jr.	7	22
14	The FBI Story, by Don Whitehead	6	30
15	The Art of Loving, by Erich Fromm	5	11
16	They Fought for the Sky, by Quentin Reynolds	5	2
17	Men to Match My Mountains, by Irving Stone	3	36
18	Too Much, Too Soon, by D. Barrymore & G. Frank	3	11
19	Gypsy, a Memoir, by Gypsy Rose Lee	3	7
20	You Can't Get There From Here, by Ogden Nash	3	2
21	The Lawless Decade, by Paul Sann	3	1

# What America Reads

June 30 This Week's Score	The Herald Tribune arranges with the country's leading booksellers to report each week the best selling six titles in fiction and non-fiction to give an over-all picture of what is being read in America. Only titles reported three or more times are charted. This week's chart is based on reports received by June 24.	Number of Stores	Total Weeks Listed
FICTION			
1	Blue Camellia, by Frances Parkinson Keyes	30	23
2	Peyton Place, by Grace Metalious	28	41
3	The Scapegoat, by Daphne du Maurier	28	19
4	Compulsion, by Meyer Levin	19	31
5	Silver Spoon, by Edwin Gilbert	16	9
6	The Last Angry Man, by Gerald Green	15	20
7	The Short Reign of Pippin IV, by John Steinbeck	11	10
8	The Town, by William Faulkner	11	7
9	The Lady, by Conrad Richter	8	4
10	The Durable Fire, by Howard Swiggett	8	3
11	The Wonderful O, by James Thurber	8	3
12	The Wapshot Chronicle, by John Cheever	6	13
13	The Philadelphian, by Richard Powell	5	24
14	Far, Far the Mountain Peak, by John Masters	5	8
15	Mandingo, by Kyle Onstott	5	6
16	Life at Happy Knoll, by John P. Marquand	4	1
17	Say, Darling, by Richard Bissell	3	13
18	Don Camillo Takes the Devil by the Tail, Guareschi	3	3

## NON-FICTION

1	The Day Christ Died, by Jim Bishop	24	6
2	The Turn of the Tide, by Arthur Bryant	23	5
3	The Innocent Ambassadors, by Philip Wylie	15	8
4	The Nun's Story, by Kathryn Hulme	13	42
5	Silver Platter, by Ellin Berlin	13	6
6	Stay Alive All Your Life, by Norman Vincent Peale	12	14
7	The FBI Story, by Don Whitehead	11	29
8	Faith on the March, by A. H. Macmillan	11	8
9	The Hidden Persuaders, by Vance Packard	11	6
10	Profiles in Courage, by John F. Kennedy	10	75
11	Day of Infamy, by Walter Lord	9	13
12	Rascals in Paradise, by J. Michener & A. G. Day	9	2
13	Take My Life, by Eddie Cantor & Jane Ardmore	7	4
14	The Organization Man, by William H. Whyte jr.	6	21
15	They Fought for the Sky, by Quentin Reynolds	5	1
16	This Hallowed Ground, by Bruce Catton	4	33
17	You Can't Get There from Here, by Ogden Nash	4	1
18	Men to Match My Mountains, by Irving Stone	3	35
19	Too Much, Too Soon, by D. Barrymore & G. Frank	3	10
20	I'd Do It Again, by James Michael Curley	3	2

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

TOP SUPPLIER  
 DATED 6-1-57  
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 44 JUL 5 1957

Wash. Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Herald Tribune 6-2  
 N. Y. Journal-American \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Times \_\_\_\_\_  
 Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

Date JUN 30 1957

4 JUL 9 1957

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
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### What Washington Is Reading

The following books are rated according to sales reports from Washington area book stores.

#### FICTION E-7

1. Far, Far the Mountain Peak—Masters.
2. The Town—Faulkner.
3. The Towers of Trebizond—Macaulay.
4. Blue Camellia—Keyes.
5. The Scapegoat — Du Maurier.
6. The Last of the Wine—Renault.

#### NONFICTION

1. The Day Christ Died—Bishop.
2. The Turn of the Tide—Bryant.
3. The Labyrinth—Schellenberg.
4. Innocent Ambassadors—Wylie.
5. Stay Alive All Your Life—Peale.
6. Charlie—Hecht.

Bookstores cooperating in this compilation: Airport Book Shop, Franz Bader, William Ballantyne & Sons, Brentano's Book Stores, Inc., Center Book Shop, Hecht Co., Kahn's, Francis Scott Key Book Shop, Sidney Kramer Books, Packer's, Inc., Savile Book Shop, Woodward & Lothrop, World Affairs Book Shop.

TOP SECRET  
DATE

Wash. Post and Times Herald E-7  
 Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Journal-American \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Times \_\_\_\_\_  
 Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

Date JUN 30 1957

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57 JUL 5 1957

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
 Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

The Sunday Star WEEKLY BOOK SURVEY										
The Sunday Star has arranged with some of the leading booksellers of Washington and suburban areas to report each week the books which sell best as a guide to what Washington is reading. The numbers represent the rank of each book among best sellers at the store named.										
Report for week ending June 28.										
FICTION	AIRPORT BOOK SHOP	FRANZ BADER, INC.	BALLANTYNE & SONS	BRENTANO'S	THE HECHT CO.	S. KANN SONS CO.	FRANCIS SCOTT KEY BOOK SHOP	PAUL PEARLMAN	POCKER'S, INC.	PURSELL'S BOOK STORE
"The Scapegoat," du-Maurier	2	1		5	1			1		1
"Peyton Place," Metalious	1	4	1	2	3		2	2		3
"Far, Far the Mountain Peak," Masters	3	2	1		2	3		3		2
"The Town," Faulkner		4	4		6	6	3	1		3
"The Towers of Trebizand," Macaulay	3	3	2		5	1	5			
"The Short Reign of Pippin IV," Steinbeck	5		5	3		2	4			6
NONFICTION										
"The Day Christ Died," Bishop	1	1	1	5	1	1		1	1	1
"The Turn of the Tide," Bryant	3	2	4			1	6	3	2	3
"Profiles in Courage," Kennedy	4		2			3	2	2		4
"The Innocent Ambassadors," Wylie	5	6		3	3	6	4	3	5	
"The Labyrinth," Schellenberg		3				2	5			1
"The Hidden Persuaders," Packard	2		6	2	3					4

TOP CLIPPING  
 DATED  
 JUN 29 1957

Wash. Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. Star E 7 \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Journal-American \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Times \_\_\_\_\_  
 Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

Date JUN 30 1957

NOT RECORDED  
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259  
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# Best Seller List

June 9	June 16	June 23	This Week	An analysis based on reports from leading booksellers in 36 cities showing the sales rating of 16 leading fiction and general titles over the last 3 weeks. Sales through the book clubs are not included. Figures in the right-hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive weeks and do not indicate week-to-week shifts on the chart.	Weeks on List
<b>Fiction</b>					
2	2	2	1	Peyton Place. <i>Metalious</i>	40
1	1	1	2	The Scapegoat. <i>du Maurier</i>	18
3	3	3	3	Compulsion. <i>Levin</i>	33
5	5	5	4	The Last Angry Man. <i>Green</i>	19
4	4	4	5	Blue Camellia. <i>Keyes</i>	22
8	6	6	6	Silver Spoon. <i>Gilbert</i>	6
9	8	7	7	The Short Reign of Pippin IV. <i>Steinbeck</i>	9
6	7	8	8	The Town. <i>Faulkner</i>	7
	15	13	9	The Lady. <i>Richter</i>	3
11	9	9	10	Far, Far the Mountain Peak. <i>Masters</i>	7
	16	14	11	The Wonderful O. <i>Thurber</i>	3
10	11	11	12	Say, Darling. <i>Bissell</i>	12
12	13	12	13	The Wapshot Chronicle. <i>Cheever</i>	12
7	10	10	14	The Philadelphian. <i>Powell</i>	24
14	14		15	The Towers of Trebizond. <i>Macaulay</i>	8
			16	The Flower Drum Song. <i>Lee</i>	1
<b>General</b>					
4	5	1	1	The Day Christ Died. <i>Bishop</i>	6
7	2	3	2	The Innocent Ambassadors. <i>Wylie</i>	7
1	1	2	3	Day of Infamy. <i>Lord</i>	12
2	3	4	4	The FBI Story. <i>Whitehead</i>	29
11	8	8	5	The Turn of the Tide. <i>Bryant</i>	5
5	4	6	6	Stay Alive All Your Life. <i>Peale</i>	13
15	11	7	7	The Hidden Persuaders. <i>Packard</i>	5
3	6	5	8	The Nun's Story. <i>Hulme</i>	40
9	12	9	9	Profiles in Courage. <i>Kennedy</i>	72
12	10	12	10	Silver Platter. <i>Berlin</i>	4
6	7	10	11	The Organization Man. <i>Whyte</i>	21
		14	12	Take My Life. <i>Cantor</i>	2
			13	I'd Do It Again. <i>Curley</i>	1
8	9	11	14	Too Much, Too Soon. <i>Barrymore and Frank</i>	10
10	13	13	15	Faith on the March. <i>Macmillan</i>	5
16	16	16	16	Gypsy. <i>Lee</i>	5

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
 Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
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 44 JUL 5 1957

Wash. Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_  
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 N. Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Times *7-6* ✓  
 Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

Date *JUL 30* 1957

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# What America Reads

June 23 This Week's Score	The Herald Tribune arranges with the country's leading booksellers to report each week the best selling six titles in fiction and non-fiction to give an over-all picture of what is being read in America. Only titles reported three or more times are charted. This week's chart is based on reports received by June 17.	Number of Stores	Total Weeks Listed
<b>FICTION</b>			
1	Peyton Place, by Grace Metalious	22	40
2	Blue Camellia, by Frances Parkinson Keyes	20	22
3	The Scapegoat, by Daphne du Maurier	19	18
4	Silver Spoon, by Edwin Gilbert	16	8
5	The Town, by William Faulkner	16	6
6	Compulsion, by Meyer Levin	14	30
7	The Last Angry Man, by Gerald Green	13	19
8	The Short Reign of Pippin IV, by John Steinbeck	12	9
9	The Wapshot Chronicle, by John Cheever	8	12
10	The Durable Fire, by Howard Swiggett	7	2
11	The Wonderful O, by James Thurber	6	2
12	Far, Far the Mountain Peak, by John Masters	5	7
13	Homing, by Elswyth Thane	5	4
14	Say, Darling, by Richard Bissell	4	12
15	The Braintree Mission, by Nicholas Wyckoff	4	3
16	Auntie Mame, by Patrick Dennis	3	121
17	The Philadelphian, by Richard Powell	3	23
18	The Black Obelisk, by Erich Maria Remarque	3	9
19	Never So Few, by Tom T. Chamales	3	5
20	The Lady, by Conrad Richter	3	3
21	Don Camillo Takes the Devil by the Tail, Guareschi	3	2
22	They Hanged My Sainly Billy, by Robert Graves	2	1

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
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Wash. Post and \_\_\_\_\_  
 Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Herald Tribune 6-2  
 N. Y. Journal-American \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Times \_\_\_\_\_  
 Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

Date JUN 23 1957

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JUN 27 1957

## NON-FICTION

1	The Day Christ Died, by Jim Bishop	21	5
2	The Innocent Ambassadors, by Philip Wylie	14	7
3	The Turn of the Tide, by Arthur Bryant	14	4
4	Faith on the March, by A. H. Macmillan	13	7
5	The FBI Story, by Don Whitehead	12	28
6	Silver Platter, by Ellin Berlin	12	5
7	The Nun's Story, by Kathryn Hulme	11	41
8	Day of Infamy, by Walter Lord	11	12
9	The Hidden Persuaders, by Vance Packard	11	5
10	Stay Alive All Your Life, by Norman Vincent Peale	10	13
11	Take My Life, by Eddie Cantor & Jane Ardmore	8	3
12	Profiles in Courage, by John F. Kennedy	7	74
13	Men to Match My Mountains, by Irving Stone	5	34
14	The Bible as History, by Werner Keller	5	32
15	The Crisis of the Old Order, by A. Schlesinger jr.	5	12
16	Rascals in Paradise, by J. Michener & A. C. Day	5	1
17	The Organization Man, by William H. Whyte jr.	4	20
18	Gypsy, a Memoir, by Gypsy Rose Lee	4	6
19	The Road to Miltown, by S. J. Perelman	3	18
20	The Art of Loving, by Erich Fromm	3	10
21	In the Court of Public Opinion, by Alger Hiss	3	5

## BOOKSELLERS REPORTING

Albuquerque—New Mexico Book Co. Atlanta—Davison-Paxon • Rich's.  
 Baltimore—Remington's. Boston—Lauriat's • Old Corner. Chicago—  
 Cokesbury. Cleveland—Burrows. Columbus—F. & R. Lazarus. Denver—  
 Kendrick-Bellamy. Detroit—J. L. Hudson. Hollywood—Pickwick. In-  
 dianapolis—L. S. Ayres. Larchmont—Anderson's. Los Angeles—Camp-  
 bell's. Louisville—Wilderness Road. Nashville—Cokesbury • Stokes &  
 Stockell. New York—Doubleday. Pasadena—Vroman's. Pittsburgh—  
 Joseph Horne. Portland, Ore.—J. K. Gill. Providence—The Book Shop.  
 Richmond—Miller & Rhoads. Rochester—Scrantom's. Sacramento—Lev-  
 inson's. St. Louis—Doubleday. St. Paul—St. Paul Book & Stationery.  
 Salt Lake City—Deseret. San Francisco—Paul Elder's. Santa Barbara—  
 Osborne's. Seattle—Frederick & Nelson • Hartman's Books • University.  
 Spokane—John W. Graham. Toledo—Lamson's. Wilmington—Greenwood  
 Book Shop. Yakima—Broad's.

# Best Seller List

*An analysis based on reports from leading booksellers in 36 cities showing the sales rating of 16 leading fiction and general titles over the last 3 weeks. Sales through the book clubs are not included. Figures in the right-hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive weeks and do not indicate week-to-week shifts on the chart.*

June 2	June 9	June 16	This Week		Weeks on List
				<b>Fiction</b>	
1	1	1	1	The Scapegoat. <i>du Maurier</i>	17
2	2	2	2	Peyton Place. <i>Metalious</i>	39
4	3	3	3	Compulsion. <i>Levin</i>	32
3	4	4	4	Blue Camellia. <i>Keyes</i>	21
5	5	5	5	The Last Angry Man. <i>Green</i>	18
9	8	6	6	Silver Spoon. <i>Gilbert</i>	5
7	9	8	7	The Short Reign of Pippin IV. <i>Steinbeck</i>	8
6	6	7	8	The Town. <i>Faulkner</i>	6
13	11	9	9	Far, Far the Mountain Peak. <i>Masters</i>	6
8	7	10	10	The Philadelphian. <i>Powell</i>	23
15	10	11	11	Say, Darling. <i>Bissell</i>	11
10	12	13	12	The Wapshot Chronicle. <i>Cheever</i>	11
		15	13	The Lady. <i>Richter</i>	2
		16	14	The Wonderful O. <i>Thurber</i>	2
11	13		15	A Legacy. <i>Bedford</i>	16
14	15	12	16	The Black Obelisk. <i>Remarque</i>	9
				<b>General</b>	
8	4	5	1	The Day Christ Died. <i>Bishop</i>	5
2	1	1	2	Day of Infamy. <i>Lord</i>	11
6	7	2	3	The Innocent Ambassadors. <i>Wylie</i>	6
1	2	3	4	The FBI Story. <i>Whitehead</i>	28
3	3	6	5	The Nun's Story. <i>Hulme</i>	39
4	5	4	6	Stay Alive All Your Life. <i>Peale</i>	12
15	15	11	7	The Hidden Persuaders. <i>Packard</i>	4
16	11	8	8	The Turn of the Tide. <i>Bryant</i>	4
14	9	12	9	Profiles in Courage. <i>Kennedy</i>	71
5	6	7	10	The Organization Man. <i>Whyte</i>	20
7	8	9	11	Too Much, Too Soon. <i>Barrymore and Frank</i>	9
	12	10	12	Silver Platter. <i>Berlin</i>	3
13	10	13	13	Faith on the March. <i>Macmillan</i>	4
			14	Take My Life. <i>Cantor</i>	1
9	13	14	15	In the Court of Public Opinion. <i>Hiss</i>	5
	16	16	16	Gypsy. <i>Lee</i>	4

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

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Wash. Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Journal-American \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Times \_\_\_\_\_  
 Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

Date JUN 23 1957

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 Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

### ~~What~~ Washington Is Reading *E7*

The following books are rated according to sales reports from Washington area book stores.

#### FICTION:

1. The Scapegoat — Du Maurier.
2. The Town — Faulkner.
3. Far, Far the Mountain Peak — Masters.
4. The Short Reign of Pippin IV — Steinbeck.
5. Peyton Place — Metellious.
6. Blue Camellia — Keyes.

#### NONFICTION

1. The Day Christ Died — Bishop.
2. The Turn of the Tide — Bryant.
3. Profiles in Courage — Kennedy.
4. The FBI Story — Whitehead.
5. The Hidden Persuader — Packard.
6. Memories of a Catholic Girlhood — McCarthy.

Book stores cooperating in this compilation: Airport Book Shop, Franz Bader, William Ballantyne & Sons, Brentano's Book Stores, Inc., Center Book Shop, Hecht Co., Kann's, Francis Scott Key Book Shop, Sidney Kramer Books, Pockler's, Inc., Savilla Book Shop, Woodward & Lothrop, World Affairs Book Shop.

Wash. Post and Times Herald *E7*  
 Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Journal-American \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Times \_\_\_\_\_  
 Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

Date JUN 23 1957

NOT RECORDED

JUN 25 1957

67 JUN 23 1957

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
 Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

**The Sunday Star**  
**WEEKLY BOOK SURVEY**

The Sunday Star has arranged with some of the leading booksellers of Washington and suburban areas to report each week the books which sell best as a guide to what Washington is reading. The numbers represent the rank of each book among best sellers at the store named.

Report for week ending June 21

	AIRPORT BOOK SHOP	FRANZ BADER, INC.	BALLANTYNE & SONS	BRENTANO'S	THE HECHT CO.	S. KANN SONS CO.	FRANCIS SCOTT KEY BOOK SHOP	PAUL PEARLMAN	POCKER'S, INC.	PURSELL'S BOOK STORE	SAVILE BOOK SHOP	WOODWARD & LOthrop	WORLD AFFAIRS BOOK SHOP
<b>FICTION</b>													
"The Scapegoat," du Maurier	1	1	1	5	2	2		1	6	1		1	1
"Peyton Place," Metalious	3		3	1	3	3		2		2		3	2
"The Town," Faulkner	4	2		4		5	3	3	5	3	2		3
"The Short Reign of Pippin IV," Steinbeck				5	3			1	4			3	5
"Far, Far the Mountain Peak," Masters	2	6					2					6	4
"The Towers of Trebizond," Macaulay		3	6	2			4						6
<b>NONFICTION</b>													
"The Day Christ Died," Bishop	5	1	1	5	1	1		6	1	1			1
"Profiles in Courage," Kennedy	2	4	2			2	3	3		2		2	5
"The Turn of the Tide," Bryant	3	3			6		1	3	3	3			2
"The Hidden Persuaders," Packard			6	2	4		2	6		4			1
"In the Court of Public Opinion," Hiss	4	6					4	1					4
"The Innocent Ambassadors," Wylie	1		3					2					5

Wash. Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. Star E7 \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Journal-American \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Times \_\_\_\_\_  
 Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

Date JUN 23 1957

NOT RECORDED  
 44 JUN 25 1957

TOP CLIPPING  
 DATED 6/21/57

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67 JUN 26 1957

# What America Reads

June 16 This Week's Score	The Herald Tribune arranges with the country's leading booksellers to report each week the best selling six titles in fiction and non-fiction to give an over-all picture of what is being read in America. Only titles reported three or more times are charted. This week's chart is based on reports received by June 10.	Number of Stores	Total Weeks Listed
<b>FICTION</b>			
1	Peyton Place, by Grace Metalious	28	39
2	The Scapegoat, by Daphne du Maurier	25	17
3	Blue Camellia, by Frances Parkinson Keyes	23	21
4	Compulsion, by Meyer Levin	20	29
5	Silver Spoon, by Edwin Gilbert	19	7
6	The Town, by William Faulkner	17	5
7	The Last Angry Man, by Gerald Green	14	18
8	The Short Reign of Pippin IV, by John Steinbeck	14	8
9	Far, Far the Mountain Peak, by John Masters	8	6
10	Say, Darling, by Richard Bissell	6	11
11	The Wapshot Chronicle, by John Cheever	6	11
12	Homing, by Elswyth Thane	6	3
13	The Wonderful O, by James Thurber	5	1
14	Auntie Mame, by Patrick Dennis	4	120
15	The Philadelphian, by Richard Powell	4	22
16	A Legacy, by Sybille Bedford	3	9
17	The Black Obelisk, by Erich Maria Remarque	3	8
18	The Lady, by Conrad Richter	3	2
19	Don Camillo Takes the Devil by the Tail, Guareschi	3	1
20	The Durable Fire, by Howard Swiggett	3	1

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
 Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
 Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Wash. Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Herald Tribune 2 \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Journal-American \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Times \_\_\_\_\_  
 Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

Date JUN 16 1957

TOP CLIPPING  
 DATED 6/16/57  
 FROM N.Y. Times  
 MARKED FILE AND INITIALED

7 JUL 20 1957



## NON-FICTION

1	The Day Christ Died, by Jim Bishop	21	4
2	Stay Alive All Your Life, by Norman Vincent Peale	18	12
3	The Innocent Ambassadors, by Philip Wylie	16	6
4	The Turn of the Tide, by Arthur Bryant	14	3
5	Profiles in Courage, by John F. Kennedy	13	73
6	The Nun's Story, by Kathryn Hulme	13	40
7	The FBI Story, by Don Whitehead	13	27
8	Faith on the March, by A. H. Macmillan	13	6
9	The Hidden Persuaders, by Vance Packard	13	4
10	Silver Platter, by Ellin Berlin	12	4
11	Day of Infamy, by Walter Lord	10	11
12	Too Much, Too Soon, by D. Barrymore & G. Frank	8	9
13	Take My Life, by Eddie Cantor & Jane Ardmore	7	2
14	The Organization Man, by William H. Whyte jr.	5	19
15	Gypsy, a Memoir, by Gypsy Rose Lee	5	5
16	The Bible as History, by Werner Keller	4	31
17	This Hallowed Ground, by Bruce Catton	3	32
18	The Bridge at Andau, by James A. Michener	3	12
19	The Art of Loving, by Erich Fromm	3	9
20	In the Court of Public Opinion, by Alger Hiss	3	4

## BOOKSELLERS REPORTING

*Albuquerque*—New Mexico Book Co. *Atlanta*—Davison-Paxon • Rich's.  
*Baltimore*—Remington's. *Boston*—Lauriat's • Old Corner. *Cedar Rapids*  
—Morris Sanford. *Cleveland*—Burrows • Halle Bros. • Korner & Wood.  
*Columbus*—F. & R. Lazarus. *Dayton*—Rike-Kumler. *Denver*—Kendrick-  
Bellamy. *Evansville*—Smith & Butterfield. *Hollywood*—Pickwick. *Indi-*  
*anapolis*—L. S. Ayres. *Larchmont*—Anderson's. *Los Angeles*—Campbell's.  
*Louisville*—Wilderness Road. *Miami*—Burdine's. *Minneapolis*—Powers.  
*Nashville*—Cokesbury • Stokes & Stockell. *New York*—Doubleday. *Omaha*  
—Matthews. *Pasadena*—Vroman's. *Pittsburgh*—Joseph Horne. *Portland,*  
*Ore.*—J. K. Gill. *Richmond*—Miller & Rhoads. *Rochester*—Scrantom's.  
*St. Louis*—Doubleday. *St. Paul*—St. Paul Book & Stationery. *San Francisco*  
—Paul Elder's • Emporium. *Santa Barbara*—Osborne's. *Seattle*—Hartman's  
Books • University. *Spokane*—John W. Graham. *Toledo*—Lamson's. *Wil-*  
*mington*—Greenwood Book Shop. *Yakima*—Broad's.

# Best Seller List

May 26	June 2	June 9	This Week	An analysis based on reports from leading booksellers in 36 cities showing the sales rating of 16 leading fiction and general titles over the last 3 weeks. Sales through the book clubs are not included. Figures in the right-hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive weeks and do not indicate week-to-week shifts on the chart.	Weeks on List
				<b>Fiction</b>	
1	1	1	1	The Scapegoat. <i>du Maurier</i>	16
2	2	2	2	Peyton Place. <i>Metalious</i>	38
3	4	3	3	Compulsion. <i>Levin</i>	31
4	3	4	4	Blue Camellia. <i>Keyes</i>	20
5	5	5	5	The Last Angry Man. <i>Green</i>	17
11	9	8	6	Silver Spoon. <i>Gilbert</i>	4
6	6	6	7	The Town. <i>Faulkner</i>	5
9	7	9	8	The Short Reign of Pippin IV. <i>Steinbeck</i>	7
15	13	11	9	Far, Far the Mountain Peak. <i>Masters</i>	5
7	8	7	10	The Philadelphian. <i>Powell</i>	22
8	15	10	11	Say, Darling. <i>Bissell</i>	10
10	14	15	12	The Black Obelisk. <i>Remarque</i>	8
12	10	12	13	The Wapshot Chronicle. <i>Cheever</i>	10
13	12	14	14	The Towers of Trebizond. <i>Macaulay</i>	7
			15	The Lady. <i>Richter</i>	1
			16	The Wonderful O. <i>Thurber</i>	1
				<b>General</b>	
1	2	1	1	Day of Infamy. <i>Lord</i>	10
10	6	7	2	The Innocent Ambassadors. <i>Wylie</i>	5
2	1	2	3	The FBI Story. <i>Whitehead</i>	27
5	4	5	4	Stay Alive All Your Life. <i>Peale</i>	11
15	8	4	5	The Day Christ Died. <i>Bishop</i>	4
3	3	3	6	The Nun's Story. <i>Hulme</i>	38
4	5	6	7	The Organization Man. <i>Whyte</i>	19
	16	11	8	The Turn of the Tide. <i>Bryant</i>	3
6	7	8	9	Too Much, Too Soon. <i>Barrymore and Frank</i>	8
		12	10	Silver Platter. <i>Berlin</i>	2
	15	15	11	The Hidden Persuaders. <i>Packard</i>	3
8	14	9	12	Profiles in Courage. <i>Kennedy</i>	70
	13	10	13	Faith on the March. <i>Macmillan</i>	3
9	9	13	14	In the Court of Public Opinion. <i>Hiss</i>	4
12	10	14	15	The Road to Miltown. <i>Perelman</i>	19
16	16	16		Gypsy. <i>Lee</i>	3

Tolson ☒  
 Nichols ☒  
 Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
 Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Wash. Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Journal-American \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Times 7-8 ✓  
 Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

Date JUN 16 1957

62-102693-A ✓  
 NOT RECORDED  
 76 JUN 20 1957

# Walter Winchell of New York

## The Broadway Crowd

John Edgar Hoover refused \$500,000 for "The EBI Story." Monies from royalties, screen and other rights. Newspaperman Don Whitehead to whom Mr. Hoover turned over the files has already made about \$400,000. Tony Martin had a narrow escape in a cab crash leaving El Morocco. All shook up... Who's Godfrey's press agent? On Life's and Look's covers same week... Hugh Owens, Paramount veep, and Nadine Brown will merge when her decree arrives... The Michael Graces (his Central Park ballet opened Monday night) expect a darling in August... Steve Crane is the envy of The Hollywood Pack. Her name is Nadine Duccan, an Acapulco beaut... A Palm Beach politico is patiently waiting for Mrs. Charles Morrison to end her mourning for the late Mocambo host. Intimates expect her to marry him... The condition of former "Follies" girl Peggy Hopkins Joyce is critical at Memorial hosp.

Linda Christian is never lonely long. Her consoler is Philippe Wascher, rich Belgian sportsman... Ex-Champ Joe Louis' floral offering to Sarah Vaughan at the Waldorf: Six dozen Roses!... Norman Powell, who just graduated from Cornell, is the son of Joan Blondell and Dick Powell... Newcomer Tina Robin may now consider herself a B'way success. Two locals plan to sue as her "discoverers"... Farley Granger and Lily Lodge congested traffic at The Spindletop the other intermission... Restaurateurs say one of the fastest clicks in the business is the way the Eden Roc (on East 48th) caught on... Larry Brackett, emcee of Liberace's show asked Denise Darcel to marry him. He's 25. Wealthy, Texas family. Denise has her mind on a rich Texan nearer her age... Lord Byron, the Calypso chanter, doesn't believe in idling. Between bookings he washes dishes at Cavanagh's.

Presley slipping? His platter "All Shook Up" is in its 3rd million. They say it'll hit 4. He is also making his 3rd MGM movie... Mike Wallace answers his critics in the next Esquire... Gloria Pall (she was teevee's Voluptua) is now a cocktail hostess at Frascati's in Movietown... Beverly Roth, a waitress in the Sands Hotel cocktail lounge, won \$8,300 the other night flinging the cubes... Lana Turner will dwell in Acapulco when her new home is ready. She'll commute to H'wood only for films... Joanne Dru is one of those rare persons who was called by a rating service. When she said her set wasn't turned on the query was: "What show would you watch if it was?" She hung up... Hollywood disc jockey Gene Norman owns two nightclubs, produces jazz concerts, heads a music publishing firm and a recording outfit. He will also marry his top artist Joanne Gilbert.

Greta Garbo (looking younger than ever) strolling along 57th Street—no millinery—bag slung over shoulder—rope-soled shoes, etc... Tallulah Bankhead electrifying the Hattie Carnegie staff... Gypsy Rose Lee, reporting her debut as a sportswriter in Hearst mag Sports Affield tomorrow... Oscar Hammerstein, II, back from Boston Univ. with his Dr. of Humanities degree... John McCarten, movie critic of The New Yorker, who was offered the drama desk Wolcott Gibbs plans giving up next year. He decided to keep his soft snap... Dorothy Shay, Persian Room star, whose Plaza Hotel neighbor is critic Ward Morehouse. She sent him a poem begging him to stop wrecking her slumbers at 9 a. m. with his typewriter... Claude Rains at the Composer engrossed in a script for a new play... Leone's Restaurant, one of New York's institutions, served nearly 5000 suppers the other night. Patti Page and husband Chas. O'Curran finally start their honeymoon abroad July 3rd.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
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Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
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Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

July

File

Clay

The F.B.I. Story

A Report To The

People

Wash. Post and \_\_\_\_\_  
Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_  
N. Y. Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
N. Y. Journal- \_\_\_\_\_  
American \_\_\_\_\_  
N. Y. Mirror 6 \_\_\_\_\_  
N. Y. Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
N. Y. Times \_\_\_\_\_  
Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

Date JUN 13 1957

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44 JUN 13 1957

1 JUN 17 1957

*Anthony Roma* (making his first recording) is probably the first singer to be picked by a motivation study project. The record firm (after a series of tests) selected him because of his "vocal empathy." Translation: The kids dug him... *Roberto Rossellini* has written one New Yorker that he may do a magazine article about his adventure in India. "It is all very innocent and explainable." (Oh, sure)... *Steinberg's Dairy Restaurant* on 83rd and Broadway caters to a pro-kosher clientele. The manager has the thickest Irish brogue... *Tommy Lyman*, one of the pioneers of the Torch Song business, is on the staff of a food supplement company "until the Calypso fad passes"... *Greer Garson*, who takes over *Roz Russell's* star role in "Auntie Mame" (in January), reminds skeptics that 8 of the 11 shows she appeared in (in London) were comedies.

*Dorothy Manners*, lovely stenog at Columbia Records, is that firm's newest star-bound canary. A discovery of *Percy Faith*... *Gleason's* director (*F. Sätzenstein*) will shelve teevee when the program fades June 22nd. He will give all his time to the family's business—and *Gloria Curtis*... *Ross MacLean*, ex-"Scandals" oriole, stars at the *Daytona (Fla.) Plaza's Ocean Room* until Labor Day... *James Preston*, producer of "Career," and his leading lady, *Nancy Rennick*, are a new G'wich Village idyll... *Sean O'Casey*, '73, has completed a new play, "The Night Whispers." *Paul Shyre* will unveil it in the Fall... New kind of show-biz: *Marion Marlowe* got \$5,000 for a one-minute tv commercial beamed only to the midwest... *Evan Hunter* got \$35,000 for his script to "Blackboard Jungle." It was such a big hit he demands ten times that sum for his new opus, "Strangers When They Meet."

"The Ziegfeld Follies" (which soon tours) cost backers a fortune to date. The version that never reached town cost \$450,000. The one about to leave—nearly \$380,000... Producers, directors and players agree that "A Land Beyond The River" (at the *Greenwich Mews* on W. 13th) is something to witness. Fine cast, exciting theme. No admission charge. They exist on contributions... *Lena Horne* has a hit in the song, "How A Man Gets Got." She will do it in "Jamaica," due in the Fall... Recommended: *Alec Waugh's* "Nearing Sixty" in *Esquire*... A fan waltzed off with *Johnnie Ray's* music. The piano parts for all his special arrangements... *Dolores Ericson*, pretty dancer on the *Julius LaRosa* show, weds illustrator *Joseph Parenti* on the 16th... The *Skinny D'Amato*s (he looks the top talent at his 500 Club, Atlantic City) expect another image in the Winter... *Cyd Charisse* has cut her long, beautiful hair.

*Barbara Hutton's Baron* is at her bedside in the *Ritz Paris*. Stifling those persistent rumors... Because of money difficulties the *Sadler's Wells Ballet* will have no new offerings this year... *Gene Austin*, who wrote the long ago song hit, "My Blue Heaven" and so many others, has done it again with "Too Late." A new *RCA-Victor* platter... *Ben Cutler's* band is booked solid. Eighty weddings in June... Crooner *Alan Dean* and his wife can't take the *Jersey* climate. Moving back to *Miami*... The ballet world will be startled to learn that ballet stars *Ruth Ann Koesun* and *Erik Bruhn* are divorcing. She will wed *John Kriza*, another toe-twinkler... They say *James Jones's* next novel, "Some Came Running" (due in the Fall), will sell at \$10 a copy... *Marie Miskis*, a gorgeous Londoner in the *Latin Quarter* show, has a new white mink and white poodle to match... Leading lady *Jo Sullivan* will vacation for a month in Europe with "Happy Fella" composer *Frank Loesser*. Their respective divorces are in order. May wed over there.

# Best Seller List

*An analysis based on reports from leading booksellers in 36 cities showing the sales rating of 16 leading fiction and general titles over the last 3 weeks. Sales through the book clubs are not included. Figures in the right-hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive weeks and do not indicate week-to-week shifts on the chart.*

May 19	May 26	June 2	This Week		Weeks on List
				<b>Fiction</b>	
1	1	1	1	The Scapegoat. <i>du Maurier</i>	15
2	2	2	2	Peyton Place. <i>Metcalfe</i>	37
3	3	4	3	Compulsion. <i>Levin</i>	30
4	4	3	4	Blue Camellia. <i>Keyes</i>	19
5	5	5	5	The Last Angry Man. <i>Green</i>	16
14	6	6	6	The Town. <i>Faulkner</i>	4
6	7	8	7	The Philadelphian. <i>Powell</i>	21
	11	9	8	Silver Spoon. <i>Gilbert</i>	3
7	9	7	9	The Short Reign of Pippin IV. <i>Steinbeck</i>	6
8	8	15	10	Say, Darling. <i>Bissell</i>	9
13	15	13	11	Far, Far the Mountain Peak. <i>Masters</i>	4
11	12	10	12	The Wapshot Chronicle. <i>Cheever</i>	9
16	16	11	13	A Legacy. <i>Bedford</i>	15
9	13	12	14	The Towers of Trebizond. <i>Macaulay</i>	6
10	10	14	15	The Black Obelisk. <i>Remarque</i>	7
			16	The Complete Works of Nathanael West.	1
				<b>General</b>	
2	1	2	1	Day of Infamy. <i>Lord</i>	9
1	2	1	2	The FBI Story. <i>Whitehead</i>	26
3	3	3	3	The Nun's Story. <i>Hulme</i>	37
	15	8	4	The Day Christ Died. <i>Bishop</i>	3
4	5	4	5	Stay Alive All Your Life. <i>Peale</i>	10
5	4	5	6	The Organization Man. <i>Whyte</i>	18
14	10	6	7	The Innocent Ambassadors. <i>Wylie</i>	4
6	6	7	8	Too Much, Too Soon. <i>Barrymore and Frank</i>	7
	8	14	9	Profiles in Courage. <i>Kennedy</i>	69
		13	10	Faith on the March. <i>Macmillan</i>	2
		16	11	The Turn of the Tide. <i>Bryant</i>	2
			12	Silver Platter. <i>Berlin</i>	1
	9	9	13	In the Court of Public Opinion. <i>Hiss</i>	3
8	12	10	14	The Road to Miltown. <i>Perelman</i>	18
		15	15	The Hidden Persuaders. <i>Packard</i>	2
	16		16	Gypsy. <i>Lee</i>	2

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
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Wash. Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
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 N. Y. Times \_\_\_\_\_  
 Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

Date JUN 9 1957

53 JUN 19 1957

NOT RECORDED

44 JUN 13 1957

# What America Reads

June 9 This Week's Score	The Herald Tribune arranges with the country's leading booksellers to report each week the best selling six titles in fiction and non-fiction to give an over-all picture of what is being read in America. Only titles reported three or more times are charted. This week's chart is based on reports received by June 3.	Number of Stores	Total Weeks Listed
	FICTION		
1	The Scapegoat, by Daphne du Maurier	29	16
2	Peyton Place, by Grace Metalious	26	38
3	Blue Camellia, by Frances Parkinson Keyes	22	20
4	Silver Spoon, by Edwin Gilbert	18	6
5	Compulsion, by Meyer Levin	17	28
6	The Short Reign of Pippin IV, by John Steinbeck	15	7
7	The Town, by William Faulkner	12	4
8	The Philadelphian, by Richard Powell	9	21
9	The Last Angry Man, by Gerald Green	9	17
10	Say, Darling, by Richard Bissell	9	10
11	Far, Far the Mountain Peak, by John Masters	8	5
12	The Wapshot Chronicle, by John Cheever	5	10
13	The Black Obelisk, by Erich Maria Remarque	5	7
14	The Lady, by Conrad Richter	4	1
15	Auntie Mame, by Patrick Dennis	3	119
16	The Braintree Mission, by Nicholas Wyckoff	3	2

## NON-FICTION

1	The Day Christ Died, by Jim Bishop	17	3
2	The Nun's Story, by Kathryn Hulme	14	39
3	Day of Infamy, by Walter Lord	14	10
4	The Innocent Ambassadors, by Philip Wylie	14	5
5	Stay Alive All Your Life, by Norman Vincent Peale	13	11
6	The Turn of the Tide, by Arthur Bryant	13	2
7	Faith on the March, by A. H. Macmillan	11	5
8	The FBI Story, by Don Whitehead	10	26
9	Silver Platter, by Ellin Berlin	9	3
10	The Hidden Persuaders, by Vance Packard	8	3
11	Profiles in Courage, by John F. Kennedy	6	72
12	The Bible as History, by Werner Keller	6	30
13	The Organization Man, by William H. Whyte jr.	6	18
14	Gypsy, a Memoir, by Gypsy Rose Lee	6	4
15	Too Much, Too Soon, by D. Barrymore & G. Frank	5	8
16	Take My Life, by Eddie Cantor & Jane Ardmore	5	1
17	Men to Match My Mountains, by Irving Stone	4	33
18	This Hallowed Ground, by Bruce Catton	4	31
19	In the Court of Public Opinion, by Alger Hiss	4	3
20	I'd Do It Again, by James Michael Curley	4	1
21	The Art of Loving, by Erich Fromm	3	8

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

TOP CLIPPING

DATED

FROM

INITIALED

NOT RECORDED

JUN 13 1957

Wash. Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Journal-American \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Times \_\_\_\_\_  
 Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

Date JUN 9 1957

### BOOKSELLERS REPORTING

*Albuquerque*—New Mexico Book Co. *Atlanta*—Davison-Paxon • Rich's.  
*Baltimore*—Remington's. *Boston*—Lauriat's • Old Corner. *Cedar Rapids*  
—Morris Sanford. *Cleveland*—Burrows • Halle Bros. • Korner & Wood.  
*Denver*—Kendrick-Bellamy. *Detroit*—J. L. Hudson. *Greensboro*—Wills.  
Book & Stationery. *Hollywood*—Pickwick. *Indianapolis*—L. S. Ayres.  
*Kansas City, Mo.*—Cokesbury. *Larchmont*—Anderson's. *Los Angeles*—  
Campbell's. *Louisville*—Wilderness Road. *Minneapolis*—Powers. *Pasa-*  
*dena*—Vroman's. *Pittsburgh*—Joseph Horne. *Portland, Ore.*—J. K. Gill.  
*Providence*—The Book Shop. *Rochester*—Scrantom's. *Sacramento*—Lev-  
inson's. *St. Louis*—Doubleday. *St. Paul*—St. Paul Book & Stationery.  
*Salt Lake City*—Deseret. *San Francisco*—Paul Elder's • Emporium. *Santa*  
*Barbara*—Osborne's. *Seattle*—Frederick & Nelson • Hartman's Book.  
*Spokane*—John W. Graham. *Toledo*—Lamson's. *Wilmington*—Greenwood  
Book Shop. *Yakima*—Broad's.



Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
 Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

# The Sunday Star C-8 WEEKLY BOOK SURVEY

The Sunday Star has arranged with some of the leading booksellers of Washington and suburban areas to report each week the books which sell best as a guide to what Washington is reading. The numbers represent the rank of each book among best sellers at the store named.

Report for week ending June 7

	AIRPORT BOOK SHOP	FRANZ BADER, INC.	BALLANTYNE & SONS	BRENTANO'S	THE HECHT CO.	S. KANN SONS CO.	FRANCIS SCOTT KEY BOOK SHOP	PAUL PEARLMAN	POCKER'S, INC.	PURSELL'S BOOK STORE	SAVILLE BOOK SHOP	WOODWARD & LOthrop	WORLD AFFAIRS BOOK SHOP
FICTION													
"The Scapegoat," du Maurier	2	4	2	5	1	3		2	1	2	4	1	2
"Peyton Place," Metalious	1			1	2	1		1		3		4	
"The Town," Faulkner		5		6	6	4		3		4	1	6	5
"Far, Far the Mountain Peak," Masters		2	1				2				6	2	4
"The Short Reign of Pippin IV," Steinbeck	3		5	3				6			2		1
"Blue Camellia," Keyes					3	2		4		1		3	
NONFICTION													
"The Day Christ Died," Bishop	1	2	1	5		6	2	6	1	3		1	
"In the Court of Public Opinion," Hiss	5	1	5				1	1					2
"Profiles in Courage," Kennedy			2				3	4	3	2		3	
"Day of Infamy," Lord	2				2	4	4	2					6
"The F. B. I. Story," Whitehead					1	1				6		4	
"The Crisis of the Old Order," Schlesinger							5	5		5	6		3

TOP CLIPPING  
 DATED \_\_\_\_\_  
 FROM \_\_\_\_\_  
 MARKED FILE AND INITIALED

NOT RECORDED

JUN 13 1957

Wash. Post and \_\_\_\_\_  
 Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. Star C8 \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Journal-American \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Times \_\_\_\_\_  
 Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

Date JUN 9 1957

Tolson ☒  
 Nichols ☒  
 Boardman ☒  
 Belmont ☒  
 Mohr ☒  
 Parsons ☒  
 Rosen ☒  
 Tamm ☒  
 Trotter ☒  
 Nease ☒  
 Tele. Room ☒  
 Holloman ☒  
 Gandy ☒

### What Washington Is Reading

The following books are rated according to sales reports from Washington area book stores.

#### FICTION

1. The Town—Faulkner.
2. The Scapegoat — Du Maurier.
3. Far, Far the Mountain Peak—Masters.
4. Peyton Place—Metalious.
5. The Towers of Trebizond—Macauley.
6. Compulsion—Levin.

#### NONFICTION

1. The Day Christ Died—Bishop.
2. Turn of the Tide—Bryant.
3. In the Court of Public Opinion—Hiss.
4. Memories of a Catholic Girlhood—McCarthy.
5. The FBI Story—Whitehead.
6. John Foster Dulles—Beal.

Bookstores cooperating in this compilation: Airport Book Shop, Franz Bader, William Ballantyne & Sons, Brentano's Book Stores, Inc., Center Book Shop, Hecht Co., Kann's, Francis Scott Key Book Shop, Sidney Kramer Books, Pockers, Inc., Saville Book Shop, Woodward & Lothrop, World Affairs

TOP CLIPPING  
 DATED 6-4-57  
 FROM 7/1/57  
 MARKED FILE AND INITIALED

Wash. Post and Times Herald **E7**  
 Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Journal-American \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Times \_\_\_\_\_  
 Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

Date **JUN 9 1957**

67-10251-14  
NOT RECORDED

14 JUN 13 1957

F 97

# Best Seller List

May 12	May 19	May 26	This Week	An analysis based on reports from leading booksellers in 36 cities showing the sales rating of 16 leading fiction and general titles over the last 3 weeks. Sales through the book clubs are not included. Figures in the right-hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive weeks and do not indicate week-to-week shifts on the chart.	Weeks on List
<b>Fiction</b>					
1	1	1	1	The Scapegoat. <i>du Maurier</i>	14
2	2	2	2	Peyton Place. <i>Metcalfe</i>	36
4	4	4	3	Blue Camellia. <i>Keyes</i>	18
3	3	3	4	Compulsion. <i>Levin</i>	29
5	5	5	5	The Last Angry Man. <i>Green</i>	15
	14	6	6	The Town. <i>Faulkner</i>	3
7	7	9	7	The Short Reign of Pippin IV. <i>Steinbeck</i>	5
6	6	7	8	The Philadelphian. <i>Powell</i>	20
		11	9	Silver Spoon. <i>Gilbert</i>	2
8	11	12	10	The Wapshot Chronicle. <i>Cheever</i>	8
13	16	16	11	A Legacy. <i>Bedford</i>	14
10	9	13	12	The Towers of Trebizond. <i>Macaulay</i>	5
	13	15	13	Far, Far the Mountain Peak. <i>Masters</i>	3
11	10	10	14	The Black Obelisk. <i>Remarque</i>	6
9	8	8	15	Say, Darling. <i>Bissell</i>	8
14			16	The Spiral Road. <i>de Hartog</i>	2
<b>General</b>					
1	1	2	1	The FBI Story. <i>Whitehead</i>	25
3	2	1	2	Day of Infamy. <i>Lord</i>	8
2	3	3	3	The Nun's Story. <i>Hulme</i>	36
6	4	5	4	Stay Alive All Your Life. <i>Peale</i>	9
4	5	4	5	The Organization Man. <i>Whyte</i>	17
	14	10	6	The Innocent Ambassadors. <i>Wylie</i>	3
7	6	6	7	Too Much, Too Soon. <i>Barrymore and Frank</i>	6
		15	8	The Day Christ Died. <i>Bishop</i>	2
		9	9	In the Court of Public Opinion. <i>Hiss</i>	2
8	8	12	10	The Road to Miltown. <i>Perelman</i>	17
5	7	7	11	The Bridge at Andau. <i>Michener</i>	11
10	10	11	12	The Crisis of the Old Order. <i>Schlesinger</i>	11
			13	Faith on the March. <i>Macmillan</i>	1
		8	14	Profiles in Courage. <i>Kennedy</i>	68
			15	The Hidden Persuaders. <i>Packard</i>	1
			16	The Turn of the Tide. <i>Bryant</i>	1

Tolson ✓  
 Nichols ✓  
 Boardman ✓  
 Belmont ✓  
 Mohr ✓  
 Parsons ✓  
 Rosen ✓  
 Tamm ✓  
 Trotter ✓  
 Nease ✓  
 Tele. Room ✓  
 Holloman ✓  
 Gandy ✓

Wash. Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Journal-American \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Times 8 ✓  
 Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

Date JUN 2 1957

162-102-75 A  
JUL 18 1957

It is noted "The FBI Story" is not listed in the Washington Star and Washington Post and Times-Herald on Sunday, 6/2/57

Tolson ☒  
 Nichols ☒  
 Boardman ☐  
 Belmont ☐  
 Mohr ☐  
 Parsons ☐  
 Rosen ☐  
 Tamm ☐  
 Trotter ☐  
 Nease ☐  
 Tele. Room ☐  
 Holloman ☐  
 Gandy ☐

### The Sunday Star WEEKLY BOOK SURVEY

The Sunday Star has arranged with some of the leading booksellers of Washington and suburban areas to report each week the books which sell best as a guide to what Washington is reading. The numbers represent the rank of each book among best sellers at the store named.

Report for week ending May 31

	AIRPORT BOOK SHOP	FRANZ BADER, INC.	BALLANTYNE & SONS	BRENTANO'S	THE HECHT CO.	S. KANN SONS CO.	FRANCIS SCOTT KEY BOOK SHOP	PAUL PEARLMAN	POCKER'S, INC.	PURSELL'S BOOK STORE	SAYLE BOOK SHOP	WOODWARD & LOthrop	WORLD AFFAIRS BOOK SHOP
<b>FICTION</b>													
"The Scapegoat," du Maurier	1		3	1	3		3	1	5		1	6	
"Peyton Place," Metalious	2	3	4	1	2	1	2				2		
"The Town," Faulkner		2	6		4		1			2	1		1
"Far From the Mountain Peak," Masters			1				1				2	6	2
"The Black Obelisk," Remarque		4		2	3			3					4
"Blue Camellia," Keyes			6		4	2		3		1			
<b>NONFICTION</b>													
"The Day Christ Died," Bishop	1	1		3		1	4		1				1
"In the Court of Public Opinion," Hiss	3	6		6			1	5					3
"Profiles in Courage," Kennedy							5	2	2	2		2	
"The Crisis of the Old Order," Schlesinger					4	4	2	3					2
"A Citizen Looks at Congress," Acheson			3	5	2						3		
"The Turn of the Tide," Bryant		2					3		3		5		

Wash. Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. Star E7 \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Journal-American \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Times \_\_\_\_\_  
 Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

Date JUN 2 1957

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 46 JUN 4 1957

55 JUN 5 1957

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
 Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

F.B.I. 8122

### What Washington

#### Is Reading

The following books are rated according to sales reports from Washington area book stores.

#### FICTION E-7

1. The Scapegoat — Du Maurier.
2. Peyton Place — Metalious.
3. Mandingo — Onstott.
4. Far, Far the Mountain Peak — Masters.
5. The Black Obelisk — Remarque.
6. Don Camillo Takes the Devil by the Tail — Guareschi.

#### NONFICTION

1. The Day Christ Died — Bishop.
2. The Turn of the Tide — Bryant.
3. The Crisis of the Old Order — Schlesinger.
4. In the Court of Public Opinion — Hiss.
5. Profiles in Courage — Kennedy.
6. Stay Alive All Your Life — Peale.

Bookstores cooperating in this compilation: Airport Book Shop, Franz Bader, William Ballantyne & Sons, Brentano's Book Store, Int. Center Book Shop, Hecht Co., Kahn's, Francis Scott Key Book Shop, Sidney Kramer Books, Bookers, Inc., Saville Book Shop, Woodward & Lothrop, World Affairs Book Shop.

#### TOP CLIPPING

DATED June 2, 1957

FROM Wash. Star

MARKED FILE AND INITIALED

Wash. Post and E7  
 Times Herald  
 Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tribune  
 N. Y. Journal- \_\_\_\_\_  
 American  
 N. Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Times \_\_\_\_\_  
 Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

Date JUN 2 1957

NOT RECORDED

46 JUN 4 1957

162-102695-A-

55 JUN 5 1957

# NEW YORK

## Confidential

By LEE MORTIMER

**THE LAST WORD:** Mike Wallace's apology is not accepted, Capt. Jim Hamilton told me as he shoved off for the Coast with Jack Webb. Hamilton, fabulous commander of L.A.'s Intelligence Unit, and his famed boss, Police Chief Bill Parker, will not call it off no matter how much Mike wails about his "good intent." Parker filed suit for \$2,000,000 on the Coast, but Ham plans to sue for \$27,000,000, naming every station that carried the Mickey Cohen interview. Both he and Parker will press criminal charges already made here and in California, as well as the complaint to the FCC in which they formally quoted this column's "warning" to Mike a week before the broadcast, as proof that Mike was on "notice" about hoodlum Cohen's evil irresponsibility. Coppers specially peeved by West Coast rebroadcast three hours after their beef—and Wallace's injunction to Cohen to "name him"—meaning Hamilton!

**LOG OF A LUPO:** (Or a day in the life of Marty Kimmel.) The wealthy ex of film star Gloria De Haven (and how I love that gal) lunched at Ed Wynne's gay Harwyn with singer Eileen Barton, cocktailed there with Jill Corey, dined with screen startlet Madelyn Darrow and supped with screen ditto Trudy Wroe. (Just another guy who regrets he has but one life to give to his country?) And poor Ed, in the hospital, missed it all.

**QUESTIONS I'M ASKING:** Is Her Highness' plebian poppy, John Kelly of Philadelphia, leading the stock-market "raid" on Curtis Publishing in a fight for control against the Bok Estate? Are American Express and Cook's planning a merger of their far-flung travel departments, and Wagons Lits (Europe's International Sleeping Car Co.) each continuing to operate its travelers' check and banking business individually? Is there anything more odious than a guy who smokes a pipe in a cafe? (Yes, a guy who smokes a pipe in elevators!) Didja ever notice these are the same characters with contempt for others, who talk and laugh while the shows are on? Incidentally, it's a technical violation of the fire laws to smoke a pipe in a public place. Smart cafe-owners invoke the rule when these pests try to light-up. (The late Rudy Halley tried it at El Morocco and was thumbed away, which was one reason John breathed easier when Rudy got licked for Mayor.)

**BUT IT'S ALL IN THE FAMILY:** Anything can happen in our town and did while the romantic fiddles fiddled at romantic Chez Vito when Frank Roosevelt, Jr., huddled with a former sister-in-law at the next table—Faye Emerson, ex-wife of Elliott—and what else could these great thinkers be talking except double-brain social significance?

**LITERARY I'M NOT:** Leopold (of Loeb & Leopold) writing his memoirs in Statesville Pen, beginning with the day of his incarceration. Doubleday will publish. Joey Adams' hilarious marriage travelog, "Cindy & I," near the 50,000-mark, but still not in the Times' best seller list, which lists Alger Hiss' revolting alibi—which has sold less. Big to-do in Hollywood about the screen rights to "FBI Story" title. The Gordons' mystery "FBI Story" sold for United Artists release before Don Whitehead's thrilling "The FBI Story" was sold to Warners. Just the "The" difference. (Incidentally, wasn't Whitehead's book "sabotaged" by pinkoes all along the line right into the bookstores, but they couldn't break it—no more than they could bust the great J. Edgar, and thank Heaven for that!)

Tolson ✓  
Nichols ✓  
Boardman ✓  
Belmont ✓  
Mohr ✓  
Parsons ✓  
Rosen ✓  
Tamm ✓  
Trotter ✓  
Nease ✓  
Tele. Room ✓  
Holloman ✓  
Gandy ✓

*File  
FBI*

Wash. Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_  
N. Y. Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
N. Y. Journal-American \_\_\_\_\_  
N. Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_  
N. Y. Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
N. Y. Times \_\_\_\_\_  
Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

Date MAY 28 1957

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44 JUN 14 1957

81 JUN 17 1957  
307

**BAGDAD ON THE BUS LINE:** Some of Max Loew's neighbors don't get the gag at that. The smart operator of the *Vietnamese Lantern and Casanova* (both at 79th & Second) put up a huge spectacular there, calling it "Max Loew Square." Next attraction at the Lantern (June 25) is Yasuko Fujii-san, or Fujii Yasuko-san, depending how you sneeze it. She's Japan's new "Shirley Yamaguchi." Max grabbed her after an ABC-TV show. She's the slant-eyed Sadie that Dr. John Meyers (Tina Louise's stepdad) wrote offering to assist her career. (I saw the letter.) Chicago's private Gaslight Club, which took New York's E. 56th St. by storm, moving into Washington next. (Dick Nixon and 30 Senators members.) Then comes branches in San Francisco, Paris, London, Honolulu and Tokyo. (Going into competition with Pan-American's "Clipper Clubs?") Nick & Arnold's glorious Versailles (shuttered by a tax lien) will re-open in Sept. Policy unannounced and probably still unknown.

**NO DOTS, NO DASHES:** *Item One:* Broadway's beloved Nicky Blair in for a bundle after a portrayal of him in "The Helen Morgan Story." Producers called with a big settlement. Nicky was one of Broadway's earliest gal-show entrepreneurs, once managed La Morgan. This was in the long-ago, before Nicky gave up gams for goulash to open his Blair House Restaurant. *Item Two:* Jimmy Dorsey's illness lightened by news that his latest record, "So Rare" (Fraternity), is way up there in the listings. Made the "Hit Parade." *Item Three:* Pat Paterno, newest of the crooning hits (He's the son of Beverly, the glamour doll, and millionaire Joe Paterno), is starting young, alternating with Bunny O'Connell and Virginia Lord.

**NEITHER RAIN, ETC.:** But there's framed pictures of Ike and P.M. General Summerfield on a wall of the Grand Central branch post office. This something new? I mean portraits of living Presidents and officials in public buildings? Never saw it before, except in monarchies and dictatorships.

**JUSTICE IS IN THE DICTIONARY:** Watch for new fireworks in the Dr. Sam Sheppard case when Erle Stanley Gardner, creator of Perry Mason, takes it up on TV next Fall for his Argosy-Court of Last Resort program. Ohio authorities cold-eyed over his request to give Dr. Sam a lie-detector test; but when Erle gets finished with Ohio, Ohio will wish it was Indiana!

**CAFE SOCIETY, BUT IS IT SOCIAL?:** This is what is known as "the chic little season," according to chic Leonard MacBain—between Palm Beach and the Riviera. Chic boites such as John Perona's chic El Morocco are packed with chic customers and there is no room for us 'slo—I mean unchic. Lamped at Morocco, which Jack Lait dubbed a "rendezvous for gentlemen" were such as Vincent Astor, Robert Sweeny (with Pamela Curran Wade), Gen. Robert Wood Johnson and his lovely wife, Erich Maria Remarque and Paulette Goddard, Sophie Tucker and Edmond Goulding, Noel Coward, Gita Hall (my favorite Swede) and actor Barry Sullivan, the Herman Levins (he merely owns "My Fair Lady"), Ethel Merman and Bob Six, and the Milton Berles. Also the Rubirosas and Georgie Jessel. (But are they social—or chic?)

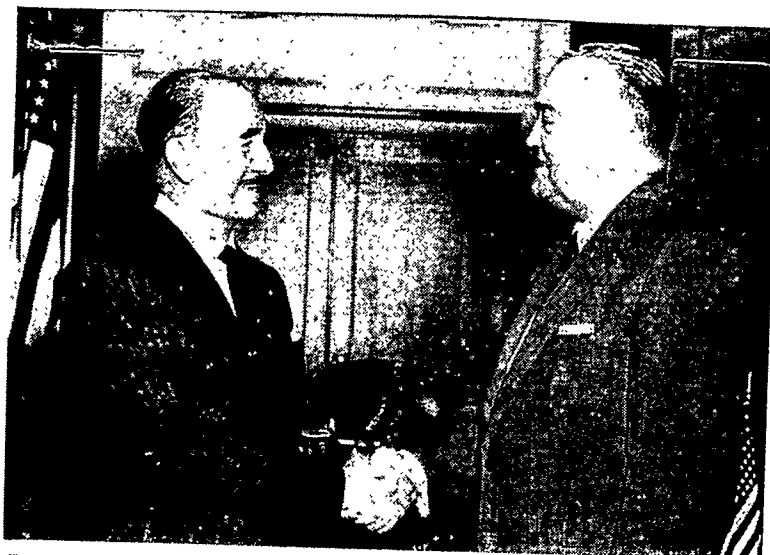
**MIDNIGHT MANNERS:** When old dolls foot the bills for young gigolos, they should slip the dough unobtrusively. BUT when old goats give \$100 bills to young frills for "cab fare, honey," it's okay to pass the cabbage over the table so everyone can see, especially the babe nearby. **IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE.** (Wisdom of a White Way Wolf: Smart guys let them pay their own fare home—if that's where they're going)!



# GREAT TALENT MAKES GREAT PICTURES!

Tolson ☒  
Nichols ☒  
Boardman ☒  
Belmont ☒  
Mohr ☒  
Parsons ☒  
Rosen ☒  
Tamm ☒  
Trotter ☒  
Nease ☒  
Tele. Room ☒  
Holloman ☒  
Gandy ☒

*file*  
*MMH*



Jack L. Warner visits J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, in Washington, to confer on forthcoming production "The F. B. I. Story," Don Whitehead's book currently topping best-seller list. Mervyn LeRoy will produce and direct from script by John Twist.



"Onionhead," Weldon Hill's popular comedy novel of U.S. Coast Guard, is screen-bound at Warner Bros., with Nelson Gidding, left, writing script for producer Jules Schermer.

Wash. Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_  
N. Y. Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
N. Y. Journal-American \_\_\_\_\_  
N. Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_  
N. Y. Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
N. Y. Times \_\_\_\_\_  
Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
New Leader \_\_\_\_\_  
*Hollywood Reporter*

Date May 22, 1957

NOT RECORDED

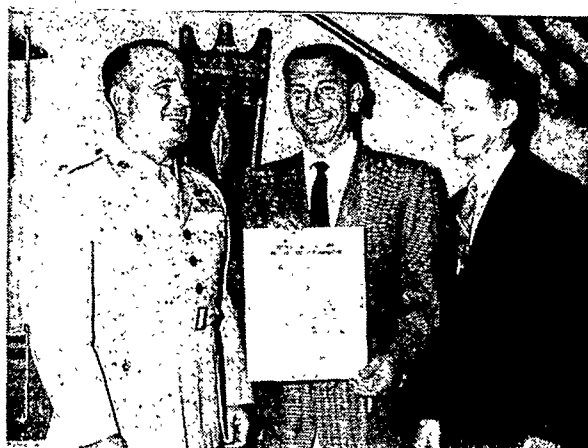
44 JUN 5 1957

①  
JUN 5 1957

Two-year talent quest ends as Natalie Wood wins year's prize role of modern fiction's most famous heroine in "Marjorie Morningstar." Eighteen-year-old actress is pictured on Warner Bros. test stage with author Herman Wouk and producer Milton Sperling. Everett Freeman writes screenplay for important production scheduled to start in June, to be directed by Irving Rapper.



**WE'RE DOING THINGS HERE AT WARNER BROS.**



Honorary membership is accorded Jack Webb by Marine Corps Combat Correspondents for his drill instructor role in "The D.I." Col. Russell Honsowetz, USMC, and Leonard Riblett, president Los Angeles Division, Combat Correspondents, make presentation.



Clark Gable, in role of adventurous freebooter, plays emotion-charged scene with co-star Yvonne DeCarlo in "Band of Angels," Warner Bros.' dramatization of Robert Penn Warren's provocative novel of pre-Civil War South. Raoul Walsh directed the film version of best-seller, with script done by John Twist and Ivan Goff & Ben Roberts. (In WarnerColor)

# Best Seller List

April 21	April 28	May 5	This Week	An analysis based on reports from leading booksellers in 36 cities showing the sales rating of 16 leading fiction and general titles over the last 3 weeks. Sales through the book clubs are not included. Figures in the right-hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive weeks and do not indicate week-to-week shifts on the chart.	Weeks on List
<b>Fiction</b>					
1	1	1	1	The Scapegoat. <i>du Maurier</i>	11
2	2	2	2	Peyton Place. <i>Metalious</i>	33
4	4	4	3	Compulsion. <i>Levin</i>	26
3	3	3	4	Blue Camellia. <i>Keyes</i>	15
6	6	5	5	The Last Angry Man. <i>Green</i>	12
5	5	6	6	The Philadelphian. <i>Powell</i>	17
		9	7	The Short Reign of Pippin IV. <i>Steinbeck</i>	2
9	10	10	8	The Wapshot Chronicle. <i>Cheever</i>	5
8	7	7	9	Say, Darling. <i>Bissell</i>	5
		12	10	The Towers of Trebizond. <i>Macaulay</i>	2
	11	8	11	The Black Obelisk. <i>Remarque</i>	3
7	8	11	12	The Fall. <i>Camus</i>	10
10	9	13	13	A Legacy. <i>Bedford</i>	11
			14	The Spiral Road. <i>de Hartog</i>	1
15	15		15	Mandingo. <i>Onstott</i>	3
	14		16	Onionhead. <i>Hill</i>	4
<b>General</b>					
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6	7	7	8	The Road to Miltown. <i>Perelman</i>	14
7	8	9	9	This Hallowed Ground. <i>Catton</i>	26
8	9	8	10	The Crisis of the Old Order. <i>Schlesinger</i>	8
10	10	12	11	The Lion and the Throne. <i>Bowen</i>	6
13	11	11	12	The Bible as History. <i>Keller</i>	23
16		15	13	Gold Rush Country. <i>The Editors of Sunset Books and Sunset Magazine</i>	3
	14	13	14	As France Goes. <i>Schoenbrun</i>	3
	16		15	A Hundred Hours to Suez. <i>Henriques</i>	2
		14	16	John Foster Dulles. <i>Beal</i>	2

Tolson ✓  
 Nichols ✓  
 Boardman ✓  
 Belmont ✓  
 Parsons ✓  
 Rosen ✓  
 Tamm ✓  
 Trotter ✓  
 Nease ✓  
 Tele. Room ✓  
 Holloman ✓  
 Gandy ✓

Wash. Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Journal-American \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Times Book Review \_\_\_\_\_  
 Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

NOT RECORDED

44 MAY 20 1957

53 JUN 3 1957

## --And Bear in Mind

*Other recent books which, in the opinion of the staff of this Review, are of particular literary, topical or scholarly interest.*

### Fiction

*A Pause in the Desert, by Oliver La Farge. Sixteen well-wrought short stories, mostly set in the American Southwest.*

*The Assistant, by Bernard Malamud. A warm, compassionate novel of neighborhood Jewish life in New York.*

*The Braintree Mission, by Nicholas E. Wyckoff. A novel of London and Boston on the eve of the Revolution.*

*The Feast of Lupercal, by Brian Moore. How a teacher in an Irish boys' school learns about love.*

### General

*Gypsy, by Gypsy Rose Lee. Autobiography of Seattle's Rose Louise Hovick, from child actress to ecdysiast.*

*The Life of Hilaire Belloc, by Robert Speaight. An affectionate, yet objective portrait of the English writer.*

*The Red Fort, by James Leasor. A historical narrative of the 1857 Indian Mutiny against the British.*

*The Yoke and the Arrows, by Herbert L. Matthews. A report on Franco's Spain by a Times foreign correspondent.*

# Best Seller List

An analysis based on reports from leading booksellers in 36 cities showing the sales rating of 16 leading fiction and general titles over the last 3 weeks. Sales through the book clubs are not included. Figures in the right-hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive weeks and do not indicate week-to-week shifts on the chart.

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	9	7	7	The Short Reign of Pippin IV. <i>Steinbeck</i>	3
7	7	9	8	Say, Darling. <i>Bissell</i>	6
	12	10	9	The Towers of Trebizond. <i>Macaulay</i>	3
11	8	11	10	The Black Obelisk. <i>Remarque</i>	4
10	10	8	11	The Wapshot Chronicle. <i>Cheever</i>	6
8	11	12	12	The Fall. <i>Camus</i>	11
			13	Far, Far the Mountain Peak. <i>Masters</i>	1
			14	The Town. <i>Faulkner</i>	1
15	15	15	15	Mandingo. <i>Oustott</i>	4
9	13	13	16	A Legacy. <i>Bedford</i>	12
				<b>General</b>	
1	1	1	1	The FBI Story. <i>Whitehead</i>	23
6	3	3	2	Day of Infamy. <i>Lord</i>	6
2	2	2	3	The Nun's Story. <i>Hulme</i>	34
4	6	6	4	Stay Alive All Your Life. <i>Peale</i>	7
3	4	4	5	The Organization Man. <i>Whyte</i>	15
12	10	7	6	Too Much, Too Soon. <i>Barrymore and Frank</i>	4
5	5	5	7	The Bridge at Andau. <i>Michener</i>	9
7	7	8	8	The Road to Milltown. <i>Perelman</i>	15
8	9	9	9	This Hallowed Ground. <i>Cotton</i>	27
9	8	10	10	The Crisis of the Old Order. <i>Schlesinger</i>	9
11	11	12	11	The Bible as History. <i>Keller</i>	24
	14	16	12	John Foster Dulles. <i>Beal</i>	3
			13	The Lion's Share. <i>Crowther</i>	1
			14	The Innocent Ambassador. <i>Wylie</i>	1
10	12	11	15	The Lion and the Throne. <i>Bowen</i>	7
	15	13	16	Gold Rush Country. <i>The Editors of Sunset Books and Sunset Magazine</i>	4

Tolson ✓  
 Nichols ✓  
 Boardman ✓  
 Belmont ✓  
 Mohr ✓  
 Parsons ✓  
 Rosen ✓  
 Tamm ✓  
 Trotter ✓  
 Nease ✓  
 Tele. Room ✓  
 Holloman ✓  
 Gandy ✓

## And Bear in Mind

Other recent books which, in the opinion of the staff of this Review, are of particular literary, topical or scholarly interest.

### Fiction

A Pause in the Desert, by Oliver La Farge. Sixteen well-wrought short stories, mostly set in the American Southwest.  
 The Assistant, by Bernard Malamud. A warm, compassionate novel of neighborhood Jewish life in New York.  
 The Braintree Mission, by Nicholas B. Wyckoff. A novel of London and Boston on the eve of the Revolution.  
 The Feast of Lupercal, by Brian Moore. How a teacher in an Irish boys' school learns about love.

### General

Gypsy, by Gypsy Rose Lee. Autobiography of Seattle's Rose Louise Hovick, from child actress to ecstasiast.  
 Men and Power, 1917-1918, by Lord Beaverbrook. Inside view of British politics at a critical period of World War I.  
 The Life of Hilaire Belloc, by Robert Speaight. An affectionate, yet objective, portrait of the English writer.  
 The Yoke and the Arrows, by Herbert L. Matthews. A report on Franco's Spain by a Times foreign correspondent.

Wash. Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Journal-American \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Times Book Review \_\_\_\_\_  
 Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

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# What America Reads

May 19 This Week's Score	The Herald Tribune arranges with the country's leading booksellers to report each week the best selling six titles in fiction and non-fiction to give an over-all picture of what is being read in America. Only titles reported three or more times are charted. This week's chart is based on reports received by May 13.	Number of Stores	Total Weeks Listed
<b>FICTION</b>			
1	The Scapegoat, by Daphne du Maurier	29	13
2	Blue Camellia, by Frances Parkinson Keyes	27	17
3	Peyton Place, by Grace Metalious	25	85
4	Compulsion, by Meyer Levin	18	25
5	The Last Angry Man, by Gerald Green	14	14
6	Say, Darling, by Richard Bissell	12	7
7	The Philadelphian, by Richard Powell	11	18
8	The Wapshot Chronicle, by John Cheever	7	7
9	The Short Reign of Pippin IV, by John Steinbeck	6	4
10	Silver Spoon, by Edwin Gilbert	5	8
11	The Town, by William Faulkner	5	1
12	Auntie Mame, by Patrick Dennis	4	116
13	A Legacy, by Sybille Bedford	4	6
14	The Black Obelisk, by Erich Maria Remarque	4	4
15	Far, Far the Mountain Peak, by John Masters	4	2
16	Never So Few, by Tom T. Chamales	4	2
17	The Spiral Road, by Jan de Hartog	4	2
18	Homings, by Elswyth Thane	4	1
19	The Fall, by Albert Camus	3	9
20	The Braintree Mission, by Nicholas Wyckoff	3	1

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
 Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
 Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Wash. Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Herald Tribune Book Review \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Journal-American \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Times \_\_\_\_\_  
 Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

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## NON-FICTION

1	Day of Infamy, by Walter Lord	25	7
2	The Nun's Story, by Kathryn Hulme	22	36
3	Stay Alive All Your Life, by Norman Vincent Peale	19	8
4	The FBI Story, by Don Whitehead	17	23
5	The Organization Man, by William H. Whyte jr.	12	15
6	Too Much, Too Soon, by D. Barrymore & G. Frank	12	5
7	The Bridge at Andau, by James A. Michener	11	10
8	The Road to Miltown, by S. J. Perelman	9	15
9	The Innocent Ambassadors, by Philip Wylie	7	2
10	Arthritis and Common Sense, by D. D. Alexander	6	43
11	The Bible as History, by Werner Keller	6	27
12	Faith on the March, by A. H. Macmillan	6	2
13	This Hallowed Ground, by Bruce Catton	5	28
14	The Art of Loving, by Erich Fromm	5	7
15	Profiles in Courage, by John F. Kennedy	4	69
16	The Crisis of the Old Order, by A. Schlesinger jr.	4	10
17	Gypsy, a Memoir, by Gypsy Rose Lee	4	1
18	Men to Match My Mountains, by Irving Stone	3	32
19	The Lion and the Throne, by Catherine D. Bowen	3	9

## BOOKSELLERS REPORTING

*Atlanta*—Rick's. *Baltimore*—Remington's. *Boston*—Lauriat's. *Cedar Rapids*—Morris Sanford. *Chicago*—Cokesbury. *Cleveland*—Burrows • Halle Bros. • Korner & Wood. *Columbus*—F. & R. Lazarus. *Denver*—Kendrick-Bellamy. *Detroit*—J. L. Hudson. *Evansville*—Smith & Butterfield. *Hollywood*—Pickwick. *Indianapolis*—L. S. Ayres. *Kansas City*—Cokesbury. *Los Angeles*—Campbell's. *Louisville*—Wilderness Road. *Miami*—Burdine's. *Nashville*—Cokesbury • Stokes & Stockell. *Omaha*—Matthews. *Pasadena*—Vroman's. *Phoenix*—Korrick's. *Pittsburgh*—Joseph Horne. *Portland, Ore.*—J. K. Gill. *Providence*—The Book Shop. *Richmond*—Miller & Rhoads. *Rochester*—Scrantom's. *Sacramento*—Levinson's. *St. Paul*—St. Paul Book & Stationery. *San Francisco*—Emporium. *Seattle*—Frederick & Nelson • Hartman's Books • University. *Spokane*—John W. Graham. *Toledo*—Lamson's. *Wilmington*—Greenwood Book Shop. *Yakima*—Broad's.

Tolson ☒  
 Nichols ☒  
 Boardman ☒  
 Belmont ☒  
 Mohr ☒  
 Parsons ☒  
 Rosen ☒  
 Tamm ☒  
 Trotter ☒  
 Nease ☒  
 Tele. Room ☒  
 Holloman ☒  
 Gandy ☒

### The Sunday Star WEEKLY BOOK SURVEY

The Sunday Star has arranged with some of the leading booksellers of Washington and suburban areas to report each week the books which sell best as a guide to what Washington is reading. The numbers represent the rank of each book among best sellers at the store named.

Report for week ending May 17

	AIRPORT BOOK SHOP	FRANZ BADER, INC.	BALLANTYNE & SONS	BRENTANO'S	THE HECHT CO.	S. KANN SONS CO.	FRANCIS SCOTT KEY BOOK SHOP	PAUL PEARLMAN	POCKERS, INC.	PURSELL'S BOOK STORE	SAVILE BOOK SHOP	WOODWARD & LOTHROP	WORLD AFFAIRS BOOK SHOP
<b>FICTION</b>													
"The Scapgoat," du Maurier	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1
"Peyton Place," Metalious	2	1	1	2	2	5	4	4	3	2			
"The Town," Faulkner	2	3	6		1	1	3	1	3				3
"The Short Reign of Pippin IV," Steinbeck	4		4		3	2	2	2	2				2
"Blue Camellia," Keyes				4	3	3			6	5			
"Far, Far the Mountain Peak," Masters			4		2				4				4
<b>NONFICTION</b>													
"Day of Infamy," Lord	1			1	1	6							6
"In the Court of Public Opinion," Hiss	1					1	2	1					1
"Profiles in Courage," Kennedy			4			1		1		2	4		
"The Crisis of the Old Order," Schlesinger		6		4	5	5		4	3				5
"John Foster Dulles," Beal			2	3		3	3	1					
"The F. B. I. Story," Whitehead			1	3	6	4		2					

The Washington Post For 5-19-57  
Did not list "The FBI Story"  
in its Best Seller List-

NOT RECORDED

44 MAY 22 1957

Wash. Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. Star E 7  
 N. Y. Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Journal-American \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Times \_\_\_\_\_  
 Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

Date MAY 19 1957

63 MAY 23 1957

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

## What Washington Is Reading

The following books are  
rated according to sales re-  
ports from Washington area  
book stores.

### FICTION

1. The Scapgoat — Du-  
Maurier.
2. Blue Camellia—Keyes.
3. Peyton Place—Metali-  
ous.
4. The Last Angry Man—  
Green.
5. The Black Obelisk—  
Remarque.
6. Compulsion—Levin.

### NONFICTION

1. Day of Infamy—Lord.
2. A Citizen Looks at  
Congress—Acheson.
3. The Crisis of the Old  
Order—Schlesinger.
4. Stay Alive All Your  
Life—Pearle.
5. The FBI Story—White-  
head.
6. John Foster Dulles—  
Beal.

Bookstores cooperating in this  
compilation: Airport Book Shop,  
Franz Bader, William Ballantyne  
& Sons, Brentano's Book Stores,  
Inc., Center Book Shop, Hecht Co.,  
Kahn's, Francis Scott Key Book  
Shop, Sidney Kramer Books,  
Folger's, Inc., Saville Book Shop,  
Woodward & Lothrop, World Af-  
fairs Book Shop.

A Report To the People

Wash. Post and E-7 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Journal—\_\_\_\_\_   
 American \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Times \_\_\_\_\_  
 Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

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Date MAY 12 1957

53 MAY 28 1957

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

# **The Sunday Star** **WEEKLY BOOK SURVEY**

The Sunday Star has arranged with some of the leading booksellers of Washington and suburban areas to report each week the books which sell best as a guide to what Washington is reading. The numbers represent the rank of each book among best sellers at the store named.

Report for week ending May 10

	AIRPORT BOOK SHOP	FRANZ BADER, INC.	BALLANTYNE & SONS	BRENTANO'S	THE HECHT CO.	S. KANN SONS CO.	FRANCIS SCOTT KEY BOOK SHOP	PAUL PEARLMAN	POCKER'S, INC.	PURSELL'S BOOK STORE	SAVILLE BOOK SHOP	WOODWARD & LOTHROP	WORLD AFFAIRS BOOK SHOP
<b>FICTION</b>													
"The Scapegoat," du Maurier	2	6	2	3	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	2
"Peyton Place," Metalious	1	1	1	1	5	2	2	2	2	3	4	3	4
"Blue Camellia," Keyes	4				2	2	3	4	3	4	5	6	
"The Black Obelisk," Remarque		1	2			2				3	3	5	
"The Last Angry Man," Green	5				3			3	3	3	5		
"The Town," Faulkner			3	6	4		4	2					
<b>NONFICTION</b>													
"Day of Infamy," Lord	2	6	1		2	3		2	3	1	4		
"John Foster Dulles," Beal	4		2		1	1		1		1	1		
"The F. B. I. Story," Whitehead			1	3	5	2		4	1	5			
"The Crisis of the Old Order," Schlesinger		2	5				5	2	3		5		
"Stay Alive All Your Life," Beale	1					1	4			1	5		
"A Citizen Looks at Congress," Achenson		1	5			6					4	3	

Wash. Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. Star E 15 \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Journal-American \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Times \_\_\_\_\_  
 Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

NOT RECORDED

14 MAY 20 1957

Date MAY 12 1957

# What America Reads

May 12 This Week's Score	The Herald Tribune arranges with the country's leading booksellers to report each week the best selling six titles in fiction and non-fiction to give an over-all picture of what is being read in America. Only titles reported three or more times are charted. This week's chart is based on reports received by May 6.	Number of Stores	Total Weeks Listed
<b>FICTION</b>			
1	The Scapegoat, by Daphne du Maurier	32	12
2	Peyton Place, by Grace Metalious	25	34
3	Blue Camellia, by Frances Parkinson Keyes	22	16
4	Compulsion, by Meyer Levin	20	24
5	The Last Angry Man, by Gerald Green	15	13
6	Say, Darling, by Richard Bissell	14	6
7	The Philadelphian, by Richard Powell	13	17
8	The Wapshot Chronicle, by John Cheever	9	6
9	Auntie Mame, by Patrick Dennis	6	115
10	Mandingo, by Kyle Onstott	6	3
11	The Short Reign of Pippin IV, by John Steinbeck	6	3
12	Silver Spoon, by Edwin Gilbert	6	2
13	The Black Obelisk, by Erich Maria Remarque	4	3
14	Far, Far the Mountain Peak, by John Masters	4	1
15	Never So Few, by Tom T. Chamales	4	1
16	Stopover: Tokyo, by John P. Marquand	3	14
17	The Fall, by Albert Camus	3	8

## NON-FICTION

1	Day of Infamy, by Walter Lord	26	6
2	The FBI Story, by Don Whitehead	19	22
3	The Nun's Story, by Kathryn Hulme	16	35
4	Too Much, Too Soon, by D. Barrymore & G. Frank	13	4
5	Stay Alive All Your Life, by Norman Vincent Peale	11	7
6	The Organization Man, by William H. Whyte jr.	10	14
7	The Bridge at Andau, by James A. Michener	9	9
8	The Bible as History, by Werner Keller	7	26
9	The Road to Miltown, by S. J. Perelman	7	14
10	The Innocent Ambassadors, by Philip Wylie	7	1
11	This Hallowed Ground, by Bruce Catton	6	27
12	The Lion and the Throne, by Catherine D. Bowen	6	8
13	As France Goes, by David Schoenbrun	6	4
14	Arthritis and Common Sense, by D. D. Alexander	4	42
15	Men to Match My Mountains, by Irving Stone	4	31
16	Vision, by Harold Mansfield	4	13
17	Lincoln's Commando, by R. Roske & C. Van Doren	4	2
18	Faith on the March, by A. H. Macmillan	4	1
19	The Crisis of the Old Order, by A. Schlesinger Jr.	3	9

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

## BOOKSELLERS REPORTING

Albuquerque—New Mexico Book Co. Atlanta—Davison-Paxon • Rich's.  
 Baltimore—Remington's. Boston—Lauriat's • Old Corner, Cedar Rapids  
 —Morris Sanford. Chicago—Cokesbury. Cleveland—Burrows • Korner  
 & Wood. Dayton—Rike-Kumler. Denver—Kendrick-Bellamy. Detroit—  
 J. L. Hudson. Evansville—Smith & Butterfield. Hollywood—Pickwick.  
 Larchmont—Anderson's. Los Angeles—Campbell's. Louisville—Wilder-  
 ness Road. Minneapolis—Powers. Nashville—Cokesbury. Omaha—Mat-  
 thews. Pasadena—Vroman's. Pittsburgh—Joseph Horne. Portland, Ore.—  
 J. K. Gill. Providence—The Book Shop. Richmond—Miller & Rhoads.  
 Rochester—Scrantom's. Sacramento—Levinson's. St. Louis—Doubleday.  
 St. Paul—St. Paul Book & Stationery. San Francisco—Paul Elder's •  
 Emporium. Santa Barbara—Osborne's. Seattle—Frederick & Nelson.  
 Hartman's Books • University. Toledo—Lamson's. Yakima—Broad's.

TOP CLIPPING  
 DATED May 12 1957  
 FROM The Herald Tribune  
 MARKED FILE AND INITIALED

Wash. Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Journal-American \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Times \_\_\_\_\_  
 Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

Date MAY 12 1957

NOT RECORDED

14 MAY 20 1957

## HOLLYWOOD HIGHLIGHTS:

# Eye Top Two for

By LOUELLA O. PARSONS

Motion Picture Editor, International News Service

**H**OLLYWOOD, May 8. — VERY MODEST OF THE BOYS, but Arthur Hornblow and Eddie Small will settle for either John Wayne or Gary Cooper for their super-doooper Western, "Sergeant Pike of the Texas Rangers" which they'll put into production following their "Witness for the Prosecution."

Not to be facetious, but who wouldn't settle for "Duke" or Gary in anything? "Sergeant Pike" is tailored to the measurements of either of these popular heroes. It's a true story based on the adventures of James Pike who was instrumental in reorganizing the Texas Rangers after they fell apart during the Civil War.

Meanwhile, producers Hornblow and Small take off for a short visit to Mexico to see Ty Power who, with Marlene Dietrich, will star in "Witness For the Prosecution."

THE MOST sensational series of this year is a national magazine's articles on Frank Sinatra. Frankie, who has been panned by experts, and seldom pays any attention, is up in arms and has filed suit for damages.

He has received a letter from Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn to whom Frank was supposed to have said: "Take your hands off me, you creep."

Mr. Rayburn wired Frank that he had no recollection of such an incident. He said: "It isn't likely that anyone would order me to take my hands off of him."

The inside is that the magazine offered Frankie a substantial sum to talk to their writer, but he is supposed to have refused.

ONE OF THE MOST violent anti-Communist films ever made is Sol Lesser's picture "Battle Hell," and thereby hangs a good inside story. It represents Sol's way of getting back at the Russians for all the free running time they have had on his "Tarzan" pictures, which are great favorites in Russia.

When the Reds marched into Berlin they obtained prints of Johnny Weissmuller's "Tarzan" and ran the pictures in Russia. When Lesser learned of this he started a campaign through the State Department to get them back or collect rental, but he got nowhere fast. Now Sol is pretty sure the Reds won't run "Battle Hell" which tells the Commies off in no uncertain terms.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
 Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
 Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

## Texas Epic

Wash. Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Journal-American \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Times \_\_\_\_\_  
 Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

Date 5/8/57

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14 MAY 20 1957

See Page 2

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ONE THING for sure—Bing Crosby won't be taking off for Europe or any place else until after June 19. This will be a big day in Bing's life for not only is his "Man On Fire" having its world premiere in his hometown, Spokane, Wash., but there will be big doings in connection with the dedication of Gonzaga University's Bing Crosby's Memorial Library.

Two days of ceremonies will be devoted to the dedication of the library which has been built with funds donated to his alma mater by Bing. One of the most modern and up-to-date libraries on any college campus, the Crosby Room will contain Bing's Oscar for "Going My Way" and his 20 gold records, each meaning the sale of 1,000,000 records.

SHELLY WINTERS planned home to Hollywood Tuesday



SHELLY WINTERS  
Looking for House

night, leaving bridegroom Tony Franciosa in Carson City where he has three weeks' more work on "Obsession" with Anna Magnani.

The volatile bride, proudly flashing a wedding ring made in the shape of a wishbone (Tony's original design) laughingly said, "I'll look for a house and try to get it furnished

while Tony's away. But don't think I plan to leave him for all that time. I'll fly to Nevada weekends to be with him." The brand new Mrs. Franciosa isn't sure when they'll have enough time to take a honeymoon. Just being together anywhere is a honeymoon when you're in love.

### Like Old Times

THIS IS WHERE I came in. Twenty years ago Roy Del Ruth was one of the top directors at Warner Brothers and made some of the best pictures on that lot. Now it's like old times to see Roy again on the lot where he's been signed as a director.

His first is "Trouble Marshall," a suspense western by Harry Whittington, due for publication soon. In signing him, Jack Warner said he is happy to have him back and that he has several other ideas for Roy.

### SNAPSHOTS OF HOLLYWOOD Collected at Random:

Yvonne De Carlo confirmed today that she is expecting her second child in December. She is married to Robert Morgan, stunt man.

The stork has been dated for next November by the Fred

Wiles. He's the former NBC vice-president now associated with Pat Weaver.

Twenty-six-year-old Buddy Bregman has been signed as artist and repertoire head of Verve Records, the youngest man to hold that important spot.

Kay Gable, looking mighty well, having dinner with her favorite man, Clark, at the Luau.

Same night, same place, Mary Martin with the Edwin Leesters. He's the Philharmonic producer for whom Mary will do two shows.

Mervyn Le Roy will soon be off for Washington to work with J. Edgar Hoover, on the film version of Don Whitehead's "FBI Story."

Dianne Foster goes to the desert for a vacation to get her mind off her marital problems with writer Joel Murcott.

That's all today. See you tomorrow.



Tolson ☒  
 Nichols ☒  
 Boardman ☒  
 Belmont ☒  
 Mohr ☒  
 Parsons ☒  
 Rosen ☒  
 Tamm ☒  
 Trotter ☒  
 Nease ☒  
 Tele. Room ☒  
 Holloman ☒  
 Gandy ☒

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The Sunday Star has arranged with some of the leading booksellers of Washington and suburban areas to report each week the books which sell best as a guide to what Washington is reading. The numbers represent the rank of each book among best sellers at the store named.

Report for week ending May 3

	AIRPORT BOOK SHOP	FRANZ BADER, INC.	BALLANTYNE & SONS	BRENTANO'S	THE HECHT CO.	S. KANN SONS CO.	FRANCIS SCOTT KEY BOOK SHOP	PAUL PEARLMAN	POCKER'S, INC.	PURSELL'S BOOK STORE	SAVILLE BOOK SHOP	WOODWARD & LOthrop	WORLD AFFAIRS BOOK SHOP
<b>FICTION</b>													
"The Scapegoat," du Maurier	1	3	1	1	1	1	6	2	1	5	1	1	1
"Peyton Place," Metalious	2	2	2	2	2			3	2	2	2		
"Blue Camellia," Keyes	5				3	3	4		1	3	4	6	
"The Last Angry Man," Green			5		6	5		6		5	3		
"The Black Obelisk," Remarque		1	3	3			2						
"The Fall," Camus		5			4						4	5	
<b>NONFICTION</b>													
"John Foster Dulles," Beal				1	3	6	1	5			1	4	1
"The Crisis of the Old Order," Schlesinger	5		1		2	5	1	4		2			
"The F. B. I. Story," Whitehead	4	4	3	1	4				1	6	5		
"Day of Infamy," Lord	3	3	2		4	3	2	6		6	3	2	4
"The Lion and the Throne," Bowen			3		6	4				5	6		
"A Citizen Looks at Congress," Acheson		1				6		3					2

Wash. Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. News E-6  
 Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Journal-American \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Times \_\_\_\_\_  
 Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

MAY 5 1957

Date \_\_\_\_\_

NOT RECORDED

44 MAY 8 1957

147  
67 MAY 9 1957

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

## What Washington Is Reading

The following are rated by points according to frequency and position in sales reports from Washington area book stores:

### FICTION

1. THE SCAPEGOAT—Du Maurier ..... 28
2. PEYTON PLACE—Metalious ..... 15
3. BLACK OBELISK—Remarque ..... 11
4. BLUE CAMELLIA—Keyes ..... 8
5. THE FALL—Camus ..... 7
6. TOWERS OF TREBIZOND—Macaulay ..... 6

### NONFICTION

1. DAY OF INFAMY—Lord ..... 23
2. A CITIZEN LOOKS AT CONGRESS—Acheson ..... 16
3. JOHN FOSTER DULLES—Beal ..... 15
4. THE CRISIS OF THE OLD ORDER—Schlesinger ..... 13
5. OPERATION DEEPFREEZE—Dufek ..... 9
6. THE FBI STORY—Whitehead ..... 8

Bookstores cooperating in this compilation: Airport Book Shop, Franz Bader, William Ballantine & Sons, Brentano's Book Stores, Inc., Center Book Shop, Hecht Co., Kahn's, Francis Scott Key Book Shop, Sidney Kramer Books, Packer's, Inc., Saville Book Shop, Woodward & Lothrop, World Affairs Book Shop.

Wash. Post and Times Herald E-7  
 Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Journal-American \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Times \_\_\_\_\_  
 Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

MAY 5 1957  
 Date \_\_\_\_\_

TOP CLIPPING

147  
 67 MAY 8 1957

NOT RECORDED  
 44 MAY 8 1957

Tolson ☒  
 Nichols ☒  
 Boardman ☐  
 Belmont ☐  
 Mohr ☐  
 Parsons ☐  
 Rosen ☐  
 Tamm ☐  
 Trotter ☐  
 Nease ☐  
 Tele. Room ☐  
 Holloman ☒  
 Gandy ☒

### The Sunday Star WEEKLY BOOK SURVEY

The Sunday Star has arranged with some of the leading booksellers of Washington and suburban areas to report each week the books which sell best as a guide to what Washington is reading. The numbers represent the rank of each book among best sellers at the store named.

Report for week ending April 26

	AIRPORT BOOK SHOP	FRANZ BADER, INC.	BALLANTYNE & SONS	BRENTANO'S	THE HECHT CO.	S. KANN SONS CO.	FRANCIS SCOTT KEY BOOK SHOP	PAUL PEARLMAN	POCKER'S, INC.	PURSELL'S BOOK STORE	SAVILE BOOK SHOP	WOODWARD & LOthrop	WORLD AFFAIRS BOOK SHOP
<b>FICTION</b>													
"The Scapegoat," du Maurier	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
"Peyton Place," Metcalfe	2	5	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	6	
"Blue Camellia," Keyes	6	3	5	3	3	4	5	4	3	3			
"The Last Angry Man," Green	3	4	6	5				5	5	4			
"The Fall," Camus	4	2	4					3		4			
"The Towers of Trebizond," Macaulay	6		6					3		6	2		
<b>NONFICTION</b>													
"John Foster Dulles," Beal	6	4	1	1	3	1	5	3	4	1	1		
"The Crisis of the Old Order," Schlesinger		2	2	2	1	4	1			1		6	
"The F. B. I. Story," Whitehead	3	1	5	3	1	4	2	6	3		5		
"Day of Infamy," Lord	5	6	4	4	3			2	3	4	2		
"The Lion and the Throne," Bowen		4	4	6	5	2	4		6				
"Stay Alive All Your Life," Peale	4		6	6		1				2			

162-162-673-1  
NOT RECORDED

138 APR 30 1957

Wash. Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. Star E-15  
 N. Y. Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Journal-American \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Times \_\_\_\_\_  
 Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

Date APR 28 1957

66 MAY 1 1957

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 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

# What America Reads

April 28 This Week's Score	The Herald Tribune arranges with the country's leading booksellers to report each week the best selling six titles in fiction and non-fiction to give an over-all picture of what is being read in America. Only titles reported three or more times are charted. This week's chart is based on reports received by April 22.	Number of Stores	Total Weeks Listed
FICTION			
1	The Scapegoat, by Daphne du Maurier	33	10
2	Blue Camellia, by Frances Parkinson Keyes	32	14
3	Peyton Place, by Grace Metalious	22	32
4	The Last Angry Man, by Gerald Green	20	11
5	Compulsion, by Meyer Levin	19	22
6	The Philadelphian, by Richard Powell	16	15
7	Say, Darling, by Richard Bissell	11	4
8	The Wapshot Chronicle, by John Cheever	8	4
9	Stopover: Tokyo, by John P. Marquand	5	13
10	The Short Reign of Pippin IV, by John Steinbeck	5	1
11	Mame, by Patrick Dennis	4	113
12	The Black Obelisk, by Erich Maria Remarque	4	1
13	Twilight for the Gods, by Ernest Cann	3	14
14	The Fall, by Albert Camus	3	6
15	A Legacy, by Sybille Bedford	3	5
16	The Spiral Road, by Jan de Hartog	3	1

TOP CLIPPING  
 DATED 4-28-57  
 FROM WASH STAR  
 MARKED FILE AND INITIALED

Wash. Post and \_\_\_\_\_  
 Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Herald Tribune Book Review  
 N. Y. Journal-American  
 N. Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Times \_\_\_\_\_  
 Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

NOT RECORDED  
 138 APR 30 1957

Date APR 28 1957

66 MAY 1 1957

## NON-FICTION

1	The Nun's Story, by Kathryn Hulme	20	33
2	The FBI Story, by Don Whitehead	20	20
3	Day of Infamy, by Walter Lord	19	4
4	Stay Alive All Your Life, by Norman Vincent Peale	16	5
5	This Hallowed Ground, by Bruce Catton	13	25
6	The Organization Man, by William H. Whyte jr.	12	12
7	The Bridge at Andau, by James A. Michener	11	7
8	The Road to Miltown, by S. J. Perelman	10	12
9	The Lion and the Throne, by Catherine D. Bowen	9	6
10	Too Much, Too Soon, by D. Barrymore & G. Frank	9	2
11	The Bible as History, by Werner Keller	6	24
12	The Crisis of the Old Order, by A. Schlesinger jr.	6	7
13	As France Goes, by David Schoenbrun	6	2
14	Profiles in Courage, by John F. Kennedy	5	67
15	Men to Match My Mountains, by Irving Stone	5	29
16	Investors' Road Map, by Alice B. Morgan	5	15
17	Arthritis and Common Sense, by D. D. Alexander	3	41
18	The Art of Loving, by Erich Fromm	3	5

## BOOKSELLERS REPORTING

*Albuquerque*—New Mexico Book Co. *Atlanta*—Rich's. *Boston*—Lauriat's.  
*Cedar Rapids*—Morris Sanford. *Cleveland*—Burrows. • *Korner & Wood*.  
*Dayton*—Rike-Kumler. *Detroit*—J. L. Hudson. *Evansville*—Smith & But-  
 terfield. *Greensboro*—Wills Book & Stationery. *Hollywood*—Pickwick.  
*Indianapolis*—L. S. Ayres. *Larchmont, N. Y.*—Anderson's. *Los Angeles*  
 —Campbell's. *Louisville*—Wilderness Road. *Miami*—Burdine's. *Min-*  
*neapolis*—Powers. *Nashville*—Cokesbury. *New York*—Doubleday. *Omaha*  
 —Matthews. *Pasadena*—Vroman's. *Phoenix*—Korrick's. *Portland, Ore.*—  
 J. K. Gill. *Providence*—The Book Shop. *Richmond*—Miller & Rhoads.  
*Rochester*—Scrantom's. *St. Louis*—Doubleday. *St. Paul*—St. Paul Book  
 & Stationery. *Salt Lake City*—Deseret. *San Francisco*—Paul Elder's •  
 Emporium. *Santa Barbara*—Osborne's. *Seattle*—Frederick & Nelson •  
 Hartman's Books. *Spokane*—John W. Graham. *Toledo*—Lamson's. *Wil-*  
*mington*—Greenwood Book Shop. *Yakima*—Broad's.

# Best Seller List

An analysis based on reports from leading booksellers in 36 cities showing the sales rating of 16 leading fiction and general titles over the last 3 weeks. Sales through the book clubs are not included. Figures in the right-hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive weeks and do not indicate week-to-week shifts on the chart.

TOP CLIPPING

DATED 4-28-57

FROM WASH. POST

MARKED FILE AND INITIALED

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
 Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

## Fiction

April 7	April 14	April 21	This Week		Weeks on List
1	1	1	1	The Scapegoat. du Maurier	9
2	2	2	2	Peyton Place. Metalious	31
4	4	3	3	Blue Camellia. Keyes	13
3	3	4	4	Compulsion. Levin	24
5	5	5	5	The Philadelphian. Powell	15
6	6	6	6	The Last Angry Man. Green	10
	15	8	7	Say, Darling. Bissell	3
7	7	7	8	The Fall. Camus	8
10	8	10	9	A Legacy. Bedford	9
	14	9	10	The Wapshot Chronicle. Cheever	3
			11	The Black Obelisk. Remarque	1
11	13	14	12	Twilight for the Gods. Gann	11
8	9	13	13	The Fountain Overflows. West	19
15			14	Onionhead. Hill	3
		15	15	Mandingo. Onstott	2
12	11	12	16	Auntie Mame. Dennis	111

## General

1	1	1	1	The FBI Story. Whitehead	20
2	2	2	2	The Nun's Story. Hulme	31
3	6	3	3	The Organization Man. Whyte	12
9	8	9	4	Stay Alive All Your Life. Peale	4
6	3	4	5	The Bridge at Andau. Michener	6
	9	5	6	Day of Infamy. Lord	3
5	4	6	7	The Road to Miltown. Perelman	12
4	5	7	8	This Hallowed Ground. Catton	24
7	7	8	9	The Crisis of the Old Order. Schlesinger	6
11	10	10	10	The Lion and the Throne. Bowen	4
15	15	13	11	The Bible as History. Keller	21
			12	Too Much, Too Soon. Barrymore and Frank	1
16	13		13	Profiles in Courage. Kennedy	65
			14	As France Goes. Schoenbrun	1
		15	15	Arthritis and Common Sense. Alexander	44
			16	A Hundred Hours to Suez. Henriques	1

## --And Bear in Mind

Other recent books which, in the opinion of the staff of this Review, are of particular literary, topical or scholarly interest.

### Fiction

Last Recollections of My Uncle Charles, by Nigel Balchin. Fifteen stories of English life, in and out of London.  
 The Room on the Roof, by Ruskin Bond. A colorful and original drama of adolescent life in a small Indian town.  
 The Towers of Trebizond, by Rose Macaulay. The rich, comic adventures of a young English woman in the Near East.  
 The Trumpet Shall Sound, by H. M. Tomlinson. A novel of England under the devastation of World War II.

### General

Low's Autobiography, by David Low. Self-portrait of the inimitable British political cartoonist.  
 Modern Art and the New Past, by James Thrall Soby. Essays on art, artists and related matters.  
 Ovid: The Art of Love, translated by Rolf Humphries. New version of a classic Latin poem.  
 The Yoke and the Arrows, by Herbert L. Matthews. A report on Franco's Spain by a Times foreign correspondent.

Wash. Post and \_\_\_\_\_  
 Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Journal-\_\_\_\_\_

American \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Times Book Review \_\_\_\_\_  
 Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

Date APR 28 1957

66 MAY 1 1957

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

## What Washington Is Reading

The following are rated by points according to frequency and position in sales reports from Washington area book stores:

### FICTION

1. THE SCAPEGOAT—Du Maurier ..... 24
2. PEYTON PLACE—Metalious ..... 10
3. BLUE CAMELLIA—Keys ..... 7
4. THE BLACK OBELISK—Remarque ..... 6
5. FAR, FAR THE MOUNTAIN PEAK—Masters ..... 5
6. STOPOVER: TOKYO—Marquand ..... 4

### NONFICTION

1. JOHN FOSTER DULLES—Beal ..... 16
2. THE CRISIS OF THE OLD ORDER—Schlesinger ..... 15
3. DAY OF INFAMY—Lord ..... 12
4. STAY ALIVE ALL YOUR LIFE—Peal ..... 8
5. THE FBI STORY—Whitehead ..... 6
6. THE LION AND THE THRONE—Bowen ..... 6

Bookstores cooperating in this compilation: Airport Book Shop, Frank Bader, William Ballantyne & Sons, Brentano's Book Stores, Inc., Center Book Shop, Hecht Co., Kann's, Francis Scott Key Book Shop, Sidney Kramer Books, Packer's, Inc., Saville Book Shop, Woodward & Lothrop, World Book Shop.

### TOP CLIPPING

DATE 4-28-57

FROM WASH. STAR

MARKED FILE AND INITIALED

Wash. Post and E-7  
 Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Journal- \_\_\_\_\_  
 American \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Times \_\_\_\_\_  
 Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

NOT RECORDED

138 APR 30 1957

Date APR 28 1957

66 MAY 1 1957



Mr. Tolson  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Boardman  
Mr. Belmont  
Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Glavin  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Egan  
Mr. Gurnea  
Tele. Room  
Mr. Holloman  
Miss Gandy

# The Knoxville Journal

APRIL 26, 1957

ROY N. LOTSPEICH  
President and Publisher (1936-1951)

MRS. ROY N. LOTSPEICH  
President and Publisher

CHARLES H. SMITH JR.  
Vice President-General Manager

GUY L. SMITH  
Editor

## Don Whitehead's Fine Book On FBI Looks Like Required Reading For Alabama's Two Democrat Senators

Don Whitehead enjoys a very high reputation for objective writing, a reputation that he has earned by long years of newspaper work. His personal integrity and his passion for fact laid the foundation for this reputation. His works have enlarged upon it. Had he lacked these important characteristics he would not have been given the opportunity for the fullest exploration of the records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in preparation for his book, "The FBI Story."

We are constrained to point out, however, that Don Whitehead has performed a service of peculiar importance to the people of the Tennessee Valley. It should be of interest to every citizen of the United States but it has a special meaning for our region.

That service lies in his review of the vicious attack made upon J. Edgar Hoover, director of the FBI, and upon the FBI, in connection with the arrest of a number of Communists and Communist sympathizers in Detroit, early in 1940. The arrests were made upon the basis of indictments returned by a Federal Grand Jury. They charged the accused with having recruited citizens of this country for foreign service. What the Reds were doing was to recruit cannon fodder for the Abraham Lincoln Brigade to fight on the side of the Communists in the Spanish Civil War. The Reds in this country had even worked things out to the point where doctors on the staff of the Detroit Health Department were examining the recruits and the City of Detroit was paying the bill.

Sen. George W. Norris of Nebraska, for whom Norris Dam was named, was one of the liberals who cried out most vigorously against the FBI as Hoover and his agents were accused of using chain-gang and third-degree methods. The senator in one speech, Whitehead reports, took the position that recruiting Americans for the Loyalist Army "was merely a technical violation of the law and was not a crime of 'malice'."

The Nebraskan refused to accept the assurance of United States Atty. Gen. Robert H. Jackson that charges of misconduct against the FBI were unjustified. The prosecution of the Detroit recruiters had been started by one of the extreme left-wingers of our time, Frank Murphy of Michigan, when he was US attorney general. Jackson inherited it.

Norris kept hammering away, Whitehead writes, for a further investigation of the FBI with the stipulation that when Jackson had reached a conclusion "I shall have faith and confidence in that conclusion."

The investigation was made by Henry Schweinhaut, chief of the Civil Liberties unit of the Department of Justice. (Schweinhaut later was appointed a federal judge at Washington.) The investigation, an intensive one, resulted in a report that gave the FBI and Hoover a clean bill of health. What did Norris do? Whitehead writes:

*file from*  
*BAW GARDNER*

FBI STORY

Knoxville Journal  
" , Tenn

4/26/57

pg 4-

167-12492-17

MAY 10 1957

*no letter released  
admission in memo to  
political over town in  
article 4/19/57*  
*3 copies to be made  
5/2/57*

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 2 1957	
FBI - KNOXVILLE	

*Bureau*

MAY 21 1957

"He called the Schweinhaut report a 'whitewash' and jabbed at Hoover as the 'greatest hound for publicity on the American continent today'."

Almost everyone in this country knows and appreciates that it was the FBI's close surveillance of the Reds in this country that has protected us time and again. This point does not need to be labored in this piece.

What does make Whitehead's account of the recruiting incident and Norris' violent reaction of particular interest at this time is that recommendations are being received by a committee to select the five greatest senators in our history.

Among those recommended by Senators Sparkman and Hill, Alabama Democrats, for this revered position, was the late Sen. George W. Norris of Nebraska. We quote from Senator Sparkman's tribute to Norris in conjunction with the recommendation:

"He fought at all times in behalf of great principles. Often he lost but he never gave up. Often his fighting spirit carried legislation through Congress. One great legislative monument to his memory is the establishment of the Tennessee Valley Authority."

We do hope the Alabama senators have the opportunity to read Don Whitehead's book.

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 Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

*The Sunday Star E-7*

**WEEKLY BOOK SURVEY**  
*The Sunday Star has arranged with some of the leading booksellers of Washington and suburban areas to report each week the books which sell best as a guide to what Washington is reading. The numbers represent the rank of each book among best sellers at the store named.*

Report for week ending April 12

	AIRPORT BOOK SHOP	FRANZ BADER, INC.	BALANTYNE & SONS	BRENTANO'S	THE HECHT CO.	S. KANN SONS CO.	FRANCIS SCOTT KEY BOOK SHOP	PAUL PEARLMAN	POCKER'S, INC.	PURSELL'S BOOK STORE	SAVILE BOOK SHOP	WOODWARD & LOTHROP	WORLD AFFAIRS BOOK SHOP
<b>FICTION</b>													
"The Scapegoat," du Maurier	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2			1	1	1
"Peyton Place," Metalious	1	5	6	2	2	2		1		1	3	2	
"The Fall," Camus			5	3	6		4	3			2		
"Blue Camellia," Keyes					5	3		5		2	4	4	
"The Philadelphian," Powell	3					4		5	5		3		
"The Last Angry Man," Green	5				3				1	6			
<b>NONFICTION</b>													
"The F. B. I. Story," Whitehead	4	6		1	2	2		3	2	1	2	1	
"John Foster Dulles," Beal		1	2	1		1		1			3	1	
"The Crisis of the Old Order," Schlesinger		5	1		5	3	5		4	3	1		
"Day of Infamy," Lord		4	5	4	4		3			2	4		
"The Lion and the Throne," Bowen			6	3	6	2	4	5		6	6		
"The Bridge at Andou," Michener		2	3					1		4	3		

Wash. Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. Star *E-7* \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Journal-American \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Times \_\_\_\_\_  
 Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

Date *APR 21* 1957

NOT RECORDED

44 MAY 1 1957

147  
63 MAY 3 1957

Tolson ✓  
 Nichols ✓  
 Boardman ✓  
 Belmont ✓  
 Mohr ✓  
 Parsons ✓  
 Rosen ✓  
 Tamm ✓  
 Trotter ✓  
 Nease ✓  
 Tele. Room ✓  
 Holloman ✓  
 Gandy ✓

### What Washington Is Reading

The following are rated by points according to frequency and position in sales reports from Washington area book stores:

#### FICTION

1. THE SCAPEGOAT—Du Maurier ..... 33
2. PEYTON PLACE—Metalious ..... 14
3. BLUE CAMELLIA—Keyes ..... 9
4. THE FALL—Camus ..... 8
5. THE BRIDGE—Frankau ..... 6
6. THE LAST ANGRY MAN—Green ..... 6

#### NONFICTION

1. THE FBI STORY—Whitehead ..... 20
2. THE CRISIS OF THE OLD ORDER—Schlesinger ..... 19
3. JOHN FOSTER DULLES—Beal ..... 18
4. DAY OF INFAMY—Lora ..... 14
5. THE ROAD TO MILTOWN—Perelman ..... 9
6. THE LION AND THE THRONE—Bowen ..... 9

Bookstores cooperating in this compilation: Airport Book Shop, Francis & Taylor, William Ballantyne & Sons, Brentano's Book Stores, Inc., Center Book Shop, Hecht Co., Kann's, Francis Scott Key Book Shop, Sidney Kramer Books, Packer's, Inc., Saville Book Shop, Woodward & Lothrop, World Affairs Book Shop.

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# Best Seller List

March 31	April 7	April 14	This Week	An analysis based on reports from leading booksellers in 36 cities showing the sales rating of 16 leading fiction and general titles over the last 3 weeks. Sales through the book clubs are not included. Figures in the right-hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive weeks and do not indicate week-to-week shifts on the chart.	Weeks on List
				<b>Fiction</b>	
1	1	1	1	The Scapegoat. <i>du Maurier</i>	8
2	2	2	2	Peyton Place. <i>Metalious</i>	30
4	4	4	3	Blue Camellia. <i>Keyes</i>	12
3	3	3	4	Compulsion. <i>Levin</i>	23
5	5	5	5	The Philadelphian. <i>Powell</i>	14
6	6	6	6	The Last Angry Man. <i>Green</i>	9
8	7	7	7	The Fall. <i>Camus</i>	7
		15	8	Say, Darling. <i>Bissell</i>	2
		14	9	The Wapshot Chronicle. <i>Cheever</i>	2
11	10	8	10	A Legacy. <i>Bedford</i>	8
9	9	10	11	Stopover: Tokyo. <i>Marquand</i>	11
14	12	11	12	Auntie Mame. <i>Dennis</i>	110
7	8	9	13	The Fountain Overflows. <i>West</i>	18
	11	13	14	Twilight for the Gods. <i>Gann</i>	10
			15	Mandingo. <i>Onstott</i>	1
			16	Challenge to Venus. <i>Morgan</i>	1
				<b>General</b>	
1	1	1	1	The FBI Story. <i>Whitehead</i>	19
2	2	2	2	The Nun's Story. <i>Hulme</i>	30
3	3	6	3	The Organization Man. <i>Whyte</i>	11
6	6	3	4	The Bridge at Andau. <i>Michener</i>	5
		9	5	Day of Infamy. <i>Lord</i>	2
5	5	4	6	The Road to Miltown. <i>Perelman</i>	11
4	4	5	7	This Hallowed Ground. <i>Cotton</i>	23
8	7	7	8	The Crisis of the Old Order. <i>Schlesinger</i>	5
	9	8	9	Stay Alive All Your Life. <i>Peale</i>	3
	11	10	10	The Lion and the Throne. <i>Bowen</i>	3
9	10	11	11	Much Ado About Me. <i>Allen</i>	20
7	8	12	12	Men to Match My Mountains. <i>Stone</i>	27
15	15	15	13	The Bible as History. <i>Keller</i>	20
11	14	14	14	Investors' Road Map. <i>Morgan</i>	11
			15	Arthritis and Common Sense. <i>Alexander</i>	43
			16	Gold Rush Country. <i>The Editors of Sunset Books and Sunset Magazine</i>	1

Tolson ✓  
 Nichols ✓  
 Boardman ✓  
 Belmont ✓  
 Mohr ✓  
 Parsons ✓  
 Rosen ✓  
 Tamm ✓  
 Trotter ✓  
 Nease ✓  
 Tele. Room ✓  
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Wash. Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
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Date APR 21 1957

63 MAY 3 1957

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## **--And Bear in Mind**

*Other recent books which, in the opinion of the staff of this Review, are of particular literary, topical or scholarly interest.*

### **Fiction**

*Last Recollections of My Uncle Charles, by Nigel Balchin. Fifteen stories of English life, in and out of London.*

*Prin, by Vladimir Nabokov. An episodic tale of the misadventures of a Chaplinesque college professor.*

*The Room on the Roof, by Ruskin Bond. A rich and original drama of adolescent life in a small Indian town.*

*The Trumpet Shall Sound, by H. M. Tomlinson. A novel of England under the devastation of World War II.*

### **General**

*Days of the Phoenix, by Van Wyck Brooks. Recollections of the American literary scene of the Nineteen Twenties.*

*Low's Autobiography, by David Low. Self-portrait of the inimitable British political cartoonist.*

*Men and Monuments, by Janet Flanner. Lively, informative profiles of Matisse, Braque and Picasso.*

*Ovid: The Art of Love, translated by Rolf Humphries. New version of a classic Latin poem.*

# Best Seller List

An analysis based on reports from leading booksellers in 36 cities showing the sales rating of 16 leading fiction and general titles over the last 3 weeks. Sales through the book clubs are not included. Figures in the right-hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive weeks and do not indicate week-to-week shifts on the chart.

March 24	March 31	April 7	This Week		Weeks on List
				<b>Fiction</b>	
1	1	1	1	The Scapegoat. du Maurier	7
2	2	2	2	Peyton Place. Metalious	29
3	3	3	3	Compulsion. Levin	22
4	4	4	4	Blue Camellia. Keyes	11
5	5	5	5	The Philadelphian. Powell	13
6	6	6	6	The Last Angry Man. Green	8
8	8	7	7	The Fall. Camus	6
16	11	10	8	A Legacy. Bedford	7
7	7	8	9	The Fountain Overflows. West	17
9	9	9	10	Stopover: Tokyo. Marquand	10
11	14	12	11	Auntie Mame. Dennis	109
12	10	16	12	Don't Go Near the Water. Brinkley	39
10		11	13	Twilight for the Gods. Gann	9
			14	The Wapshot Chronicle. Cheever	1
			15	Say, Darling. Bissell	1
			16	Never So Few. Chamales	1
				<b>General</b>	
1	1	1	1	The FBI Story. Whitehead	18
2	2	2	2	The Nun's Story. Hulme	29
10	6	6	3	The Bridge at Andau. Michener	4
4	5	5	4	The Road to Miltown. Perelman	10
3	4	4	5	This Hallowed Ground. Catton	22
5	3	3	6	The Organization Man. Whyte	10
11	8	7	7	The Crisis of the Old Order. Schlesinger	4
		9	8	Stay Alive All Your Life. Peale	2
			9	Day of Infamy. Lord	1
		11	10	The Lion and the Throne. Bowen	2
6	9	10	11	Much Ado About Me. Allen	19
9	7	8	12	Men to Match My Mountains. Stone	26
13	12	16	13	Profiles in Courage. Kennedy	64
7	11	14	14	Investors' Road Map. Morgan	10
14	15	15	15	The Bible as History. Keller	19
8	10	13	16	Citadel. White	11

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 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

## And Bear in Mind

Other recent books which, in the opinion of the staff of this Review, are of particular literary, topical or scholarly interest.

### Fiction

Last Recollections of My Uncle Charles, by Nigel Balchin. Fifteen stories of English life, in and out of London.

Pnin, by Vladimir Nabokov. An episodic tale of the misadventures of a Chaplinesque college professor.

The Master, by T. H. White. A modern seafaring adventure told in the classical manner.

The Room on the Roof, by Ruskin Bond. A rich and original drama of adolescent life in a small Indian town.

### General

A Hundred Hours to Suez, by Robert Henriques. An account of Israel's campaign in the Sinai Peninsula.

Days of the Phoenix, by Van Wyck Brooks. Recollections of the American literary scene of the Nineteen Twenties.

Dialogues, by Paul Valery. A new translation reveals the thought and style of a great French poet.

Men and Monuments, by Janet Flanner. Lively, informative profiles of Matisse, Braque and Picasso.

Wash. Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_  
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# The Sunday Star

## WEEKLY BOOK SURVEY

The Sunday Star has arranged with some of the leading booksellers of Washington and suburban areas to report each week the books which sell best as a guide to what Washington is reading. The numbers represent the rank of each book among best sellers at the store named.

Report for week ending April 12

	AIRPORT BOOK SHOP	FRANZ BADER, INC.	BALLANTYNE & SONS	BRENTANO'S	THE HECHT CO.	S. KANN SONS CO.	FRANCIS SCOTT KEY BOOK SHOP	PAUL PEARLMAN	POCKER'S, INC.	PURSELL'S BOOK STORE	SAVILE BOOK SHOP	WOODWARD & LOthrop	WORLD AFFAIRS BOOK SHOP
<b>FICTION</b>													
"The Scapegoat," du Maurier	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	
"Peyton Place," Metalious	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	3	2		
"The Fall," Camus		3	5	3	3			3			2	4	
"Blue Camellia," Keyes	4			4	3	4		4	2	4	4	2	
"Compulsion," Levin	3			4	5			5	3		3	6	
"The Philadelphian," Powell	5	6			5			5	4		5		
<b>NONFICTION</b>													
"The Crisis of the Old Order," Schlesinger	5		1	2	1	1	6			5	1	4	
"The F. B. I. Story," Whitehead	3	4		1	2	4	5	5	4	6	5	1	
"The Bridge at Andau," Michener	4	5		5	3		3	2		2	3	5	3
"Day of Infamy," Lord		2	5	6	4				2	4	4	3	
"The Lion and the Throne," Bowen		6	4	4	6	3	2					5	
"John Foster Dulles," Beal	1	3				1	1	1				1	

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 New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

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# What America Reads

April 14 This Week's Score	The Herald Tribune arranges with the country's leading booksellers to report each week the best selling six titles in fiction and non-fiction to give an over-all picture of what is being read in America. Only titles reported three or more times are charted. This week's chart is based on reports received by April 8.	Number of Stores	Total Weeks Listed
<b>FICTION</b>			
1	The Scapegoat, by Daphne du Maurier	36	8
2	Blue Camellia, by Frances Parkinson Keyes	33	12
3	Peyton Place, by Grace Metalious	29	30
4	The Last Angry Man, by Gerald Green	25	9
5	The Philadelphian, by Richard Powell	20	13
6	Compulsion, by Moyer Levin	18	20
7	Stopover: Tokyo, by John P. Marquand	12	11
8	Auntie Mame, by Patrick Dennis	8	111
9	Say, Darling, by Richard Bissell	7	8
10	The Wapshot Chronicle, by John Cheever	6	2
11	The Fall, by Albert Camus	5	4
12	A Legacy, by Sybille Bedford	5	3
13	The Eye of Love, by Margery Sharp	4	8
14	Mandingo, by Kyle Onstott	4	1
15	The Fountain Overflows, by Rebecca West	3	16
16	Twilight for the Gods, by Ernest Gann	3	12
17	Tower in the West, by Frank Norris	3	11

## NON-FICTION

1	The FBI Story, by Don Whitehead	32	18
2	The Nun's Story, by Kathryn Hulme	28	31
3	This Hallowed Ground, by Bruce Catton	17	23
4	The Bridge at Andau, by James A. Michener	16	5
5	The Organization Man, by William H. Whyte jr.	15	10
6	The Road to Miltown, by S. J. Perelman	14	10
7	Day of Infamy, by Walter Lord	13	2
8	Stay Alive All Your Life, by Norman Vincent Peale	12	3
9	The Bible as History, by Werner Keller	9	22
10	Profiles in Courage, by John F. Kennedy	8	65
11	Men to Match My Mountains, by Irving Stone	8	27
12	The Lion and the Throne, by Catherine D. Bowen	8	4
13	The Crisis of the Old Order, by A. Schlesinger jr.	7	5
14	Investor's Road Map, by Alice B. Morgan	4	14
15	Vision, by Harold Mansfield	4	11
16	Citadel, by William S. White	3	10
17	The Art of Loving, by Erich Fromm	3	3
18	The Men Who Made the Nation, by John Dos Passos	3	3

Tolson  
Nichols  
Boardman  
Belmont  
Mohr  
Parsons  
Rosen  
Tamm  
Trotter  
Nease  
Tele. Room  
Holloman  
Gandy

## BOOKSELLERS REPORTING

Albuquerque—New Mexico Book Co. Baltimore—Remington's. Boston—Lauriat's. Cedar Rapids—Morris Sanford. Chicago—Cokesbury. Cleveland—Burrows • Halle Bros. • Korner & Wood. Columbus—F. & R. Lazarus. Dayton—Rike-Kumler. Denver—Kendrick-Bellamy. Detroit—J. L. Hudson. Greensboro—Wills Book & Stationery. Hollywood—Pickwick. Indianapolis—L. S. Ayres. Larchmont, N. Y.—Anderson's. Los Angeles—Campbell's. Louisville—Wilderness Road. Miami—Burdine's. Minneapolis—Powers. Nashville—Cokesbury • Stokes & Stockell. New York—Doubleday. Omaha—Matthews. Pasadena—Vroman's. Phoenix—Korrick's. Pittsburgh—Joseph Horne. Portland, Ore.—J. K. Gill. Providence—The Book Shop. Richmond—Miller & Rhoads. Rochester—Scrantom's. Sacramento—Levinson's. St. Paul—St. Paul Book & Stationery. San Francisco—Paul Elder's. Santa Barbara—Osborne's. Seattle—Frederick & Nelson • Hartman's Books • University. Spokane—John W. Graham. Toledo—Lamson's. Wilmington—Greenwood Book Shop. Yakima—Broad's.

Wash. Post and Times Herald  
Wash. News  
Wash. Star  
N. Y. Herald Tribune  
N. Y. Journal-American  
N. Y. Mirror  
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## What Washington Is Reading

The following are rated by points according to frequency and position in sales reports from Washington area book stores:

### FICTION

1. THE SCAPEGOAT—Du Maurier ..... 23
2. PEYTON PLACE—Metalious ..... 10
3. THE LAST ANGRY MAN—Green ..... 7
4. THE BRIDGE—Frankau ..... 5
5. BLUE CAMELLIA—Keyes ..... 4
6. THE FALL—Camus ..... 4

### NONFICTION

1. JOHN FOSTER DULLES—Beal ..... 18
2. THE FBI STORY—Whitehead ..... 11
3. THE LION AND THE THRONE—Bowen ..... 10
4. DAY OF INFAMY—Lord ..... 10
5. THE CRISIS OF THE OLD ORDER—Schlesinger ..... 7
6. STAY ALIVE ALL YOUR LIFE—Peale ..... 7

Bookstores cooperating in this compilation: Airport Book Shop, Franz Bader, William Ballantyne & Sons, Brentano's Book Stores, Inc., Center Book Shop, Hecht Co., Kinn's, Francis Scott Key Book Shop, Sidney Kramer Books, Packer's, Inc., Saville Book Shop, Woodward & Lothrop, World Affairs Book Shop.

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 N. Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Times \_\_\_\_\_  
 Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

APR 14 1967

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Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Nichols	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Boardman	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Trotter	
Mr. Nease	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

*File*

*Weg.*

SEE PAGE 3

DUROTHY  
KILGALLEN:

# Warners Eager for Hoover To Star in FBI Story

WARNER BROTHERS would give practically anything in the way of money and billing to persuade J. Edgar Hoover to play himself in "The FBI Story." No word from the nation's top law-enforcer.

Did-he-quit or was-he-fired is the burning question behind the John Huston-David O. Selznick tiff which resulted in Huston's exit as director of "A Farewell to Arms." The consensus among the Huston loyalists is:

"John's far too conscientious to drop out of a job unless someone or something made it impossible for him to continue."

Bandleader Erskine Hawkins and his wife are talking to their lawyers, but Erskine isn't moping. He's being consoled by a pretty Philadelphia fan.

The Begum Aga Khan had such a merry time on her last trip to the United States, her royal spouse has promised her another visit in October. If his health permits, he'll accompany her.

Hawk-eyed (and spellbound) Hollywood observers are willing to take an oath that Vicki Dougan, the starlet who wears those utterly backless dresses, gets that scenic railway effect by padding her—er—hips.

MARILYN MONROE, who is legendary for being late to appointments, startled everyone by arriving on time for a meeting to discuss exploitation of her film, "The Prince and the Showgirl." She's taken to attending conferences regularly, and surprises the boys with her knowledge of business.

That spectacular mink coat Mike Todd gave Elizabeth Taylor is getting to be almost too much for both of them. A third person followed them, carrying it, at a recent party at Romanoff's.

Romantic duet at the Left Bank: Harold Lang of the "Ziegfeld Follies" holding hands with Virginia Gibson, the delectable ingenue of "Happy Hunting."

Even New York's Department of Health has succumbed to the calypso fever. If you don't believe it, bend an ear to the spot broadcasts of their propaganda song "Protect Yourself Against Polio"; it's a ma calypso.

- ( ) Glos Ludowy
- ( ) Michigan Editor-The Worker
- ( ) The Daily Worker
- ( ) Narodna Volya
- ( ) Romanul American
- ( ) Pittsburgh Courier
- ( ) Michigan Chronicle
- ( ) Detroit Free Press
- ( ) Detroit News
- ( ) Detroit Times
- ( ) Michigan Daily
- ( ) Wayne Collegian
- ( )

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PEPS FILES

Jimmy Dorsey is trying to regain his health with six weeks of sunning and resting at the Bal Harbour in Miami Beach. The band, deprived of his leadership so soon after Tommy's death, will fold.

**THE FORREST HOTEL** has changed hands in a \$2,000,000 deal. Jon Cypher, the young singer who played the prince opposite Jule Andrews in TV's "Cinderella," feels more like Cinderella than she does. He was chosen for the highly-spotlighted role after competing with close to 50 other eager actors.

Walter Wanger, whose version of "Joan of Arc" suffered at the box office because of unfortunate timing (public reaction to Ingrid Bergman's elopement with Rossellini was still rather heated), may re-release the film now that Ingrid's won this year's Academy Award and appears assured of a kindly and admiring press on this side of the Atlantic.

The pretty brunette with Gene Nelson at Sardi's the other night was Bunny Cooper.

Jane Morgan intends to open as scheduled at the Cotillion Room, although she's

suffering from a painful slipped disc and her doctor thinks she should break her contract. She's been alleviating her suffering by wearing bedroom slippers beneath her glamorous "Follies" costumes.

Vanessa Brown, celebrated her birthday with Dr. Robert Franklyn, the husband she's divorcing.

**CAMERON MITCHELL** and Diane Foster (his leading lady in the flicker, "Monkey On My Back") are having a fine fat feud. The beauteous Diane expostulates:

"I've never been treated the way that man treats me!"

Jerry Friedman of Columbia Pictures flew in from Hollywood to woo Michelle Reiner, tallest blonde in "Bells Are Ringing."

Robert Clary is such a hit at the Black Orchid in Chicago he's been offered a Thunderbird as a bonus if he'll sign to play a return engagement there.

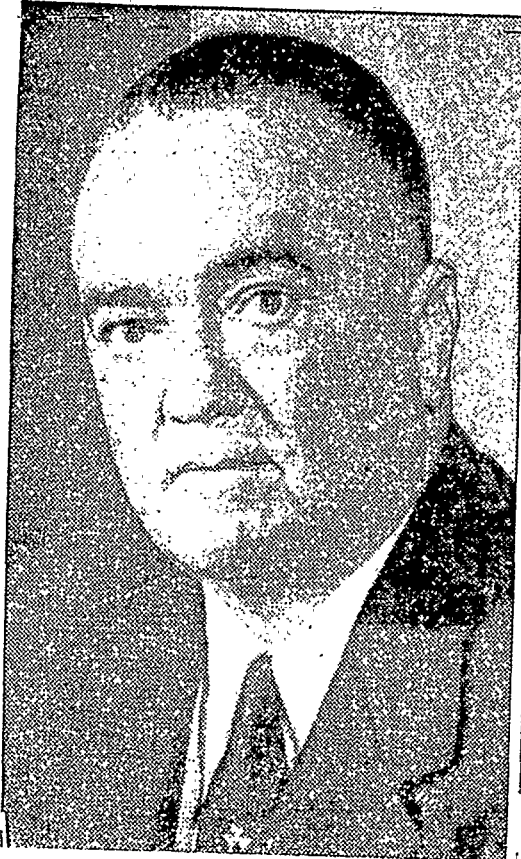
A nationally-known magazine writer is in serious trouble—hiding from loan sharks, bill collectors and irate hoodlums.

Eva Gabor's ex-husband, Dr. John Williams, is a consolation prize for his bride-to-be, Fran Bennett. She flunked a recent screen test for the role of Tarzan's mate.

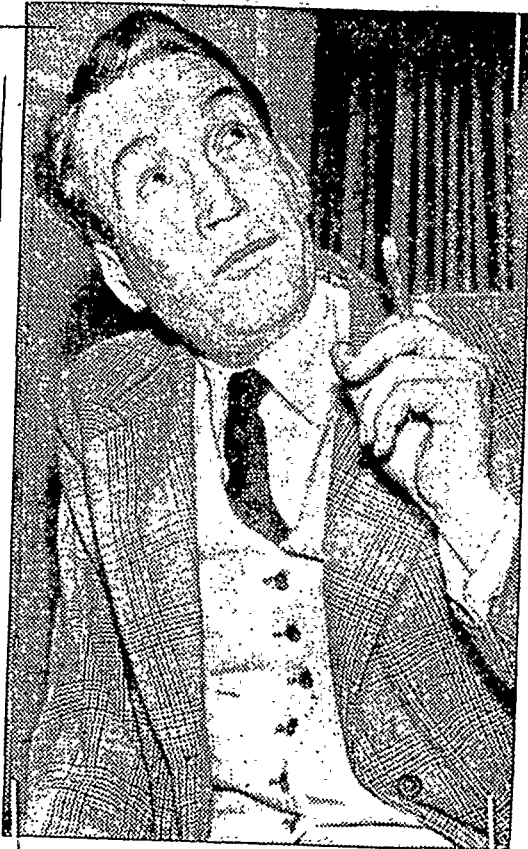
Manhattan's newest entry to the cover girl ranks is Judy Lewis, daughter of Loretta Young and Tom Lewis.

**BAD** news for El Morocco round-tablers, Stork Club wolves and other local fauna: when Maria Schell, that new Viennese sensation, arrives in New York, she'll be married. Fraulein Schell—said to be a veritable wow—becomes Frau Horts Maechler within the month.

Julie Newmar's swain at the Chateau Madrid the other night was Jack Tranahan, a Canadian lumber man.



J. EDGAR HOOVER



JOHN HUSTON