



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535

November 27, 2023

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

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

Dear Mr. Greenewald:

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

Section 552

☐ (b)(1)

☐ (b)(2)

☒ (b)(3)

50 U.S.C. § 3024(i)(1)

☐ (b)(4)

☐ (b)(5)

☒ (b)(6)

☐ (b)(7)(A)

☐ (b)(7)(B)

☒ (b)(7)(C)

☒ (b)(7)(D)

☐ (b)(7)(E)

☐ (b)(7)(F)

☐ (b)(8)

☐ (b)(9)

Section 552a

☐ (d)(5)

☐ (j)(2)

☐ (k)(1)

☐ (k)(2)

☐ (k)(3)

☐ (k)(4)

☐ (k)(5)

☐ (k)(6)

☐ (k)(7)

500 pages were reviewed and 498 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 5th 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. Should you have questions regarding your request, please feel free to contact 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. The subject heading should clearly state "Dispute Resolution Services." Please also cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so it may be easily identified. You may also contact the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS). The contact information for OGIS is as follows: Office of Government Information Services, National Archives and Records Administration, 8601 Adelphi Road-OGIS, College Park, Maryland 20740-6001, e-mail at ogis@nara.gov; telephone at 202-741-5770; toll free at 1-877-684-6448; or facsimile at 202-741-5769.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "M. G. Seidel", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Michael G. Seidel
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 website.
- (ii) **Intelligence Records.** To the extent your request seeks records of intelligence sources, methods, or activities, the FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(1), (b)(3), and as applicable to requests for records about individuals, PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(1), (b)(3), and (j)(2)]. The mere acknowledgment of the existence or nonexistence of such records is itself a classified fact protected by FOIA exemption (b)(1) and/or would reveal intelligence sources, methods, or activities protected by exemption (b)(3) [50 USC § 3024(i)(1)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that any such records do or do not exist.

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

- (i) **Requests for Records about any Individual—Watch Lists.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of any individual's name on a watch list pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(7)(E) and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(7)(E), (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that watch list records do or do not exist.
- (ii) **Requests for Records about any Individual—Witness Security Program Records.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records which could identify any participant in the Witness Security Program pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(3) and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(3), 18 U.S.C. 3521, and (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that such records do or do not exist.
- (iii) **Requests for Confidential Informant Records.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of confidential informant records pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(7)(D), (b)(7)(E), and (b)(7)(F) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552 (b)(7)(D), (b)(7)(E), and (b)(7)(F)] and Privacy Act exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. § 552a (j)(2)]. The mere acknowledgment of the existence or nonexistence of such records would reveal confidential informant identities and information, expose law enforcement techniques, and endanger the life or physical safety of individuals. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that such records do or do not exist.

Part 3: General Information:

- (i) **Record Searches and Standard Search Policy.** The Record/Information Dissemination Section (RIDS) searches for reasonably described records by searching systems, such as the Central Records System (CRS), or locations where responsive records would reasonably be found. The CRS is an extensive system of records consisting of applicant, investigative, intelligence, personnel, administrative, and general files compiled by the FBI per its law enforcement, intelligence, and administrative functions. The CRS spans the entire FBI organization, comprising records of FBI Headquarters, FBI Field Offices, and FBI Legal Attaché Offices (Legats) worldwide; Electronic Surveillance (ELSUR) records are included in the CRS. The standard search policy is a search for main entity records in the CRS. Unless specifically requested, a standard search does not include a search for reference entity records, administrative records of previous FOIPA requests, or civil litigation files.
 - a. *Main Entity Records* – created for individuals or non-individuals who are the subjects or the focus of an investigation
 - b. *Reference Entity Records*- created for individuals or non-individuals who are associated with a case but are not known subjects or the focus of an investigation
- (ii) **FBI Records.** Founded in 1908, the FBI carries out a dual law enforcement and national security mission. As part of this dual mission, the FBI creates and maintains records on various subjects; however, the FBI does not maintain records on every person, subject, or entity.
- (iii) **Foreseeable Harm Standard.** As amended in 2016, the Freedom of Information Act provides that a federal agency may withhold responsive records only if: (1) the agency reasonably foresees that disclosure would harm an interest protected by one of the nine exemptions that FOIA enumerates, or (2) disclosure is prohibited by law (5 United States Code, Section 552(a)(8)(A)(i)). The FBI considers this foreseeable harm standard in the processing of its requests.
- (iv) **Requests for Criminal History Records or Rap Sheets.** The Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division provides Identity History Summary Checks – often referred to as a criminal history record or rap sheet. These criminal history records are not the same as material in an investigative “FBI file.” An Identity History Summary Check is a listing of information taken from fingerprint cards and documents submitted to the FBI in connection with arrests, federal employment, naturalization, or military service. For a fee, individuals can request a copy of their Identity History Summary Check. Forms and directions can be accessed at www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/identity-history-summary-checks. Additionally, requests can be submitted electronically at www.edo.cjis.gov. For additional information, please contact CJIS directly at (304) 625-5590.

EXPLANATION OF EXEMPTIONS

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552


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

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

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

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

The Black Vault



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ENCLOSURE

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DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
FOR THE DISTRICT OF RHODE ISLAND

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, :
-Plaintiff :

v. :

Civil Action No. 249

THE COLLYER INSULATED WIRE :
COMPANY, CLARENCE VIGEANT, :
JOSEPH LOVELL, FREDERICK A. :
McMAHUS, FREDERICK L. LAWTON :
and ADOLF CZERNIAWSKI, :
Defendants. :

O P I N I O N

October 9, 1950.

APPEARANCES:

William M. Lytle and John G. Roberts, attorneys,
Department of Justice (H. G. Morison, Assistant
Attorney General, Claims Division, George F. Troy,
United States Attorney, Edward M. McEntee, Assis-
tant United States Attorney, Joseph M. Friedman,
Special Assistant to the Attorney General, J.
Gregory Bruce, attorney, Department of Justice,
with them on brief) for the plaintiffs.

Daniel H. Morrissey and Edward W. Day, Providence,
Rhode Island and Frederick Bernays Wiener,
Washington, D. C., attorneys for defendant The
Collyer Insulated Wire Company; Joseph B. Keenan
and Alvin O. West, Washington, D. C. of counsel
for defendant, The Collyer Insulated Wire Company;
George Hurley and Walter V. Moriarity, Providence,
Rhode Island, attorneys for the individual defen-
dants.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
FOR THE DISTRICT OF RHODE ISLAND

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, :
Plaintiff :
v. : Civil Action No. 249
THE COLLYER INSULATED WIRE :
COMPANY, CLARENCE VIGEANT, :
JOSEPH LOVELL, FREDERICK A. :
McMANUS, FREDERICK L. LAWTON :
and ADOLF CZERNIAWSKI, :
Defendants. :

O P I N I O N

October 9, 1950.

HARTIGAN, J. This is a civil action brought by the United States of America under and by virtue of the provisions of §§ 3490-3492 and § 5438 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, (31 U.S.C. §§ 231-233), to recover the forfeitures and double damages provided by § 3490 on account of certain acts alleged to have been committed by the defendants in violation of § 5438 in connection with defective manufacture and falsification of tests upon wire and cable supplied to the Army and Navy respectively, between the period from January 1, 1942 to January 18, 1943.

The pre-trial order of September 29, 1949, establishes that the damages and forfeitures involved in this action are governed by the provisions of the Revised Statutes § 3490 and § 5438 (31 U.S.C. § 231).

31 U.S.C., 1940 ed., § 231 provides as follows:

"§ 231. Liability of persons making false claims.

"Any person not in the military or naval forces of the United States, or in the militia called into or actually employed in the service of the United States, who shall make or

cause to be made, or present or cause to be presented, for payment or approval, to or by any person or officer in the civil, military, or naval service of the United States, any claim upon or against the Government of the United States, or any department or officer thereof, knowing such claim to be false, fictitious, or fraudulent, or who, for the purpose of obtaining or aiding to obtain the payment or approval of such claim, makes, uses, or causes to be made or used, any false bill, receipt, voucher, roll, account, claim, certificate, affidavit, or deposition, knowing the same to contain any fraudulent or fictitious statement or entry, or who enters into any agreement, combination, or conspiracy to defraud the Government of the United States, or any department or officer thereof, by obtaining or aiding to obtain the payment or allowance of any false or fraudulent claim, or who, having charge, possession, custody, or control of any money or other public property used or to be used in the military or naval service, who, with intent to defraud the United States or willfully to conceal such money or other property, delivers or causes to be delivered, to any other person having authority to receive the same, any amount of such money or other property less than that for which he received a certificate or took a receipt, and every person authorized to make or deliver any certificate, voucher, receipt, or other paper certifying the receipt of arms, ammunition, provisions, clothing, or other property so used or to be used, who makes or delivers the same to any other person without a full knowledge of the truth of the facts stated therein, and with intent to defraud the United States, and every person who knowingly purchases or receives in pledge for any obligation or indebtedness from any soldier, officer, sailor, or other person called into or employed in the military or naval service any arms, equipments, ammunition, clothes, military stores, or other public property, such soldier, sailor, officer, or other person not having the lawful right to pledge or sell the same, shall forfeit and pay to the United States the sum of \$2,000, and, in addition, double the amount of damages which the United States may have sustained by reason of the doing or committing such act, together with the costs of suit; and such forfeiture and damages shall be sued for in the same suit. (R.S. §§ 3490, 5438.)"

The Collyer Insulated Wire Company, hereinafter referred to as "Collyer", is a Rhode Island corporation and was engaged in the business of manufacturing wire and cable in Providence, Pawtucket and Central Falls during said period.

Clarence Vigeant, Adolf Czerniawski, Joseph Lovell, Frederick A. McManus and Frederick L. Lawton were during said period employees of Collyer and were engaged in such capacities as test operators, chief electrical engineer, superintendent and chief inspector.

None of the defendants was in the military or naval services of the United States, or in the militia called into or actually employed in the services of the United States.

On March 14, 1942, Collyer entered into a contract, designated as DA-W-2124-sc-373 (hereinafter referred to as contract 373) with the United States through the Signal Corps of the War Department, whereby the United States agreed to pay to Collyer the sum of \$259,200 for the production and supply by Collyer of 9,600 miles of single-conductor wire W-110-B (concentric lay), commonly and hereinafter referred to as field wire, in 2-mile lengths, in accordance with the contract requirements and specifications.

On June 30, 1942, Collyer entered into another contract designated as W-2124-sc-3306 (hereinafter referred to as contract 3306), with the United States, also through the Signal Corps of the War Department, whereby the United States agreed to pay Collyer the sum of \$169,500 for the production and supply by Collyer of 3,000 miles of twisted pair wire W-110-B, (concentric lay), also referred to as field wire, in 1-mile lengths in accordance with the contract requirements and specifications.

On January 21, 1942, Collyer entered into a contract designated NOS-97222, with the United States, through the Navy Department, whereby the United States agreed to pay Collyer the sum of \$644,644.80 for the production and supply by Collyer of the cable described in said contract in compliance with the contract requirements and specifications.

Exhibit 20 discloses that the Government paid Collyer on contract 373 the sum of \$116,806.98; on contract 3306 the sum of \$168,831.56 and on contract 97222 the sum of \$671,896.84, or a total of \$957,535.38.

The defendants during said period, in the performance of the aforesaid field wire and cable contracts in violation of the provisions of §§ 3490 and 5438 of the Revised Statutes, (31 U.S.C. § 231), for the purpose of obtaining and aiding to obtain the payment and approval of claims upon and against the United States, made, used, and caused to be made and used, false test reports and certificates knowing the same to contain fraudulent and fictitious statements and entries, and made and caused to be made and presented and caused to be presented numerous claims upon and against the United States for payment and approval for the production and supply of said field wire and cable which were known by the defendants to be false, fictitious and fraudulent.

The defendants, during the said period, in the performance of the aforesaid field wire and cable contracts, in violation of the provisions of §§ 3490 and 5438 of the Revised Statutes, agreed, combined and conspired together to defraud the United States by obtaining and aiding to obtain the payment and allowance of false, fictitious and fraudulent claims for said field wire and cable.

The defendants in a companion criminal case pleaded guilty on May 3, 1944, to Indictment No. 5636, charging them with violation of Title 18, U.S.C. § 88, and were sentenced.

The defendants, during said period, used schemes, tricks, devices and subterfuges without the knowledge of the United States, in the production of said field wire and cable

and the defendants knowingly failed to comply with the contract terms and specifications in order to defraud the United States.

The United States, in reliance upon 105 false, fictitious and fraudulent vouchers, has paid Collyer \$957,535.38.

Each and every one of the 105 vouchers, as shown in Exhibit 20, was a claim upon the United States and each voucher was false, fictitious and fraudulent.

The Government argues that it is entitled to recover the sum of \$2,000 for each violation of § 5438 as incorporated in § 3490 of the Revised Statutes.

The defendants argue that § 3490 does not authorize multiple forfeitures either on the reasoning of the decided cases or as an original matter of statutory construction.

It is my opinion that under the circumstances of this case each voucher is a single false, fictitious and fraudulent claim stemming from the conspiracy.

In U. S. Ex Rel. Marcus v. Hess, 317 U.S. 537, 552, the Court said:

"Fourth. Section 3490 requires that the \$2,000 forfeit be paid for doing 'any' of the acts prohibited by § 5438. Before the District Court, petitioner contended that this sum should be exacted for every form submitted by respondents in the course of their enterprise, while respondents argued that there should be merely one \$2,000 sum collected for all the acts done. The District Court concluded that the lump sum in damages should be assessed for each separate P. W. A. project. Petitioner does not object to this decision and we conclude that under the circumstances of this case each project can properly be counted separately. The incidence of the fraud on each additional project is as clearly individualized as is the theft of mail from separate bags in a post office, Ebeling v. Morgan, 237 U.S. 625; and see Blockburger v. United States, 284 U.S. 299. Cf.

Gavieres v. United States, 220 U.S. 338, 342.
Under respondents' view the lump sum to be paid would be about \$30.00 a project; and we cannot suppose that Congress meant this to reduce the damages recoverable for respondents' fraud and thereby allow them to spread the burden progressively thinner over projects each of which individually increased their profit."

The Supreme Court in the Hess case did not pass on the question that confronts us here as to whether or not one forfeiture is recoverable for each voucher, but that multiple forfeitures are recoverable is inherent in that decision. It is clear that the Court did not hold for the respondents' contention "that there should be merely one \$2,000 sum collected for all the acts done."

The circumstances of each case are to be considered and here each voucher can be regarded and counted separately as "a claim" within the meaning of the statute, as I understand the Hess case.

Section 3490 uses the word "any" in regard to the various acts prohibited by § 5438. In the circumstances here, if the contentions of the defendants were accepted, it would be a mockery against the intent of the statute to allow the defendants to lump all their derelictions and fraudulent practices under one or the other of the three contracts.

To allow the defendants to escape the statutory liability for their fraudulent acts during the period of the conspiracy by the mere payment of one forfeiture of \$2,000 or three forfeitures totalling \$6,000, seems unrealistic to me when we are dealing with payments made by the Government on 105 distinct fraudulent claims amounting to nearly \$1,000,000.

The evidence discloses that some of the field wire and cable delivered was not in accordance with the minimum specifications but was palmed off by the defendants by the use of various means and tricks such as switching of tags, seals

and labels; using concealed switches to misrepresent the tests required; failing to submerge certain of the wire for a particular period; skipping reels and otherwise delivering, making claims for, and receiving payment for uninspected inferior and untested field wire and cable below specifications.

The fraudulent practices of the defendants made it impossible to distinguish satisfactory wire and cable from that which was inferior; and, in this way, these fraudulent practices tainted each voucher so that each separate voucher constituted a false claim.

The fraud permeates the three contracts during the whole period involved here and taints each one of the 105 vouchers. Each voucher was a distinct claim that individually increased Collyer's profits. See U. S. Ex Rel. Marcus v. Hess, supra.

No officer of Collyer took the witness stand, nor did Czerniawski or Lovell, to deny the overwhelming evidence produced by the Government of the conduct of the defendants complained of in the instant case.

In United States v. Grannis, 172 F. 2d 507, 512, 514, the Court said:

"* * * The jury might well have been told that the failure to testify on the part of business men charged with defrauding the government in a time of national emergency, where the facts were peculiarly within their knowledge, might fairly give rise to the inference that the defendants believed that if they appeared upon the stand and subjected themselves to cross examination, their testimony would be damaging to their case. Plunkett v. Levenson, 7 Cir., 258 F. 889; Adanson v. California, 332 U.S. 46, 56, 67 S.Ct. 1672, 91 L.Ed. 1903, 171 A.L.R. 1223; Wigmore on Evidence, 3d Ed. 1940, § 289.

* * * * *

"The unfavorable inferences against the defendants, which are justified by these facts, are fortified beyond all reasonable doubt by the failure of the defendants either to testify themselves or to offer any testimony on their own behalf."

Collyer, by one of its officers, stated on each invoice submitted to the Government, the following: "I certify that the above bill is correct and just; * * *."

As a result of such certification by defendant Collyer on its invoices, and the receipt by the respective Army and Navy field certifying officers of reports and certifications from their inspectors that the material had been properly inspected and approved, the said Army and Navy field officers prepared vouchers or claims to be submitted to the Army and Navy Departments for payment, and stated thereon, over their signatures, that:

"Pursuant to authority vested in me, I certify that the above articles were received in good condition, after due inspection, acceptance, and delivery prior to payment as required by law * * * and were necessary for the public service; and that the prices charged are just and reasonable and in accordance with the agreement."

In addition to the foregoing, the Army field officers were caused, by the defendants' false schemes, tricks, devices and subterfuges, to certify to the Army disbursing officers as follows:

"I certify that I personally inspected the articles listed above; and the quantities thereof given in column 'Quantity This Inspection - Accepted' have been accepted as conforming to contract requirements; that the accepted material, which is now the property of the United States, has been shipped or is being prepared and marked for shipment as indicated on the reverse side hereof; * * *."

and the Navy field officers were caused, by defendants' false tricks, schemes and devices, to certify to Navy disbursing officers as follows:

"I certify that the above described material has been inspected as to quality and is in accordance with the requirements of the order or contract (except as noted)."

"Test results satisfactory. Material accepted and shipment authorized under USN stamp. Originally stamped USN pending results of analysis or test."

As a result of the submission of the 105 vouchers, each of which was based on various fraudulent supporting papers, checks were issued by the Government, payable to Collyer, averaging about \$9,120 each.

The defendants' attempt to analyze the intent of Congress in the enactment of § 3490. They argue that the statute authorizes only one forfeiture per suit and that it is clear from other contemporaneous legislation imposing penalties and forfeitures that it was not intended to impose multiple forfeitures. Defendants refer to the fact that the word "forfeiture" is in the singular; that the bail provision was limited to \$2,000 and that the same Congress which passed said statute enacted other statutes which, unlike § 3490, provided for multiple forfeitures. These arguments do not appeal to me.

Multiple forfeitures have been imposed in U. S. Ex Rel. Marcus v. Hess, 317 U.S. 537; rehearing denied 318 U.S. 799; United States v. Rohleder, 157 F. 2d 126; United States v. Grannis, 172 F.2d 507, cert. den. 337 U.S. 918, and United States v. Gardner, 73 F. Supp. 644.

The statute provides, in addition to the forfeiture clause, for the payment of "double the amount of damages which the United States may have sustained by reason of the doing or committing such act, together with the costs of suit; and such forfeiture and damages shall be sued for in the same suit."

The question involving damages as distinguished from forfeitures in this case is a difficult one especially in view of the fact that the evidence does not disclose that any of the Army field wire or Navy cable was ever returned to Collyer.

The Government admits that all of the field wire referred to in paragraph 6 of the complaint was "manufactured,

produced and delivered by Collyer to the plaintiff's Signal Corps, under contract No. DA-W-2124-sc-373, was furnished, shipped and delivered to the United Kingdom as it fully appears in answer to interrogatory No. 18, and the plaintiff has no information, record or knowledge as to the ultimate use or destination of such field wire, and no complaints as to quality have been received by the plaintiff."

The Government also admits as to contract No. W-2124-sc-3306, wire shipped to the Marine Corps, that it received no complaints as to the quality of said wire.

The Government further admits that some of the cable received from Collyer under contract NOS-97222 was issued for installation on some ships for the Navy and for some foreign governments and that there were no complaints relative to the cable. In its argument the Government stated: "A lot of it that went out was good wire."

The facts force the conclusion that all the wire and cable were not worthless. They have value at least to the defendants and none was ever returned nor was there any offer of return made by the plaintiff, even of the 204 non-conforming reels tested at Barstow. It is not at all clear from the evidence that all the wire and cable were worthless even to the Government. The contract provision allowing purchase below specifications indicates that non-conforming wire might have some value. The reels alone appear to be worth more than \$30,000.

The fair inference on all the evidence is that the wire and cable were of some value and that some was used.

In U. S. Ex Rel. Marcus v. Hess, supra, the Court said at p. 550:

"*** As to the double damage provision, it cannot be said that there is any recovery in

excess of actual loss for the government, since in the nature of the qui tam action the government's half of the double damages is the amount of actual damages proved. * * *

It is my opinion that the Government is entitled to a judgment, under the double damages provision of the statute, in an amount which reflects only the actually defective or inferior wire and cable delivered to the Government.

In June, 1943, 995 reels of field wire were found in a storage depot in the Marine Base at Barstow, California. The Government made tests on about 400 reels of wire and 204 reels or 51% were found not to meet the specifications. There is no evidence that similar tests were made on the Navy cable. On the basis of these tests the Government argues that it is entitled to recovery of damages for 51% of all the field wire and cable purchased.

The Government's assumption that 51% of all the field wire and cable was defective because 51% tested at Barstow was below specifications is an assumption that I do not agree with in assessing damages here. See Acme Aluminum Alloys v. Pantex Mfg. Corporation, 64 A. 2d 868.

In Bigelow v. RKO Radio Pictures, 327 U.S. 251, 264, the Court said:

"In such a case, even where the defendant by his own wrong has prevented a more precise computation, the jury may not render a verdict based on speculation or guesswork. But the jury may make a just and reasonable estimate of the damage based on relevant data, and render its verdict accordingly. * * *

Any assessment of substantial damages in the case at bar, on the evidence before me, would be speculation and guesswork.

The Barstow test was concerned only with Army field wire. The contract payments for the same amounted to \$285,000 or less than 1/3 of the total payments made on all

three contracts. I do not think that the 51 1/2 figure obtained from the Barstow tests should be projected into all the contracts, especially when the Navy cable, which amounted to over 2/3 of the total of all three contracts, was not tested by the Government.

The testimony of Government witnesses, relative to how much wire and cable were not properly tested, amounts to hardly more than speculations and guesses.

Though their testimony was important as to the conspiracy, yet it was too speculative in character to use as a means of discovering how much field wire and cable not conforming to specifications were shipped to the Government. Nor should the 51 1/2 figure be applied in connection with ascertaining how much Army field wire did not conform to the specifications, though it too has corroborative value as to the conspiracy.

In Reading Co. v. U. S., 268 U.S. 186, 188, the Court said:

"* * * The contract is to be construed and the rights of the parties are to be determined by the application of the same principles as if the contract were between individuals. Smoot's Case, 15 Wall. 36, 47; Manufacturing Company v. United States, 17 Wall. 592, 595; United States v. Smith, 94 U.S. 214, 217."

In Priebe & Sons v. United States, 332 U.S. 407, 411, 413, 414, the Court said:

"It is customary, where Congress has not adopted a different standard, to apply to the construction of government contracts the principles of general contract law. United States v. Standard Rice Co., 323 U.S. 106, 111, and cases cited. * * *

"* * * The rule which they announce has been applied both to the exigencies of war (United States v. Bethlehem Steel Co., supra) and of peace (Wise v. United States, supra). * * *"

It is my opinion that the forfeitures provision of the statute is peculiarly applicable to the circumstances of

this case. It affords the Government at least a degree of relief for fraudulent practices where a specific amount of actual damages cannot be proved.

It is my opinion that substantial justice will be done in the circumstances here by allowing the Government to recover \$2,000 on each of the 105 false claims, amounting to \$210,000, and double nominal damages.

Nominal damages are assessed at \$1.00 each on contracts 373 and 97222 and \$204 on 3306 (\$1.00 on each of the 204 non-conforming reels tested at Barstow), which doubled amounts to \$412.

Judgment, accordingly, will be entered for the Government for \$210,412.00 against the defendants jointly and severally, together with the costs of suit.

Collyer Wire Firm Faces Charges of Conspiracy

**Eight Officials Also Indicted on Counts of
Defrauding U.S.**

The Collyer Insulated Wire Co., engaged in turning out wire for the War Department and cable for the Navy Department, and eight of its officials or key employees were charged with conspiracy to defraud the Government in a secret indictment made public today when the defendants were arraigned in Federal District Court here.

Indictment of the company, a Rhode Island corporation with plants in Providence, Pawtucket and Central Falls, and the eight officials or employees followed weeks of investigation by agents working out of the Providence office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The case was presented to the grand jury by Thomas J. Dodd, special assistant to the Attorney General, U. S. District Attorney George

F. Troy and Assistant U. S. District Attorney Edward M. McEntee.

Those named in the indictment in addition to the company are:

Robert C. Moeller, 59, of Angell road, Ashton, secretary-treasurer of the company, said by the Government to be the actual executive head.

W. Howard Barney, 59, of 67 Narragansett Bay avenue, Warwick, general manager.

Clarence Vigeant, 52, of 118 Angell road, Cumberland, test operator in the Pawtucket plant.

Joseph Lovell, 53, 107 Sheffield avenue, Pawtucket, chief engineer for the corporation.

Frederick A. McManus, 48, of 32 Power avenue, Lakewood, plant superintendent.

Continued on Page 2, Col. 3.

Collyer

THE EVENING BULLETIN
Providence, R. I.

June 14, 1943

Identical article appeared in the Providence
Journal, June 15, 1943.

ENCLOSURE

46-2778-1

superintendent at the Providence plant. Edward S. Brinker, 51, of 71 Lorraine avenue, plant superintendent of the Central Falls plant.

Frederick L. Lawton, 37, of 467 avenue, Pawtucket, chief inspector for the Collyer company.

Adolf P. Czerniawski, 33, of 65 Joslin street, test operator in the Providence plant.

When arraigned before Judge John P. Hartigan all defendants entered pleas of not guilty and bail of \$2000 was fixed in each case. As an official of the company, Moeller entered the not guilty plea for it.

Troy said the company did about \$10,000,000 worth of work for the Government, but the amount of claimed damage was not disclosed.

Others Named

Named in the indictment as co-conspirators but not as defendants were the following employees or former employees of the Collyer Co.:

Gilbert Ballou, Joseph Alexander McDougal, Fred J. Boday, James Robert Walsh, George Davis, Richard Allen Malloy, Eugene B. Smith, Arthur Percy Johnson, Francis Mahoney, and Adelard A. Tetreault.

Brought under Section 88, Title 18, of the U. S. Code, the conspiracy indictment sets forth:

That the Collyer Insulated Wire Company was under contract with the War and Navy Departments to produce insulated wire and cable, requiring testing by inspectors of those departments to determine whether the wire and cable met standards and specifications.

The contracts and specifications provided that besides these tests in the presence of representatives of the War and Navy Departments, samples of wire and cable selected at random were to be submitted for certain physical tests in the presence of the representatives.

Frauds Charged

The indictment charges that on or about January 1, 1942, and to the date of the filing of the return of the indictment the defendants conspired with the co-conspirators in manufacturing, producing and delivering defective wire and cable by frauds and deceptions practised on the inspectors of the War and Navy Departments. The indictment charged them also with impeding, impairing, defeating and obstructing the lawful functions of representatives of the War and Navy Departments. It further accused them of circumventing and avoiding the standards and specifications as contained in the contracts by the use of devices and contrivances to prevent honest and accurate tests "and by other tricks, schemes, devices and concealments."

It charged that the defendants and the co-conspirators in the making of tests to determine whether wire and cable met specific requirements deceived and misled inspectors by installing devices, contrivances and instruments at the various plants of the company designed for and used by the defendants to defeat and prevent accurate testing of wire and cable.

The indictment charged the defendants and co-conspirators tam-

pered with and manipulated the instruments and devices for testing so that the instruments and devices falsely indicated the amount of voltage passing through the wire and cable during the official tests and that they concealed from the inspectors the fact that the instruments and devices had been tampered with in a false and fraudulent manner.

It made a similar charge in regard to the instruments and devices to determine the insulation resistance of insulated wire and cable and said the fact that these instruments and devices had been manipulated and tampered with was concealed from the inspectors.

The indictment charged the defendants and co-conspirators removed from reels of insulated wire and cable already officially tested and approved the tags and seals indicating approval by inspectors of the War and Navy Departments and put them on reels which had never been tested or on reels which the company itself had tested and had found to be defective in that they did not conform to specifications.

It charged also that the defendants put those reels officially tested and approved through for more official tests.

It charged that instead of selecting samples at random for physical testing, the defendants selected from reels which they had tested themselves and knew would meet requirements and they concealed this fact from the government inspectors.

Six Overt Acts

The indictment listed six overt acts as follows:

1. That on or about Sept. 15, 1942, George Davis and Adolf P. Czerniawski removed tags bearing the official seal and approval of the War Department from reels inspected and placed them on reels not inspected at the Providence plant.

2. That on or about Oct. 1, 1942, James Robert Walsh removed tags bearing the official seal and approval of the War Department from inspected reels and placed them on reels not inspected at the Providence plant.

3. That on or about Oct. 29, 1942, Richard Allen Malloy removed tags bearing the official seal and approval of the War Department from inspected reels and placed them on reels not inspected at the Providence plant.

4. That on or about Nov. 18, 1942, Eugene B. Smith removed tags bearing the official seal and approval of the War Department from inspected reels and placed them on reels not inspected at the Providence plant.

5. That on or about Jan. 15, 1943, Gilbert Ballou, Clarence Vigeant and Joseph Lovell disconnected a tap switch on a voltage testing unit at the Pawtucket plant.

6. That on or about Jan. 15, 1943, Ballou, Vigeant and Lovell disconnected a blade switch on the insulation resistance unit at the Pawtucket plant.

Company Statement

In behalf of the corporation, Moeller made public the following statement:

"There are many things we would like to say concerning our side of the matter. However, it is now in the hands of the Court, and it is obvious this is not the proper time to make any statement about this case."

Daniel H. Morrissey appeared as counsel for the corporation. The in-

dividual defendants were represented by George Hurley and Walter V. Moriarty.

Hurley asked the court's leave to withdraw the pleas entered this morning and for time to file special pleas, motions or demurrers. Calling attention to the nine-page indictment and saying that it might raise "serious questions," Hurley asked for four weeks within which to file whatever is decided upon.

15 Days Allowed

Dodd, who called the case this morning, pointed out to the court that the indictment was in but one count and said he ordinarily would not object to a reasonable delay. However, he asked that the defense be allowed about half the four weeks sought.

The indictment might raise serious questions, Dodd said, but added he did not know what they were.

Judge Hartigan also pointed out that the indictment was in but one count and allowed defense counsel 15 days within which to file special pleas, motions or demurrers. In the event they are filed they will be heard on July 19, the court ruled.

The defendants in the criminal indictment also were served today by U. S. Marshal Neale D. Murphy with papers in a civil suit by the Government.

This suit asks damages of \$2000 for each of the acts by each defendant found by the court to be false, fraudulent and fictitious.

When the defendants were produced by their attorneys at the Federal Building this morning, they were served with captases by Marshal Murphy placing them technically under arrest. They then were fingerprinted before being arraigned.

2

Exhibit

4

1

2

3

For Immediate Release
MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1943

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Attorney General Francis Biddle announces the opening today at Providence, R. I., of a sealed indictment returned by a Federal Grand Jury there on June 7, 1943, charging the Collyer Insulated Wire Company, of Pawtucket, R. I., and eight officers and employees with conspiracy to defraud the United States by manufacturing and delivering defective wire and cable, by acting to circumvent Government inspection of the products, and by knowingly deceiving Federal inspectors through the use of devices designed to prevent honest and accurate tests.

The defendants are being arraigned this morning in the Federal District Court of Providence.

Mr. Biddle said that the wire and cable purchased by the Government from the defendant company was intended for use by the armed forces for communication purposes under combat conditions.

Named as defendants, in addition to the company, were:

Robert G. Moeller, secretary-treasurer;

W. Howard Barney, general manager;

Clarence Vigeant, test operator of the Pawtucket plant;

Joseph Lovell, chief electrical engineer;

Frederick A. McManus, superintendent of the Providence plant;

Frederick L. Lawton, chief electrical engineer;

Elwood S. Brinker, superintendent of the Central Falls plant; and

Adolf P. Czerniawski, test operator of the Providence plant.

The indictment was sought by the Department's War Frauds Unit under the direction of Assistant Attorney General Thomas Campbell Clark and John Darcey, Special Assistant to the Attorney General. The case was presented to the Grand Jury by Thomas J. Dodd, Jr., Special Assistant to the Attorney General; and United States Attorney George F. Troy and Assistant United States Attorney Edward M. McEntee.

The indictment specifically charges the defendants with conspiracy to defraud the United States by various acts committed since January 1, 1942, in violation of

94-8-3-259

(OVER)

ENCLOSURE

Section 88, Title 18, U. S. Code, maximum penalty for violation of which is imprisonment for two years, or a fine of \$10,000, or both.

One of the aims of the conspiracy, as set forth in the indictment, was to prevent a large part of the wire and cable produced under government contract from being submitted to official tests to determine whether the product met contract specifications.

The defendants were charged with accomplishing this by removing from reels of wire already tested and approved the tags and seals of Army and Navy inspectors, and placing these tags and seals on reels which had not yet been tested by the inspectors or which the defendants themselves had already found, in pre-tests, to be defective.

After tags and seals had been removed from tested and approved reels of the wire, the indictment stated, these same reels were resubmitted for official testing. Test samples, which under the terms of the contract were to have been selected at random, were in fact taken from reels that had already been approved, it was charged.

Another purpose of the conspiracy, as set forth in the indictment, was to mislead inspectors witnessing tests of the product by tampering with the apparatus used in making these examinations, so that the instruments would falsely indicate the amount of voltage passing through the wire and the degree of insulation resistance.

Among overt acts listed in the indictment to carry out the conspiracy was transference of the tags and seals of approval in the Providence plant on September 15, October 29, and again on November 18, 1942. Tampering with the testing apparatus, the indictment stated, occurred on or about January 15, 1943, at the Pawtucket plant, when a tap switch on the voltage testing unit was disconnected, and also when a blade switch was disconnected from the unit for testing insulation resistance.

Exhibit 1



**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.**



IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

FILE NUMBER _____

I. C. #46-2976

February 10, 1945

COLLYER INSULATED WIRE COMPANY, Providence,
Pawtucket, Central Falls, R. I.; CLARENCE
VIGEANT; FREDERICK L. LAWTON; JOSEPH LOVELL;
FREDERICK A McMANUS; ADOLF P. CZERNIAWSKI

FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT; SABOTAGE

The Collyer Insulated Wire Company, in the heart of industrial New England, operate four plants in Providence, Pawtucket and Central Falls, Rhode Island. During the third year of World War II they were engaged in the manufacture of shipboard wire and cable for the United States Navy, and wire for the United States Army Signal Corps. As always, the government had established specifications for material intended for the armed forces, to insure its effective operation under battle conditions. Army and Navy inspectors were assigned to the plants to check the tests performed on the finished wire before it was shipped to the various Army and Navy depots throughout the country. And yet, this large and vital industry succeeded in furnishing wire to the Army and Navy that did not meet specifications. By a painstaking system of deception, the company faked the testing processes and in other ways violated its contracts with the United States Government.

In January of 1943, shortly after a Federal indictment was returned in Fort Wayne, Indiana, against the Anaconda Wire and Cable Company for similar practices, the FBI instituted an investigation of the Collyer Insulated Wire Company in Rhode Island. It was readily determined that, in addition to physical tests of the wire itself, government specifications required certain tests to be performed to determine the sufficiency of the insulation. These tests, called the dielectric strength test and the insulation resistance test, required that the wire be immersed in tanks of water for several hours prior to the testing process. Then, in the presence of government inspectors, high voltages were allowed to pass through the wire and by means of a galvanometer and voltmeter, the capacity of the insulation and its ability to withstand high voltages were determined.

At first, it appeared that these testing instruments operated properly, but then Special Agents discovered that wiring had been changed and switches had been removed from panels on which the voltmeters were installed. There was also evidence that switches had been removed from the circuit on which the galvanometers operated. These changes required explanation. After an intensive investigation, it was determined that the changes in the wiring had been ordered by officials of the plants immediately after the indictment of the Anaconda Wire and Cable Company had been announced in the press. There appeared to be some relationship between the two events, and the FBI set about to discover what it was.

The story of the next phase of the investigation is the story of extensive interviews of plant employees and officials, of the diagramming of complex circuits and analysis of testing operations. Eventually the facts were made clear.

By means of an extra switch and a few alterations in the wiring, the voltmeters on the testing apparatus were made to read double or four times the actual voltage passing through them. Thus, if the government specifications required that cable furnished for use aboard ship be capable of withstanding 2000 volts, then the voltmeter would read 2000, whereas in fact only 500 volts were being fed into the cable. The inspector, relying on the accuracy of the instruments, would read the meter, and approve the cable.

Galvanometers were used to determine the leakage of electricity through the insulation. By the installation of an extra switch, the company was able to change the amount of current flowing through this instrument and thus falsify the readings, giving the inspector erroneous data on the quality of the insulation.

These fraudulent practices, though they allowed unknown thousands of feet of defective cable to pass unnoticed, were not enough. Investigation also disclosed that it was common practice to further deceive the inspectors by allowing them to test the same sample of wire more than once, and by placing tags of approval on defective reels of wire, which they thought they had tested. Employees admitted that they would come to the plant in the early hours of the morning and run their own tests, so that they would know in advance which wire was defective. The bad reels would be kept out of the inspector's sight, and later "approved" tags would be switched from good wire to those that could not pass examination.

Though all of the Collyer plants were located within the smallest state in the United States, the investigation reached out to other sections of the nation. In Camp Pickett, Virginia, a former workman at the plant, who had entered the Army, was located and interviewed. He admitted operating a switch to reduce the galvanometer readings and switching tags on approved wire. He even stated that on some occasions he would cut samples from reels already approved and send them to government laboratories for examination, so that it would appear that other reels, in reality defective, were up to specifications.

In the course of the investigation, it became necessary to find some of the wire actually produced by the company and furnished to the armed forces, in order that it could be established with absolute certainty that defective material had been sold to the government. Three carloads of wire were found at the United States Marine Corps Supply Depot at Barstow, California. An engineer from the FBI Laboratory in Washington flew to the west coast to conduct the necessary tests. Apparatus was gathered from several laboratories in the vicinity and the tremendous job of testing 400 reels of cable was begun. Day by day the reports were teletyped to Washington; approximately half the wire manufactured by the Collyer Company was failing the tests. Eventually, out of the 400 reels tested, it was determined that 127 had failed the voltage test, and 204, including the 127, failed the insulation resistance test. That was the clinching item of evidence against the cooperation.

In early June, 1943, indictments were returned against the company and several of the officials and department heads, charging them with fraud against the United States. On May 3, 1944, the final chapter was written when five individuals and the corporation pleaded guilty. Three of them, Joseph Lovell, Frederick A. McManus and Frederick L. Lawton were given fines of \$5000 and two, Clarence Vigeant and Adolf P. Czerniawski, were fined \$2500. A fine of \$10,000 was assessed against the corporation.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: September 7, 1956

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT:

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

I am attaching hereto the concluding chapter of the book. This is the one where Harry Sherman had suggested certain changes. Only the changes which the Director approved have been kept and everything else has been put back in and it will be used as is. *Whitehead made 1 more change p 588*

You will recall that Bennett Cerf suggested that we work in a brief reference to the Weinberger and Riesel cases. This Whitehead has done and I am attaching the inserts and the place has been marked where the material will go. While Paul Lapolla, the Random House editor, is coming to Washington Saturday morning at 10 A.M., this is for the convenience of Whitehead and myself inasmuch as we both have to leave town Sunday, September 9. We are going ahead and giving him the inserts and the chapter on a tentative basis with the understanding that we may have additional corrections on the final chapter which we could have Mr. Murphy of the Crime Records Section handle with Lapolla next week prior to the return of the galley to the printer.

Insert approved by Rosen & Boardman

9/19/56 Also approved by Fred Sullivan

Enclosures
 cc-Mr. Jones
 LBN:jmr
 (3)

Tolson:

Please carefully

RECORDED - 1

INDEXED - 1

62-102673-261
 JAN 15 1957
 CRIME REC.

64 JAN 17 1957

CHAPTER 34

THE SUM UP

When President Theodore Roosevelt ordered an investigative force organized in the Department of Justice in 1908 to combat the land thieves, the "trusts" and other Federal law violators, there were dark warnings that the move was leading to political espionage and the suppression of civil liberties.

And almost half a century later the question was being heard at times: "Is it true there is danger the FBI will become a Gestapo?"

Sometimes this question was asked for political purposes. Often it was asked with the deliberate intent to create suspicion and fear and to undermine the FBI's position. But there can be no doubt the question was asked in some instances because the American people, abhorring the idea of a "spy system" directed against the private affairs of the people themselves, knew little about the "mystery" organization called the FBI.

The Gestapo was Hitler's secret police system which had the power to make arrests, hold prisoners incommunicado, make searches without warrants, execute without trial, and persecute anyone whose political thinking and racial background didn't conform to the Nazi ideology. It was the twin of the secret police system of Soviet Russia and her satellites.

Efforts have been made to compare the FBI to these foreign police systems when the two are about as comparable as the independent judiciary of the United States is comparable to the courts of the Soviet Union.

No one who studies the FBI operation from the inside--
reading the orders from J. Edgar Hoover to his agents, leafing through the
policy directives, and watching the transformation of a politically corrupt agency
into a force struggling to achieve an ideal--can come to any other conclusion
but this:

The FBI cannot become a repressive arm of Government or
of a clique as long as--

--the President of the United States is a man who rejects the
idea of a secret political espionage system.

--the FBI is manned and directed by men of integrity who
respect the spirit of the law as well as the words.

--establishing innocence is as important as establishing guilt
in agents' investigations.

--Congress watches the FBI's spending and operating policies
with a critical eye and the Budget Bureau continues to keep a close check on
how and why the FBI spends its money.

--the Judicial Branch of the Government remains free to question
investigative procedures in all criminal proceedings, to review the evidence
gathered by agents, and to protect the rights of the accused by due process of law.

--the Nation's press has the freedom and courage to expose
wrongdoing.

--the Bureau is kept free of politics.

But there is one condition under which the FBI could become
a "Gestapo." This could happen if the traditional checks and restraints were

corrupted or eliminated by a dictatorial government, and the FBI then was used as a political tool.

This same condition, of course, applies to other Government investigative agencies. While the FBI has become the most widely-known investigative unit within the Government, few people realize that it is only one among eighteen Federal agencies having investigative staffs⁽¹⁾ with specific responsibilities for enforcement of Federal laws and national security. But it is inconceivable that all these restraints could be corrupted or eliminated.

The FBI is not a robot of efficiency. It is a human organization like all others, subject to mistakes in judgment and procedures in making investigations.

In every case of error--and they are a minute fraction of a percentage in the total of FBI investigations--the failure has been one of mechanics and not the result of intent. Over and over, Hoover has drilled into agents the absolute necessity for making such complete inquiries that there "can be no margin for error" and that even though there was no intent to do injury, it was wrong when an injury was done. This attitude represents the wide difference between the FBI and the police of a totalitarian state.

In each failure, the FBI has held a "fire drill" to tighten up its procedures to insure against the same thing happening again.

It isn't difficult to pick out the flaws and mistakes in almost half a century of Bureau operations. Particularly those in the early years of its development. But the important fact is that the FBI has moved forward in the

protection of civil rights just as the Nation has made progress in this direction.

Federal Judge Jerome N. Frank, U. S. Court of Appeals for the Second District, has pointed out this progress in the United States by noting that in the year in which the Constitution was adopted, only three States gave Catholics the right to vote. New Jersey didn't allow Catholics or Jews to hold public office until another fifty-five years had passed. The Negro was held in slavery until the Civil War settled that issue. And New Hampshire didn't give Catholics and Jews the right to hold public office until 1867. ⁽²⁾

Much less than a half century ago, little if anything had been done on a national scale to bring law enforcement into repute as an honorable career, although officers of the law held tremendous power to protect or destroy civil liberties. The idea was strongly planted that "it takes a thief to catch a thief" which is as absurd as the notion that an intellectual automatically is a "liberal."

The history of the FBI, in reality, is the story of America itself and the struggle for an ideal. It isn't perfect but it has made progress in giant strides and it's incomparably better than it was thirty years ago.

Under Hoover's direction, the FBI has become known as an organization that is efficient and incorruptible. He has operated it on the private corporation principle of delegating administrative authority and responsibility. And no other agency in Government, perhaps, keeps a closer check on its employees and the quality of their work.

By all logic, the 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. The stakes in this fight were far too great for diversions by politics or demagoguery. If some people used Communism as a political football, this didn't change the evil of Communism itself.

Many of the liberal intellectuals did stand by the FBI. Some 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. The myth was born that an attack on Communism was an attack on freedom of thought. The suspicion was planted that the FBI was an agency of reaction and a symbol of intolerance.

Along this line, Judge Frank wrote in the bulletin of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith in 1953:

One fact must be recognized if we are to capture the historical import of those eras of intolerance that have marred American democracy. That fact is: in each of those periods there was some objective justification for the fear which prompted the wave of persecution. There were persons who deserved not persecution, but prosecution and conviction after a fair trial.

So, in our revulsion against despicable, fear-stimulated conduct, we cannot lose sight of the frightening dangers that warrant some real apprehensions, and of the fact that the totalitarian regime which deems us the enemy does have active, secret agents in our midst . . .

liberalism ever had. They must be as willing to dedicate themselves to this cause as the Communists have dedicated themselves to their cause.

If the intellectuals in the free world assume a neutral role in the struggle and stand by merely as the uncommitted observers, then the cause of freedom will remain in jeopardy.

America's top labor leaders have never had any illusions about Communism. They have fought the Communists in their ranks for years and with few exceptions have succeeded in kicking them out of places of influence. These leaders know that wherever Communism has taken over a country, the "toiling masses" have lost their rights and whatever chance they had for personal dignity.

In a 1956 address to the FBI National Academy graduating class, President George Meany of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations said:

Any system of government in which a party is the Government-- particularly when there is only one party with absolute power over every walk of life--can not be government by law. And without government by law there can be no freedom . . . Where the Party is the State and has all power, there tyranny is unbridled. Tyranny cannot be reformed. It must be abolished . . . (7)

The record seems crystal clear. Communism was conceived by reactionary intellectuals and Communism must be destroyed by liberal intellectuals. The liberal intellectual can and must reach the mind of men with a counter-logic to Communism which restores man's faith in himself, his free institutions, and the ideal that personal freedom and government by law shall not perish from this earth.

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 that it should be. No more. No less.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: 11-20-56

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: FBI STORY

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

In a telephone conversation with Louis de Rochemont last week, he impressed me more like being his old self than he has in the past few years. He stated that Columbia Pictures wanted the FBI Story. Actually, he himself would like to have had it because of the pride which he has taken in other FBI pictures such as the two pictures on "The March of Time," "A Day With the FBI," "The House on 92nd Street," and "Walk East on Beacon."

When Columbia started talking to him about producing a picture in the event Columbia got the motion picture rights, he stated he made it unmistakably clear to them that he thought after the shabby treatment which they gave "Walk East on Beacon" they had considerable nerve in even getting into the run. Columbia first came up to \$150,000, then de Rochemont forced them into offering Whitehead five per cent of the profits in addition. He didn't know what the arrangements were but he thought if in this way Columbia had to pay through the nose, they would appreciate the project if they got it.

I told de Rochemont quite frankly that we had stayed out of the negotiations, that Whitehead had informed me that he felt committed to Warner Brothers contingent upon the Bureau's approval and it appeared that this was now being worked out. De Rochemont stated that he recalls the difficulty we had with Warner Brothers many years ago and another reason he forced Columbia to up the five per cent was to give us an out in the event we did not desire to deal with Warner Brothers. He commented that no matter what happened, there never has been a day he has not been on our side. He then told me that he has the world franchise on what he truly believes will be the revolutionary motion picture technique. It is called "cinemiracle." They use one camera and accomplish what is accomplished by cinerama. He is presently making a few experimental shots, had a crew in Washington last week and wondered if they could make a couple of shots at the range down at Quantico.

Such hypocrisy!
 I told him we were all tied up with the FBI National Academy and would not be able to work this in. He inquired about both the Director and you and asked that his regards be extended to the both of you. 62-102693-261X

LBN:nl

(2)

MR
 APR 11 1958
 1 auto copy
 4-10-58

REC-118
 APR 9 1958
 Right. No cooperation
 no assistance of any
 kind is ever be extended
 to de Rochemont. R

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 99-4-4942-1

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 _____

New Book Tells Story Of FBI Growth

The secret of this country's A-bomb experiments was so closely guarded in the government during World War II that even the FBI first 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," published today by Random House.

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 a California laboratory that the Reds were aware that the United States was working on an atom bomb.

THE NAPA REGISTER

12-5-56

Final Edition

Editorial

Publishers:

George H. Frances

Whitfield Griffiths

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
DEC 7 1956	
FBI - SAN FRANCISCO	

62-102693-262
 ENCLOSURE

oml
 ack. 12-18-56
 FSH

Griffiths on Press List
 12-13-56
 mgf

2 additional made
 12-14-56 dh
 Sent to Mr. Nichols
 7/10

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

PERSONAL

TO: Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: December 10, 1956

FROM: Associate Commissioner
Federal Prison Industries, Inc.

SUBJECT:

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

24554

Reading the early part of The FBI Story, brought back some very vivid memories of the troubles we had in Idaho with the I. W. W. I was Attorney General of Idaho and argued the first case which went to our State Supreme Court (State vs Dingman, 37 Idaho 253, 219 Pac. 760). The court unanimously upheld the constitutionality of the statute (Idaho Code, section 18-2001-2004). The court, however, reversed the conviction because the trial court had admitted what was considered to be prejudicial hearsay testimony. Subsequently we cleaned the I. W. W. 's out of the State putting about a half dozen of their leaders in the State Penitentiary. The statute incidentally defined criminal syndicalism as including "violence or unlawful methods of terrorism as a means of accomplishing industrial or political reform." The I. W. W. 's were particularly strong in the lumber areas in the northern part of Idaho. Our problem was particularly difficult-Montana on the West and Washington on the West had no similar statutes and thus offered asylum where headquarter activities could be carried on.

Incidentally this whole question brought back to mind a speech I made while Attorney General before the State Convention of the American Legion about that time in which I took a rather violent objection to the agitation then going on to recognize Russia diplomatically. Unfortunately the "powers that be" apparently never read my speech.

16 MAR 1957

NOT RECORDED
102 MAR 1957

A. H. Conner

ENCLOSURE

91

711133 100

December 17, 1956

Mr. Leon Racht
New York Journal-American
220 South Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Racht:

Mr. Richard Berlin has forwarded to me your excellent review of "The FBI Story" which was featured in Hearst newspapers throughout the country. Your kind comments concerning both the book and the FBI were very heartening.

Through the years as Director of the FBI, I have felt the need for an objective appraisal of our guiding principles and day-to-day operations. I sincerely believe that Don Whithead's book has more than adequately filled this void. With our record now placed before the public, I feel that those elements which have been antagonistic to the Bureau and its standards through the years, will find it a difficult task to muster effective support from the American people.

Sincerely yours,

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176 MAR 5 1957
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cc - New York

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Boardman _____
Belmont _____
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Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

JTM:ogh
(8)

71 MAR 8 1957

SENT TO THE
DIRECTOR
FOR SIGNATURE
AND MAILING
12-17-56

DEC 15 15 08 PM '56
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RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

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ORIGINAL FILED IN 94

24553

December 18, 1956

Mr. Whitfield Griffiths
Editor
The Napa Register
Napa, California

THEOP. B.I. Story
Report To the public

Dear Mr. Griffiths:

I have had an opportunity to read your editorial, "New Book Tells Story Of FBI Growth," which appeared in the December 5, 1956, issue of The Napa Register.

All of us in the FBI are well pleased with Mr. Whitehead's efforts in portraying the FBI, and I am happy that you saw fit to bring this book to the attention of your readers.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

RECORDED - 86

62-105693-262

EX-166

cc - San Francisco

INDEXED - 86

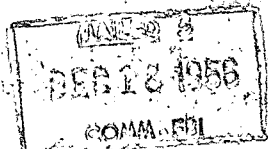
10 JAN 15 1957

NOTE: Bufiles reflect previous correspondence with Mr. Griffiths whose paper has printed other favorable editorials regarding the Bureau.

FJH:bjv

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50 JAN 17 1957

24555

December 18, 1956

*The Red Letter Story is a Report
to the people*

Mr. Edward D. Becker
Publisher
Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Becker:

The editorial, "Far Better Than Fiction," and
Leon Racht's column, "The Red Letter," which appeared
respectively in the December 7 and 8, 1956, issues of the
Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph have been brought to my attention,
and I want you to know how much I enjoyed reading them.

Those of us in the FBI are well pleased with the
manner in which Mr. Whitehead has told the true story of this
Bureau, and I am glad that you have seen fit to bring this book
to the attention of your readers.

RECORDED - 85 Sincerely yours,

62-102693-263

INDEXED EX-166
D-86 J. Edgar Hoover

cc - Pittsburgh

NOTE: Letters of appreciation for commendatory articles have
been written to Becker since William S. Lampe, editor of this
newspaper, behaved in an obnoxious manner while visiting the
Director with other newspaper writers.

16 JAN 15 1957

RECORDING ROOM
DEC 18 1956

86

ENCLOSURE

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DEC 18 1956
COMM-FBI

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

ack

file

Far Better Than Fiction

ALMOST ALL AMERICANS are proud of the FBI, aware of its tireless efficiency and competence, and assured that it is one of the greatest safeguards of our liberties, including civil.

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, which only enhances the bureau's 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 Whitehead (Random House, \$4.95).

If you like crime detection stuff, and that proud-to-be-an-American feeling, the book is a must for you.

We recommend it heartily for the library of every American family.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRESS

SUN-TELEGRAPH

POST-GAZETTE

COURIER

Date 12-7-56

Edition _____

Page 21

Column _____

Author of Article _____

Editor (on editorials)

William J. Lampe

Title of Case _____

Character _____

New Case _____

*only
ack: 12-18-56
BWH*

*Baker on Press List
12-13-56
my*

*2 autographs made
12-14-56
Sent to Mrs. Nichols
7/8/56*

File

62-102693-263

ENCLOSURE

MATERIAL HANDLING
EQUIPMENT

PHONE, ATLANTIC 1-5666
NIGHT - LOCUST 1-1102

PITT EQUIPMENT & SERVICE CO.

341 ROSS STREET
PITTSBURGH 19, PA.

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	✓

BAKERY RACKS
TRUCKS AND TROUGHS
BARREL RACKS
BARREL SKIDS
BELTS
BUFFS
CANVAS BASKETS
CASTERS
CHAIN
CRANES-HOISTS
DAIRY TRUCKS
DOLLIES
LADDERS
LIFT TRUCKS
PACKING HOUSE TRUCKS
PORTABLE CONVEYERS
PORTABLE ELEVATORS
SKID PLATFORMS
STACKERS
STEEL SHOP STOOLS
STORAGE RACKS
TOTE PANS
TROLLEYS
WAREHOUSE TRUCKS & PARTS
WHEELBARROWS
WHEELS
WOVEN BOXES

January
Nine
1957

J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Many thanks for your kindness in autographing the book, *The F.B.I. Story*, for my father. I am sure he will be quite pleased when he receives it.

With best wishes for a Happy New Year full of success in your fight against crime, I remain,

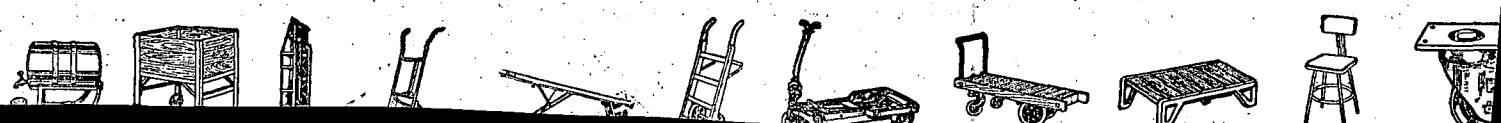
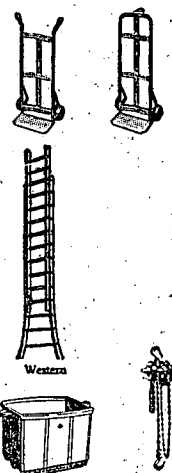
Very truly yours,

Richard M. Russon Jr.
RMRjr:

RECORDED - 86
INDEXED - 80

11 JAN 15 1957

EX-166



DIRECTOR, FBI

January 10, 1957

SAC, LOS ANGELES (94-229)

WARNER BROTHERS PICTURES, INC.
RESEARCH (CRIME RECORDS)

BC
O.F.B. L. Story: A Report to the People

For the information of the Bureau there is attached herewith a clipping of a news item which appeared in the "Hollywood Reporter", motion picture trade publication, on January 10, 1957.

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

JMC/sjk
(3)

ENCLOSURE

162-102693-V
NOT RECORDED
100 JAN 17 1957

INITIALS OF ORIGINAL

155
JAN 18 1957

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 94-229

**1. L. Warner to Wash'n
For Inaugural, 'FBI' Deal**

New York.—Jack L. Warner will be in Washington next week for President Eisenhower's inauguration and also to confer with Don Whitehead, chief of the New York Herald Tribune's Washington bureau, on his Random House best-seller, "The FBI Story." After clearing certain difficulties, Warners is buying the book for \$140,000. The Herald Tribune here is now running it in serial form.

Hollywood Reporter

JAN 10 1957

ENCLOSURE

THE ELYRIA WOMAN'S CLUB, INC.
218 EAST AVENUE
ELYRIA, OHIO

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 ☐

January 3, 1957

24557

*The 'F.B.I. Story', A Report
To The People*

Dear Mr. Hoover:

We, of the Elyria Woman's Club, affiliated with the General Federation of Woman's club, recently purchased a new club house. We would like to reduce our mortgage substantially during the current club year. Therefore, we are seeking new ways to increase our revenue.

We have planned as our big money-making project this year a bazaar, to last 3 days. On the last day as our feature attraction we will hold a "Celebrity Auction." We would be so thrilled if you could find it at all possible to send us just a small token something that we could say belonged to you.

If you should find it at all deemed to do so, may we ask that you enclose a note with your signature to prove its authenticity. Thank you and may God be with you always.

Sincerely

Mrs. Milan A. Bendik
Mrs. Milan A. Bendik
Chairman, Celebrity Auction

RECORDED - 86

62-102693

EX-166

JAN 15 1957

*sume
Jan 11/10/57
JRH*

4/9818

January 10, 1957

INDEXED - 86
RECORDED - 86

EX-166

62-102693-265
Mrs. Milan A. Bendik
Chairman
Celebrity Auction
The Elyria Woman's Club, Inc.
218 East Avenue
Elyria, Ohio

Dear Mrs. Bendik:

In response to your letter of January 3, 1957, I am happy to forward under separate cover an item which you may feel free to include in your "Celebrity Auction." It is a pleasure to be of service.

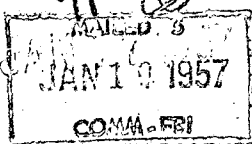
Sincerely yours

J. Edgar Hoover

REC'D-READING ROOM
JAN 10 11 09 AM '57

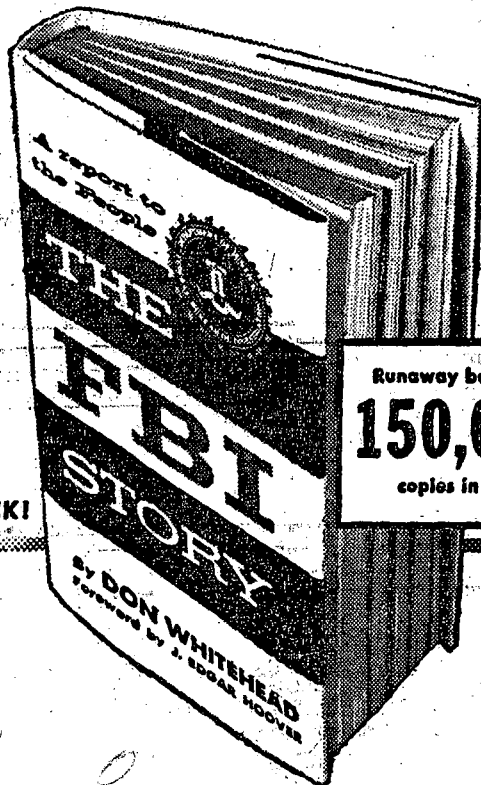
NOTE: Bufiles reflect no record on correspondent and nothing derogatory re her association. Autographed copy of "The Story of the FBI" sent under separate cover.

JRH:lmh
(3)



This is not correct yet!

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



BACK IN STOCK!

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62-102693-266

"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.

JAN 16 1957

"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."

— FRANCIS A. KLEIN, 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.

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 19 1956

51 JAN 16 1957

SENT DIRECTOR

"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."

—CABELL 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

an absorbing history of the world's greatest investigative agency. 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."—LEON RACHT, N. Y. JOURNAL-AMERICAN.

"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.



Letter, 12/19/56, from [redacted] Portland stated Judge McColloch advised [redacted] to read the book "The FBI Story" and found it extremely interesting and well done. Judge [redacted] furnished information he feels strongly about the good work of Director and took it upon himself to write a book review of "The FBI Story." Judge was sending this to American Bar Association Journal with suggestion might like to include it in their next issue. (Attached is Photostat of review as furnished by SAC, Portland with above letter.)

Letter was sent to Judge McColloch 1/2/57 expressing sincere thanks for his generous comments re "The FBI Story."

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, Portland (80-291)

DATE: 1-8-57

SUBJECT: CLAUDE McCOLLOCH
Chief Judge
U. S. District Court
District of Oregon
Portland, Oregon

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	

Be
clp
"The ^OFBI Story" by DON WHITEHEAD

1-4 Reports to the People

RePDlet 12-19-56.

Judge McCOLLOCH today advised he has received letter dated 1-2-57 from LOUISE CHILD, assistant to the editor in chief, American Bar Association JOURNAL, 1155 E. 60th St., Chicago 37, Illinois, advising that aforesaid JOURNAL plans to use Judge McCOLLOCH's book review of "The FBI Story" by DON WHITEHEAD in a forthcoming issue of the JOURNAL.

1-Bureau *Am*
1-Portland
JFS:skv
(2)

ENCLOSURE
#21

RECORDED - 21

EX-117

14 JAN 15 1957

no action nec
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62-102673-267
JAN 9 1957
UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-102673-267

61 JAN 22 1957
full

THE FBI STORY. By Don Whitehead. Foreword J. Edgar Hoover.
Random House. 1956. \$4.95. 368 pages.

Friends of the FBI have hoped that Director Hoover would sometime permit disclosure of the great accomplishments and methods of this magnificent organization. Now, with the full approval of Attorney General Brownell, the disclosure has been made in this book. Don Whitehead, the author, is a two-time Pulitzer prize winner.

Like every Federal trial judge, I have had opportunity to know something of the workings of this band of fine young men, "boys" to me, and on occasion I have publicly defended them against the imputations of some, who were acting out of obvious self-interest, others out of misinformation.

The exploits of the Bureau in the Gangster era have been frequently told, but the tales are ever new. The downfall of Capone, the shooting of Dillinger, "Machine Gun Kelly" and the Urschel kidnaping, "Baby Face" Nelson, the "Ma" Barker - Karpis gang, "Pretty Boy" Floyd, and the "Kansas City Massacre"; the detective work, rivaling anything in fiction, that resulted in the execution of Hauptmann, the Lindbergh kidnaper, and the imprisonment of Hiss, traitor de luxe.

As the author states, only a few of the Bureau's famous cases can be compressed within a single volume.

How the Saboteurs were caught, is told, I believe, for the first time. (I have often wondered about that). Perhaps in the voluminous record re Pearl Harbor, the detail of the amazingly accurate and undetected Japanese intelligence prior to the attack was made public. If so, I had forgotten it.

I did not realize that as early as 1936 President Roosevelt knew the Russians were engaging in country-wide espionage.

Nor did I know of the tremendously difficult and dangerous, and altogether successful counter intelligence by the G-Men in Central and South America, prior to our entry into World War II. Apparently, in Director Hoover's eyes, this is an outstanding achievement of the Bureau.

The story is told of a Nazi plot to assassinate President Roosevelt, General Eisenhower and other American leaders during Christmas week in 1944.

The FBI Story has led me to re-read the fascinating account by Chester Wilmet of the great success of Allied Intelligence in concealing from the Germans the time and place of the Normandy invasion. Rommel, the German commander, was visiting his family on D-Day. To this success, a radio station operated by the FBI on Long Island appears to have greatly contributed. The German Secret Service "Abwehr" thought it was their station.

The total FBI personnel numbers about 14,000. Of these 6200 are "Special Agents" - the G-Men. Seventeen agents have lost their lives in the line of duty.

Director Hoover insists that there is no cause to fear that the FBI will become a "national secret police", as some profess to believe, so long as the Bureau's present policy of complete co-operation with local law enforcement authorities is maintained. This convinces me, but I doubt if it will convince the few among the intellectuals who have chosen to dedicate themselves as FBI haters.

Many, in fact, I think most, of the Special Agents have been trained as lawyers and have law degrees. Director Hoover, himself a lawyer, required that from the start, when Attorney General Harlan F. Stone in 1924 asked Hoover to reorganize the Bureau.

I think it would help us in the profession to remember

that these young men, who stand between us and the criminal world, are our brothers. They belong to bar associations, as we do. Many of them, who have left the Service for one reason or another, have become prominent in the profession and in public life.

Space permits only mention of the leading part the FBI has played, under the clear-thinking leadership of Director Hoover, in checking Communist activities in this country. That subject deserves a special article.

Judge Thomas F. Murphy, who tried the Hiss case, told me that of the hundreds of FBI Agents with whom he had dealt, not one had disappointed him, either as man or officer. I concur, after 19 years of observing the G-Men from the Federal bench.

The book is fascinating. I trust it will be widely read by lawyers. Though crime is perhaps our greatest domestic problem, few American lawyers are familiar with criminal procedure. In this respect, I am told the English Bar is ahead of us.

FIDELITY BRAVERY INTEGRITY. The watch words of the FBI.

United States District Court
Portland, Oregon

Claude McColloch

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

ATTEN: CRIME RECORDS

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: December 18, 1956

FROM : SAC, BOSTON

SUBJECT: "THE FBI STORY"

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

On Friday evening, December 14, 1956 from 9 to 9:30 P. M. on WGBH-TV, the educational channel, Boston, the program, "I've Been Reading," was devoted to a discussion of "The FBI Story." The moderator of the program was DR. T. ALBERT DUHAMEL, a professor at Boston College, and his guest was Mr. JOSEPH P. DINNEEN, formerly associated with the Boston Globe. It is to be noted that I was requested to appear on this program but tactfully declined.

The entire program was most favorable to the book and both DR. DUHAMEL and Mr. DINNEEN were most laudatory, not only about the FBI, but also as regards the manner with which Mr. WHITEHEAD had written the story. DR. DUHAMEL stated that the portion of the book that particularly pleased him was the explanation and account of the Bureau's activities as regards Civil Rights. DINNEEN stated he was disappointed that it had not been possible for Mr. WHITEHEAD to cover the Bureau's solution of the Brink's case, but indicated he realized that the trial was in progress at the time the book was being written and that accordingly, the facts of the outstanding job done by the FBI necessarily had to be omitted. While all of DINNEEN's remarks were praiseworthy, it was very clear that he had not carefully read the book and that his knowledge of it was in a very general vein.

The foregoing is furnished for the Bureau's information.

EJP:maw
(3)

No Letters
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RECORDED - 72 62-102693-

EX - 122

JAN 15 1957

64 JAN 18 1957

DEC 20 1956

62-102693-269
CHANGED TO
62-103865-X2

MAR 21 1957

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson *✓ Jones*

DATE: January 11, 1957

FROM : G. A. Nease *gn*

SUBJECT:

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

52

Joseph T. McDonnell, who is a local attorney who you will recall was the Legislative Assistant to Senator McCarran for a number of years, advised me recently that he was able to secure only one copy of "The FBI Story" before Christmas, which he gave to his father-in-law. He stated that he intended to secure another copy for his own and wondered if it would be possible for the Director to autograph the book to him. McDonnell is a very staunch Bureau supporter and admirer and goes out of his way to assist us whenever he can. It will be recalled that a few weeks ago he was of assistance in preparing for us some language to be included in our appropriation bill relating to the dissemination of fingerprint records.

I have secured the attached book which I had planned to give to McDonnell and it would be very much appreciated if the Director could autograph the book to him.

Enclosure

GAN:akc

(2) *akc*

*Autograph book
 prepared, 1-11-57
 and given
 1-1-57
 GAN*

Detached & delivered

1-14-57

OR

INDEXED - 40

RECORDED - 40

62-104673-270

16 JAN 15 1957

EX-117

CRIM. DIV.

52 JAN 18 1957

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON *per D*

DATE: January 3, 1957

FROM : J. P. MOHR

 SUBJECT: THE FBI STORY
 SUBCOMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATION

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

The Director has stated he desires to send from the next shipment an autographed copy of "The FBI Story" to each member of the House Subcommittee on Appropriations who has not previously received an autographed copy of this book.

The House and Senate are in the process of reorganizing and we do not know just who will be on our House Appropriations Subcommittee, but from information we received from Jay Howe, former Agent and Clerk of the Subcommittee, it appears likely that we will have the same members on the Subcommittee that we did last year. The Subcommittee members consist of the following:

John J. Rooney, New York (D), Chairman
 Prince H. Preston, Georgia (D)
 Robert L. F. Sikes, Florida (D)
 Don Magnuson, Washington (D)

Frederick R. Coudert, Jr., New York (R)
 Frank T. Bow, Ohio (R)
 Cliff Clevenger, Ohio (R)

An autographed copy of "The FBI Story" has already been sent to Congressman Rooney and a copy was also furnished to former Special Agent Jay Howe, the Clerk of the Subcommittee.

The Director has also indicated that he desires an autographed copy of the book be furnished to Congressman Clarence Cannon (D), Chairman, Committee on Appropriations, and Congressman John Taber (R), the Minority Chairman of the Committee.

RECOMMENDATION:

When the Subcommittee has been formally recognized and the copies of "The FBI Story" are received, autographed copies will be hand-delivered to Congressman Preston, Sikes, Magnuson, Coudert, Bow, Clevenger, Cannon and Taber.

 JPM:eam
 (3)

58 JAN 22 1957

by MOHR or Callahan

EX-166 RECORDED-66

INDEXED-66

62-102693-271

Sent by Victor Emanuel

JAN 16 1957

ORIGINAL

PERS. FILE

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: Jan. 14, 1957

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT:

the OF, B. I. Story, A Report To The People

There are attached two copies of "The FBI Story."
D.C. Congressman Joe Holt of California, who has always been friendly to the Bureau, would appreciate it if the Director would autograph a copy to him and a copy to his father.

LBN:FML
(3)

CC - Mr. Jones

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

RECORDED - 58
 INDEXED - 58

62-102693-272
10 JAN 16 1957

CRIM. REC.

*Send Joe Holt
 via courier
 1-15-57
 LBN/fm*
 60 JAN 23 1957

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

January 8, 1957

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
4936 - 30th Place
Washington 8, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

It was most thoughtful of you to accede to the request of our Washington office that you inscribe Don Whitehead's book "from one Hoover to another" as the author wrote "from one Don to another." Thanks much for taking time out to do it.

Sincerely,

Donald D. Hoover

RECORDED-20

DDH:nc
cc: Don Whitehead

INDEXED - 20

EX-117

16 JAN 16 1957

~~EXP. PROC.~~

JAN 10 1957

58 JAN 24 1957

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: 1-11-57

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: *The OPPOSITE STORY! A Report To The People*

Harry Mayer has asked if the Director would autograph copies of the book to Ben Kalmenson, Executive Vice President of Warner Brothers Pictures who will succeed Jack Warner as President, and to Steve Trilling, who is Jack Warner's assistant. I told Mayer I knew the Director would be glad to do this.

CAL
Copies of the book are attached. It is suggested the Director autograph them.

Enclosures (2)

LBN:nl
(2)

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

RECORDED-20

INDEXED - 20

EX-117

10 JAN 16 1957

67 JAN 22 1957

RECORDED - 39

January 11, 1957

62-102693-275
Mr. Joseph C. Walsh
Director
Office of Security
U. S. Information Agency
616 Walker Johnson Building
1734 New York Avenue, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

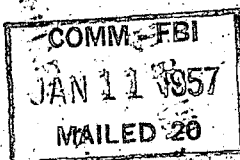
Dear Mr. Walsh:

I was very pleased to learn from your thoughtful letter of January 4, 1957, that "The FBI Story" has been placed on a recommended list to all of your Information Centers and Binational Centers located in eighty countries throughout the world and that the book is being used in the work of the Voice of America.

The action of your agency will certainly do much to explain to citizens in other countries the true role of the FBI. For many years, there has been a need for an objective report chronicling the FBI's operations and principles, and Don Whitehead's book has more than adequately performed this task.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover



cc - Mr. Nichols, with copy of incoming.

cc - Mr. W. T. Whaley, Liaison Section, with copy of incoming, Room 764

NOTE: In a memorandum from Mr. Whaley to Mr. Roach dated 12/21/56, it was pointed out that Mr. Joseph C. Walsh, Director, Office of Security, USIA, had advised Mr. Whaley that "The FBI Story" was being considered by USIA for their overseas libraries.

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

GEM:jmh

(6)

December 28, 1956

ALLEGATIONS:

"Max Lowenthal's book 'The Federal Bureau of Investigation,' published in 1950, was critical of the FBI and its publicity, and it produced controversy. Everything said in that book is confirmed, either explicitly or by marked silence, in Don Whitehead's 'The FBI Story,' which could not be more favorable to the FBI."

COMMENTS:

The matter quoted above is Malcom Sharp's opening paragraph in his review. It is obvious that Mr. Sharp did not analyze the Lowenthal book and the Whitehead book. If he had done so the sharp conflict between the two would have been obvious, and the above statement must therefore be a figment of his imagination.

Following are several items showing how wrong Sharp is:

WIRE TAPPING--SENATE COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE COMMERCE:

Lowenthal states on page 320, "FBI practices were summed up in March, 1940 by a Senate Committee. While the report did not specifically state that its charges were directed against the Bureau, Chairman Burton K. Wheeler of Montana, in a press interview, acknowledged that the report was in fact aimed at that police unit, and the detailed charges made in the Senate Committee's statement were widely reported by the press services and the Washington correspondents of leading newspapers as directed against the police at the Department of Justice."

*Director has
approved
12-28-56
conf*

62-102693-276

ENCLOSURE

"The Committee report, besides constituting a round-up of widespread feeling of the time that the FBI had, in 1939 and 1940, engaged in many illegalities suggestive of the years 1919 to 1924, served to spread that feeling in still wider circles."

This Committee report arose out of Senate Resolution 224 introduced by Senator Theodore F. Green of Rhode Island which was directed against the use of wire tapping, dictographs and similar devices of monitoring conversations of Federal, state and local officers. The resolution went to the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee headed by Burton K. Wheeler.

Lowenthal, of course, distorted the facts and did not include the statement of Senator Green to the effect that investigation into wire tapping was particularly a result of evidence uncovered by the FBI in his state.

Attached is a Photostat of the comments of Congressman Bryson of South Carolina (deceased) wherein he points out that perhaps Lowenthal was not too objective because it shows he was employed by the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce from 1935 to 1942. Bryson asks the question: "Is it possible that this same Lowenthal was the author of this report."

The Whitehead book on pages 178 and 179 points out this matter and states that emphatically the FBI was not mentioned in the report but that there were "whispers advising reporters that the document was pointing a finger to the FBI." The Whitehead book continues by stating that Green protested that his resolution asking for the inquiry was not "aimed against

Hoover or the FBI." Throughout the book, Whitehead fully explains the Bureau's position on the question of wire tapping.

DETROIT RECRUITING CASE:

Lowenthal, beginning on page 319, goes into the "alleged criminal action" in recruiting persons in connection with the Spanish Civil War. He charged the Agents with violation of civil rights of the individuals pointing out that they were held incommunicado, could not make telephone calls, were handcuffed and intimates that the Bureau used third degree methods.

The Whitehead book, beginning on page 172, goes into the details of the prosecutions of the case pointing out on page 177 that Attorney General Jackson had ordered an investigation and that Henry Schweinhaut, Chief of the Civil Liberties Department, spent three weeks interviewing the individuals, their relatives, FBI Agents and others who had no connection with the case--a total of 98 persons. Schweinhaut said as to the third degree methods, "...I am satisfied that...the conduct of the Agents is not subject to justifiable criticism." Lowenthal brushed over these facts by saying that Attorney General Jackson sent an investigator of his own to inquire and "later reported that the FBI Agents had engaged in conduct which might constitute a violation of the Constitution."

A copy of Attorney General Jackson's letter to Senator Norris transmitting the Schweinhaut report is attached wherein the late Supreme Court Justice said, "I am convinced that if those liberties are generally endangered in this country it is not by the FBI."

December 28, 1956

PALMER RAIDS:

Throughout the early chapters in his book, Lowenthal discusses the Palmer Raids at great length, and the general tenor of the discussion being that Director Hoover of the FBI was responsible. It is an established fact that Director Hoover was an administrative official at the Department of Justice at the time but was not responsible for the Palmer Raids. His responsibility was to prepare deportation cases for prosecution. The Whitehead book, pages 46 through 53, carries a chapter entitled "Palmer 'Red Raids.'" It tells the full story and presents the Palmer Raids in their proper prospective and gives a full accounting of the incidents.

.... Since Sharp opens his criticism with the statement that everything said in the Lowenthal book is "confirmed, either explicitly or by marked silence," in the Don Whitehead book, it would appear unnecessary to go further to show that his analysis is in error and further that it is obvious that he has made no comparison of the two books.

December 28, 1956

ALLEGATION:

For Mr. Whitehead, Hoover's FBI is the hero, though not a tragic one. As far as I can discover, he sees no defect or fault whatever in Mr. Hoover's work. He--or Hoover--has the grace to see to it that Hoover admits a few mistakes on the part of his men.

COMMENT:

Director Hoover in the foreword of Whitehead's book admits that the FBI is a "very human organization."

Mistakes, of course, have been made; however, you can rest assured that immediate steps have always been taken to rectify each and every mistake and to assure that the same mistake never occurs again. The FBI record shows that it has benefited and learned from every mistake which has been made.

December 28, 1956

ALLEGATION:

"A comparable fantasy has created the FBI as our savior from the menace of Communism. But--and Mr. Whitehead recognizes this--the FBI did not play a leading part in the conviction of Hiss. He therefore treats the Hiss case as one phase of the loyalty-security programs."

COMMENT:

Mr. Sharp is very unrealistic when he talks about a "fantasy" which portrays the FBI as "our savior from the menace of communism." First of all, Mr. Sharp seems to imply that there isn't such a thing as a communist "menace" in this country. If that is his belief, he is completely wrong. Communism is today a deadly danger to our way of life. The public record of court prosecutions, statements of ex-Communists, etc., provide a shocking answer to any such feelings.

Moreover, to state that the FBI is America's "savior" from communism is to reveal a dismal lack of knowledge of current events. At no time has the FBI represented itself as a "savior." The FBI has special obligations of protecting the internal security of this country. However, in addition to the FBI, the Congress and many other Government agencies are also working to preserve our Nation's security. In our free government, the fight against communism is the joint effort of many individuals and agencies, each working in its own jurisdiction.

Mr. Sharp's statement that the FBI did not play an important role in the conviction of Alger Hiss (an attitude which he wrongly attributes also to Mr. Whitehead) is a gross distortion of the facts. To attribute this,

as Sharp does, to the amount of space given to the case in the book is certainly a spurious argument. Because of space problems it was not possible for Whitehead to give as much discussion as he would have liked to the many cases investigated by the FBI.

The FBI played a vital role in the conviction of Hiss. An impartial observer need only go through the court record of the trials to see just how much work the FBI did. These details have been so widely publicized that it is not necessary to dwell on them. In addition, there is the testimony of key individuals who were in a position to know the facts. Here are some of the tributes to the work of the FBI in the Hiss case:

Assistant USA Thomas Murphy, who prosecuted Alger Hiss, in a television broadcast after the conviction of Hiss, made reference to the great assistance given him by employees of the FBI "who worked so assiduously and for long hours to gather the facts and evidence which made the conviction possible."

Senator Homer Capehart in a speech on the floor of the Senate on January 23, 1950, captioned "The Conviction of Alger Hiss," said:

"At that point, Mr. President, the Federal Bureau of Investigation stepped in with its full might into a case that was 10 years old. A tribute is due the FBI for

its success in uncovering witnesses and evidence, although its agents were forced to follow trails that had long before grown cold."

Senator Karl E. Mundt in a speech on the floor of the Senate of the United States on January 25, 1950, stated:

"I want to say that the FBI, operating under the tremendous handicaps of an official attitude on the part of the executive agencies, restraining it from cooperating with our committee openly, did cooperate to the full extent that it was permitted under the circumstances, in helping to bring to a correct conclusion one of the most disturbing cases in our American history."

On January 26, 1950, several days after the conviction of Alger Hiss, Vice President Richard M. Nixon, then a Congressman, stated in the course of a speech on the floor of the House summing up the Hiss case and enumerating steps which he felt were essential to the national security:

"First, Above all, we must give complete and unqualified support to the FBI and to J. Edgar Hoover, its chief. Mr. Hoover recognized the communist threat long before other top officials recognized its existence. The FBI in this trial did an amazingly effective job of running down trails over 10 years old and in developing the evidence which made the prosecution successful.

"I note in the papers this morning that the National Lawyers Guild has launched an all-out attack against the FBI. The character of the guild is well illustrated by the fact that 5 of the lawyers for the 11 convicted Communists in New York City, who were cited by Judge Medina for contempt of court because of their disgraceful conduct, are prominent members of the Lawyers Guild. Let me say just this: That when the National Lawyers Guild or any similar organization is successful in obtaining an investigation of the FBI and access to its records, a fatal blow will have been struck against the protective security forces of this Nation. I am sure that the Members of the House will join with me in resisting such an attack and in supporting the finest police organization which exists in a free Nation today. "

In his book, "Witness," Whittaker Chambers, central witness in the Hiss case, has indicated that the Bureau played an important role.

Following are statements of Whittaker Chambers relative to the FBI appearing in his book, "Witness":

"The F. B. I. had at last entered the Hiss Case and the expert forces of that great fact-finding agency were now turned loose to procure the data from which justice would presently establish what was true and what was not true in the case. "

" I had already begun with the F. B. I. what amounted to a total recall of my life. It amassed all that I could remember about Communism and Communists in the United States and elsewhere. . . . "

"In time, there was probably no field office of the F. B. I. in the country that was not somehow engaged in that investigation. I could not fail to be impressed by the energy with which the organization as a whole, and the agents individually, threw themselves into their work. "

"There was a man with whom Hiss and someone else had attempted espionage dealings. I believed that the man was dead and said so. The F. B. I., checking back on my lead, found him alive. To the Grand Jury and the F. B. I., he confirmed my account of his dealings with Alger Hiss and others."

"Those were the forces--Thomas Murphy, Richard Nixon, the men of the F. B. I. --who, together with the two grand juries and Tom Donegan and the two trial juries, finally won the Hiss Case for the nation. It is important to look hard at them for a moment, and this book would not be complete without such a glance."

In addition to all the above, there is the realization that the Hiss case, before it was resolved and along with the disclosure of Communists in the Government, shocked the Nation and actually brought the Loyalty Program into existence.

December 28, 1956

ALLEGATION:

In the course of these discussions of domestic security appears a principle to which Mr. Whitehead and Mr. Hoover give some support. Mr. Hoover says that in the public hearings about Harry Dexter White three years ago he testified only under threat of a subpoena. All that can properly be said about Mr. White is that an attempt to indict him was made before his death, and that he never was indicted, for perjury or anything else. Mr. Hoover now properly disassociates himself from his Department's defamation of the dead. The responsibility in this and in other matters is primarily not that of the Federal police, but of the lawyers who in the end control prosecutions as well as all other activities of the Department of Justice.

COMMENTS:

Harry Dexter White was not indicted for any offense because the most damaging physical evidence was not discovered until the so-called "pumpkin papers" involving White and Alger Hiss were revealed after White's death on August 16, 1948.

This is supported by the testimony of Attorney General Herbert Brownell in his testimony at hearings before the Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and Other Internal Security Laws of the Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate, Eighty-third Congress, First Session, on Interlocking Subversion in Government Departments, November 17, 1953, part 16, pages 1120 and 1139. Pertinent portions of the testimony of Mr. Brownell are:

"Of course, no one could, with any validity, suggest today that there is any doubt that White was in this espionage ring. Some of White's original espionage reports, written by him in his own handwriting for delivery to agents of the Red Army Intelligence, were recovered in the fall of 1948 and are now in the possession of the Department of Justice. I have photostatic copies of them here and I offer the copies as part of the record of my testimony."

Mr. Brownell further testified:

"When he (White) came before the grand jury, of course, as I have made clear, I hope, in my original statement, much of this evidence against him was received by wire tap. Under the rules of the Federal courts, you cannot introduce before a grand jury or a Federal court in a criminal case, evidence obtained by wire tap or leads obtained from wire tap information. Therefore, that information was not available to the grand jury and, secondly, when the pressure came, when the conclusive evidence came of these papers in 1948, shortly after his death, of course that had not been discovered at that time."

Senator Johnston: "You are speaking of the pumpkin papers?"

Attorney General Brownell: "Sometimes called the pumpkin papers, some of which I introduced into the record of the hearing today."

Senator Johnston: "Chambers testified just shortly before that time; did he not?"

Attorney General Brownell: "He did not produce the pumpkin papers until a little later, including the ones in Harry Dexter White's handwriting."

Senator Johnston: "Where was Dexter White at that time when they were found?"

Attorney General Brownell: "He had died by that time."

As Sharp indicated, Mr. Hoover testified before the Congressional Committee in the White case. Mr. Hoover was called to testify as to what had been done, not what its investigation disclosed.

Mr. Hoover also testified that . . . "it is clear that the FBI called to the attention of the appropriate authorities the facts, as alleged by reliable sources, which were substantial in pointing to a security risk, as they occurred. It is equally clear that the FBI did not depart from its traditional position of making no evaluation, and was not a party to any agreement to keep White in public service." (Exhibit A)

December 28, 1956

ALLEGATION:

It is true, as Mr. Whitehead and Mr. Hoover constantly remind us, that it is desirable to have the FBI alert to every danger of real subversion, espionage, or sabotage. It is also desirable to have an accurate view of the danger. We may recall the fear of and hatred for German-Americans in 1917 and after, from which we were saved by some fortunate coincidences in 1941.

COMMENT:

Mr. Sharp appears to have purposely avoided giving the FBI any credit for its tireless work against subversion, espionage and sabotage during World War II. He fails to mention the months and years of investigation and preparation by the FBI prior to Pearl Harbor. He does not mention the fact that the FBI arrested over 700 Japanese aliens in all parts of the United States by 6:30 a.m. on December 8. These aliens were considered to be dangerous to our country's security.

Also conspicuously absent is any credit to the FBI for uncovering the Nazi secret of the "micro-dots," or the arrest of the Eight Nazi Saboteurs who landed on our shores from German submarines. The arrest of these eight men foiled the well-laid plans of German sabotage. It is hard to believe that these outstanding accomplishments were "fortunate coincidences."

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Room _____
man _____

Mr. Nichols

December 28, 1956

M. A. Jones

REVIEW OF "THE FBI STORY"
BY MALCOM SHARP
ENTITLED "FBI: FANTASY FOR AMERICANS"
SATURDAY REVIEW, 12-29-56

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-29-81 BY SP-2 TAP/

We have analyzed Malcom Sharp's review and
attached are memoranda covering the following points:

1. His first paragraph pointing out that everything
in the Lowenthal book is confirmed either explicitly or by marked
silence in the Whitehead book.
2. His second paragraph stating that "Hoover's
FBI" is Whitehead's hero and that Whitehead sees no fault or defect
in Mr. Hoover's work.
3. His statement to the effect that the FBI did not
play a leading part in the conviction of Hiss.
4. The matter concerning Harry Dexter White.
5. His statement that we were saved by some
"fortunate coincidences" in 1941.

To say the least, Sharp's review is fuzzy, and it
appears obvious that he did not thoroughly review the Whitehead
book and certainly made no studied comparison between it and the
Lowenthal book.

Enclosures

RECORDED - 49

JAN 17 1957

EX - 120

ECK:pwl

Original cannot be located
and is not on record. When
original is received in this
Division it will be filed either
with this copy or may be given
a serial.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 116-38421-✓

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 94-38421-4

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

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

See Me _____ ()
 Note and Return _____ ()
 Prepare Reply _____ ()
 For Your Recommendation _____ ()
 What are the facts? _____ ()

Remarks:

J. L. N.
 Wait M. B.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: January 4, 1957

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: MARTIN LEE RACKIN
WARNER BROTHERS PICTURES, INC.

Tolson ☒
Nichols ☒
Boardman ☐
Belmont ☐
Mohr ☐
Parsons ☐
Rosen ☐
Tamm ☐
Trotter ☐
Nease ☐
Tele. Room ☐
Holloman ☐
Gandy ☐

I am attaching hereto the summary which was prepared on Rackin dated December 17. In the meantime, George Murphy has checked into Rackin further and sent a note to SAC Malone, Los Angeles, pointing out that Rackin is considered as one of the smartest, most capable young men at Warner Brothers.

Today Harry Mayer of Warners talked to me further about Rackin. Mayer in turn had talked to the studio. The studio stated that Rackin was a work horse and they needed to get somebody started working on a story line and take care of preliminaries; that they had thought of Rackin in terms of a producer, but that this was not definite; and that the matter of the producer could be left open to see how Rackin shaped up with us and whether we would have confidence in him. The studio had confidence in his ability to work. As an illustration, Mayer stated that Warner Brothers had put a lot of money in the book, Melville Goodwin, USA, and Milton Sperling, Jack Warner's son-in-law, had started to produce it. Apparently, it got fouled up. Rackin took over and has come out with a very credible picture called "Top Secret," which stars Rita Hayworth and Kirk Douglas.

Mayer said he would send down a print so we might look at this merely as an idea of the man's capabilities of putting together interesting story. I told Mayer that I would like to think about this a little further.

In the meantime, I have talked to George Fishman with whom I have had very friendly relationship over the years. He is at the sales end of Warner Brothers. Rackin doesn't register with him and in the strictest of confidence, he thought that Rackin might not have the know-how or the stature to produce a picture such as ours would be. On the other hand, he thought that Rackin might very well do a credible job as a writer as Rackin does have good screen presence. Fishman would not take him as a producer.

LEN:hpf

(3)

E. J. Connelley

ENCLOSURE

62-102693-
NOT RECORDED
167 JAN 31 1957

Memo to Mr. Tolson
MARTIN LEE RACKIN

Harry Mayer also told me that he had talked further with the studio regarding Mervyn LeRoy; that LeRoy has a participating deal with Warners; that he has a group of very capable people around him; and that the studio had given some thought once a story line was developed of seeing what could be done about moving LeRoy in as producer. This, of course, is Hollywood talk and does not impress me at all.

Fishman is going to get me a list of those whom he regards as competent and will try to have this for me at the first of the week. Mayer raised the question as to whether there was any possibility of my slipping out to Hollywood for a conference with Jack Warner and Steve Trilling and sizing up the situation personally. I told him that right at the moment I was swamped. Mayer then stated that he knows from past experience that whenever it is possible to get with the top command, they can become very enthusiastic and it is possible to get commitments from them and this would make everything easier all along the line.

Later in the afternoon, Mayer told me that Bob Topplinger, a publicity man for Warners, had talked to him about the possibility of a dinner in New York which Jack Warner would give for Whitehead and the Director and would then announce that Warners had acquired the motion picture rights to the book. Mayer did not have the details. He stated he would get more of this for me later.

I will not be a party to any such stunt.
George Fishman, in the meantime, told me that Jack Warner would be in New York on January 28, 29 and 30, and that his people had called him, stating they would like to arrange a luncheon which Jack Warner would give for the Director and Whitehead on either 1/28, 29, or 30/57, and this would be the occasion for announcing that Warners had acquired motion picture rights to the book. I told Fishman that I was certain the Director would not be in New York on those dates. He then wondered if such a luncheon could be set up in Washington. I told him it was a busy time of the year for us and I would check with the Director on his commitments, but I seriously doubted if it would be possible, although if Jack Warner came to Washington we certainly would be glad to see him and that this might be more simple than arranging for a luncheon.

Still later, Whitehead called me and stated that he had been approached on this by a Miss Ennis of Random House and he told Miss Ennis that he was not familiar with the Director's commitments; that he, of course, could not speak for the Director. I told Don that this sounded like a publicity stunt to me; that they could announce acquiring the motion picture rights without having a lot of fuss.

Memo to Mr. Tolson
MARTIN LEE RACKIN

I do not think the Director should participate in such a luncheon, although I think it would be desirable if we could get Jack Warner while he is in the East and take him on a thorough tour of the Bureau, let him meet the Director, and talk to him briefly, and that we might get the picture idea started on the proper level. These Hollywood people are different and it is necessary to work on their enthusiasm to get the best results out of them.

In connection with Martin Rackin, I am inclined to recommend that we tell Mayer that we would prefer holding off until Jack Warner comes East and we would then like to talk to Warner about the mechanics of just how we should go about the picture and the like. If, as Mayer says, we get a firm commitment from Warner that he wants Rackin merely to start doing groundwork, I would have no objection doing this with the firm understanding that he would not be named as producer and with the firm understanding that whether he stayed on the picture would be determined by what he produced in the way of story lines and how we got along.

*I am not going to get into
any such thing circus.*

1/4/57

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, LOUISVILLE (80-0)

RE: JOSEPH LANDAU, Book Reviewer,
Louisville Courier-Journal
O MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

F.B.I. STORY ATTENTION: CRIME RECORDS SECTION

Attached is one copy of a book review of JOSEPH LANDAU entitled "On Behalf of the Federal Bureau of Investigation," which appeared in the Sunday edition of the Courier-Journal, Louisville, December 30, 1956, and also one copy each of advertisements in the January 4, 1957 editions of both the Louisville Courier-Journal and the Louisville Times.

The book review by JOSEPH LANDAU indicates that he has a critical viewpoint of the FBI Story written by DON WHITEHEAD. In view of that fact, some discreet inquiries were made to develop some background information concerning LANDAU.

JOSEPH LANDAU resides at 2436 Broadmeade, Louisville, Kentucky, and is employed as a writer on the Sunday section of the Courier-Journal and has been associated with the Courier-Journal for approximately twentyfive years. During his work with the newspaper, he has been a copyreader and head of the Courier-Journal copy desk. His duties call for him to write various interpretative-type articles for the magazine section. Over a period of years, he has also written for other publications on a freelance basis. He is a native of Louisville. He attended the Louisville Male High School and the University of Louisville. He is married and has two children. He served in the USA during World War Two and was a member of the European staff of the "Stars and Stripes."

SA HAROLD T. HOTOPP, who at one time was on the staff of the Courier-Journal and who is now an Agent of this Office, has known LANDAU for approximately thirty years. HOTOPP

4-Bureau
1-Louisville (80-0)
RLF/fsm
(5)
ENCLOSURES THREE

62-102693-V
NOT RECORDED
162 JAN 18 1957

ENTRADA EN SISTEMA

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 14-8-10-137

LS 80-0

stated that he considers LANDAU to be a person of integrity who is not biased against the FBI, although it is known that he strongly questioned the FBI's role in the loyalty program. HOTOPP indicated that LANDAU is a person of Jewish extraction who apparently has somewhat of a deep persecution complex. He stated that LANDAU has been quite friendly with PAUL KELLOGG, former head of the Communist Party in Louisville, and has a "liberal" outlook. LANDAU has some contacts in the newspapers and broadcasting fields in New York and visits New York frequently on occasions. SA HOTOPP stated that LANDAU and his wife are planning a trip to Europe during the Spring of 1957. He advised they are not going on a planned tour, but intend to visit England, France, and Germany to revisit some of the places where LANDAU was stationed and to renew friendships with some foreign correspondents and acquaintances he made during his assignment in Europe.

It was determined that the Courier-Journal follows a practice of permitting various individuals to write book reviews on a piecework basis and those individuals are then paid at a specified price per book for each review that they write. The policy of the paper is to give the individuals considerable latitude on their book reviews, which reflect the personal interpretation of the reviewer and do not necessarily reflect the attitude of the newspaper. This is in line with the policy of the paper which permits the individual who analyzes radio programs to quite frequently criticize programs of Radio Station WHAS and places the newspaper in the position of criticizing itself inasmuch as the newspaper owns and operates Station WHAS. Even though LANDAU has been associated with the newspaper for many years, he is definitely below policy-making level.

SA CONLY L. PURCELL of this office has known JOSEPH LANDAU for a long period of time. He stated that LANDAU is the "smart-alecky" type individual who would be inclined to comment on something in a manner in which he could attract the most personal attention, although he has never indicated any

LS 80-0

unfriendliness toward the FBI in the past.

Consideration was given toward contacting one of our contacts at policy-making level for the purpose of "setting the records straight." However, in view of the policy of the paper to permit book reviewers to set forth their own opinions, under their own names, this contemplated procedure was temporarily held in abeyance for further evaluation of the facts.

In both the January 4, 1957 edition of the Louisville Times and the January 4th edition of the Courier-Journal some good-sized announcements appeared containing a photograph of the Director and the Director's comments concerning the FBI Story. This would strongly tend to indicate that the newspaper is on its own initiative "setting the record straight," and as a matter of fact is running a series of feature articles on the FBI Story, which should bring forth a great deal of favorable publicity for the Bureau. As these articles appear, they will be promptly furnished to the Bureau.

ENCLOSURES TO THE BUREAU

One article by JOSEPH LANDAU

Two articles from the January 4 editions of the Louisville Times and the Courier-Journal

FAISST

END

January 4, 1957

SAC, Louisville

AIR-TEL

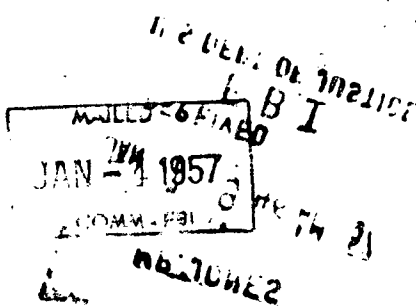
67-102673

BOOK REVIEW, "THE FBI STORY," BY DON WHITEHEAD,
LOUISVILLE COURIER JOURNAL.

Bureau has received information that critical
review on book appeared in Journal on Sunday, December 30.
Secure two copies, clip and forward immediately to Bureau AMSD
Attention: Crime Records. No record ~~this~~ clipping having been
received in Bureau and explanation is desired as to why it was not
forwarded sooner.

HOOVER

ECK:grs
(5)



Handwritten signatures and initials:
V. [unclear]
[unclear]
[unclear]

50
JAN 4 1957

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 67-102673

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: /- 28-57

FROM : J. P. Mohr

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Original filed in: 66-1731-1282

Pages 878-
879

Senator Hickenlooper, (R) Iowa, spoke concerning the book "The FBI Story" written by Don Whitehead. Mr. Hickenlooper's comments were set forth in a memorandum written earlier today.

61 FEB 10 1957

62-102693
NOT RECORDED
138 FEB 14 1957

INDEXED ON ORIGINAL

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for /- 25-57. was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: 1-30-57

FROM : J. P. Mohr

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Original filed in: 66-1731-1301-

Pages 986-
987

Senator Smathers, (D) Florida, spoke favorably concerning the book "The FBI Story" written by Don Whitehead. This item was set forth in a memorandum written earlier this date.

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 1-29-57 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

62-102692-V
NOT RECORDED
139 FEB 19 1957
INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

January 7, 1957

RECORDED - 71

62-102693-277

INDEXED - 71

Mrs. Dorothy Duggan
4436 Olcott Avenue
East Chicago, Indiana

Dear Mrs. Duggan:

Your letter of December 27, 1956, was received during Mr. Hoover's absence from the city and will be brought to his attention upon his return.

Sincerely yours,

Helen W. Gandy
Secretary

FBI

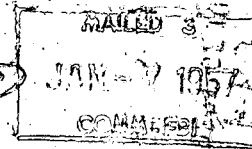
REC'D-READING ROOM

JAN 7 3 00 PM '57

2 cc's - Indianapolis, with 2 copies of incoming.

ATTENTION SAC: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. You are instructed to search your indices, and if necessary, conduct a brief discreet inquiry limited to public source data and established contacts in an effort to identify the correspondent and the correspondent's father. Under no circumstances must any general investigation be made and no individuals can be contacted unless they are reliable and well-established contacts of your office. It is absolutely necessary that the correspondent not become aware of the Bureau's interest. You should submit your reply under the above caption Attention: Crime Records Section to reach the Bureau no later than January 14, 1957.

Follow-up made for January 14, 1957.



olson _____
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ohr _____
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interrowd _____
ele. Room _____
alloman _____
dy _____

FJH:ogh
(6)

JAN 10 1957

TELE COPY

4436 Olcott Ave
East Chicago,
Indiana.

December 27, 1956

Dear Sir -

I would like to know if you would please autograph
and date your signature in the F. B. I. book, by Whitehead, that
was given my Dad for Christmas.

If so, please let me know and I will mail you the book
plus return postage.

Thank you.

/s/

Mrs. Dorothy Duggan

ack'd
1-7-57
J.F.H.

2 copies typed
1-3-57
of

4436 Alcott Ave

(y) East Chicago,
Indiana.

December 27, 1956

Dear Sir -

I would like to know
if you would please auto-
graph and date your *J*
signature in the D.B.I.
book, by Whitehead, that
was given my Dad for
Christmas. **RECORDED - 71**

62-102693-277

EX-100 17 JAN 23 1957

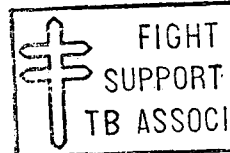
If so please let me know
and I will mail you the
book plus return postage.

I thank you.

*copy typed
1-3-57 off*
Mrs. Dorothy Cuggan

*mail
out 1-7-57
D.J.H.*

Mrs. Dorothy Suggan
4436 Olcott Ave.,
East Chicago, Indiana



Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
% F. B. I.
Washington,
D. C.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
 FROM : SAC, INDIANAPOLIS (94-195)
 SUBJECT: CHANGED

DATE: January 11, 1957

Mrs. DOROTHY DUGGAN, nee Dorothy Zoeger
 aka Mrs. Jerome Eugene Duggan,
 4436 Olcott Avenue,
 East Chicago, Indiana
 INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReBulet 1/7/57 requesting discreet inquiry concerning identity of Mrs. DUGGAN and her father.

The title of this letter has been changed to add additional names by which correspondent may be known.

The following established contacts were interviewed by SA GEORGE H. ASDELL:

Mrs. LEE LYNCH, East Chicago Credit Bureau, stated 1/8/57 her files contained a record of JEROME E. DUGGAN and wife DOROTHY, who have resided at 4436 Olcott, East Chicago, since 1935. JEROME DUGGAN has been employed at Inland Steel Co., East Chicago, since 1926. He was born in 1898. They have a good credit record and Mrs. LYNCH stated they have no record of any litigation. She stated the file contained no additional information pertinent to this investigation.

Mrs. JANET HESTERMAN, Hammond Credit Bureau, Hammond, Indiana, stated 1/9/57 her files contain information that JEROME and DOROTHY DUGGAN lived at 4436 Olcott, East Chicago, as of 11/11/38. On 12/7/45 DOROTHY Z. DUGGAN sued JEROME E. DUGGAN for divorce, Gary Superior Court #65696. Her files contained no additional information. She stated 1/10/57 she has no record of anyone named ZOEGER.

Mrs. MAY EMERICK, Gary Credit Bureau, stated 1/9/57 her files contained no record for correspondent or her husband.

Files of Clerk, Lake County Superior Court, Gary, Indiana, Cause 65696, reflect a suit for divorce was filed by DOROTHY Z. DUGGAN, 11/30/45, and was dismissed by plaintiff 1/7/46. The complaint stated the plaintiff and defendant were married 9/28/31 and lived together until 11/29/45. One child, JEANNETTE DUGGAN, was born [REDACTED]. She charged defendant was

2-Bureau
 1-Indianapolis
 GHA:sjr
 (3)

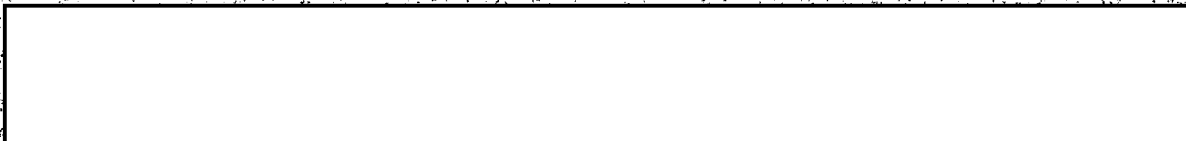
INDEXED - 71

RECORDED - 71

16 JAN 14 1957

b6
b7c

IP
94-195



b6
b7C

Mrs. FLORENCE KAEGBEIN, Deputy Clerk, Lake County Clerk's Office, Crown Point, Indiana, stated 1/9/57 she could not locate any records that correspondent and her husband had been married in Lake County, Indiana.

Mrs. ELIZABETH BAUER, Republican Chief Clerk, Lake County Board of Registration, Crown Point, Indiana, stated 1/9/57 her records reflected DOROTHY DUGGAN, 4436 Olcott, East Chicago, Indiana, registered to vote 1/24/34 and has continued to vote from that address to the present. She stated Mrs. DUGGAN gave her age as 25 in 1934 and stated she was born in East Chicago, Indiana.

Miss MARIE SIGMUND, Registered Nurse, East Chicago Department of Health, stated 1/9/57 her records reflect JEANNETTE EDITH DUGGAN was born [redacted] at St. Catherine's Hospital, East Chicago, Indiana, to JEROME DUGGAN, age 32, born Alabama, and to DOROTHY ZOEGER (maiden name), 4436 Olcott, East Chicago, 24 years (1933), who was born in Indiana.

b6
b7C

Miss SIGMUND stated she could locate no record of the birth of DOROTHY ZOEGER in East Chicago from 1907 through 1910. She pointed out that East Chicago did not have a hospital at that time so that she could have been born in a neighboring town. She stated the Bureau of Vital Statistics in Indianapolis should have a record of birth occurring in the State in 1909.

Miss PAULINE COLE, East Chicago Credit Bureau, stated 1/10/57 she could not locate a record for anyone with the last name of ZOEGER.

Sgt. FRED E. PERA, Detective Bureau, East Chicago Police Department, stated 1/9/57 he could locate no record of arrests for the correspondent, her husband, or for anyone with the last name of ZOEGER.

IP
94-195

C. S. HOWAT, Supervisor of Employee Relations, Inland Steel Company, East Chicago, Indiana, stated 1/9/57 that JEROME EUGENE DUGGAN had been employed there since December, 1926. There is no record of any disciplinary action taken and his file contained no information concerning his wife. He claimed two dependents, identities not given, in his withholding tax statement.

The following inquiry was conducted by SA WILLIAM H. SWENSON at Indianapolis, Indiana, on 1/10/57:

Mrs. ALTA MAHANEY, Clerk, Drivers License Division, Indiana State Motor Vehicle Department, furnished the following information:

1956 Indiana driver's license No. D 250 149 973 194, was assigned to DOROTHY Z. DUGGAN, 4436 Olcott Avenue, East Chicago, Indiana. She is described as white, female, 5'8", 170 pounds, brown hair, gray eyes, and her birth date is listed as 3/14/09.

A 1956 driver's license is issued to JEROME EUGENE DUGGAN, 4436 Olcott Avenue, East Chicago, Indiana. He is described as white, male, 5'10", 170 pounds, brown hair, blue eyes, and his birth date is listed as 6/8/1900. *H. E. ZOEGER*

A 1955 driver's license was issued to HENRY EDWARD ~~ZOEGER~~, 4506 Baring Avenue, East Chicago, Indiana. He is described as white, male, 5'10", 160 pounds, brown hair, blue eyes, and his birth date is listed as 12/17/1883.

Miss SHIRLEY D. PITTSER, Clerk, Division of Vital Records, Indiana State Board of Health, advised that her records failed to reflect any information regarding the births of any of the above-listed individuals.

East Chicago city directories 1916 to 1940 list H. EDWARD ZOEGER, wife EDITH, as residing 4506 Baring, East Chicago, Indiana. No city directory has been published since 1940. East Chicago telephone directories 1947 to present list

IP
94-195

H. E. ZOEGER at same address. No other ZOEGER listed in East Chicago city or telephone directories.

Mr. FRED HAINES, Assistant Principal, Roosevelt High School, Columbus Drive and Baring Avenue, an established contact, advised SA GEORGE H. ASDELL 1/11/57 that the records of the high school do not reflect DOROTHY ZOEGER attended that school; however, he recalled that she is the daughter of H. E. ZOEGER, who resides at 4506 Baring Avenue, East Chicago, and that she attended Washington High School, where he taught a number of years ago. He stated the family has a very good reputation in the community.

The indices of the Indianapolis Office contain no information identifiable with the correspondent, her husband, or anyone named ZOEGER.

January 17, 1957

RECORDED - 71 62-102693-278
Mrs. Dorothy Duggan
4436 Olcott Avenue
East Chicago, Indiana

Dear Mrs. Duggan:

Upon my return to the city, your letter of December 27, 1956, was brought to my attention.

If you care to forward Don Whitehead's book, "The FBI Story," which was presented to your father, I will be happy to autograph it.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

JAN 17 5 09 PM '57
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Handwritten note: I received from Mrs. Duggan a book "The FBI Story" in book form. Under 11-31-57 advised that her father had been autographed as requested 4/9/57

NOTE: Correspondent wrote the Director under date of December 27, 1956, and an in-absence reply was forwarded on January 7, 1957, with a cc for Indianapolis. By letter dated January 11, 1957, SAC, Indianapolis advised no derogatory information located which would preclude the Director autographing a book for the correspondent's father. Correspondent's father is Henry Edward Zoeger.

COMM - FBI
JAN 17 1957
MAILED 30

FJH:blh

(4) 7275

60 JAN 31 1957

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January 17, 1957

62-102693-279

RECORDED - 9

INDEXED - 9

EX-108

Miss Doris ~~Flournoy~~
Managing Editor
Industrial Medicine and Surgery
605 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago 11, Illinois

AIRMAIL

Dear Miss Flournoy:

Mr. Nichols has referred to my attention
your letter of January 14 with the excerpt from Don Whitehead's
book, "The FBI Story."

Insofar as the FBI is concerned, there is no
objection to your using it in your publication provided you have
the necessary permission from Random House.

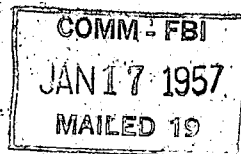
Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

cc-Mr. Jones

LBN:jmr

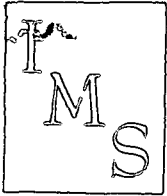
(4)



JAN 17 10 30 AM '57
FBI
...C'D-READING ROOM...

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

58 JAN 20 1957



INDUSTRIAL MEDICINE AND SURGERY

The Journal of Medicine in Industry

605 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE • CHICAGO 11, ILLINOIS • DELAWARE 7-2558

CAREY P. McCORD, M.D., Editor
A. D. CLOUD, Publisher

STEPHEN F. HALOS, President
January 14, 1957

HAROLD A. HOOPER, Treasurer
STEPHEN G. HALOS, Advertising Manager

Mr. Louis B. Nichols
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Nichols:

Random House Publishing Company has advised us that permission for us to publish the enclosed should be obtained from you.

If permission is forthcoming, we should like to use this in our February issue which will go to press in about ten days. We enclose an envelope for your reply.

Sincerely yours,

Doris Flounoy
Doris Flounoy, Managing Editor

1- ENCLOSURE
9

DF:le

EX-108 Miss Flounoy
1-17-57
Judy

RECORDED - 9 62-102693-279

16 JAN 23 1957

EX-108

CRIMINAL

The Scientific Approach

"AS SILLY as it may seem, one plant official said his company had a phrenologist who could tell by the shape of a man's head and his reactions during an interview whether or not he was disloyal, dishonest, or unfitted for his job. 'That's what the man reported,' an agent said, 'and so help me, they did employ a phrenologist.'"

—From Chapter 18, "The Enemy Within," in "The FBI Story," by DON WHITEHEAD, published by Random House, New York.

62-122693-211

Personal

Ernest J. Bolduc, Jr.
85 Summer Street
Shrewsbury, Massachusetts

Jan. 15, 57

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, dear Sir,

I have just finished "The F.B.I. Story" by Mr. Whitehead; shall pass it on to my many friends. It stood good to put into "storage".

I just felt I had to write you congratulations on a job so very well done. We in the good old "USA" are very lucky you could take it & stick it out. ^{7/62-102693-2792} ~~years ago~~ I had the pleasure of having one of your men talk to us in Hartford Conn. at the Nutmeggers Club - believe his name was Jack Meunier - great person &

RECORDED - 71

13 MAR 4 1957



Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director - Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington,
D. C.

(Personal - please.)

January 24, 1957

62-102693-279X

Mr. Ernest J. Bolduc, Jr.
85 Summer Street
Shrewsbury, Massachusetts

Ernest Bolduc

Dear Mr. Bolduc:

Your letter of January 15, 1957, has been received, and I want to thank you very much for your generous comments regarding "The FBI Story" and my administration of the FBI's activities.

Your congratulations and best wishes are sincerely appreciated, and I am happy you have found Mr. Whitehead's objective report of such interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

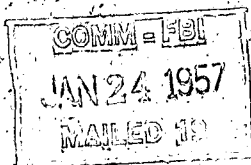
FBI

RECORD-READING ROOM

24 4 37 PM '57

NOTE: No record identifiable with Bolduc located in Bufiles.
Lionel L. Meunier, SA EOD 2-5-35 as fingerprint classifier; 10-19-36 as SA, GS-13, assigned Savannah.

GEM:ogh
(4)



60 MAR 14 1957

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

M. J. [Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 1/17/57

FROM : SAC, WFO

SUBJECT: RE: AUTOGRAPHING "THE FBI STORY"

SA ROBERT H. SCHNEIDER of this Office requests autographing of two copies of "The FBI Story," one for his brother-in-law, JOHN TAYLOR LEWIS, JR., and the other for his uncle by marriage, Captain CHARLES HAMILTON MADDOX (USN, retired).

It is suggested that these books be autographed as follows: "With best wishes to JOHN TAYLOR LEWIS, JR." and the same to Captain CHARLES HAMILTON MADDOX.

The above individuals are great admirers of the Director and the Bureau and have expressed a particular desire for autographed copies of "The FBI Story."

2 - Bureau
RHS:few
(2)

*Intergroup
Circs. & pushed up
Circ. 1-18-57*

*Personally autographed
to the 2 men by the
Director Jan 1957*

RECORDED-3
INDEXED-3

62-102693-

10 JAN 23 1957

8 JAN 29 1957

*Books pushed up by
Schneider, WFO,
1-17-57*


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

24558

The Lyons Den

By Leonard Lyons

BROADWAY GAZETTE



BOOK DEPT.: The publishers of Don Whitehead's exciting best seller, "The FBI Story," have to treat it differently. None of the usual excuses can be made, about not knowing of shortages, where and when to deliver more copies, etc. All the G-Men naturally are interested in getting a wide distribution of the book. They therefore manage to drop into the stores and get exact reports on how many books are on hand, how many orders, etc.

CLIPPING FROM THE

N. Y. *Daily News* JAN 4 1957

DATED
 FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

P. 34 NIGHT EXTRA

RE: "THE FBI STORY" BY
 DON WHITEHEAD

*I assume this is
 not being done.*

91
 52 MAR 11 1957

*one
 let to Lyons
 + 100
 100*

66 JAN 20 1957

INDEXED - 97
 RECORDED - 97

EX-108

*Mr. Schuyler it was
 not done - 12*

62-10267-28
 JAN 23 1957

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: January 16, 1957

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT:

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

Bennett Cerf told me 1-15-57 that he placed an order Tuesday for the paper for the sixth printing of "The FBI Story" if they needed it. The sixth printing would be 50,000 more copies, which would bring the total up to 275,000; however, the print order has not been placed.

The Book of the Month has now selected "The FBI Story" as the alternate for the May selection of the Book of the Month. This was what Bennett wanted rather than the dividend. He does not know what the selection will be but will let us know when he finds out. His estimate was that this would mean a circulation of 200,000 more copies of the book.

LBN:jmr
 (2)

RECORDED - 31

INDEXED-31

62-102693-282
17 JAN 24 1957

52 MAR 11 1957

RECEIVED
 FBI
 JAN 16 1957

50 MAR 30 1957

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: January 22, 1957

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT: "THE FBI STORY"

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

I have just been confidentially informed by Random House that "The FBI Story" will be listed as the number three best-seller by the New York Times on Sunday, January 27, and it will jump to first place on Sunday, February 3.

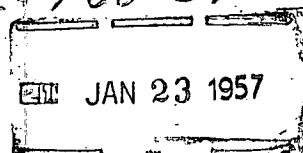
This, of course, is the goal we have been shooting at.

cc-Mr. Jones

LBN:jmr
 (3)

RECORDED-48

EX-127



7275
 67 JAN 29 1957

RECORDED-48

INDEXED-48

62-102693-284

January 11, 1957

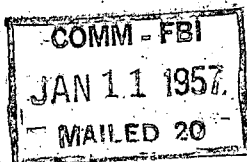
Mr. Frank N. Littlejohn
Chief of Police
Charlotte, North Carolina

My dear Chief:

Mr. R. J. Abbaticchio, Jr., has called my attention to your most favorable comments regarding the FBI and my administration of its activities which appeared in the January 6, 1957, issue of the "Charlotte Observer," and I want to express my sincere thanks to you for your generous remarks.

All of us in the FBI are well aware that the continued support and cooperation of such good friends as you have made it possible for this story to be written. We have been proud to have representatives from your department attend the FBI National Academy, and we hope that we will continue to merit your approbation.

There has been a need for an objective portrayal of the operations and principles of the FBI for many years, and I sincerely believe Mr. Don Whitehead has done a superb job in his book, "The FBI Story."



Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

cc - Charlotte

cc - Mr. Nichols, with copy of incoming and one of enclosures

NOTE: The Bureau has enjoyed cordial relations with Chief Littlejohn. Although the Chief mentions that five representatives of his department have attended the FBI NA, actually six officers from his department have attended, but one officer is no longer connected with law enforcement.

GEM:jac
(8)

60 JAN 31 1957

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

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

30689-1

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 1/7/57

FROM : SAC, Charlotte

SUBJECT: "THE FBI STORY"; A Report To The people

As the Bureau no doubt has noted from clippings heretofore forwarded from this office, DON WHITEHEAD's new book began to run serially in the Charlotte Observer, our largest local newspaper, this morning. The first installment relative to Machine Gun KELLY appeared as the lead story across top of page one.

Attention is also invited to the Foreword which ran in the Sunday, January 6th issue and which quotes Charlotte Police Chief FRANK N. LITTLEJOHN, a long-time friend of the Bureau, most favorably concerning our work.

Under the circumstances the Director may wish to address a brief note of appreciation to Chief LITTLEJOHN for his commendatory remarks. 32

2 - Bureau (Enc. 3)
1 - Charlotte

ENCLOSURE

RJA:WH
(3)

RECORDED-48

EX-126

2 JAN 23 1957

Let to Littlejohn
none
1-11-57
Rem
63 Jan 1 1957
Copy attached 1.9.57
Rem

THE FBI STORY—A KIDNAPING IS SOLVED

'Machine Gun' Kelly Slaps 'G-Men' Tag

On Agents

By DON WHITEHEAD

(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 Observer is currently publishing a 30-part serialization of highlights from this outstanding book.)

CHAPTER 1

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 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.

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

Charlotte Observer
Charlotte, N. C.
1-7-57
Page 1

ENCLOSURE

62-102693-284

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.

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

See FBI, Page 2A, Col. 4



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 the kidnaping of Charles F. Urschel of Oklahoma City in 1933.

FAMOUS KIDNAPING IS SOLVED

FBI Agents Receive

'G-Men' Tag

Continued From Page 1A

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."

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.

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.

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.

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 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, step-father 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.

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

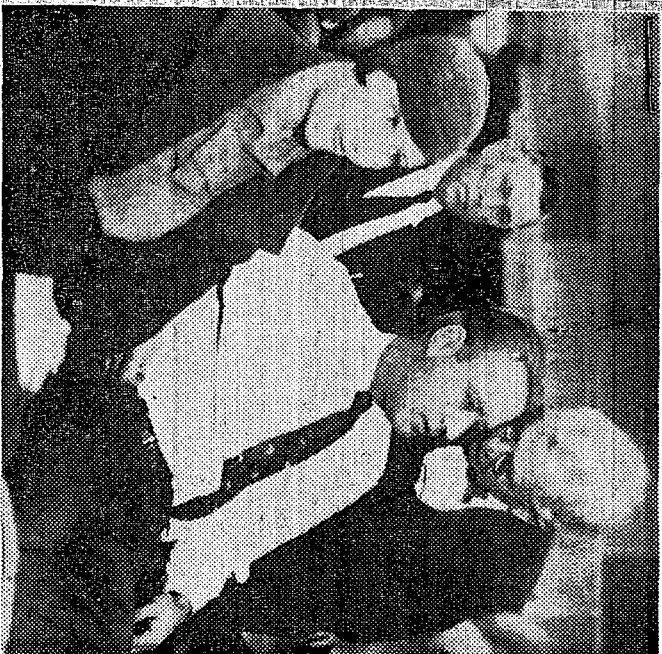
special agents and Memphis police raided the hideaway.

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!"

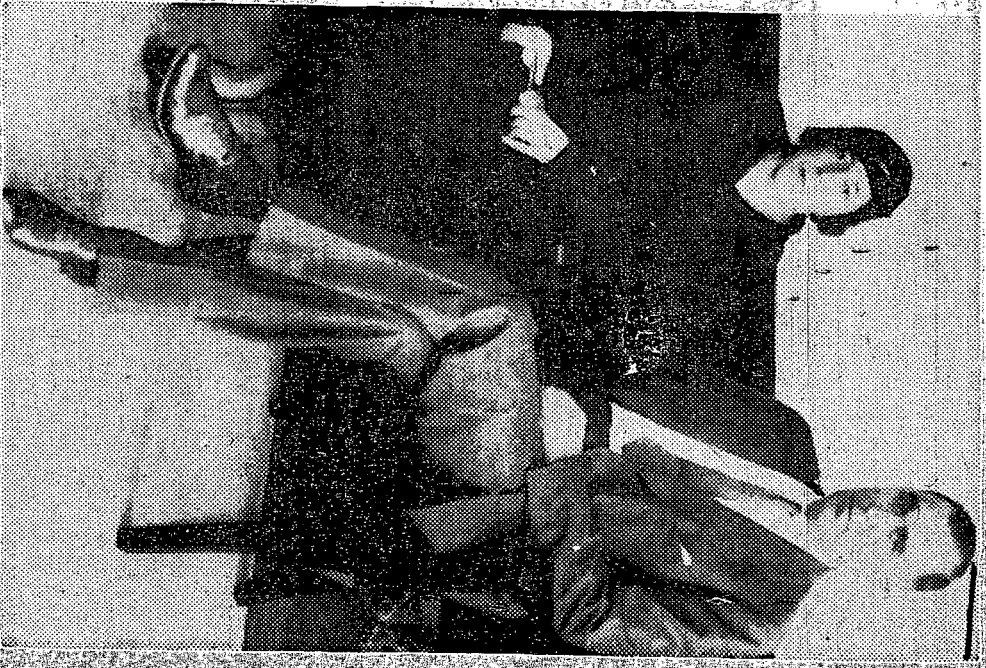
Kelly's nickname for the FBI's agents stuck with them. In newspapers, magazines and movies and over the radio, FBI, or "Government Men" became "G-Men" in a wave of publicity.

(Tomorrow: The FBI In Action.)

62-102693-284



MACHINE GUN KELLY confers with attorney during his kidnap trial. With him in the courtroom is his wife, Kathryn.



Charles Urschel With His Wife

READ IT IN OBSERVER

'FBI Story' Starts Monday

Maybe you can't find or can't buy Don Whitehead's runaway best-seller, "The FBI Story."

But you can read it, anyway, starting Monday in The Charlotte Observer. It will be the only authenticated serialized version, approved and praised by J. Edgar Hoover himself.

Charlotte Police Chief Frank Littlejohn, after reading some advance copies of part of the book, has this to say:

"I anticipate with much pleasure reading "The FBI Story" by Don Whitehead, which will begin on Jan. 6 in the Charlotte Observer.

"In my studied opinion, John Edgar Hoover has done more to make law enforce-

ment a respected and honored profession than all other agencies combined. The character and integrity of the director and the careful selection and training of all his various agents, immune from interference by local and national politicians, makes possible the finest investigative organization in all the world.

"This series will do much to enlighten the American people of the tremendous service this organization has rendered the American people since its organization by Mr. Hoover.

"I am sure that Mr. Whitehead and the press which carries this series are rendering a tremendous service to the

general public who have so long been uninformed about the services rendered by the FBI."

"Five of my men have graduated from his FBI school and local FBI agents are used in training my policemen in Charlotte."

The product of a year of research and writing, the first printing of the book was sold out within a few days. Soon, a second printing of 35,000 copies was gone.

And now, as FBI Chief Hoover writes in the foreword, the "mystery" of the FBI is no more.

He lauds Whitehead for his accurate portrayal of the FBI record "which has appeared in no single book before."

Charlotte Observer
Charlotte, N. C.
1-6-57

(6) A

SEP
Chief of Police, Littlejohn
Frank W. Littlejohn
Charlotte, N.C.
1/11

62-102693-284

DON'T MISS

THE **FBI STORY**

STARTING TOMORROW



Charlotte Observer
Charlotte, N. C.
1-6-57

63
"... 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."



In the early years
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.

READ IT . . . IN

The Charlotte Observer

Foremost Newspaper Of The Carolinas

DECODED COPY

☒ Radio☐ Teletype

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

FROM LOS ANGELES

1-17-57

NR 172110

TO DIRECTOR

DEFERRED

MOVIE BASED ON QUOTE "THE FBI STORY" UNQUOTE BY DON WHITEHEAD.
 ON JANUARY 17, 1957, DICK ENGLISH, WRITER, CALLED TO ADVISE
 THAT HE HAD BEEN IN CONTACT WITH WALTER MC EWEN, THE HEAD STORY
 EDITOR AT WARNER BROTHERS. MC EWEN STATED THAT JACK WARNER
 WAS GOING EAST FOR THE INAUGURAL BALL AND WHILE IN WASHINGTON
 HE PLANS TO SEE THE DIRECTOR AND ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR
 L. B. NICHOLS TO DISCUSS THE PICTURE BASED ON THE FBI STORY.
 MC EWEN STATED THAT IT IS THE DESIRE OF WARNER BROTHERS TO BE
 SURE THAT THE PICTURE IS EVERYTHING THE BUREAU WANTS IT TO BE.
 IN ADDITION, ENGLISH OBSERVED THAT HE SAW IN A TRADE PAPER
 RECENTLY WHERE JAMES CAGNEY WAS BEING CONSIDERED TO PLAY THE
 PART OF THE DIRECTOR. THIS CLIPPING HAS BEEN FORWARDED TO
 THE BUREAU UNDER SEPARATE COVER. ENGLISH OBSERVED THAT CAGNEY
 DEFINITELY WOULD NOT BE THE MAN TO PLAY THE PART OF THE DIRECTOR.
 ENGLISH WAS OF THE OPINION THAT THE PICTURE WOULD BE FAR MORE
 EFFECTIVE IF THE PART OF THE DIRECTOR WAS NOT PORTRAYED.

RECEIVED:

5:37 PM RADIO

17 JAN 30

6:02 PM CODING UNIT

NOT RECORDED

140 JAN 30 1957

Nichols


67 FEB 5 1957

If the intelligence contained in this message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, the subject must be paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic system.

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

62-102693-285
CHANGED TO
62-104323-40

NOV 6 1957



@

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: November 29, 1956

FROM : Mr. Tamm *ET*SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF COPIES OF
"THE FBI STORY"

Let 12-4

Because of the excellent presentation of the history and accomplishments of the Bureau in the above-entitled book, it is the feeling of the members of the Training and Inspection Division that this should be required reading for new agents' classes.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1) That Bureau purchase ten copies of captioned book for FBI Academy at Quantico.

2) That new agents be required to read the book while in training school.

QT:emb

(3)

cc - Mr. Mohr

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

ANU
85109N
MOR

EX-134 RECORDED - 86 62-102693-286

10 JAN 24 1957

Placed in Academy
Library 11/15/57

Rec'd 12/1/57
12 FEB 1 1957
1/9/57
me Michael

or
✓

ET

emb

62-102693-287
CHANGED TO
62-104323-34

NOV 6 1957

ms

e

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. R. R. ROACH *R*

DATE: January 18, 1957

FROM : MR. M. W. KUHRTZ *mwk*SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR DIRECTOR'S AUTOGRAPH
OF "THE FBI STORY" FOR
MR. IRVING CANTOR
1 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK, NEW YORK.

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

Liaison Supervisor M. W. Kuhrtz is making a gift of "The FBI Story" to Mr. Irving Cantor, 1 Park Avenue, New York City. Mr. Cantor is New York merchandise buyer for Retail Stores Service, Baltimore, Maryland. Mr. Cantor has always been a good friend of the Bureau and has in the past been very helpful to Bureau personnel both in New York and Washington as a contact on the purchase of furniture.

An autographed photograph of the Director was forwarded to Mr. Cantor's two young daughters, Marjorie and Ann, last year.

RECOMMENDATION:

In view of the above, it is recommended that the Director autograph the attached copy of "The FBI Story" to be given to Mr. Cantor.

MWK:jlh *jk*
(3)

1 - Mr. Kuhrtz
1 - Liaison Section

*autographed
Card attached
1-23-57*

*Book delivered
to Mr. Cantor
1-23-57
jk*

RECORDED - 86

INDEXED-86

EX-117

62-102693-288

JAN 24 1957

Handwritten signature

72 75138
60 JAN 30 1957

24559

January 18, 1957

*THE FBI Story, A Report
to the people*

Mr. Harold English
Chief of Police
Santa Maria, California

My dear Chief:

The January 4, 1957, edition of the Santa Barbara "News-Press" containing your very gracious statements concerning the FBI has been brought to my attention and I wanted to take this opportunity to thank you.

For many years there has been a need for a definitive portrayal of the FBI's operational procedures and guiding principles, and Mr. Whitehead's effort, "The FBI Story," has more than adequately achieved that end.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

cc - Los Angeles

JTM:pwl
(5)

RECORDED-42

INDEXED-42

EX-117

62-102693-289

JAN 28 1957

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

ENCLOSURE

COMM - FBI
JAN 18 1957
MAILED 30

91
JAN 31 1957

JAN 18 1957

JAN 18 1957

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 _____

24560



Santa Maria Police Chief Harold English, above, has urged News-Press readers to follow each installment of "The FBI Story," which begins Monday. There will be 30 chapters in the thrilling serial.—News-Press

62-102693-282
STORY STARTS MONDAY

S.M. Police Chief In FBI Tribute

"The FBI is the greatest law enforcement agency in the world," Santa Maria Police Chief Harold English said today in endorsing "The FBI Story," a 30-installment serial which begins next Monday in the News-Press.

"Its members are thoroughly trained in every phase of crime investigation," Chief English continued, "and FBI aid to local authorities throughout the country has done much to solve crimes which would have defied detection."

Chief English pointed out Santa

Maria has had a resident FBI agent since the end of World War II.

"News-Press readers will find a complete account of FBI methods in this fine work by Don Whitehead," Chief English said.

"The FBI Story" by the Pulitzer Prize winning author will be a daily feature in the News-Press beginning Monday.

SANTA BARBARA NEWS-PRESS
 JANUARY 4, 1957
 HOME EDITION.

*2 autographs
 sent Mr. Nichols
 1-11-57
 Jm*

*Mr. L. G. English
 1/11/57
 JTM
 62-102693-281*

ENCLOSURE

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JAN 8 1957	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

62-102693-289

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

, 1957

TO:

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

L. B. Nichols
Room 5640, Ext. 691

Reprinting Schedule

Mr. Tolson & Mr. Boardman

24 Jan 1957

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

Notation in pencil at bottom of page reads as follows:

"Lou: Here's the new ad schedule.
Bennett Cerf"

62-102115-29
14 JAN 29 1957

RECORDED - 28

INDEXED - 28

EX - 120

58 FEB 1 1957

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

62-102693-290

Advertising Schedule

FROM Sussman & Sugar INC.

24 WEST 40 ST., NEW YORK 18, N. Y. LONGACRE 3-4470

RANDOM HOUSE

CLIENT
JANUARY 21, 1957

DATE



THE F.B.I. STORY

January 25	New York Times - daily	85x3	1.33	339.15
January 29	New York Herald - daily	85x3	1.12	285.60
January 30	New York Times - daily	85x3	1.33	339.15
January 31	New York World Telegram	85x3	1.30	331.50
February 3	NY Herald Tribune Books	91x3	1.52	417.96
February 10	NY Times Book Review	91x3	2.31	645.33
February 10	Chicago Tribune	85x3	1.80	459.00
February 10	San Francisco Chronicle	85x3	.80	202.50
February 5	New York Times - daily	54x2	1.38	119.70
February 6	New York Herald - daily	54x2	1.12	126.72
February 7	New York Times - daily	54x2	1.38	139.14
February 10	NY Herald Tribune Books	58x2	1.52	146.56
February 10	Washington Star	54x2	.72	79.56
February 17	Chicago Tribune	54x2	1.80	190.44
February 17	San Francisco Chronicle	54x2	.80	86.40
February 12	New York Times - daily	28x2	1.38	77.28
February 13	New York Herald - daily	28x2	1.12	67.72
February 14	New York Times - daily	28x2	1.38	77.28
February 19	New York Times - daily	28x2	1.38	77.28
February 20	New York Herald - daily	28x2	1.12	67.72
February 21	New York Times - daily	28x2	1.38	77.28

10% Est. Preparation

TOTAL

4,402.47

440.25

4,842.72

*See Memo
H. M. M. M.
ad. P. H. M. M.
T. M. M.*

62-102693-290

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols *[initials]*

FROM : M. A. Jones *[initials]*

SUBJECT: "WHAT'S MY LINE"
10:30 P. M., JANUARY 20, 1957

DATE: January 21, 1957

Tolson *[initials]*
 Boardman *[initials]*
 Nichols *[initials]*
 Belmont *[initials]*
 Harbo *[initials]*
 Mohr *[initials]*
 Parsons *[initials]*
 Rosen *[initials]*
 Tamm *[initials]*
 Sizoo *[initials]*
 Winterrowd *[initials]*
 Tele. Room *[initials]*
 Holloman *[initials]*
 Gandy *[initials]*

On this program last night after members of the panel were introduced, it was indicated that John Daly had been to Washington to cover the Inauguration. When he came on as moderator, he said to Bennett Cerf that while in Washington, he had seen Don Whitehead who wrote the fine book, "The FBI Story" and that Whitehead said that the book was now back in the book stores. He told Cerf that Mr. Hoover said you can now come back to Washington.

ECK:age

(2)

33-687
 64 FEB 4 1957

NOT RECORDED

JAN 20 1957

JAN 29 1957

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 94-48045

January 22, 1957

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. NICHOLS

The "F.B.I. Story" A Report To The Post

This morning I met Mr. Jack Warner, President of Warner Brothers, Incorporated; Mr. Mayer, associated with Mr. Warner; Mr. Orr, Mr. Warner's son-in-law; and Mr. George Dorsey, a Washington representative of Mr. Warner.

Mr. Warner's visit to the Bureau was in connection with working out details for the production of a picture from "The FBI Story" by Don Whitehead, with whom the Warner Studios have signed a contract.

I told Mr. Warner that the Bureau was desirous of extending cooperation to his organization in this matter and that he and his associates could work out the details with Mr. Nichols, who accompanied them to my office.

During the course of the conversation, Mr. Warner mentioned the fact that Mervyn LeRoy might be a name to be considered as producer. I told Mr. Warner that I knew Mr. LeRoy personally and, of course, he was well known as one of the leading producers of the country. No final decision was reached, however, upon this particular aspect of the matter as it was to be gone over by Mr. Warner and his associates with Mr. Nichols.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

100-1026893
NOT RECORDED
140 JAN 31 1957

17 JAN 30 1957

SENT FROM D. O.	
TIME	3:00 PM
DATE	1-23-57
BY	<i>Jeh</i>

JEH:EDM (5)

Tolson _____
Nichols _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Holloman _____

67 FEB 5 1957

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-1026893

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: January 23, 1957

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: TELEVISION

F. B. I. Story

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

Dutch Ellis told me he wanted to get his bid in again for an FBI television program and inquired about the television rights to the Whitehead book. I told Dutch that we ourselves were opposed to going into television and that Whitehead retained the television rights although he is tied up whereby he cannot exercise the rights for a period of five years after the production of a feature picture.

LBN:rm
 (2)

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INDEXED-86

December 18, 1956

RECORDED - 86

PERSONAL

AIRMAIL

EX-171 62-102693-294

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

Dear Don:

This is just a personal note to tell you what a fine performance you turned in on the Dave Garroway show Monday. Your presence was excellent and I suspect that your many admirers who saw the show detected another of your talents. I should not be surprised at all if the demands of the television fans for a reappearance soon set in.

I am terribly sorry that I was swamped during the last couple of days before leaving Washington and that I did not have the opportunity of seeing you; however, Nichols assured me that there was no urgency. I shall look forward to a visit upon my return.

I also wanted to express my deep appreciation for your thoughtfulness in making the extra copies of the book available at a time when we were hard pressed.

With every good wish,

Sincerely,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/24/83 BY [redacted]

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
FBI
DEC 18 6 18 PM '56

NOTE: Don Whitehead sent over 12 copies of the book last week at a time when we really needed them. Eight were sent to the Director's Office; I kept 4 for use here.

LBN:rm
(3)

SENT TO THE
DIRECTOR
FOR SIGNATURE
AND MAILING
12-18-56

50 FEB 7 1957

b6
b7C

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: December 17, 1956

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: DAVE GARROWAY SHOW
 FBI STORY
 8:16 A.M., DECEMBER 17, 1956

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 11/21/80 BY [redacted]

Tolson _____
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The Dave Garroway show entitled "Today" featured our book this morning. At 8:00 a.m., Garroway showed a copy of the book to the audience and said that he was going to discuss it later on in the hour. At 8:16, Garroway and Don Whitehead appeared on the program. Garroway said that he had a very wonderful history book called "The FBI Story: A Report to the People" written by Don Whitehead, Chief of the Washington Bureau of the New York Herald Tribune. He said that the New York Times had reviewed the book and that it had enough who done its in it to keep the mystery writers busy for the rest of their lives.

Garroway asked Whitehead how it was that he got interested in doing the story on the FBI. Whitehead replied that he had become vitally interested in the FBI at the time he did a story on Mr. Hoover and his 30 years. He said he got very interested and knew that there were many stories about the FBI that were never told before. Whitehead said he began to investigate the FBI.

Garroway asked what was the most interesting case in the book and Whitehead replied that the FBI began an investigation into communism in 1936 under secret instructions from President Roosevelt. He said that for three years no one knew why the FBI was investigating fascism, Buddhism and communism.

Garroway asked how Director Hoover had survived in political Washington for over 30 years. Whitehead replied that the Director had run a clean operation, had confidence of Congress and the public and that there had been no scandal connected with the FBI.

Garroway pointed out that the FBI had been growing and Whitehead pointed out no that the Director had kept the Bureau down to a highly mobile organization and that the Director did not want the Bureau to increase; however, because the Bureau has the confidence of Congress, many new responsibilities were imposed upon the FBI.

Garroway asked about some of the lesser known activities of the FBI and he pointed out that there was the steady day-to-day work which was not on the spectacular side. He referred to accounting investigations and the like.

ECK:grs
 (2)

INDEXED-86

RECORDED - 86

EX-171

62-102693-294

12 FEB 4 1957

CRIME REC.

PERS. FILE

Memorandum to Mr. Nichols

December 17, 1956

Garroway asked what he thought the most exciting single story was in the book and Whitehead said that each period had its own exciting story and that he really didn't know. No photographs were used.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

January 18, 1957

CABLEGRAM

RECORDED-59

INDEXED-59

ENCODE - URGENT -

ok per
Mr. Moynihan
mch

62-102693-295

LEGAL ATTACHE LONDON

FREDERICK MULLER, LTD., OF ONE ONE ZERO FLEET STREET,

LONDON E. C. FOUR. RESEARCH (CRIME RECORDS)

YOU ARE INSTRUCTED TO CONDUCT IMMEDIATE DISCREET INQUIRY
LIMITED TO RELIABLE SOURCES CONCERNING THE STANDING AND
REPUTATION OF CAPTIONED PUBLISHING HOUSE. FOR YOUR CONFIDENTIAL
INFORMATION ONLY, THIS FIRM HAS EXPRESSED INTEREST IN PUBLISHING
BRITISH EMPIRE EDITION OF "THE FBI STORY." GREAT CARE MUST BE
EXERCISED TO INSURE THAT THE BUREAU'S INTEREST IN THIS MATTER
IS NOT UNNECESSARILY DIVULGED. REPLY BY CABLE UNDER ABOVE
CAPTION AS SOON AS YOUR INQUIRY IS COMPLETED.

HOOVER

cc - Mr. Nichols, with copy of incoming

cc - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for review), with copy of incoming

Follow up made for January 28, 1957.

NOTE: Mr. Nichols has received a note dated January 16, 1957, from Emanuel E. Harper, Treasurer of Random House Inc., requesting approval for offer of Frederick Muller firm to print British Empire edition of "The FBI Story." Data in Bufiles regarding firm of Frederick Muller, Ltd., is confined to mention of books published by that firm and written by Europeans on the subject of communism and Nazism. In late 1951, Ken Jones, who has written a number of articles on the FBI, contacted the Bureau with the information that he had been in touch with instant firm which was interested in publishing a book on the FBI. The project was turned down at the time because of pressure of official duties. In September, 1955, the Muller firm wrote to Director requesting photographs to be used as illustrations in a book by a British author concerning the work of the FBI and Scotland Yard. Because of the poor reputation of the author, the Bureau would have nothing to do with the book and the request was turned down due to the pressure of official business. (94-27070-35; 94-41077-18)

RGE:cag

(7)

Send New Cable 6-18-57 10:06 PM

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THE MODERN LIBRARY
LANDMARK BOOKS
AMERICAN COLLEGE DICTIONARY

Emanuel E. Harper
ASSISTANT TREASURER

RANDOM HOUSE INC. 457 MADISON AVENUE · NEW YORK 22

January 16, 1957

Mr. Louis B. Nichols
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Nichols:

History of the

We have received an offer from Frederick *F.B.I.*
Muller, Ltd. of 110 Fleet Street, London
E. C. 4, for book publication of THE F.B.I.
STORY by Don Whitehead throughout the
British Empire. They are willing to pay
an advance of £500 against royalties of
12½% for the first 5000 copies and 15% for
all copies thereafter. *P*

May we please have your approval so that we
can accept this offer?

RECORDED-59

EX-171

Yours sincerely,

Emanuel E. Harper
Emanuel E. Harper

eeh/mc

*ccable to London
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1-18-57
Jus*

3 JAN 21 1957

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VOR

January 28, 1957

Mr. Emanuel E. Harper
Treasurer
Random House Inc.
457 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Harper:

62-102693-296

RECORDED-59

INDEXED-59

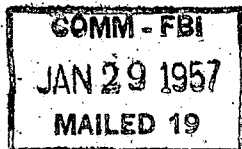
Your letter of January 16, 1957, has been received regarding the offer from Frederick Muller, Limited, of 110 Fleet Street, London E.C. 4, for book publication of "The FBI Story" by Don Whitehead throughout the British Empire.

Please be advised that we would have no objections to your accepting the offer of this firm.

Sincerely yours,

L. B. Nichols

cc - Mr. Nichols (L.B.N.)



RECEIVED
FBI
JAN 31 3 12 PM '57
JAN 31 1957

NOTE: See M. A. Jones memorandum to Nichols dated January 25, 1957, captioned "Frederick Muller, Limited; London, England; Publishing House." RGE:sak

RGE:fp

(4)

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☐ Airgram☒ Cablegram

DECODE OF CODED CABLE NUMBER 397 DATED JANUARY 24, 1957 AT
 LONDON, ENGLAND. RECEIVED VIA THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

URGENT

*THE STORY - A Report to
 London, England*

X FREDERICK MULLER, LTD. RESEARCH (CRIME RECORDS). REBUCABLE
 JANUARY 18, LAST. DISCREET INQUIRY BY NEW SCOTLAND YARD
 REFLECTS COMPANY IS REGARDED AS HIGHLY REPUTABLE AND IN
 GOOD STANDING; NOTHING TO THE DETRIMENT OF COMPANY OR
 ANY DIRECTORS RECORDED AT NEW SCOTLAND YARD OR CITY OF
 LONDON POLICE.

JOHN A. CIMPERSMAN

RECEIVED: 1-24-57

1:56 PM

HL

RECORDED-59

INDEXED-59
EX-171

JAN 31 1957

CRIMINAL

Follow up letter for

cc: Mr. Nichols
cc: Mr. Tamm

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably
 paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

COPIES DESTROYED

270 DEC 11 1964

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: January 25, 1957

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: FREDERICK MULLER, LIMITED - SAUNDERS
LONDON, ENGLAND
PUBLISHING HOUSE

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

By letter of January 16, 1957, addressed to you (Mr. Nichols), Mr. Emanuel E. Harper, Treasurer of Random House, Inc., advised that they have received an offer from Frederick Muller, Limited of London for publication of a British Empire edition of "The FBI Story" by Don Whitehead. Harper requested approval so that the offer could be accepted.

Data in Bufiles regarding the firm of Frederick Muller, Limited is confined to mention of books published by that firm which were written by Europeans on the subject of communism and Nazism. In 1951 Ken Jones, who has written a number of articles on the FBI, contacted the Bureau with the information that he had been in touch with instant firm which was interested in publishing a book on the FBI. The project was turned down at the time because of pressure of official duties. In September, 1955, the Muller firm wrote to the Director requesting photographs to be used as illustrations in a book by a British author concerning the work of the FBI and Scotland Yard. Because of the poor reputation of the author, the Bureau would have nothing to do with the book, and the request was turned down due to the pressure of official business. (94-27070-35; 94-41077-18) A cablegram was sent to Legat London on January 18, 1957, instructing him to conduct discreet inquiry regarding the standing and reputation of the Frederick Muller firm. By reply of January 24, 1957, the Legat advises that a discreet inquiry by New Scotland Yard reflects that company is regarded as highly reputable and in good standing. No derogatory data regarding the company or any of its directors is recorded by New Scotland Yard or the City of London police.

RECOMMENDATION:

In view of the lack of any derogatory data regarding the firm of Frederick Muller, Limited and the fact that they are considered highly reputable in the publication field, it is recommended that the attached letter be sent to Harper over your (Mr. Nichols') signature advising that the Bureau would have no objection to their awarding the British Empire publishing rights to "The FBI Story" to that firm.

cc - Mr. Nichols

RGE:sak

(3)

RECORDED-59

INDEXED-59

11 JAN 31 1957

CRIME REC.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: 1-28-57

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

History by Joe F. L. I.

Late Saturday afternoon, Bill Hutchinson called. I know that he is given to popping off, but I have never heard him blow his top quite like he did to me. He has not read the Whitehead book in its entirety and has been reading some of the stories in the Star. He read the story in the Star on Friday which dealt with the smear campaign of 1940.

Bill stated that if the Associated Press account is representative of the book, then it is outrageous; that Whitehead has no ability; that it is a book; that there are a dozen people who could have done a better job; that he thinks the book will do the Bureau more harm than good; and that he cannot understand how the Bureau would let such a book be written.

I told Bill that the book was long overdue; that it was too bad he himself could not have written a book; that we would have been delighted to have him do it; but that he has been so tied up he couldn't do it. I stated that we thought very well of the book; that it had to be read in its entirety; that the AP syndication consisted of approximately 20% of the book; and that I wished he would read the entire book before forming his judgment. He then commented that the name Manny Celler was used in the Friday condensation of the smear campaign; that there were a lot of other friends of the Bureau who really got out and fought for the Bureau. I told him no one knew better than we; that unfortunately some of our friends would not want their names listed in a book such as this; and that I felt that if he read the entire book he would have a much different attitude.

Bill then stated that from portions he had read, Whitehead had not told the real story of the Bureau; that he had sluffed off cases; and that he had not given sufficient time and detail in building up cases. I told him, of course, Whitehead had a terrific space situation and couldn't put everything in the book that he wanted to. I then threw at him again the fact that he should have taken time off and read the book. I threw this at him about 3 times and every time it slowed him up. He finally stated Jim Lee of his office could have done a better job, but that he couldn't even let Lee off for a year.

LBN:hpf

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UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 94-48100-7

Memo to Mr. Tolson

Bill then made the statement that Whitehead didn't have any feeling for the Bureau on the basis of what he had read. I asked him again to read the whole book and certainly the first 2 or 3 chapters before passing final judgment, which he stated he would do.

There is no question in my mind that judging from the language Bill used perhaps he had been doing some drinking and it certainly was very obvious that there was some jealousy involved. In this connection, I ran into Phil Warden of the Chicago Tribune on Friday night. Phil was very high in his praise of the book. He stated that the book was so good that it stirred up some jealousies among some of the other agencies, who felt they should have similar treatment. Warden stated that when anybody has brought this up to him he has merely replied that the FBI deserved everything it got and that if the other agencies had a story to tell, then they should do likewise.

I tried to reach Bill Saturday night but he was not in. I will watch for an opportunity in the next day or two to see him further.

✓ Warden 1-

January 23, 1957

Mr. Donald F. Whitehead
Chief, Washington Bureau
New York Herald-Tribune
National Press Building
14th and F Streets, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

Dear Don:

I am enclosing herewith for your information
a copy of the letter I have received from Federal Judge
Albert L. Reeves which enclosed his ruling in the Coplon case,
together with my reply.

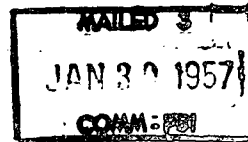
I think the Judge has completely misinterpreted
the factual report of the Coplon incident because it is reported
exactly the way it happened.

Sincerely,

Edgar
J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

LBN:hpf
(3)



ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 62-53094-

58 FEB 14 1957

ALBERT L. REEVES
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI
KANSAS CITY 6

January 22, 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	✓

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Very recently my attention was called to "The F. B. I. Story" by Mr. Whitehead, with a foreword by you.

I note that Mr. Whitehead quite pointedly criticizes my ruling in the Coplon case regarding F. B. I. data. The attorneys for the government offered several reports taken from the defendant in evidence but asked me to exclude others for security reasons.

I told the attorneys that they should either withhold all or offer all. It was not proper for me to separate documents, all of which were tendered as competent and relevant testimony, on the theory that some of them might harm the government. I advised counsel that I would have to admit all if they offered only a part. I withheld my ruling for more than a day to the end that the lawyers might make up their minds to withdraw all of the documents or to advise persons who might be in peril to take steps for their own protection.

As a lawyer, you will understand that a judge in the trial of a case could not withhold from a jury some competent testimony on the ground that it might be prejudicial to the one offering it. I enclose copy of my ruling made at the time.

With kindest and best wishes,
2 1957

Sincerely yours,

Albert L. Reeves

162-102693
NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 7 1957

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

JAN 25 1957

EX-11700C
33

62-53094-1

ENCLOSURE
with orig

ENCLOSURE

Mr. L. Reeves
1-28-57, LBN hgt

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: January 29, 1957

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: DIRECTOR'S AUTOGRAPH
IN BOOK

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

Yesterday Mr. Elmer R. Butts, ^{D.C.} Budget Officer of Justice Department, came by Suttler's office and left a copy of "The FBI Story" belonging to Osborne Harris Stephens, which was given to him by his wife for Christmas 1956. Mr. Stephens is a member of W. R. Singleton Lodge F.A.A.M., a former Naval officer and now associated with Vulcan Sales Corporation, 1823 Jefferson Place, Northwest, as District Manager. Mr. Butts said Stephens asked him to try to get Mr. Hoover to sign his name under his printed autograph at the end of the Foreword. Suttler has drawn a line with the Director's name under it to show exactly where Mr. Stephens would like to have Mr. Hoover's autograph. Mr. Butts stated both he and Mr. Stephens would appreciate Mr. Hoover's courtesy in this matter.

Washington, D.C.

BUFILES:

Relations with Mr. Butts, former General Agent of the Department and now Budget Officer, have been cordial over the years. (94-1-595-97) (66-18938-147) (66-6350-203) (94-1-595-4) The files are negative on Osborne Harris Stephens.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the Director do this and that the book be returned to Agent Suttler for delivery to Mr. Butts.

cc - Mr. Holloman

RECORDED-59

INDEXED-59

62-102693-298

EX - 120

16 FEB 1 1957

BMS:blh

(5)

58 FEB

6 1957
7273

PMS

Legat, Ottawa

January 24, 1957

Director, FBI

24561

RECORDED - 262-102693-299
"THE FBI STORY"
BY DON WHITEHEAD

Reference is made to your letter of January 15, 1957, captioned as above, in which you request information which might be given to [redacted] as to why James Lawrence Fly, former chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, was so hostile to Don Whitehead's book, "The FBI Story," in his review published in the December 29, 1956, issue of the Saturday Review.

You are authorized to tell these [redacted] if you deem appropriate, that Mr. Fly's review is a vicious, distorted and bigoted appraisal of Mr. Whitehead's book. The Bureau has carefully analyzed Fly's presentation and found it to be full of inaccurate and biased statements. Obviously, Mr. Fly is more interested in conducting a personal vendetta against the Bureau than in objectively studying the facts.

To point out a few of Mr. Fly's malicious distortions may be of assistance in your discussions with [redacted]

At the very outset, Mr. Fly states that Mr. Whitehead's book is "a one-sided contentious brief." This is a wild and distorted statement, completely devoid of truth. Mr. Whitehead had full access, subject to limitations of security, to the documents of the FBI. He was free to select and use what material he desired. Moreover, Mr. Whitehead is a writer of great renown who twice has been awarded the Pulitzer Prize. He has had a long and distinguished career in journalism. He is not the type of man, by training and experience, who would write "a one-sided contentious brief" or deal, in Fly's words, in " trivia."

Later in his review Mr. Fly writes: "Time and again the Congress has rejected Mr. Hoover's efforts to modify or repeal Section 605 of the FCC Act, making wire-tapping a criminal offense... Hoover, degradingly, is the chief violator, and has thus brought about a complete breakdown of enforcement. By

cc - Foreign Liaison Unit

FCS:mjo

(7) 2067 FEB 13 1957

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

62-73756-1
ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. Rosen

DATE: January 30, 1957

FROM : L. N. Conroy

SUBJECT: THE FBI STORY
REQUEST FOR DIRECTOR'S AUTOGRAPH

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

On January 29, 1957, Francis Hyde, Civil Service Commission (CSC) Liaison Representative with the Name Check Section, inquired as to the possibility of having two books autographed by the Director. These books are for two CSC employees, Harold J. Morris and Henry H. Stabler. Mr. Hyde advised both were mature, experienced, long-time employees of the Investigative Division of CSC. He stated he realized the Director was an unusually busy man and preoccupied with many other matters. However, Hyde stated both Morris and Stabler indicated to him they would consider it a great privilege and honor if the Director would autograph their books.

A review of Bureau files failed to reflect information of a derogatory nature on either Morris or Stabler.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That attached two books be forwarded to Crime Records Section, Attention G. E. Malmfeldt, to be autographed by the Director.

2. That two books be returned to the Name Check Section after they have been autographed so that they can be returned to the interested CSC employees.

Enclosures
 RGJ/lbg
 (4)

RECORDED-79

INDEXED - 79

62-102693-300

16 FEB 5 1957

66 FEB 12 1957

EX-122

CRIME

62-102693-301
CHANGED TO
62-104323-39

NOV 5 1957

me

C

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: 1-17-57

FROM : L. B. Nichols *for*

SUBJECT:

Wash. D.C. 11#
 Jack Mann, who is the son-in-law of Dutch Ellis, *no 100*
 PLaza 9-4260, wants to come down on Friday, January 25, 1957. He
 is working on the plug for "The FBI Story" for the Perry Como Show
 and the Jackie Gleason Show and wanted to see a little of the Bureau
 which he has never visited to see what would be available in the way of
 film. I told him we would be glad to see him.

cc - Mr. Holloman
 cc - Mr. Jones

LBN:nl
 (4)

RECORDED - 83

INDEXED

18 FEB 5 1957

Tolson ☒
 Nichols ☒
 Boardman ☐
 Belmont ☐
 Mohr ☐
 Parsons ☐
 Rosen ☐
 Tamm ☐
 Trotter ☐
 Nease ☐
 Tele. Room ☒
 Holloman ☐
 Gandy ☐

*Memo
 Jones & Nichols
 1-28-57
 JTM*

6211

62-102693-302

OR

Office Memorandum • UNITED

GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. MOHR

DATE: January 17, 1957

FROM : N. P. CALLAHAN *me*

SUBJECT:

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

There is attached a copy of the book "The FBI Story" which
 Gustave A. Moe, former Budget Bureau Examiner who handled our material,
 purchased and he has requested the Director to autograph if at all possible.

Moe is presently with the General Services Administration but
 has always remained most loyal to the Director and to the Bureau and was
 of tremendous assistance to the Bureau when in the Bureau of the Budget.
 He is an ardent admirer of the Director and I know he would appreciate it
 very much if the Director could see fit to personally autograph it for him.
 I will personally deliver the book to Mr. Moe and will appreciate the book
 being returned to me after it is autographed.

NPC:gt

MAR 12 1957

JAN 30 1957

RECORDED - 24

INDEXED - 24

EX-117

JAN 24 1957

62-102693-302X1
CHANGED TO
62-104323-36

NOV 5 1957

mo

c

VICTOR EMANUEL
420 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

January 18, 1957
(Dictated in Ithaca)

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 Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

THE F.B.I. STORY

Dear Edgar:

I am being deluged with letters from the recipients of the book I sent out. It would be useless to send you all of them but I am sending you copies of a few of them, most of which people you know, as follows:

John L. Collyer

James J. Cassidy - I thought you would like to see this. He is with Hill and Knowlton, Inc., our public relations counsel. He is a very fine person. I also received a very nice letter of acknowledgement from John Hill, Chairman of that company, who has long been an admirer of yours

Larry E. Gubb - He was long time head of Philco Corporation and a very fine man. He is a Trustee of Cornell University

Thomas A. Morgan - I know you know him. He was for so many years head of Sperry. You will remember, too, he served on the committee of three in the Oppenheimer matter

Paul Mazur - he is a partner of Lehman Brothers and on numerous boards

Randy Burgess

Bruce Barton

Dr. C. C. Furnas

Admiral Cochrane

B. E. Hutchinson

Charles R. Hook

Frank Higgins

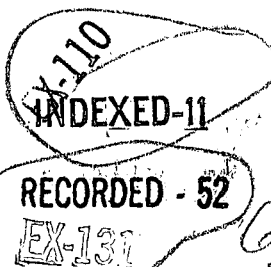
Monroe Chappellear

L. W. Wilson

Bishop Mulloy

Dr. Joseph C. Hinsey, Director, The New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center

Rabbi Benjamin Schultz - this is interesting; first, because, as you know, he is a great anti-Communist fighter and, secondly, the postscript shows that he has finally received his books from the publishers which are to be sent to Rabbis and Jewish institutions



62-102693-302X2

10 JUL 2 1957

27 ENCLOSURE
531 JUL 17 1957

7-8-57
34
and (see Conn. Let)
Oct. 1-30-57
GEM

4/9/57

Page 2

The Hon. J. E. Hoover
January 18, 1957

A. J. Hayes

J. H. Doolittle

Harold L. Bache Ill.

Edwin L. Weisl

Thomas E. Dewey

Curtis E. LeMay

Walter S. ~~Carpenter~~, Jr. Delaware

Al Gruenther

Devereux ~~Josephs~~ N.Y.

All the best.

Sincerely,

Victor

Victor (Emanuel)

(Dictated but not read)

C O P Y

THE B. F. GOODRICH COMPANY
Akron, Ohio

John L. Collyer
Chairman of the Board

12th January 1957

Dear Victor:

It was indeed a pleasant surprise to receive from you a copy of "The FBI Story", autographed by J. Edgar Hoover. Please accept my thanks and appreciation for this cherished remembrance. I know what outstanding service Mr. Hoover has rendered to our Government and to all the American people. It is appropriate that such a distinguished writer as Don Whitehead has written "THE FBI STORY". I have read the foreward by Mr. Hoover and a few chapters of the book. It is fascinating reading!

I take this opportunity to say how pleased I was to learn of your recent contribution of \$2,500 to Cornell's University James Joyce Collection Fund.

With warmest personal regards.

Yours sincerely,

s/ John

COLLYER

Mr. Victor Emanuel
Avco Manufacturing Corp.
420 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.

62-102673-302x2

ENCLOSURE

C O P Y

January 14, 1957
35
21
8

HILL and KNOWLTON, INC.

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Victor Emanuel

Thank you very much for your thoughtfulness in sending a copy of The Story of the FBI by Don Whitehead.

I started to read it over the weekend, but have been encountering quite a bit of competition from other members of my family, including a 13 year old daughter, Claudia, who is fascinated by the subject.

It was Claudia who pointed out to me one fact that, even being a native Cincinnati, I had never known. This is the work that the FBI did in Cincinnati in the '20's in helping clean out a corrupt police force, a move which led to eventual sweeping reforms there and the setting up of the city manager form of government for which Cincinnati is now, as you know, widely known.

Don Whitehead, the author, is a friend of mine of many year's standing. While I was a war correspondent back in 1944 and '45 we were both in the First Army press camp and had adjoining quarters in the Belgian town of Spa for some time. Even then, as the chief combat correspondent for the Associated Press, Don had made a notable record in company with Ernie Pyle, Hal Boyle and a few other real veterans of the business, and his ability has since been reaffirmed in the civilian field by winning the Pulitzer Prize and now writing this new book.

Back in 1952 he covered the Taft campaign and our paths crossed occasionally.

Again, many thanks.

s/ Jim

James Cassidy

Bel.

2
62-136672-342421
ENCLOSURE

C O P Y

~~X~~
LARRY E. GUBB
Hitchinf Post Farm
Wisner, Penna.

January 10, 1957

Dear Victor:

I cant tell you how pleased I was to get that copy of THE F.B.I. STORY, autographed by J. Edgar Hoover. I have already read excerpts from the book, and I think it's a wonderful story of the F.B.I.'s development and accomplishments. I certainly will cherish this autographed copy, and thank you so very much for your thoughtfulness in sending it to me.

I have to be in New York next week, and will look forward to giving you a call. I miss our talks together!

My best, as always

Sincerely

s/ Larry ~~X~~ GUBB

Mr. Victor Emanuel
Avco Manufacturing Corp.
420 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.

3
ENCLOSURE

62-102493-302421

C O P Y

THOMAS A. MORGAN
250 Park Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.

January 16, 1957

Dear Victor:

I deeply appreciate your kindness in sending me the FBI story by Don Whitehead as this story is the work of a man that I have always admired as one of our outstanding public servants.

Sincerely yours,

s/ Tom

Thos. A. Morgan

Mr. Victor Emanuel
420 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.

4
ENCLOSURE

62-102673-302x2

C O P Y

ONE WILLIAM STREET
New York

January 15, 1957

Dear Victor:

Thank you very much for the autographed copy of
"The F.B.I. Story".

I started to read this exciting story of Mr. Hoover's
great contribution and found it extremely interesting.
Both the content and the autograph will make it a
very valued part of our library.

With very best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours

s/ Paul

Paul Mazur

Mr. Victor Emanuel
420 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.

5
ENCLOSURE

62-102673-302

C O P Y

UNDER SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
Washington, D.C.

January 15, 1957

Dear Victor:

Thank you so much for sending me the
autographed copy of "The F.B.I. Story".

We are delighted to have this, and particularly
welcome the autograph of a man who has performed
a very great public service.

With all best wishes,

Sincerely yours

s/ Randy

W. Randolph Burgess

Mr. Victor Emanuel
Chairman
Avco Manufacturing Corp.
420 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.

6
ENCLOSURE

62-102683-30242

C O P Y

~~X~~
BRUCE BARTON
383 Madison Avenue
New York 17, N. Y.

January 16, 1957

321

Dear Vic:

Yesterday at the Dutch Treat Club, Bennett Cerf made a very entertaining speech about his experiences in the publishing business, and particularly about J. Edgar Hoover's book which his Random House issued and is having difficulty in printing fast enough.

I made a mental note to buy a copy today, but last night I found a copy at home which, through your generosity, has been autographed by Mr. Hoover himself. There couldn't be a nicer Christmas present or one from a nicer friend.

Sincerely yours

s/ Bruce

Mr. Victor Emanuel
420 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.

7 62-102693-302 +2
ENCLOSURE

C O P Y

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
Washington 25, D. C.

Research and Development

15 January 1957

Dear Victor:

Imagine my pleasure and surprise the other day on receiving the autographed copy of "The Story of the FBI", through your courtesy and thoughtfulness.

I have read several very fine reviews of the book, and shall now peruse it in its entirety with pleasure and profit, particularly because of the autograph. Again, many thanks.

With very best wishes,

Sincerely yours

s/ Cliff

~~C. C. Furnas~~

Mr. Victor Emanuel
Chairman
Avco Manufacturing Corp.
420 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.

8 62-102693-30242
ENCLOSURE

C O P Y

Massachusetts Institute of
Technology

Office of
Vice President for Industrial
and Governmental Relations

Cambridge 39, Massachusetts

14 January 1957

Dear Mr. Emanuel:

You are indeed thoughtful to include me among these who were honored to receive a copy of "The FBI Story", personally autographed by Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, and I want to thank you very sincerely for it.

I have admired the FBI and its Head exceedingly, and look forward to the pleasure of reading Mr. Whitehead's report thereon.

With kindest regards and best personal wishes, I am

Very sincerely,

s/ E. L. ~~X~~ Cochrane
Vice Admiral, USN (Ret.)
Vice President

Mr. Victor Emanuel
Avco Manufacturing Corp.
420 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.

9
ENCLOSURE

62-102693-302k2

C O P Y

~~11~~
B. E. HUTCHINSON
355 Lincoln Road
Grosse Pointe 30, Michigan

January 14, 1957

Dear Emanuel:

This morning's mail brought me a copy of "The F.B.I. Story" inscribed to me by none other than Mr. J. Edgar himself, and with your card enclosed. I am delighted! The story is currently running serially in the Detroit Free Press and I've read bits and snatches of it. Now I can enjoy it in its continuity and I very much appreciate the thoughtfulness which prompted you to send it to me.

With warm personal regards and all good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours

s/ Hutch

Mr. Victor Emanuel
420 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.

10
ENCLOSURE

62-102693-302 *2

C O P Y

ARMCO STEEL CORPORATION
Middletown
Ohio

Charles R. Hook
Chairman

January 14, 1957

Mr. Victor Emanuel, President
Avco Manufacturing Corp.
420 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.

Dear Vic:

I cannot tell you how much I appreciate your thoughtfulness in sending me the autographed copy of THE F.B.I. STORY. I have always been intensely interested in the work of J. Edgar Hoover and I will read the book with unusual interest and pleasure. As I enjoy reading the book, I will be reminded constantly of your kindness.

Most sincere best wishes and kindest regards.

Cordially yours

s/ Charlie

Charles R. ~~Hook~~

11
62-102693-302 x3
ENCLOSURE

C O P Y

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
Washington *D.C.*

January 12, 1957

Dear Victor:

It was very thoughtful and generous of you to send along the book, "The F.B.I. Story", autographed by J. Edgar Hoover. I am sure that this will not only prove to be very interesting reading but also be a very valuable edition to our library.

Do hope you get down this way sometime in the not too far distant future. There are one or two things I should like very much to talk over.

Again thanking you, and with warm regards.

Sincerely

s/ Frank

Frank H. ~~Niggins~~

Mr. Victor Emanuel
President
Avco Manufacturing Corp.
New York, N.Y.

12 62-102693-30242
ENCLOSURE

C O P Y

THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA
Home Office, Newark, New Jersey

~~Mr.~~
Monroe Chappellelear
Vice President

January 12, 1957

Dear Mr. Emanuel:

I was delighted today to receive "The FBI Story" which you so kindly sent me.

I have already started to read the fascinating story and do not want to stop until I finish it. The autographed copy shall be a valued addition to our library and I am most appreciative of your thoughtfulness. Thank you so much.

With my kindest personal regards, I am

Most sincerely yours

s/ Chap

13 62-102693-302x2
ENCLOSURE

C O P Y

ALUMINUM COMPANY OF AMERICA
Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

~~I. W. Wilson~~
President

January 15, 1957

Mr. Victor Emanuel
Chairman
Avco Manufacturing Corp.
420 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.

Dear Victor:

I had been looking forward to reading "The FBI Story" and now have you to thank for giving me the opportunity for doing so.

You are most thoughtful in having sent me a copy of this book, and I am particularly pleased that it has been autographed by J. Edgar Hoover.

With all best wishes for this new year and many years to come.

Sincerely,

s/ Chief

I. W. Wilson

COPY

Covington, Kentucky

January 15, 1957

My dear Victor:

My sincerest gratitude to you for the personally autographed copy of "The F.B.I. Story." I shall cherish this gift from you as I have all your other gifts and your personal visits.

Are you still praying hard for me in my Missionary Diocese? You know your name is in every Mass I say.

How is Tom O'Hara. He needs to join us in our prayers. All my best wishes.

s/ Bishop Mulloy

129 62-102693-30242
ENCLOSURE

COPY

January 16, 1957

Dear Victor:

I am writing to tell you how grateful we are to have a copy of Don Whitehead's "The F.B.I. Story" with Mr. J. Edgar Hoover's autograph in it. Thank you very much. I have always been a great admirer of Mr. Hoover and for that reason am particularly pleased to have this book.

I was sorry to hear that Dorothy was ill and I hope she is making a fine recovery.

With appreciation,

Sincerely,

s/ Joe X Linsey

ny

Mr. Victor Emanuel
New York, N.Y.

146

65-102573-302

~~X~~
RABBI BENJAMIN SCHULTZ

711 West End Avenue

New York 25, New York

January 16, 1957

Dear Mr. Emanuel:

This is to acknowledge gratefully your gift to me of "The F.B.I. Story," which arrived today.

It will adorn my study here.

Lottie joins me in thanking you.

Sincerely,

~~X~~
s/ Benj Schultz

P.S. I understand that the 1632 books are being mailed now.

17
ENCLOSURE

62-102693-300 X21

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS

1300 Connecticut Avenue
Washington 6, D. C.

office of the
International President

January 10, 1957

Mr. Victor Emanuel
420 Lexington Avenue
New York, Ne w York

Dear Mr. Emanuel

Thank you very much for sending me a copy of THE F.B.I.
STORY, autographed to me by J. Edgar Hoover. I greatly
appreciate receiving this book, so autographed.

Sincerely,

s/ A. J. ~~Hayes~~

18 62-102693-30242
ENCLOSURE

SHELL OIL COMPANY

100 Bush Street
San Francisco, 6 California

~~X~~
J. H. Doolittle
Vice President

50 West 50th Street
New York 20, New York
January 11, 1957

Mr. Victor Emanuel
Chairman of the Board
Avco Manufacturing Corporation
420 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, New York

Dear Victor:

Want to thank you for sending "The FBI Story" which J. Edgar Hoover was kind enough to autograph. Have been wanting to read this book for some time and will now have the opportunity. It will make a valued addition to the considerable number of books in our library which were written and/or autographed by our contemporaries.

With every good wish, I am,

As ever,

s/ Jim ~~X~~ Doolittle

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-19-95 BY SP2 BTJ/PW

19 62-102693-302X2
ENCLOSURE

~~HAROLD L. BACHE~~
Thirty-Six Wall Street
New York

N.Y.

January 10, 1957

Mr. Victor Emanuel
420 Lexington Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Victor:

Thank you very much for sending me the copy of Don Whitehead's book, "The FBI Story" which has been autographed by J. Edgar Hoover. I am eagerly looking forward to reading the book.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

s/ Harold

BACHE

BACHE & CO.

36 Wall Street
New York 5, N.Y.

January 10, 1957

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you very much for autographing a copy of "The FBI Story", the book by Don Whitehead for which you wrote the foreword. The book was presented to me by our mutual friend, Victor Emanuel.

With best wishes for the new year,

Sincerely,

s/ H. L. ~~X~~ Bache

SIMPSON THACHER & BARTLETT

120 BROADWAY

NEW YORK 5, N.Y.

January 11, 1957

Mr. Victor Emanuel
420 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, N. Y.

Dear Victor:

Thank you very much for the autographed copy of "The FBI Story". I shall read it with great pleasure and treasure the autograph very much But more than anything else I treasure your wonderful friendship.

Wishing you and your dear ones every happiness.

Sincerely,

s/ ~~Ed~~

Edwin L. ~~Weisl~~

22 62-102693-3012
ENCLOSURE

THOMAS E. DEWEY

January 9, 1957

Dear Victor

The "FBI Story" came in the mail this morning and I cannot tell you how much I appreciate it and your thoughtfulness in sending me this copy inscribed by Edgar Hoover. I am writing him to thank him for the inscription and am looking forward to reading the book with great interest.

It is a wonderful thing to have an authorized history of the FBI and I am happy indeed to own it.

With warmest regards,

Sincerely yours,


s/ Thomas E. Dewey

P.S. As I remember it we agreed to lunch together the next time you are in these parts and free. Do let me know when that occasion arises.

Mr. Victor Emanuel
420 Lexington Avenue
New York, New York

23 62-102693-30282
ENCLOSURE

HEADQUARTERS STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND

Office of The Commander in Chief
Offutt Air Force Base
Nebraska

11 January 1957

Mr. Victor Emanuel
President
Avco Manufacturing Corporation
420 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Emanuel:

Thank you very much for sending me the autographed copy of Don Whitehead's new book "The FBI STORY." I have head a lot about this book and anticipate some very interesting reading.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely,

s/ ~~X~~ Curtis E. LeMay

General, USAF
Commander in Chief

62-102693-302x2

W. S. ~~CARPENTER~~, JR.

9034 Dupont Building
Wilmington 98, Delaware

January 10, 1957

Mr. Victor Emanuel
Avco Manufacturing Corporation
420 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, New York

Dear Victor:

I received, just yesterday, a copy of "THE FBI STORY". I have just had an opportunity to thumb it through but it looks as if it would make very interesting reading.

I was pleased to notice also that it is autographed by Mr. Hoover himself and inside I found a card on which your name appeared, for which very many thanks.

By a strange coincidence it happened to arrive on the anniversary of my birthday which made it a particularly happy occasion.

With very kindest regards and many thanks, I am,

Yours sincerely,

s/ W. S. Carpenter, Jr.

62-102693-30242

25
ENCLOSURE

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS

WASHINGTON, D.C.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

January 10, 1957

Dear Victor:

The "FBI Story" has just arrived, and of course I am most grateful to you for it, and to think that you went to the trouble to have Mr. Hoover inscribe my copy. You were very thoughtful.

I have just finished my first week here, and I like the work very much.

All my best, as ever

~~*~~
s/ Al Gruenther

26 62-102693-302X2
ENCLOSURE |

COPY

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
51 Madison Avenue, New York 10 *N.Y.*

~~/~~
Devereux C. Josephs
Chairman of the Board.

January 14, 1957

Dear Victor:

Thank you for sending me the book on the FBI, and most particularly for the inscription from J. Edgar Hoover. I have been looking forward to reading this book and was on the brink of actually paying some money for it when your thoughtful gift arrived.

You are kind to have thought of me in this connection. I wish I saw you more often.

Sincerely yours

s/ Dev.

Mr. Victor Emanuel
Avco Manufacturing Corp.
New York

C O P Y

ARMY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION
UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY
West Point, New York

Football Office

17 January 1957

Dear Victor:

Just a note to let you know that Merle and I made a hurried trip to the south and returned via Dayton late last night beating the snow by two hours.

We are distressed to learn that Dorothy is still unable to join you in New York and only hope that she will soon be real well. Please give her our love.

I saw Ned and Mira in Dayton, both of whom are in good health and spirits.

I am anxious to visit with you and one of these days we must get together. I shall let you know when the debris from my desk is cleared and things are less pressing at this end.

Thank you so much for the FBI Story which you were good enough to have Edgar Hoover autograph. He is truly one of our great Americans and were more of our men in top positions as dedicated to this country as he our country's ship would be on a true and steady course.

Always my best, Victor, Take care of yourself.

As ever,

s/ Earl

Earl Flaik

Mr. Victor Emanuel
420 Lexington Avenue
New York, N.Y.

His
7/1

1
ENCLOSURE

62-102693-302X3

COPY

UNITED STATES SENATE
Washington, D. C.

January 15, 1937

Mr. Victor Emanuel
420 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.

Dear Victor:

It was very kind of you to send me a copy of
"The F.B.I. Story" with J. Edgar Hoover's
autograph.

You may not know it, but I am an ardent book collector
as well as a long admirer of J. Edgar Hoover, which
makes the present doubly-appreciated.

We haven't seen you in these parts for some time. If
you do come down, let me know and maybe we can visit
a little while.

Sincerely yours

s/ Clint.

Clinton P. Anderson
New Mexico

ENCLOSURE

62-102693-30243

copy
THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE
Washington

January 16, 1957

Dear Victor:

I am grateful to you for sending me a copy of
Don Whithead's book, "The F.B.I. Story." I
shall look forward to the pleasure of reading it.
I have a high regard for our mutual friend, J. Edgar
Hoover, and his organization. Thanks for your kindness
and generosity.

With all good wishes,

Faithfully yours

s/ Ezra

Ezra Taft Benson

Mr. Victor Emanuel
420 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.

3 62-102673-302X3
ENCLOSURE

COPY

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

January 16, 1957

Hon. Victor Emanuel
Avco Manufacturing Corp.
420 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.

Dear Victor:

It was both thoughtful and good of you to send me
the autographed copy of the new book, "The F.B.I.
Story," by Don Whithead, which just reached me
this morning.

I have known Edgar Hoover for a long while and I
will enjoy reading the book which is centered around
his activities in the F.B.I.

Thanks a million for remembering me.

Sincerely yours,

s/ Clarence

Clarence J. Brown
7th District, Ohio

DC

503/15

ENCLOSURE

62-102683-302X3

COPY

THE COCA-COLA EXPORT CORPORATION
515 Madison Avenue, New York 22

James A. Farley
Chairman of the Board

January 17, 1957

JIM FARLEY

Dear Victor:

Many thanks for sending me the copy of "The Story of the F.B.I." I am delighted to have it and look forward to reading it as soon as I am permitted to do so. My reading time is limited and what little I do is in connection with business and scanning the news headlines.

I have known Don Whitehead ever since he was a reporter in Albany, many years ago. He certainly developed and is now considered one of the top newspapermen in the country.

With warm regards and again my thanks for your nice gesture,

Sincerely yours

s/ Jim

Mr. Victor Emanuel
420 Lexington Avenue
New York City

5
ENCLOSURE

62-102693-302x3

COPIE

BRIDLE AVIATION CORPORATION
Fisher Building, Detroit 2, Michigan

Office of the President

January 15, 1957

Dear Victor:

I certainly appreciate your sending me a copy of the "FBI Story" and especially one that has such a famous autograph. We had bought a copy of this for one of our friends at Christmas, but do not yet own one ourselves. Both my wife and I will be most interested in reading it and in having such a notable book for the future.

Sincerely,

s/ Malcolm

H. P. ~~Ferguson~~

Mr. Victor Emanuel
Chairman
Ayco Manufacturing Corp.
420 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.

6
ENCLOSURE

62-102693-302X3

C O P Y

~~FRANK M. FOLSON~~
430 Park Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

~~FRANK FOLSON~~

15 January 1957

Dear Victor:

Thank you so much for the copy of "The F.B.I.
Story", which I am looking forward to reading
with a great deal of pleasure. Your kind
thought of me is very much appreciated.

Warm regards,

Sincerely,

s/ Frank

7

ENCLOSURE

62-102692-2

C O P Y

ONE WILLIAM STREET
New York

January 16, 1957

Dear Victor:

Upon our return from a few days in Palm Beach
I found the F.B.I. Story with your card enclosed.
Thanks ever so much for your generous thought
of us.

I am delighted to have the F.B.I. Story as I tried
to get a copy of it both down South and in New York
without any luck. I will value the book highly,
not only because it comes from you but also because
it is autographed by J. Edgar Hoover, himself, for
whom I have the greatest admiration. Many, many
thanks.

I look forward to seeing you soon.

Yours sincerely,

s/ Dobbie

Robert X. Johnson

Mr. Victor Emanuel
Ayco Manufacturing Corp.
420 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.

8 62-102693-302X3

ENCLOSURE

COPY

PAN AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS SYSTEM
135 East 42nd Street, New York 17
Chrysler Building

Executive Offices

January 16, 1957

Mr. Victor Emanuel
Avco Manufacturing Corp.
520 Lexington Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Victor:

Thank you very much for your kind words about my election to the Pan American Board. Some of these merit badges are harder to get than others, and I am very proud of this evidence of regard by my associates.

Thank you very much also for the autographed copy of "The P.S.I. Story". I have read the reviews of the book with a great deal of interest, and have looked forward to getting hold of a copy of it soon. To have it as a gift from you with a very special autograph is quite wonderful.

I talk to Doc and Jim Kerr occasionally and have kept fairly well in touch with what you are doing.

I, too, hope we will have lunch some day soon.

Yours very truly,

s/ Roger

Roger ~~Wells~~

NY

ENCLOSURE

62-102693-302x3

COPY

THE PROCTOR & GAMBLE COMPANY
Cincinnati 1, Ohio

Neil McIlroy
President

January 16, 1957

Mr. Victor Samuel
Avco Manufacturing Corp.
420 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.

Dear Victor:

I am grateful to you for sending me the interesting book about the FBI which is appearing in syndicated form in one of our local papers. I share with many of my fellow Americans a great respect for what the FBI has done to protect our citizens from many types of dangers.

I am especially pleased that my copy of the book is autographed by Mr. Hoover. He is a truly fine citizen.

With personal regards.

Sincerely,

s/ Neil

10
ENCLOSURE

62-102693-302x3

C O P Y

HEADQUARTERS
AIR MATERIEL COMMAND

Office of the Commander

Wright-Patterson Air Force
Base, Ohio

17 January 1957

Mr. Victor Emanuel
Avco Manufacturing Corp.
420 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Emanuel:

I received today the autographed copy of "The F.B.I. Story." Being quite familiar with the operation of the F.B.I. and knowing a number of the people in the organization, I shall read that book with a great deal of interest. I particularly appreciate Mr. Hoover's personal autograph as I have great admiration for the job he has done and for his tremendous ability. In addition, I have two young sons, ages 12 and 14, who will, I am sure, treasure the book in later years. Believe me, I appreciate your thoughtfulness.

I hope we will have the opportunity during 1957 for a good discussion of current problems, both domestic and international.

Please give my best regards to Jim Ker.

Sincerely,

s/ William F. Keene
Major General, USAF
Vice Commander

62-102 693-302 X3

January 24, 1957

RECORDED - 52 62-102693-302 X3

Mr. Victor Emanuel
420 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, New York

Dear Victor:

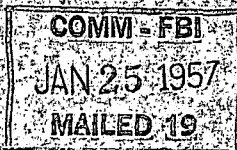
It was very kind of you to send me the letters with your communication of January 21, which I read with interest. The comments certainly were most encouraging and were a real source of satisfaction, particularly the letter from your old friend, Earl Blaik. I certainly agree with your characterization of him and I am sure that he has been a real influence for good among the cadets at West Point.

Thanks again for sharing the letters with me.

Sincerely,

Edgar

LBN:hpf
(3)



JAN 25 4 31 PM '57
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

67 JUL 9 - 1957

VICTOR EMANUEL
420 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

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	✓

January 21, 1957

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Edgar:

THE FBI STORY

In addition to copies of letters from recipients of the book which I sent you on the 18th, I am enclosing others that I received today as I thought you would like to see them, also.

I do not know if you know Earl Blaik. He closely resembles General MacArthur, whom he is very close to, and was a boyhood friend of mine in Dayton.

We had Earl address The Future Farmers of America luncheon, which you could not attend, and in our many years of giving these luncheons and of all the eminent people we have had, no one thrilled them more--even Charles Lindbergh. He is a real American.

All the best.

RECORDED - 52

INDEXED - 52

Sincerely,

62-102693-328

EX-131

18 JUL 2 1957

Victor (Emanuel)

ENCLOSURE
52

EX-131

VICTOR EMANUEL
420 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

January 22, 1957

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	✓

ph
enc
THE F.B.I. STORY

24564

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Edgar:

Enclosed please find copy of letter, dated
January 18th, which I received from Paul
Davis this morning.

I think you know Paul--he was a brother of
Norman Davis who headed the Red Cross for
so many years. He heads the best bank in
middle Tennessee and a large one by any
standards outside of the key Metropolitan
areas. He is, as you probably know, a
Conservative Democrat.

All the best.

Sincerely,

RECORDED - 52
INDEXED - 52

62-102693-3024
18 JUL 2 1957

Victor (Emanuel)

ENCLOSURE
52

EX-131

67 JUL 9-1957

no ack recd
1-30-57
thanks to Mr. Emanuel
for sending in copy
of letter he had rec'd
regarding the bank
4/9/57

C O P Y

FIRST AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK OF NASHVILLE

Paul M. Davis
Chairman

24565

January 18, 1957

Dear Victor:

I am in receipt of "The FBI Story", thanks to you, and am sure I will enjoy reading it as I have heard a lot about this book.

The FBI, in my opinion, is the greatest organization we have had in our Government and I wonder if we could ever have another man as good as Hoover after he retires.

Trust you are getting along fine and will continue so.

Sincerely,

s/ Paul MDAVIS

Mr. Victor Emanuel
420 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.

62-102693-302X4
ENCLOSURE

COPY

UNITED STATES SENATE
Office of the Democratic Leader
Washington, D. C.

January 22, 1957

pls
THE F.B.I. STORY

Dear Victor:

24566

I am very grateful to you for sending me the autographed copy of Don Whitehead's book on the F.B.I. I consider Mr. Hoover one of the great public servants of our time and you could have done nothing that could have given me more pleasure.

Sincerely,

s/ Lyndon B. Johnson

Lyndon B. Johnson
Texas

Mr. Victor Emanuel
420 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.

RECORDED - 52

INDEXED - 52

EX-131

62-102673-302X5
18 JUL 2 1957

CRIME RECORDS

66 JUL 9 1957

RECORDED - 24

INDEXED - 24

January 31, 1957

REGISTERED

62-102693-303
C
1-108
Mrs. Dorothy Duggan
4436 Olcott Avenue
East Chicago, Indiana

Dear Mrs. Duggan:

Thank you for your letter of January 24, 1957, with which you enclosed one dollar and forwarded a copy of "The FBI Story." I have autographed the book to your father, and I hope that he will find it both interesting and enjoyable.

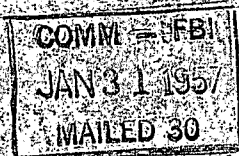
The dollar bill you enclosed is being returned herewith, and I am sending the book to you under separate cover.

Sincerely yours,

716017
Enclosure

NOTE: Mrs. Duggan wrote to the Director on December 27, 1956, regarding this matter. An in-absence reply dated January 7, 1957, with copies for Indianapolis, instructed that office to make a discreet inquiry. By letter dated January 11, 1957, SAC, Indianapolis advised no derogatory information located which would preclude the Director autographing the book for Mrs. Duggan's father, Henry Edward Zoeger. Bulet of 1/17/57 to Mrs. Duggan advised her that if she would forward the book, the Director would be happy to autograph it for her father.

GEM:cag
(4)



REC'D - FBI
JAN 31 1957

gum

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

TRUE COPY

4436 Olcott Ave
East Chicago, Indiana
January 24, 1957

Dear Mr. Hoover,

Thank you for being so kind as to autograph
my father's book.

I have enclosed a dollar to cover return postage.
Whatever is left over you do not need to return. Drop it in a
March of Dimes or cancer container.

I am sorry but I think I forgot to ask you what
your fee would be for the signature. If there is a fee, please
let me know.

Thank you again for your kindness

Sincerely,

/s/ Mrs. Dorothy Duggan

4436 Oleott Ave
East Chicago, Indiana
January 24, 1957

Dear Mr. Hoover.

Thank you for being so
kind as to autograph my father's
book.

I have enclosed a dollar to
cover return postage. whatever
is left over you do not need
to return. Drop it in a mailbox
of Rimes or Bancor container.

RECORDED - 24 62-102693-308
I am sorry but I think
EX-108

FEB 5 1957

I forgot to
True copy
typed 1-30-57
cat

~~EX-108~~

JAN 28 1957

4/9

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

0708 Story

your fee would be for
the signature. If there is
a fee, please let me know.

I thank you again for
your kindness

Sincerely,

Mrs. Dorothy Duggan

mailed
1-31-57
G.M.

AVCO MANUFACTURING CORPORATION
420 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

VICTOR EMANUEL
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

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	✓

January 24, 1957

THE F.B.I. STORY

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Edgar:

Enclosed please find original of letter
I just received from John Hertz. Please
look at the last sentence of the first
paragraph.

John is not effusive and means what he
says so I can guarantee he means this.

With every good wish.

Sincerely,

Victor (Emanuel)

ENCLOSURE

52

EX-131

RECORDED - 52
INDEXED - 52

62-102693-303X

16 JUL 2 1957

EX-131

only (Spec. Comm. List)
ack. 1-30-57
GEM

67 JUL 9- 1957

AMARILLO RANCH

MRS. JOHN D. HERTZ

5975 SHOUP AVENUE

WOODLAND HILLS, CALIFORNIA

PHONE: DIAMOND 7-1216

January 20, 1957

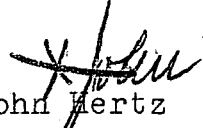
Mr. Victor Emanuel
Avco Manufacturing Corp.
420 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, N. Y.

Dear Victor:

Thanks very much for the autographed copy of the FBI Story. If anyone ever deserved credit and praise for a patriotic duty, it is our friend Edgar Hoover. I wish we could do something for him.

Looking forward to seeing you here soon and hoping that Dorothy is well again, and with love from Fannie and myself, I am

Sincerely yours,


John Hertz

P.S. Just received your letter and were delighted to hear that Dorothy is better and that you are with her. J.H.

JH/bb

10-9

1 62-102693-303X
ENCLOSURE

AVCO MANUFACTURING CORPORATION
420 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

VICTOR EMANUEL
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

January 24, 1957

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 F.B.I. STORY

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Edgar:

I am receiving letters from everyone
you can think of, but I am enclosing
a few more herewith that I thought
you would like to read.

All the best.

Sincerely,

V. Emanuel

Victor (Emanuel)

INDEXED - 52
RECORDED - 52

62-102693-303X1

10 JUL 2 1957

ENCLOSURE

52

EX-101
ord. (Spec. Comm. Sub)
ack. 1-30-57
GEM

F290
67 JUL 9- 1957

C O P Y

CONVAIR
San Diego 12
California

Joseph T. McNarney
President

January 18, 1957

Mr. Victor Emanuel
Chairman
Avco Manufacturing Corp.
420 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.

Dear Victor:

I was delighted to receive the F.B.I. Story.
The book has received such nation-wide acclaim,
I am indeed pleased to have the autographed
copy for my library.

Very best wishes.

Sincerely,

s/ Joe

~~MCNARNEY~~

Joseph T. ~~McNarney~~

1 62-102693-303X1

17202 257641 01

s/ Mac N. McConnell
J. F. McConnell
Victor (Emanuel)

Sincerely,

It was most thoughtful of you to send me "The F.B.I. Story"
autographed by J. Edgar Hoover. I remember many times of your
speaking of him as a very fine friend of yours, and I can't tell
you how much I appreciate your asking him to do this for me.
I had long since read the book because I believe it is a story
not only of the F.B.I. but of our country - in many ways. The
autographed copy has a double value to me - because you sent it
and because Mr. Hoover autographed it.
Sally knows I am sending you this note and she is very excitedly
to include her love to Dorothy and you.

Dear Victor:

21 January 1951

Headquarters
STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND
Offutt Air Force Base
Omaha, Nebraska

January 30, 1957

RECORDED - 52

62-102693-303X2

Mr. Victor Emanuel
420 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, New York

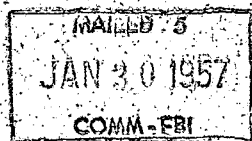
Dear Victor:

I was certainly pleased to see from
the copies of letters you sent me with your notes of
January 18, 24 and 25, 1957, that the autographed copies
of "The FBI Story" were so well received. Many thanks
for your typical thoughtfulness.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

Edgar



REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

30 3 00 PM '57

GEM:fp
(4)

67 JUL 9- 1957

AVCO MANUFACTURING CORPORATION
420 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

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	

VICTOR EMANUEL
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

January 25, 1957

THE F.B.I. STORY

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of
Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Edgar:

Enclosed please find copies of additional
letters I have received about the book.

Bill Myers is Dean of the New York State
College of Agriculture at Cornell and is
a Director of this Company as well as that
of Continental Can, New York State Electric
and Gas Corporation, Smith-Corona, and others.
He is also a Trustee of the Rockefeller
Foundation, Mutual Life Insurance Company,
General Education Board, Carnegie Institute
of Washington and Vassar College.

All the best.

Sincerely,

RECORDED - 52
INDEXED - 52

Victor (Emanuel)

10 JUL 2 1957

ENCLOSURE
52

me (Spec. Bureau Link)
ack 1-30-57
GEM

EX-131

C O P Y

JEH

UNITED STATES SENATE
Committee on
Rules and Administration

January 22, 1957

Dear Victor:

Your thoughtfulness in sending me The F.B.I.
Story is deeply appreciated. I am looking
forward with great pleasure to reading it.

With warmest regards,

Sincerely,

s/ Jack

Jacob K. Javits,
U. S. S.

B.C.

Mr. Victor Emanuel
420 Lexington Avenue
New York, N.Y.

62-102693-303X2

ENCLOSURE

WILLIAM I. MYERS
Ithaca, New York

January 23, 1957

Dear Victor:

I have seldom received a gift that I appreciate as much as the copy of The F.B.I. Story with Edgar Hoover's personal autograph. My admiration for the wonderful job Mr. Hoover has done in protecting this country from communist infiltration is very great, and I shall read this story with keen interest. Thank you most sincerely for your thoughtfulness and generosity in sending it to me.

I am coming to New York by sleeper tonight in order to speak at the New Jersey Farmers Week dinner tomorrow noon. Of course, I will be in attendance at the directors' meeting Friday morning, but I have another engagement for lunch and the afternoon with Ed Litchfield and Evelyn Smith of Smith-Corona.

Marguerite and I will be leaving New York on Friday, February 1st for our annual vacation and will be at the Delray Beach Hotel, Delray Beach, Florida, until March 4.

I hope that Dorothy makes a rapid recovery from her recent illness and that your duties will be lightened by the help of Ray Rich.

Cordially yours

S/ ~~Bill Myers~~

Mr. Victor Emanuel
Chairman
Avco Manufacturing Corp.
420 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.

ENCLOSURE

62-102693-303X2

COPY

~~CHAMP~~ ~~CARRY~~
221 North LaSalle Street
Chicago 1

January 24, 1957

Dear Victor:

I can't tell you how pleased I was to receive the autographed copy of "The F.B.I. Story" which you sent me. I had read parts of the story, which is appearing serially in the Chicago Daily News, and it certainly is a fascinating tale.

I have been a great admirer of J. Edgar Hoover and his associates and am delighted to have a copy of this book which he has autographed, and I feel deeply indebted to you for sending it to me.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

s/ Champ

Mr. Victor Emanuel
Chairman
Avco Manufacturing Corp.
420 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.

3 62-102693-303X2
62-102693-303X2

COPY

UNION CARBIDE AND CARBON CORPORATION
30 East Forty-Second Street
New York 17

Office of the President

January 24, 1957

Dear Victor:

It was very thoughtful of you to send me
"The FBI Story," autographed by J. Edgar
Hoover.

I am very glad to have this, not only because
I wanted to read it, but also because it will
be a nice addition to my library.

Many thanks for your thoughtfulness!

Sincerely,

s/ Morse

Morse ~~C. Dial~~

Mr. Victor Emanuel
420 Lexington Avenue
New York, N.Y.

ny

4 62-102693-303X2
62-102693-303X2

ENCLOSURE

C O P Y

THE UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER
River Campus Station
Rochester 20, New York

Office of the President

January 22, 1957

Dear Vic:

As always, you are most thoughtful! Many thanks for the personally autographed copy of "The FBI Story," which I found awaiting me this morning when I returned from a few days away from the campus. I'm hoping to have some free time to read it soon, though it may have to wait until my vacation in March.

Yours very sincerely,

s/ Dick

C. L. Kiewiet

Mr. Victor Emanuel
New York, N.Y.

ENCLOSURE

62-102693-303x2
5
62-102693-303x2

AVCO MANUFACTURING CORPORATION
420 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

VICTOR EMANUEL
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

January 29, 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	✓

phd
cc
1
2
THE F.B.I. STORY

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Edgar:

I returned to Ithaca Saturday and this morning my secretary read me your very kind letter of the 24th which I could not have appreciated more.

Please do not bother to acknowledge further letters from me, as I will send you others as they come in.

I am enclosing herewith copies of two letters received today from Lt. General Leslie R. Groves and Senator Norris Cotton.

All the best.

Sincerely,

Victor

Victor (Emanuel)

no ack now
ENCLOSURE
52

RECORDED - 52
INDEXED - 52

62-102693-363X3

16 JUL 2 1957

EX-137
F250
66 JUL 9 1957

EX-137

CRIME

LESLIE R. GROVES

Lieutenant General, U.S. Army (Retired)

REMINGTON RAND

Division of Sperry Rand Corporation
Stamford, Connecticut

January 22, 1957

Dear Mr. Emanuel

It was certainly most thoughtful of you to send me the autographed copy of "The FBI Story". I shall read it with a great deal of interest.

While my knowledge of the FBI is quite great, at least for one outside of the organization, I am sure that I shall find a number of things which are new and of great interest, not only in relation to atomic activities, but elsewhere.

I do appreciate your thoughtfulness

With very best wishes.

Sincerely yours;

s/ Leslie R. Groves

Mr. Victor Emanuel
Avco Manufacturing Company
420 Lexington Avenue
New York, New York

62-102693-303/3

ENCLOSURE

C O P Y

UNITED STATES SENATE
Washington

January 25, 1957

Dear Mr. Emanuel:

Thank you for sending me a copy of THE FBI
STORY autographed by J. Edgar Hoover.

I appreciate this more than I can say and
am reading the book with great interest.

With every good wish,

Yours sincerely,

s/ ~~Norris~~ Cotton
U. S. Senator

Mr. Victor Emanuel
420 Lexington Avenue
New York, N.Y.

S.C.

2 62-102693-303X3
ENCLOSURE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: January 28, 1957

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: JACK MANN
SPECIAL TOUR

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

In accordance with arrangements made by you, Jack Mann, who is the son-in-law of Dutch Ellis, was conducted on a detailed special tour of the Bureau's Headquarter's facilities including the Identification Division by SA James T. Murphy on January 25, 1957. Mr. Mann, who is interested in promoting "The FBI Story" by Don Whitehead on the Perry Como and Jackie Gleason shows, was very much impressed by his visit. At the conclusion of the tour, SA Murphy showed Mr. Mann several films. They included a composite film of several old newsreels; "Professor, FBI;" and a segment of the Duquesne surveillance film.

Mr. Mann advised Murphy and you that he would be in touch with you in the near future with more concrete plans regarding promoting the Whitehead book.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information only.

JTM:age
(2)

*Memo to Tolson
1-30-57
JTM*

66 FEB 12 1957

RECORDED - 83

18 FEB 5 1957

CRIM

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson ✓

DATE: 1-31-57

FROM : L. B. Nichols *LBN*SUBJECT: ALFRED ERIS
HILLMAN PUBLICATIONS

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

Roger Stewart of the Scripps-Howard paper called me and told me of being approached by Alfred Eris to do the text for a so-called picture book. He stated this would be a profitable venture for him but he wouldn't do it if it would offend us.

I told Roger that we deeply appreciate his attitude, that we, of course, thought Eris was being somewhat presumptuous in going ahead and we certainly did not see our way clear to helping at this time but that if he did go ahead I certainly would rather have someone like him do the job. He stated that we could rest assured that the Bureau would get the proper credit in anything that he wrote and it would be something we could be proud of.

He stated he had considerable material which we had given him in the past and he wondered if there was anything on the Sebold case and I told him there was ample material on this and he wondered if there was a case that was used as a basis for "Walk East On Beacon" and "Street With No Name" and I told him these were composites. He stated Eris had told him after he got the book ready despite the fact we did not cooperate he intended to show it to us.

O.F.B.I. STORY

cc - Mr. Jones

LBN:nl
 (3)

Since "FBI Story" carried no pictures I can well understand why some sharp individuals have remarked that defect & will try to cash in on it. Ed Reed of Henry Holt Co. warned me about this very much.

FEB 1 10 10 AM '57

62-102693-1

NOT RECORDED
 126 FEB 14 1957

52 FEB 15 1957

FEB 18 1957

CRIME RECORD

ORIGINAL FILED IN

24567

February 4, 1957

RECORDED-89

62-102693-305

INDEXED-89

Mr. Gilbert S. Tobin
Air Transport Service
1320 St. Clare Road
Mount Royal, Quebec, Canada

Dear Mr. Tobin:

Your letter dated January 28, 1957, with enclosure, has been received.

Although I would like very much to be of service, the FBI has no material on the topic you mentioned which I can send you. For your information, I wrote an article concerning the micro-dot entitled "The Enemy's Masterpiece of Espionage" which appeared in the April, 1946, issue of "The Reader's Digest," and the thought occurs to me that you might be able to secure a copy of this magazine from your local public library.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

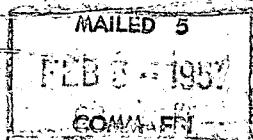
REC'D-READING ROOM

FEB 4 5 56 PM '57

cc - Ottawa, with copy of incoming.

cc - Foreign Liaison Unit

DCL:mjo
(5)



- Tolson _____
- Nichols _____
- Boardman _____
- Belmont _____
- Evans _____
- Malone _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Nease _____
- Winterrowd _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

FEB 7 3 30 PM '57
FBI
RECEIVED MAIL ROOM

60 FEB 11 1957

AIR TRANSPORT SERVICE

1320 ST. CLARE ROAD

TOWN OF MOUNT ROYAL

QUEBEC, CANADA

INTERNATIONAL AND DOMESTIC NON-SCHEDULE AIR CARRIERS

24568

JANUARY 28, 1957

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

GENTLEMEN:

REFERENCE IS MADE TO JANUARY 27TH 1957 ISSUE OF THE NEW
YORK HERALD TRIBUNE, IN WHICH A SERIALIZATION OF HIGHLIGHTS
FROM "THE FBI STORY," DON WHITEHEAD'S BEST SELLER ARE BEING
PRESENTED.

IN THIS MOST RECENT ARTICLE, MUCH OF IT IS DEVOTED TO THE
WARTIME SECRET OF THE MICRO-DOT, DEVELOPED BY THE GERMANS
AND ITS SECRET BROKEN BY YOUR BUREAU.

WE ARE INTERESTED IN KNOWING MORE ABOUT THIS PROCESS AND
WOULD LIKE TO KNOW IF THE PROCESS IS AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC,
AND IF SO, WHERE ONE MIGHT LEARN MORE ABOUT IT.

YOUR EARLY REPLY WILL BE VERY HELPFUL.

#89
ENCLOSURE

ENCL. ATTACHED

GST/MW
ENC/ ARTICLE.

VERY TRULY YOURS,

Gilbert S. Tobin
GILBERT S. TOBIN
AIR TRANSPORT SERVICE.

RECORDED-89

62-102693-305

16 FEB 6 1957

EX-127

ORIGINAL
2/1/57



ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

62-107643-305

The **FBI** Story

Blocking Nazi Spies Agency Broke Micro-Dot Secret

This is the eighteenth 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

Ninety-one persons were convicted of spying against the United States from 1938 to 1945.

And the shame of it was that sixty-four of them were American citizens betraying their own country. The greater number worked for the Hitler government because of loyalty to Germany. A few others were mere adventurers. A few were recruited by threats of death or death or injury to loved ones held by the Nazis. A few became enemy agents because they saw a way to easy money.

The Nazis tried desperately to establish an espionage and sabotage apparatus in the United States to equal the spy ring organized before World War I. But this time the F. B. I. was alert to the threat.

One enemy agent was caught with a box of ordinary-looking safety matches. Most of the matches were just that, but four of them turned out to be tiny pencils which wrote invisibly. Messages were sealed into fountain pens whose barrels had to be broken to extract the note. Codes were concealed in books and magazines by minute pin pricks through certain letters.

Nazi Secret Of the Micro-dots

But one of the F. B. I.'s most exciting achievements was in uncovering the Nazi secret of the micro-dots, perhaps the cleverest espionage weapon of World War II.

Early in 1940 the F. B. I. received a tip from a double agent that the Germans were developing a new method for slipping information from Allied countries.

The agent said the method had something to do with a new photographic process in which full-page messages would be transmitted on dots no bigger than the head of a pin. In fact, he had been shown one under a microscope at espionage school and told to watch for these dots in the messages he would receive. But he could give no further information.

Then a young Balkan arrived in New York City from South America. He checked into his hotel and didn't appear surprised when he found two F. B. I. agents waiting in his room. Even though recruited by the Germans as an espionage agent, it can now be revealed that he was working for the F. B. I.

"Did you bring them?" an agent asked.

The young man pulled from his pocket four blank telegraph messages. The papers were sent to the F. B. I. laboratory in Washington and under a fluorescent lamp a laboratory technician saw tiny black dots embedded in the paper. He pried

one of them loose; it was a dot no bigger than the period at the end of this sentence.

Under the microscope that enlarged the tiny object 200 times, the technician saw a full-page message reproduced. He pried other "periods" loose from the papers and found all of them were messages reduced to midget size.

This was the secret of the dots, a triumph in photography.

Discovery of the microdot secret opened a door through which the F. B. I. got onto the trail of espionage agents and their confederates, a trail that led through the United States and South America, and helped the F. B. I. break up a German espionage ring in Mexico in cooperation with the Mexican government.

One of the most successful double agents developed by the F. B. I. had the code name of ND98. He was operating an import-export business in Germany when he was recruited for espionage by the Nazis. Like the others, he was schooled in secret writing, telegraphy and codes, and given instructions reproduced on the easily hidden microphotographs.

One day in 1941, a Nazi official held him:

"You will go to Uruguay. . . Here are your papers and instructions."

ND98 had a pleasant voyage to Montevideo. But once he was certain that he wasn't being watched, he met a U. S. State Department official. ND98 was willing to sell his services. Was the United States interested?

A few days later ND98 advised his Nazi bosses:

"Impossible to establish radio station and obtain information desired. Am going to United States where I will be able to operate more freely."

In New York City, he was taken in tow by the F. B. I.

Under F. B. I. guidance, ND98 made radio contact with Germany from a secluded Long Island radio station similar to the one the F. B. I. had set up for double agent William Seboid. The Nazis asked for information as quickly as possible on aircraft, ship and arms production and troop and cargo movements, and for any reports on new weapons.

In August of 1943, the Hamburg station was grumbling that while ND98's information was good, it was certainly expensive. By this time the Nazis had paid him approximately \$34,000,

MIDDLE (OF) DECEMBER AIRPLANE PARTS AND MACHINERY FROM DOUGLAS AND LOCKHEED IN NEW ORLEANS AND GALVESTON ARE TO BE SHIPPED FOR CASABLANCA AND RABAT. THE NAMED FIRMS INTEND TO BUILD THERE ONE ASSEMBLY PLANT EACH IN ORDER TO TAKE UP LATER TOTAL PRODUCTION BY MAKING USE OF AFRICA'S RAW MATERIALS. THE SHIPMENT WILL TAKE PLACE ON FORMER DELTA LINERS. THREE HUNDRED TECHNICIANS OF EACH FIRM ARE GOING ALONG. THE SHIPS WILL BE ATTACHED TO CONVOY. TECHNICAL VANGUARD HAS ALREADY DEPARTED BY WAY OF PAN-AMERICAN AIRLINES. (I) REPEAT THE NAMES: NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, DOUGLAS, LOCKHEED, CASABLANCA, RABAT.

MIDDLE (OF) DECEMBER AIRPLANE PARTS AND MACHINERY FROM DOUGLAS AND LOCKHEED IN NEW ORLEANS AND GALVESTON ARE TO BE SHIPPED FOR CASABLANCA AND RABAT. THE NAMED FIRMS INTEND TO BUILD THERE ONE ASSEMBLY PLANT EACH IN ORDER TO TAKE UP LATER TOTAL PRODUCTION BY MAKING USE OF AFRICA'S RAW MATERIALS. THE SHIPMENT WILL TAKE PLACE ON FORMER DELTA LINERS. THREE HUNDRED TECHNICIANS OF EACH FIRM ARE GOING ALONG. THE SHIPS WILL BE ATTACHED TO CONVOY. TECHNICAL VANGUARD HAS ALREADY DEPARTED BY WAY OF PAN-AMERICAN AIRLINES. (I) REPEAT THE NAMES: NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, DOUGLAS, LOCKHEED, CASABLANCA, RABAT.

SOLVING A NAZI SPY SECRET—Above, a F. B. I. secretary examines camera by which the Nazi's reduced a message (see circles) to a small dot. Uncovering the secret of the micro-dots, perhaps the cleverest espionage weapon of World War II, was a F. B. I. achievement. Enlarged 200 times, the dots became a full-page message.

which was turned over to the Alien Property Custodian.

ND98 replied: "Sorry you regard information as too expensive. If not satisfactory, will be glad to withdraw as strain and danger are great." The Nazis hurriedly assured ND98 that not only was his work satisfactory but he would receive another \$20,000 in due time.

Among the final hoaxes played on the Nazis were a series of messages sent just before the Allied invasion of Normandy on June 6, 1944. The Germans were told that invasion plans had been delayed by a breakdown in the production of invasion boats and that troops had sailed from New York for the Mediterranean.

Thus ND98 added to the confusion of reports fed to the Germans on the Allied invasion plans.

The first Long Island radio

installation was established on Dec. 4, 1941, and until the final radio contact with Germany was received on May 8, 1945, a total of 2,829 messages were transmitted to Germany in connection with the several double agent cases involving these installations. The Germans sent 824 messages.

The Nazis sent money, diamond rings, diamonds, expensive watches and other valuables to the United States to finance their espionage. The wife of one agent tried to smuggle in \$10,000 hidden in her girdle. A seaman courier hid a large bill in his bridgework. Final accounting showed that \$366,125 in cash and valuables had been seized from German Intelligence agents and turned over to the Treasury Department.

© 1957 by Don Whitehead

Tomorrow: Why the Saboteurs Failed.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: January 30, 1957

FROM : L. B. Nichols *hnp*

SUBJECT:

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

In connection with "The FBI Story" Dutch Ellis' son-in-law, Jack Mann, has been helpful in arranging for certain plugs for the book on radio and television programs. He wants to work out something for both the Perry Como and Jackie Gleason shows. When he was in town last week, he told me that it would be very helpful if he could have an autographed copy of the book to take to both Como and Gleason. He has already talked to them in general terms. Both have expressed admiration for the Bureau and a desire to help the book.

Jackie Gleason commented that he used to see the Director at Jack White's. Perry Como talked about the time he came down to Washington to originate his program.

I think this is something we should do. Books are attached.

I also think we should send Jack Mann an autographed copy. If you agree, after the Director, autographs the books, it is suggested that they be returned to me. I will then send them to Mann.

cc - Mr. Jones

Attention: Mr. Malmfeldt

Enclosure

LBN:rm
(3)

RECORDED - 83

INDEXED

13 FEB 5 1957

ADDENDUM: GEM:jcs:1-31-57: Bureau files reflect no derogatory information with Jack Mann, Perry Como or Jackie Gleason.
 identifiable

mb JUNE 2
 CRIME REC.

cards detached
 sent to Crime
 Records 2-1-57
 67 FEB 11 1957

Personal

Ernest J. Bolduc, Jr.
85 Summer Street
Shrewsbury, Massachusetts

Jan. 15, 57

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,

Dear Sir:

I have just finished "The F. B. I. Story" by Mr. Whitehead; shall pass it on to my many friends. Its too good to put into "storage."

I just felt I had to write you congratulations on a job so very well done. We in the good old USA are very lucky you could "take it" & stuck it out. Years ago I had the pleasure of having one of your men talk to us in Hartford Conn at the Nutmeggers club - beleive his name was Jack Meunier - grand person & we enjoyed him very much.

Well, just had to write you & we do hope and wish you continued success in the great job you are doing.

Please keep on protecting us & again congratulations on a perfect job, well done.

Sincerely yours

/s/ Ernest Bolduc

P. S.

This book so well written, should have been with us years ago.

EB

nm
ack 1-24-57
GEM

1 copy typed
1-23-57
vph

H/Gene



24569

February 4, 1957

RECORDED - 96
INDEXED - 58
EX-117

62-102693-307

Mr. Charles J. Pauley
9617 Red Lane Drive
Birmingham 6, Alabama

Dear Mr. Pauley:

Your letter postmarked January 28, 1957, has been received, and I want to thank you very much for your kind comments regarding our efforts in protecting the internal security of the United States.

I am pleased that you have found "The FBI Story" by Don Whitehead of such interest, and my associates and I hope that our activities will continue to be deserving of the confidence you have expressed in us.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

FEB 4 3 13 PM '57
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

NOTE: Bufiles reflect no record identifiable with correspondent.

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

GEM:jac
(4)

66 FEB 12 1957

RECEIVED
FEB 10 1957
FEB - 4 1957
COMM-FBI

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch1-30, 1957

☐ Name Check Unit - Room 6523
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
☐ Attention _____
☒ Return to Malpelt 4241
 Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☒ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

☒ Restricted to Locality of Ala.
☒ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

Subject Charles T. Panley
 Birthdate & Place _____
 Address _____

Localities _____

R# _____ Date 1-30 Searcher Initials mek
 FILE NUMBER SERIAL

[Handwritten notes in left margin:
 27X
 Charles
 ME
 C. S.
 1912]

[Handwritten signature/initials]

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]

✓

Charles J. Pauley
9617 Red Lane, Dr.
Birmingham 6, Ala.

J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have completed reading Mr. Don Whitehead's book "The FBI Story" not less than 5 minutes ago.

I want to write and say so many things such as I've never before felt.

I will say only one thing which sums them all up for they would all come to this conclusion:

I believe in you, your Bureau and the definite relationship to the real Freedom Americans want and deserve and get - Thanks to you!!

Before I go - communism and its followers must be legally deported from America. Who can be so naive to conceive that it is only a faction of Freedom of thought & speech when it is really a cancer to the life of America?

An awakened citizen

/s/ Charles J. Pauley

COPY:hbb

nmcl
ack 2-4-57
Perm

4/Gen

Charles J. Pauley
9617 Red Lane Dr.
Birmingham, 6, a

JEP

J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have completed reading Mr. Don Whitcomb's
Book "The F.B.I. Story" not less than 5 minutes
ago.

I want to write and say so many things³²
such as I've never before felt.

I will say only one thing which sums ^{all} ~~them~~
all up for they would all come to this conclusion

I believe in you, your Bureau and the
definite relationships to the real Freedom American
want and deserve and get - Thanks to you

Before I go - Communism and its followers
must be legally deported from America. Who
can be so naive to conceive that it is only a
faction of Freedom of thought & speech ^{which} it
is really a cancer to the life of America?

4/Gen an awakened citizen
Charles J. Pauley

RECORDED - 96

EX-117

19 FEB 5 1954

62-102693-307

January 29, 1957

Mr. Julien Steinberg
437 East 22nd Street
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Mr. Steinberg:

It has been my pleasure to read your excellent review of "The FBI Story" entitled "Record of the 'G-Men'" which appeared in the January 21, 1957, issue of "The New Leader," and I want to drop you this personal note of thanks for your generous comments.

As you so adroitly pointed out, Don Whitehead's book is an objective portrayal of our activities and responsibilities. I believe it will do much to clear up many misconceptions which are outgrowths of a lack of accurate information.

RECORDED-18
Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

EX-120

18 FEB 5 1957

NOTE: Bufiles reflect that Julien Steinberg is definitely anticommunistic in his writings. Bureau investigated Steinberg in 1952 for the Voice of America, and nothing derogatory was developed. His review of the book is most favorable. Address per phone directory and Bufiles. "The New Leader" is a weekly magazine which is anti-communistic and advocates social democracy.

ENCLOSURE

58 FEB 11 1957

GEM:cag

(4)

MAILED 3
JAN 30 1957
COMM-FBI

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

1-24

1957

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name Check Unit - Room 6523
<input type="checkbox"/>	Service Unit - Room 6524
<input type="checkbox"/>	Forward to File Review
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Attention <i>Anderson</i>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Return to <i>Malenfeldt 4241</i>

Supervisor Room Ext.

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☒ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main _____ References Only
☒ *No Breakdowns* *file*

☐ Restricted to Locality of _____

☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)

☒ Buildup ☐ No Variations

☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

Subject Julien Sternberg
 Birthdate & Place _____
 Address _____

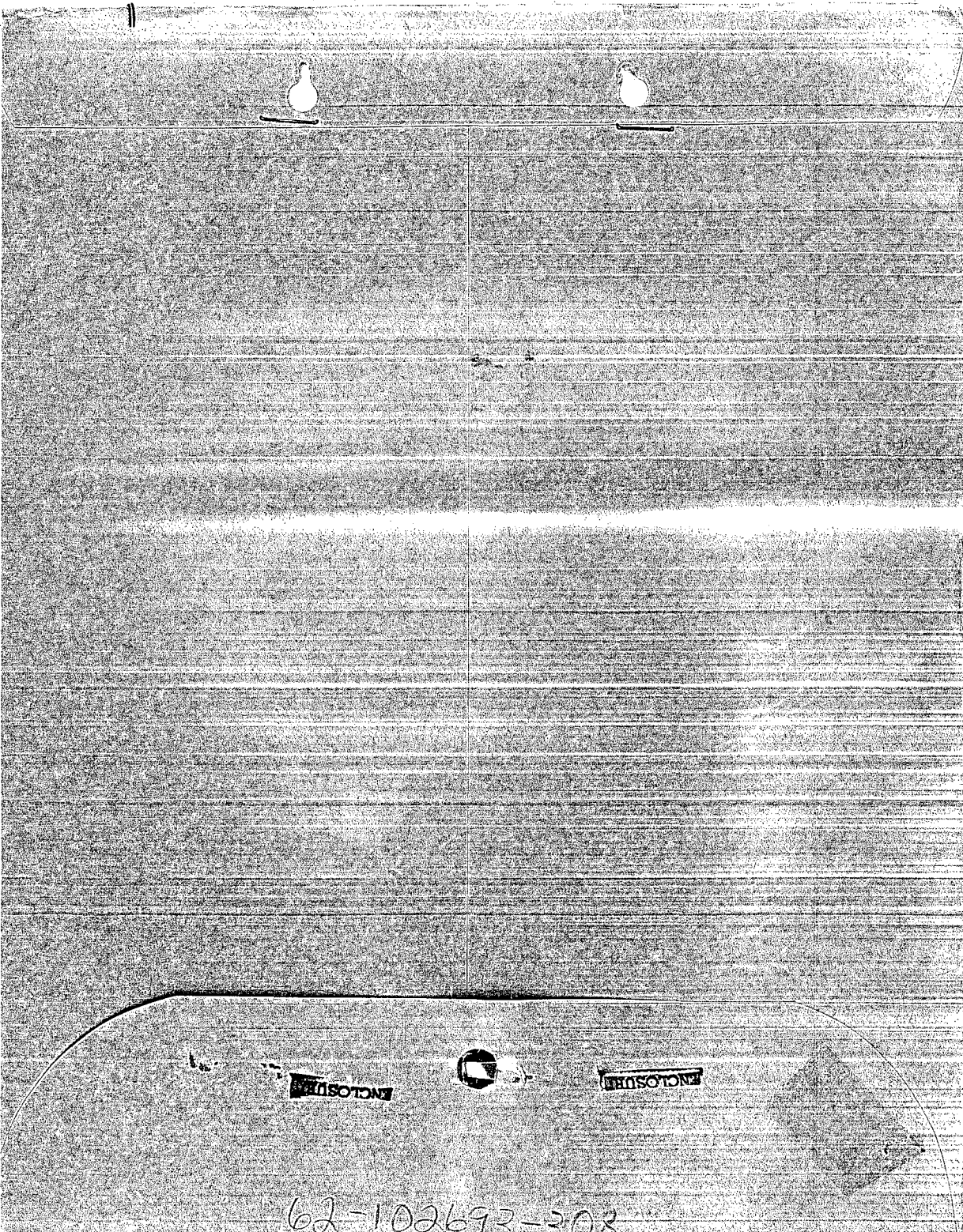
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Searcher Initials bu

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I 100-33049-A (New Leader 1-3-48)
I 100-64700-884
Library Card
62-28488-A (New Leader 10/11/47)
I 100-120818-A C " " 1/24/48)
I 100-33049-A C " " 1/17/48)



ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

62-102693-208

the new Leader

THIRTY-THIRD YEAR OF PUBLICATION

THE TURMOIL IN U.S. COMMUNISM

Louis Jay Herman

THE PROSPECTS FOR TOGLIATTI'S PARTY

Sigfrido Ciccotti

THE KEY TO U.S.-INDIAN AMITY

G. S. Bhargava

AFTER HUNGARY

IGNAZIO SILONE



Red Army's Zhukov: Will There Be a

SOVIET WITHDRAWAL?

Alvin J. Cottrell & Walter F. Hahn

JANUARY 21, 1957

20
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BETWEEN ISSUES

AT THIS WRITING, the temperature in Gulf Stream-warmed New York is at its high for the day: 25° Fahrenheit. A low of 5° is promised for the night. This city is, we are reminded by the geographers among us, somewhere on a line with Naples and Madrid. Certainly it is far, far south of Budapest, Warsaw and Moscow, the present capitals of world history. Overcoated, steamheated, steakfed, we New Yorkers still find the climate merciless, and look to the spring—not only for our own survival but for the next chapter of the great drama which began to unfold last fall in the ancient capitals of Eastern Europe. For, just as winter is a time for reflection (and pages 7 to 21 of this issue bear witness to the cogitations now in progress), spring is a time for rebirth. This spring, we have a feeling, will be something special.

Seven has always been a number for cabalists to conjure with, but it has had a special fascination in the four-decade interplay of democracy and Bolshevism. The great encounter took center stage in 1917, with Wilson and Lenin starred, each convinced that his idea held the hope of humanity, each depending on a *deus ex machina* to pull it through (Wilson on the League of Nations, Lenin on the German proletariat). Each man died seven years later.

1927 was the high-point of the NEP in Russia, when living conditions were the best since 1914 and Trotsky was expelled; in the United States, at the height of the Coolidge boom, it was the year of the Lindbergh flight and the year the Babe hit 60. This, then, was the year in which things seemed least as they really were.

1937, on the other hand, was the year in which all the logical implications of 1917 were spelled out—the year of Stalin's Great Purge over there and the height of the New

Deal here. By 1938, the focus had shifted to Central Europe.

In 1947, the battle of political ideas definitely assumed the delusory form of a national "struggle for the world." It was a paradox if there ever was one, for both Wilson and Lenin were internationalist to the core.

Now we are in 1957. The elaborate "struggle for the world" waged by super-confident command staffs in Moscow and Washington has gradually turned into a rarely relevant diplomatic-commercial ballet. But the battle of political first-premises, stilled for thirty-odd years, has erupted afresh in millions of minds. Having thoroughly examined Lenin and Stalin, the "Communist" writers of "satellite" Hungary commenced the revolution against the Kremlin. Meanwhile, having long abandoned the psychological heritage of Wilson and Roosevelt, the "responsible leaders" of the "anti-Communist" coalition hasten to promise the Kremlin that they will ignore any people's revolution unless and until it has succeeded. Truly, as Ignazio Silone writes here, "no country is spared the crisis of our age. There is no longer a geographic frontier of peace, freedom and truth. This frontier has now moved into each individual country." Into each individual mind, we might say.

There is a vast hiatus, culturally and sociologically, between the disgruntled New York Communists described here by Louis Jay Herman and the author of *Bread and Wine*, *Fontemara* and *The Seed Beneath the Snow*. Yet Silone himself would be the first to recognize the elements of identity, elements which do not respect parallels of latitude or even income. In Budapest, Warsaw and Moscow, in Naples, Madrid and New York, the dying hopes of autumn and the cold thoughts of winter will germinate in spring.

the new Leader

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Signed contributions do not necessarily represent the views of The New Leader. We welcome a variety of opinions consistent with our democratic policy.

VOLUME XL, NUMBER 3

If we agree to withdraw U. S. forces from Western Europe, will Eastern Europe witness a

Soviet Withdrawal?

By Alvin J. Cottrell and Walter F. Hahn
Foreign Policy Research Institute, University of Pennsylvania

ON November 17, in the midst of the smoldering Hungarian and Middle East crises, the Soviet Union followed the announced explosion of a hydrogen bomb with a grandiose proposal for new disarmament talks. The Soviet proposal, the most comprehensive unveiled to date, made a number of dramatic suggestions. Perhaps the most significant were:

1. The reduction by one-third during 1957 of the armed forces of the United States, the Soviet Union, Great Britain and France in Germany, and the establishment of an effective system of controls over these reductions.

2. A considerable reduction of U.S., British, French and Soviet troops in the territories of the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries.

3. The establishment of an aerial inspection system applicable to an area of 800 kilometers in depth (roughly 500 miles) east and west of the demarcation line separating East and West Germany.

The proposal was received in Western capitals with the same skepticism accorded to most Communist offers. President Eisenhower's reply ended rumors to the effect that the United States had been considering modification of its past position on some aspects of disarmament. The President's suggestion that the United Nations represents the best framework for disarmament discussions must be construed as a polite cold shoulder to the Soviet initiative.

Eisenhower referred to the USSR's continued strategic superiority in Eu-

rope. In other words, Washington does not appear to believe that recent events in Eastern Europe have altered the balance of power to the extent where negotiations over troop reductions would be profitable. Our policy-makers seem to minimize the fact that the Soviets are caught on the horns of a formidable dilemma, and that they may yet go to great lengths to wrench themselves free.

The dimensions of this dilemma have become clear since the Hungarian uprising. Until then, a discernible equivocation had marked the new Soviet policy toward Eastern Europe—an equivocation popularly attributed to a Kremlin power struggle between "Khrushchevists" and "Stalinists." The stakes of the struggle, allegedly, were political and ideological, and concerned the degree of liberalization to be offered the peoples of the Soviet Empire.

Soviet actions in Hungary have shown, however, that the conflict within the Kremlin embraces more than political objectives; clashing strategic considerations are involved. Moscow has known for some time that the policy of assimilating Eastern Europe into the Soviet Empire had reached the point of diminishing returns. De-Stalinization was used to make the best of an inexorably deteriorating Soviet position in the satellites. But this political decision severely compromised the security concepts of Soviet military leaders, who have always been influenced by traditional geopolitical assumptions.

The most important of these as-

sumptions is the basic indefensibility of the vast plain stretching from the Carpathians to the Urals—a trough which provided the invasion route for Napoleon in 1812 and Hitler in 1941. Political circumstances may change, but the basic geographic considerations of Russian security remain fixed. Soviet military leaders could not look with enthusiasm upon any step which might weaken the Soviet military position in Eastern Europe—without any corresponding removal of Western forces from the traditional approaches to Russia.

The Hungarian uprising confirmed these apprehensions. Reintervention after the initial defeat of the Red Army garrison was justified by the Kremlin on strategic as well as political grounds. A democratic Hungary portended the disintegration of Communism in the satellite realm, and, potentially, in the Soviet Union itself. At the same time, an independent and neutral Hungary meant the creation of a military vacuum jutting to the very borders of the Soviet Union—a condition which was unacceptable to the Red Army command so long as the West remained at the traditional invasion gates.

For overall strategic reasons, therefore, the Soviet military leaders may well have shared in the decision to reintervene in Hungary. In the long run, however, the Soviet military must recognize the fundamental untenability of its position. No military commander relishes the prospect of indefinitely encamping a considerable part of his army in hostile

territory in order to support hated regimes.

Soviet actions in Hungary, therefore, did not resolve the basic post-war dilemma. And now the focus is shifting into two areas in which the implications are far more explosive.

The first of these is East Germany. As soon as revolt exploded in Hungary, the Soviets frantically reinforced their already substantial military garrisons in the volatile German Democratic Republic, scene of an uprising in June 1953 and again a political tinder-box. Under no circumstances could the Soviets tolerate a Hungarian situation between the Oder-Neisse and the Elbe. This is the immediate fortress guarding the invasion gateway to Russia, and the line of direct contact with the forces of the West. An uprising here would confront the Soviets with an impossible situation.

This situation was described—in reverse—by West Germany's Foreign Minister Heinrich von Brentano at the recent meeting of the North Atlantic Council. Brentano enumerated graphically the implications for the West inherent in another East German revolt. This time, Brentano warned, the West Germans would not react passively as they did in 1953. The Hungarian uprising has fired emotions to the point where the West Germans could not be expected to countenance the annihilation of their brethren across the border. Moreover, the center of such an uprising would be Berlin, where American, British, French and Soviet contingents rub elbows.

Behind East Germany, moreover, lies Poland. The Kremlin cannot be certain that Wladyslaw Gomulka will continue to control the restiveness of 27 million Poles; nor can it be sure that Gomulka, through either personal initiative or popular pressure, will not attempt to secede from the Soviet orbit. In any event, a Polish uprising would immediately affect the Soviet position in East Germany. Not only would such an uprising spread westward, but the Kremlin

would be compelled to shift the bulk of its occupation army from East Germany to Poland, leaving the Ulbricht-Grotewohl regime without the military support indispensable for its survival.

At the NATO meeting, the West officially voiced its fear that another major uprising in the Soviet camp could lead to a general war. But the coin must be turned for a Soviet view of the same phenomenon. Is the Kremlin now prepared for a general conflagration?

Even the most perfunctory assessment of Soviet strategy leads to a negative conclusion. The idea of moving uncomfortably close to the "brink of total war" runs counter to every precept which has guided Soviet strategic conduct. The Soviet strategy since the advent of the cold war has been one of indirect and protracted conflict—of nibbling, absorbing and infiltrating. The Kremlin has almost obsessively avoided creating situations where the only alternatives are total war or retreat with loss of face—witness the use of "volunteers," the waging of war by proxy, and similar tactics. The only instance in which the Kremlin abandoned these precepts was the Berlin Blockade; and even that appears in retrospect as a miscalculation which was quickly redressed.

The Kremlin pursued this policy of indirect conflict when it was in an apparent position of strength. Today, with gaping fissures appearing in the "monolith," the reasons dictating a continuation of this policy are even more compelling. The obvious Soviet relief which greeted the pacification of the Middle Eastern crisis underscores the fact that Moscow today is in no position to play with the prospect of global conflict.

Soviet policy has consistently sought to make certain that the cold war is waged with the weapons of political and psychological warfare. On the other hand, the Western military machine, with its superior means of waging nuclear warfare, is far better geared for open and total warfare.

Soviet recognition of this fact is brought out again in Point 5 of their November 17 disarmament proposal, which provides for the liquidation within two years of "the foreign military, naval and air bases in the territory of other states."

The sum of all these parts is the manifest confusion, weakness and irresolution of the Soviet leadership. The Kremlin could interfere at the time that it did in Hungary in the belief that this intervention would not unleash the dangers of total war. The same assumption cannot be made if revolution erupts in East Germany and Poland.

There is a real desperation, therefore, behind the Soviet proposal on disarmament—a desperation which should induce the West to take a closer look at it. Could it be that the proposal presents at least a genuine basis for discussion? Have recent events produced an entirely new frame of reference for a European settlement, of which arms limitation remains the *sine qua non*? A cogent answer to these questions entails a consideration of the alternatives available to both sides.

We can safely assume that the Kremlin wants to avoid an East German bloodletting at all costs. This is the main reason for the presence of some 27 Soviet divisions on German soil. It can also be assumed, however—and this must be perfectly clear to the Kremlin since Hungary—that the sheer weight of an occupation army is not an absolute deterrent to revolution. The pages of history bear ample witness to the fact that spontaneous revolution does not await a careful computation of odds necessary for success.

In short, the Red Army is perched on a powder-keg. Brentano's speculations before the NATO Council were not exaggerated: A protracted East German revolution could not possibly remain confined to the Oder-Neisse and Elbe borders, but would spread—either into a limited conflict encompassing both West and East Germany, or into total war.

At this point, the Soviet Union is prepared for neither contingency. The Kremlin's fundamental shortcomings in the means of waging total warfare have already been mentioned. But recent events have also cast serious doubt on the Soviets' supposed element of strategic superiority, namely, the ability to defeat the West in a limited European conflict.

Prior to the Hungarian uprising, the West was prone to compute the Soviet superiority in ground forces on the basis of the total strength of combined Soviet and satellite armies. The Hungarian rebellion clearly destroyed this myth. For the first time, the West has realized that not only can the Kremlin *not* rely on the satellite troops for support; it must in fact consider them as potential foes. Furthermore, the loyalty of the Red Army itself is open to question, as demonstrated by the widespread Soviet defections in Hungary.

Since the cold war began, the West has regarded the Soviet military machine in Eastern Europe strictly as an aggressive spearhead poised for a thrust to the English Channel. Recent developments in Poland and Hungary, however, show that the Red Army has a dual purpose in Eastern Europe. In view of the Hungarian experience, how many Soviet divisions must be committed to upholding other unpopular regimes in the satellite realm? If 10 Soviet divisions were necessary to suppress an indigenous uprising among 9 million Hungarians, how many of the 27 Red Army divisions in East Germany (population: 17 million) will be required to cope with a rebellion there, actively aided by outside forces?

In short, the supposed disparity between Soviet and Western ground forces is rapidly becoming insignificant. In fact, even the defensive merits of the Soviet East German "stronghold" have been severely circumscribed. Not only must the Red Army assign a considerable part of its East German garrison to anticipate a popular uprising, but the survival of this

garrison is threatened by the potential extinction of lines of communication running through Poland. The recent Russo-Polish agreement governing the specific status and deployment of Soviet forces illustrates the Kremlin's sensitivity to this threat.

From a military point of view, therefore, the Soviet army in East Germany is in a precarious quandary. The Red Army cannot withdraw unilaterally without losing face and without extending an open invitation to the categorical overthrow of the East German Communist regime. On the other hand, it cannot remain there indefinitely without committing the cardinal military sin of overextension.

If the Soviet dilemma is seen in these terms, could not the Kremlin's latest proposal be an initial attempt to make the best of an impossible position? The proposal speaks of a "considerable reduction" of American, British, French and Soviet troops in the territories of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and Warsaw Pact countries. It also speaks of an aerial inspection system applicable to a region roughly 500 miles east and west of the German zonal border. Could this mean the possibility of discussing a staged withdrawal of *all* forces from this area, a withdrawal enforced by ground and aerial inspection? A mutual evacuation of 500 miles would push the Red Army back to the borders of the Soviet Union; for the West, it would mean a withdrawal of foreign forces to the Spanish border and the Channel coast. Such a contingency would pose innumerable problems of adjustment. It does suggest, however, the possibility of a *quid pro quo* whereby U.S. forces might not be compelled to withdraw 3,000 miles across the Atlantic Ocean. The United States already has substantial forces stationed at its airbases in Morocco, Spain and England. Additional ground forces might be accommodated in these areas and along the coast of France.

From the beginning of the cold

war, the stated objective of the West has been to redress the existing imbalance of ground forces in Europe. This was the motive behind the frantic efforts to integrate a remilitarized Germany into the Atlantic alliance. If the Soviet advantage in this realm has been manifestly overstated, there is every reason for the West to act on the basis of its new knowledge. The United States long ago announced its intention of reducing its European troop commitments in favor of smaller, more mobile nuclear-equipped contingents. If commensurate Soviet reductions can accompany these planned cuts, it is difficult to see what we stand to lose. If the Soviet proposal for a reduction of forces in Europe is accepted, it could mean a dissipation of relative Soviet strength in return for a dissipation of relative Western weakness. It could mean also the beginning of the end of Russian occupation of Eastern Europe—with all its momentous political implications.

It should be assumed that elements in the Soviet high command would consider liquidating gradually its commitments in East Germany and the satellite area as a whole *only* if they are permitted to do so without losing face, and only if this withdrawal is accompanied by a commensurate diminution of the supposed Western threat to Russian security. It would seem prudent for the West to offer the Soviets the opportunity which they may well be seeking. Generally, however, the West must view present Soviet moves within the objective framework of strategic factors, instead of habitually considering all Soviet proposals as mere propaganda.

The West should not emulate the opponents of a famous Chinese general of the 3rd century A.D. who was universally credited with possessing an infallible strategic knowledge. One day, surprised by his enemies in an unguarded fortress, he impulsively threw the gates open wide. And his enemies fled in terror. . . .



BOHN

THE HOME FRONT

By William E. Bohn

Twelve Times
Around the World

MANY years ago, I made my home corner of New Jersey and rattled into New York five days a week on a Delaware and Lackawanna train. One of the pleasantest features of this journey was crossing the lovely, lively Hudson River each day. Our time-saving tunnels now rob us of the thrills which accompanied the passage on the old ferry boats.

One experience lingers in my memory. A school-teacher friend of mine appeared one bright morning in a state of exultation. He exclaimed for all to hear: "I've gone around the world on a Hudson River ferry!" What he meant, of course, was that all his tiny journeys by water, added together, would amount to 25,000 miles. When I asked what he had learned during his long composite journey, he seemed nonplussed.

It was about 45 years ago that this slight incident took place, but I am still a commuter. For 26 years, I have journeyed almost every week from Delaware to New York and back. According to my timetable, this journey covers 118 miles—each week, 236 miles. In a year, this adds up to nearly 12,000, and in 26 years more than 300,000—or enough to carry a fellow more than twelve times around this little planet of ours.

I am hesitant about putting to myself the question with which I embarrassed my friend so long ago. How much I have learned in the long tale of miles I dare not try to estimate. But one thing I can say: The oft-repeated journeys have constantly increased in interest.

Coming to New York, I always

read the *Times*. On the way home, I invariably relax over the latest number of the *New Yorker*. Both of these weighty and interesting journals leave me plenty of time to observe both the landscape flashing past the windows and the manners and temperaments of my fellow passengers.

Modern engineering has robbed me of my view of the Hudson. We approach the metropolis, of course, through the inevitable tunnel. But this deprivation is compensated for by a 7- or 8-mile journey beside the lordly Delaware. With the passing of the years, the waterborne traffic on this great stream has steadily increased. Every time I slide along past it, I see three or four boats plying up or down. It is like catching a breath of ocean air in the midst of routine, land-bound occupations. Vessels bearing oil from Texas or Venezuela or untold things from Europe or Asia symbolize the wide, wide world.

During these 26 years, I have observed the redistribution of industry along the mighty Pennsylvania's right-of-way. Great concerns like the Baldwin Locomotive Works, the Bethlehem Steel Company, the principal automobile companies and many of New Jersey's well-known chemical concerns have moved from the cities to roomy sites out in the rural districts. Some of the most beautiful buildings which we have in this country were constructed to house these transplanted industries. And, glancing up occasionally, I see the University of Pennsylvania or Princeton or Rutgers.

As we approach Philadelphia, my

mind invariably plays a trick on me. The tower which rises from City Hall bears a mighty, leaden statue of William Penn, the city's founder and patron saint. Ever since I have known the town, he has patiently stood there under his wide Quaker hat, keeping watch over his people. Whether I approach from the north or the south, I am never content until I have seen that figure standing high with its authoritative air. Then I say to myself: "Old William is still there; his city is still safe."

Every Monday morning, as my train pulls out of Newark, I see the towers of our metropolis rising into the blue. Our amazing complex of railways and highways begins to concentrate. The New Jersey Turnpike, the Garden State Turnpike, the Pulaski Skyway and half-a-dozen rail systems all swerve toward a point in order to deliver their burdens of traffic to the little island of Manhattan. As I come rolling in each Monday morning, I see New York as the terminus of a mighty web of activity, and the realization of our physical achievement leaves me wrapped in silent wonder.

I have written nearly to the limit of my space without mentioning the most important feature of a commuter's life, his fellow passengers. I would be ungrateful if I failed to do justice to the conversationalists I have met between Delaware and New York. For they have poured into my ears the materials for many a NEW LEADER column.

Most people are lonesome. Practically all of them want to be understood—and if you will listen, they will talk. Sitting there on the red plush seats of the trains, I have had many a really exciting chat. Once I even found a friend. We clicked while the train was still standing in the New York station and talked incessantly till I dismounted at Wilmington. This is one of the most important possibilities of commuting. When you sit down beside a fellow human being, you never know what will happen.

TURMOIL IN U.S. COMMUNISM

By Louis Jay Herman

ON FEBRUARY 9-12, in New York City, the Communist party U.S.A. will climax the wildest twelve months in its 38-year history by holding its first national convention in more than six years. What will emerge is anyone's guess: perhaps a "national Communist" party on Titoist lines; perhaps two parties, one Titoist, the other still tightly bound to the Soviet war chariot; perhaps a loosely organized "political-action association" which, at least in name, is neither Communist nor a party. One thing, however, is certain: The CPUSA, 1957 model, will bear little resemblance to its old self, with its "monolithic unity" and its readiness to follow every switch in the Moscow line at the first stutter of a news ticker.

The past year has witnessed an intramural free-for-all unprecedented in party annals. It is a year that has seen Party Chairman William Z. Foster cast unavailing "no" votes against adoption of a "Draft Resolution" for the coming convention and against two major foreign-policy statements by the party's National Committee; that has seen the *Daily Worker*, official party organ, accused by Party General Secretary Eugene Dennis of finding "everything the USSR does . . . suspect or mistaken"; and that has seen Foster and Dennis charged in the *Worker's* letter-to-the-editor column with "an outright lie."

Like most Communist parties, the American CP was propelled into its present time of troubles by Soviet

Party boss Nikita Khrushchev's "secret speech" on Stalin's crimes at the 20th Soviet Party Congress last February. The speech arrived in the party's 16th Street offices in New York with the force of a blockbuster.

With the full text not yet available but details of Khrushchev's revelations steadily trickling in, *Worker* Managing Editor Alan Max was the first to take the icy plunge. In an article on March 13, he confessed that the news had "jolted" him and added: "We went overboard in defending . . . the idea of Stalin as infallible, in opposing any suggestion that civil liberties were not being fully respected in the Soviet Union." Going boldly on, he demanded: "Where were the present [Soviet] leaders during the period when they say that collective leadership was lacking? What about their own mistakes . . . ?" "What," he concluded, "do our readers think about the matter?"

The readers, it soon developed, thought plenty. Some, enraged at the assault on their idol, denounced Stalin's critics as "ungrateful sons of a great father" or tried to saddle "that creature Beria" with everything that had gone awry. Others, however, hastened to note that Khrushchev was no more infallible than Stalin and asked why Beria had never received an open trial. Long-suppressed grievances of some party faithful came bubbling to the surface in curious forms. One reader accused Max and his colleagues of following Soviet policy "flipflops with

amazing jolt-proof gymnastic dexterity" over the years, and commented savagely: "You might make it a policy to read your old editorials before writing new ones." Another presented a blunt ultimatum which spoke volumes for the state of intra-party democracy: Print this letter or else forfeit "my usual yearly \$50 to \$100 contribution."

Lines of battle were soon clearly forming over Khrushchev's speech and all its implications. The *Daily Worker*, backed by the New York State Communist party (with about half the total national membership) and a substantial segment of the National Committee, spearheaded the drive to "re-evaluate" the party's old policy of slavish obedience to every whim of the Kremlin. At the same time, the effort to hold the party in line behind Moscow's new bosses, and even salvage what little was possible of Stalin's battered reputation, was led by Party Chairman Foster, hand-picked for his present job by the dead dictator in 1929.

Three days after Max's article, Foster conceded that Stalin had made "errors," but declared they "had an objective basis in the severe trials and struggles of the Soviet people" which "required . . . strong discipline." The whole affair, he commented, "no doubt . . . will be clarified by the Soviet leaders." A month later, he stated flatly: "When all of Stalin's shortcomings and leadership excesses have been exposed and explained, he will stand as a fighter who performed great services in the

building of Soviet and world socialism." Stalin's "many mistakes," he added soon after, were merely "deviations" from an "essentially correct line."

By June, the complete text of Khrushchev's report had been published by the U.S. State Department and reprinted in the *Worker*. With this 26,000-word tale of infamy staring him in the face, Foster was at last reluctantly obliged to upgrade Stalin's misbehavior from the category of "errors" and "excesses" to that of "crimes" and "barbarities"—though striving valiantly to explain them in terms of "a hostile capitalist encirclement," "the previous absence of democracy in Russian history," etc. The *Worker's* editorial writers, however, pulled out all the stops. On June 6, they berated Stalin's "monstrous perversion of socialist principles," "brutal rule," "crimes against socialism and humanity," and "terror control," and demanded more information "on the role of the other [Soviet] Communist leaders." The next day, they flung themselves into an orgy of breast-beating and flesh-mortifying surely unparalleled in the history of the Communist movement:

"We were wrong, terribly wrong. We . . . [were guilty of] stupid and arrogant condemnation of those who told the truth about the violations of justice in the Soviet Union. We did not want to believe these crimes could occur in a socialist state, and so we refused to believe. What was unforgivable and inexcusable was the manner in which we passed judgment—harsh and sometimes vindictive in tone—on many of our fellow Americans based solely on their criticism of the Stalin rule."

In the meantime, new revelations set off by Khrushchev's original speech were peppering the harried CP leaders from every side. Late in March, it was revealed that former Hungarian Foreign Minister Laszlo Rajk, executed in 1949 as a "Titoist" and "imperialist agent," had actually been the victim of a judicial frame-up. The *Worker* expressed its

"profound indignation and protest"—though with a sidelong crack at the "frame-up" of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, by way of evening the scores.

Ten days later came an even crueler blow: A Polish Communist newspaper revealed that Jewish culture had been virtually wiped out in the Soviet Union in the late 1940s and a number of leading Jewish writers executed. The *Worker* voiced its "indignation, anger and grief," as well as "our strong dissatisfaction that the Soviet leaders have not offered any explanation of what took place. . . . What has been done to punish all those responsible? . . . What is being done to guarantee against repetition . . . ?" When *Pravda* reprinted an article by Party Secretary Dennis but omitted his reference to "snuffing out the lives of more than a score of Jewish cultural figures," *Worker* Foreign Editor Joseph Clark commented acidly: "They can't be brought back to life by snuffing out a clause in an article."

The *Worker's* letters column was by now little less than a bloody ideological battleground. One incensed reader wrote in: "You have joined the wolfpack in the bushes, snarling and sniping at the CPSU [Soviet Communist party] along with the Dulleses and their like." But another wondered if "Khrushchev and the others" had been "part of the [Stalin] terror apparatus" and had held "a secret trial and murder of Beria because they needed a scapegoat"; while a third demanded to know "what led American Communists to parrot every new line emanating from the Soviet Union. . . . Half the time, these lines were so hard to swallow that we didn't even dare mention them to our own friends and relatives!"

Such was the state of turmoil within the CPUSA when, late in October, the Polish and Hungarian revolutions struck with shattering force. The fateful Warsaw confrontation between Wladyslaw Gomulka and Nikita Khrushchev had scarcely ended

when the *Worker* made its position perfectly clear. On October 22, with Soviet tanks still moving menacingly toward Warsaw and armed Polish workers keeping grim vigil in their factories, an editorial declared: "The Polish Government, the Polish Communists and the indomitable Polish working class are advancing the democratization and independence of their socialist regime. . . . Relations [between Communist parties] require absolutely no interference in the internal affairs of other parties and countries."

A week later, after Hungarian Premier Imre Nagy had taken non-Communists into his government in the face of a nationwide uprising, the *Worker* praised his "steps . . . to end the fighting, broaden [the Government's] base and insure an end to a Stalin-type repression." The next day, it went even further: "The facts indicate that this was not a counter-revolutionary plot. . . . This is, primarily, a people's upheaval." Then, coming about as close as any American Communist ever had to calling an official representative of the Kremlin a barefaced liar, the editorial writer declared: "Soviet [UN] delegate Sobolev . . . flew in the face of facts when he described the Hungarian upsurge as the work of a pro-fascist underground." On November 5, the day after the final Soviet assault on Budapest, the *Worker* editorialized: "The action . . . does not advance but retards the development of socialism, because socialism cannot be imposed on a country by force."

All this, needless to say, was proving a rather heady brew for some of the party rank-and-file. One reader vituperated: "The *Daily Worker* no longer speaks for American Communists. . . . It is not too late to rally around Comrade Foster and rid our party of all the manifestations of this vicious sell-out." Another denounced the *Worker* and compared the Soviet troops in Hungary to "a mother watching her young ones." But the majority of correspondents

used the *Worker's* new outspokenness as a springboard for even wilder leaps into the ideological unknown: "If a nation chooses to retrogress from socialism to capitalism, it should have that right"; "I do not want to belong to an organization whose members feel socialism should be imposed on the ends of bayonets"; "the common people in Russia are our friends, but the Communist party must sever all connections with the Russian leaders."

On November 5, the party's National Committee issued a statement on Poland and Hungary (adopted before the previous day's attack on Budapest) which in effect endorsed the *Daily Worker* position. "The events in Poland and Hungary," it declared, "cannot be explained as the result of reactionary, pro-fascist plots. . . . [They were] primarily mass democratic upsurges." The Soviet intervention, it went on, "cannot be justified . . . because [it] was not in accord with the wishes of the Hungarian people. . . . The Hungarian people have now had 11 years in which to test parties and leaders. They alone have the right to decide whether to change or retain them." Foster voted against the statement, while Dennis and former New York City Councilman Benjamin J. Davis Jr. abstained.

The split in the Communist party leadership was now out in the open. In the same issue of the *Worker* which published the statement, Dennis explained his abstention on the grounds that "the NC statement does not adequately express and affirm the vital principles of international working-class and socialist solidarity"—a dialectical way of saying that all good Communists should stick together in a crisis regardless of the rights and wrongs involved. A week later, he explained that "the anti-fascist and pro-peace intervention of the Soviet Army units" was necessary "to safeguard the Democratic Republic of Hungary" and "the vital security of all the people's democracies and the USSR."

On November 19, the National Committee issued a second, post-Budapest statement. "Confronted with complex problems of an unprecedented nature," it confessed, "we . . . have differences of opinion." The Committee still blamed Hungarian Communist "repression" and the original Soviet intervention in October ("a tragic error") for the uprising. But now something new had been added: "Reactionary ele-



DENNIS: ONLY AFTER MOSCOW

ments within Hungary were bolstered by an influx of exiled fascists, interventionists and agents of Project X. . . . The Nagy Government, retreating before reactionary pressures, lost its capacity to govern." Nevertheless, the statement wound up lamely: "We do not seek to justify the use of Soviet troops . . . on November 4. Neither do we join in condemnation of these actions. . . . We are in no position to give final judgment." This was still not good enough for Foster, who voted against the second statement as he had the first.

All this left the split wider than ever. Foster explained his vote by calling the Soviet intervention "a case of supreme political necessity." But George Blake Charney, New York State Chairman of the party, countered with the startling statement that a new, popularly-supported Hungarian government, though "it may even adopt a neutral course between

the East and the West," would be "far better than the forced continuance of a regime faithful to the Soviet Union but . . . estranged from its people."

The party's Old Guard was by now directing a concerted campaign of viewing-with-alarm at the *Daily Worker* and similar centers of infection. On November 29, Dennis solemnly discerned "a growing concern among many readers and friends of the *Daily Worker* regarding its editorial position on certain vital questions." The *Worker*, he charged, now "insists that everything the USSR does is suspect or mistaken," and added: "Strange things have been happening in the pages of the *Daily Worker*, where letters advocating 'the right to overthrow socialism' go unchallenged by the editors." Writing in a like vein in the December issue of the party theoretical organ, *Political Affairs*, Benjamin J. Davis Jr. accused the *Worker* of taking "one-sided positions . . . which leave doubt as to who the real enemy of peace, progress and national liberation is—world imperialism . . . or the Soviet Union." Al Lannon, an old party wheelhorse, announced the discovery of "ideological corruption" not only in the *Daily Worker* but in the National Committee itself; and James W. Ford, Communist candidate for Vice President in 1932 and 1936, termed the *Worker* "strongly anti-Soviet."

The recipients of these verbal brickbats gave as good as they got. Joseph Clark commented sarcastically that "Dennis evidently does not object to the *DW* criticizing anything said or done by Soviet Communists, but only after the Soviet Communists have themselves made such criticism." Alan Max accused Dennis of seeming "to impugn the socialist integrity of *Daily Worker* editors and writers," and Lannon of "only carrying to its logical extreme the method" previously employed by Foster. Some contributors to the *Worker's* correspondence column were less polite: One charged Dennis

with "justifying . . . the mass slaughter of workers and youth." Another wrote that Dennis's and Foster's defense of the second Soviet intervention in Hungary was based "upon an outright lie" (that the Kadar regime in Budapest had "requested" it).

During the past four months, these foreign-policy polemics have been paralleled by a less spectacular but equally significant debate on party organization, ideology and tactics. Last September 13, the National Committee adopted a Draft Resolution for the February convention—a somewhat turgid document which runs to 60-odd pages in pamphlet form. The Resolution started out conventionally enough with a blast at American "giant corporations" which are "trying to extend their domination to the rest of the world." Before long, however, it had trailed off into a long catalogue of errors committed by the party over the past decade.

These, it appeared, had been almost entirely errors of the "left-sectarian" variety. The party had overestimated the danger of war; it had overestimated "the scope, level and tempo of the process of fascization" in America and underestimated "the strength of American democratic traditions among the people"; it had continually predicted major economic crises which never developed; and it had systematically alienated labor, the Negroes, and every other segment of the population. All in all, "our rigid attitude that we alone had all the answers . . . repelled actual and potential allies."

The root cause of these melancholy events, the Resolution confessed, was "dogmatic application of Marxist theory to the American scene" and a tendency to "view uncritically developments in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries." The result had been "doctrinaire forms of party organization, bureaucratic methods of leadership, failure to develop inner-party democracy." Henceforth, the National Committee

promised, the party would "be bolder in re-examining certain Marxist-Leninist theories which . . . may have become outdated," and would demand "the equality and independence of Marxist parties . . . the right and duty of the Communists of all countries to engage in comradely criticism." There would also be "guarantees of real inner-party democracy . . . freedom of discussion, dissent and criticism." At the same time, the Resolution provided a revealing glimpse of the state of party morale by coming out four-square against all "proposals to liquidate our party" or transform it into an "educational league" or "political-action association."

Of the 13 members of the National Committee, only Party Chairman Foster voted against the Draft Resolution, though Benjamin J. Davis Jr. approved it "with reservations." In the October issue of *Political Affairs*, Foster sailed in with a gargantuan 31-page rebuttal. The main danger, he made very clear, was not "left-sectarianism" but "right-inspired liquidationism." The votaries of this new heresy, it seemed, were launching "bitter attacks upon the Soviet Union, upon our party, and upon its whole leadership." They sought to turn the party "into some sort of an educational organization," or even to "abandon altogether the idea of the Left having a party of its own." They were also guilty of "feeble party discipline," "abandonment of Marxism-Leninism in theory and practice," "abandonment of the concept of the dictatorship of the proletariat," and "a big underplay of the aggressive foreign role of American imperialism."

Foster made no secret about whom his strictures were aimed at. The "developing right tendency," he said, "entrenched itself in the *Daily Worker* and in the New York State Committee," and "one of [its] outstanding spokesmen" was John Gates, Editor of the *Worker*. What is more, the National Committee had failed to combat this movement, and the

Draft Resolution "takes an incorrect position in this whole vital matter."

Gates, replying in the November *Political Affairs*, held his ground and went still further. After declaring that not even Marx and Lenin should be regarded as "the fountainhead of all wisdom," he proposed that the name "Communist" be dropped from the party and that "we change our party form to one of a political-action association." On December 8, the party's New York State Committee, by a vote of 25-6, adopted a statement fully backing both these suggestions. One reason offered for the proposed changes: to "stem the losses in the party and thereby halt the trend to liquidation."

As the American Communist party enters its 16th national convention, its morale, in the words of one leader, "is at an all-time low." Its membership, last estimated at 20,000 to 25,000, is steadily dwindling. The successive blows of Khrushchev's revelations and the brutal Soviet intervention in Hungary have shaken the rank-and-file as nothing before, and the leadership split is probably the worst since that which preceded the Trotskyite defection in the late 1920s.

Whether the convention will end in a forensic slugfest and the mass walkout of Foster, Dennis, Davis and other members of the party's Old Guard is for the future to reveal. However, the faction which favors greater freedom of expression within the party, a less doctrinaire approach to the facts of American life, and greater independence of the shifting Moscow line seems firmly in the saddle. It is probably premature to expect the CP to resolve itself into an American version of the Fabian Society. One statement, though, can safely be made: If the current convulsions in world Communism should finally produce an open break between Moscow and the "national Communism" of Warsaw, Belgrade and elsewhere, there is no longer much question where the American Communist party will take a stand.

Hungary and the French Left

By George B. Boswell

PARIS
THE HUNGARIAN Revolution has had a decisive effect on France's long-range foreign policy and has altered the whole structure of her left-wing political forces by temporarily neutralizing Communist influence. The events of late October and November brought to an end the optimism engendered by the Bulganin-Khrushchev diplomacy of smiles.

Despite Russia's activities in the Middle East and her covert support of the Algerian nationalists, a great many influential Frenchmen had gradually become convinced in the past year that a permanent solution of East-West differences was possible. The government of Socialist Guy Mollet contributed to the development of this thesis, and Foreign Minister Christian Pineau, fearing that Russia's policy of good will and economic aid would threaten the West's position among the uncommitted nations of Asia and Africa, criticized U.S. foreign policy for its rigidity and reliance on military pacts. Mollet and Pineau paid a state visit to the USSR, and Mollet declared on his return that he was convinced an end could be brought to the tragic division between nations.

Khrushchev's report to the 20th Soviet Party Congress was also widely used by French "progressives" and left-wing neutralists to support the thesis of coexistence. François Mauriac confidently asserted that the report marked the end of a bloody

chapter and that a page of history had now definitely been turned. Maurice Duverger, writing in *Le Monde* in July, asserted that East and West were gradually coming together, the East seeking liberalization of its political tyranny while the West sought to moderate its economic injustices.

The non-Communist Left saw in each new development in Eastern Europe a further confirmation of its hopes for increased liberalization of the Communist system, and the simultaneous explosions in Poland and Hungary in late October seemed to bear this out. On October 23, Duverger correctly predicted that Russia would have to accept Gomulka's revolution; and on November 3, on the eve of the ruthless repression in Hungary, he went boldly on to assert that Moscow would also accept Nagy's demands. *Le Monde's* November 4 issue ran a front-page editorial optimistically contending that, so long as the "moderates" remained in control in Moscow, the Hungarian Revolution would probably not be crushed by armed force.

The coexistence theme pushed by many left-wing groups in France during 1956 had its counterpart on the internal political plane as the "progressives" and fellow-travelers intensified their campaign to achieve a rapprochement between the Mendès-France Radicals and Socialists, on the one hand, and the Communists on the other. On the trade-union level, the effort toward unity of action re-

ceived a boost in October, when the Secretary General of the Communist-controlled CGT wrote an article in the Mendèsist weekly *L'Express*, outlining basic points on which Communist and non-Communist labor could reach understanding.

The ruthless Soviet attack on Budapest on November 4 abruptly ended the utopian visions of democratization in Russia and a united front in France. The Christian (CFTC) and Socialist (FO) labor movements called nationwide protest strikes. The Socialists, reunited in their opposition to the Communists, held an imposing party meeting in Paris, launched a large-scale poster campaign, and joined Christians, Radicals and members of the free labor movement in a mass protest meeting.

The brutal cynicism of the French Communist party aroused national indignation. On November 5, the day after the Budapest intervention, the party issued a statement fully approving Kadar's appeal for Soviet troops and declaring that it "would have been inconceivable for the army of workers and peasants of the USSR not to answer the call for help, at a time when the best sons of the Hungarian working class were being massacred." Since then, *L'Humanité* has denounced the Hungarian revolutionaries as "traitors, gangsters, fascist dogs, paid agents of the Americans," etc.

The Hungarian events and the party's stand shocked the conscience of even the most faithful fellow-travelers. The week that followed November 4 was crowded with appeals, protests and letters of resignation by prominent left-wing intellectuals. Crypto-Communist organizations disintegrated, unable to conciliate opposing factions. The CNE, a writers' group born of the cooperation of Communists and non-Communists during the wartime Resistance, issued a weak appeal to "Mr. Kadar" to please spare the lives of Hungarian intellectuals, whereupon most of the non-Communist members resigned.

François Mauriac and Jean-Paul Sartre led another exodus from the cultural group France-USSR. The most significant individual gesture was Sartre's long letter in *L'Express* in which he clearly broke with the Communists.

In the trade unions, the Communists sought to use the CGT to demonstrate that the working class still stood with the Communist party. They called for an "anti-fascist" day of strikes in protest against the November 7 riots, which had partially destroyed the party's Paris headquarters. The strike, which had been intensively prepared for five days, proved a complete failure; it was actively opposed by the free labor federations as well as by the influential autonomous teachers' union. Moreover, the great majority of CGT members failed to follow strike orders. In some cases, the defections were led by local and regional leaders, with whole federations and regional unions refusing to back the strike. On the eve of the walkout, three important national unions (Government employes, tax collectors and printers) adopted motions condemning Soviet intervention in Hungary, and Le Brun, the non-Communist Secretary General of the CGT, signed a similar motion presented by the *Progressiste* party.

The National Bureau of the CGT met on the day of the strike, with instructions from the party to adopt a motion of solidarity with the Hungarian Communists and the Soviet forces in Hungary. When a lengthy discussion showed that it could not deliver the goods without threatening the unity of the organization, the Bureau finally took refuge in a long-forgotten principle of political neutrality, leaving each federation free to determine its own position. In some cases, whole sections of locals passed from the CGT to the FO, something which had not occurred since the split that brought the latter into being in 1947.

Throughout the crisis, the Communist party maintained an intransi-

gent stand, ignoring Gomulka's reform program in Poland and rejecting a telegram of congratulations to Gomulka proposed by certain party figures. It could not, however, hide the revolt and disaffection within its ranks. The day after the anti-Communist riots, the party called its members out for mass demonstrations in Paris. Whereas a few years ago it could have counted on 150,000 to 200,000 militants, only 8,000 to 10,000 members turned up to protest the destructive attacks on the party's headquarters and printing plant.

Four prominent Communist journalists joined "progressive" elements in public protests against the Soviet intervention in Hungary; one of them, J. F. Rolland, published a letter in *L'Express* bitterly criticizing the party leaders for their authoritarian and "reactionary" policies. Pablo Picasso, under pressure from fellow artists and intellectuals, joined nine other Communist intellectuals in submitting a petition to the Central Committee which accused the party of systematically distorting and suppressing information ever since publication of the Khrushchev report. The petition called for the convening of a special party congress. Thorez and his satraps replied with expulsion and suspension of the "fractional" elements "threatening the unity of the working class."

The Hungarian affair will have lasting repercussions in France. While the Communist party may lose some members, it will be even more affected by the increasing passivity of a much larger number who will remain in the party purely out of class solidarity. Hungary has virtually isolated the party from the rest of the nation, and it seems likely to remain isolated so long as the present leaders remain in control.

It is too early to predict the effects of the crisis in the trade unions. The CGT has, without doubt, been seriously weakened; it lost as much as 30 per cent of its voting strength in a recent plant election at a St. Nazaire shipyard. This, indeed, may

weaken the labor movement as a whole, for most of those who drop out of the CGT will remain unorganized rather than join one of the rival free labor unions. More significant may be an effort by non-Communist "reformist" elements in the CGT to shake the latter loose from the party, in order to protect it from defections both by individuals and by important constituent unions.

At the same time, the Hungarian events have smashed the efforts of the *Progressistes* and Communists to achieve a united front with the Socialists and Radicals. The non-Communist extreme Left has been reduced to an impotent group of disparate elements which are divided among themselves over Hungary and cut off from the Socialists by the Algerian and Suez fighting. Too weak to form an effective political party, they sought to act as a catalyzing agent between the Communists and Socialists, and have failed. Now they face the dilemma: Should they remain in touch with the Communists? Should they try to promote internal reform within the Communist party? Or should they make a clean break and try to found a democratic Marxist party?

The Hungarian revolt has also helped restore some measure of unity in the Socialist party, which is torn by disagreement over Suez and Algeria. The Suez issue created such a wave of anti-Americanism in France that NATO would have been seriously endangered if the Hungarian revolt had not occurred to demonstrate the fraudulence of "de-Stalinization." It is no longer possible for a French Government official to suggest that an alliance with Moscow might be more profitable than that with the U.S., as Secretary of Public Works Pinton did in September.

Today, France clearly recognizes that the Atlantic alliance is the best guarantee of her freedom and security. Many Frenchmen have also concluded that Western Europe must now achieve greater unity.

Industrial workers quit—peasants, unemployed remain

THE PROSPECTS FOR ITALIAN COMMUNISM

By Sigfrido Ciccotti

ROME

AT 3 A.M. on the morning of December 30, after an 11-hour session, the Naples directorate of the Communist party expelled Senator Eugenio Reale, former Italian Ambassador to Poland and member of the Constituent Assembly. Reale, who had played a leading role in reorganizing the party after the fall of Fascism, was considered an outstanding Communist intellectual.

Reale immediately declared that he had not been permitted to state his case to the Naples directorate—despite Article 49 of the Party Charter which says that “a comrade under a disciplinary proceeding has the right to be notified of the charge against him, to defend himself and to be present at the meeting of the board.” (The charter including this article had just been approved at the national party congress two weeks earlier.)

The Naples directorate condemned Reale for “false and slanderous judgments” given in declarations and interviews with the “bourgeois and reactionary press.” Reale had attacked the last party congress (December 8-14) as a frameup staged by the group around Palmiro Togliatti. The election of the Central



TOGLIATTI: A SEAT FOR LEONILDE

Committee at the end of the congress, he said, was an outright fraud. This, of course, was true: The party directorate had selected an electoral commission, the electoral commission had selected 80 names for the Central Committee, and this list was submitted to the delegates—who had no right to substitute other names. It was the well-known electoral system of Mussolini, Hitler and Stalin.

Another denunciation also led to Reale's expulsion. The electoral commission had omitted the name of Leonilde Iotti from the ticket; it was hastily added at the congress by distributing a “second edition” of the ticket. Leonilde Iotti is the former secretary of Togliatti whom he mar-

ried in Moscow in 1950, a year after repudiating his wife, an old-guard Communist; Togliatti was 60 at the time, the girl 28. (Interestingly enough, the party's vice-secretary also recently divorced his wife—in San Marino—and married his young secretary.)

To return to Reale, who has since come out for a united Socialist party based on democracy, how is it that this man—who saw “people's democracy” at work in Poland in 1946-47, who reads the newspapers, and who did not say a word when the 1950 party congress chose its Central Committee by acclamation—suddenly woke up in December 1956 to discover that “there is no democracy” in the Communist party? Evidently, many things have changed.

The first great sign of change came in 1954, when the CGIL, the Communist-directed labor federation, lost its majority in the FIAT shop committee in Turin. The following year, the pro-Communist vote among the FIAT workers dwindled to 25 per cent. Other factory elections in the Milan-Turin-Genoa industrial triangle revealed the same trend. The Communists were clearly losing ground among the workers. The immediate question was: Would the trend of factory elections be repeated in political elections?

The question was answered to some degree by nationwide local elections in May 1956. In 89 major cities where the CP went to the polls alone (in others, it ran on a common ticket with Pietro Nenni's Socialists), the Communists lost about 10 per cent of the votes they had obtained in the 1953 Parliamentary elections. The loss was greater in the industrial centers of the north, for in the south the party managed to hold its ground. All evidence since last May indicates that this workers' march away from Communism is continuing.

Most Italian industrial workers still adhere to the socialist tradition and its ideal of a classless society. After World War II, they distrusted the Social Democratic leaders and

SIGFRIDO CICCOTTI, an Italian Socialist journalist, was imprisoned for three years by Mussolini. He edited *Italia Libera* in Buenos Aires until 1946, when he went back to Italy.

voted for the Communists, who seemed most determined to defend them against capitalist exploitation. From the CP the workers expected a new classless society in the future, and in the present better salaries, decent health and accident insurance, good housing and—most important in a nation with two million unemployed—security of employment.

Through sad experience, the workers learned that the Communist party was not quite what they thought it was, that it was more interested in opposing German rearmament and promoting the Stockholm Peace Appeal than in improving workers' living conditions. Then came the crumbling of Stalinist mythology, the amazing address by Khrushchev, the Poznan strike, Gomulka, the Hungarian Revolution. The time of reckoning had arrived: The worker began to realize not only that he had little to gain from the Communists, but also that in a Communist society he had something to lose.

For by 1957 Italian industrial workers had attained a living standard which they want to improve, but which they also consider a conquest worth defending. On the other hand, the news coming from Eastern Europe (and not from capitalist propaganda sources) increased the widespread suspicion that workers' conditions deteriorate under Communism. The result is that, because industrial workers now have something to lose, they are abandoning the CP step by step.

The situation is quite different for the day laborer, the unskilled worker, the farm-hand and tenant farmer. These people never worried about the ultimate meaning of a Communist society; they looked to the Communists only for an immediate change in their plight. The peasant, with his deep conservative instincts and lack of ideological interest, has never been concerned with the victory of Communism. He has only one love, the land, and only one enemy, the *padrone* (land owner). The Communist party helps him fight the land-

owner; he helps the party with his vote. Some 41 per cent of Italians live on agriculture, and of these less than a third own the land they till. It should be no surprise that Communist propaganda thrives among landless peasants.

During the 1948 election, the Communists sent agents through the countryside with maps showing the landed property of the area. After showing the peasant the land he was tilling, the agent registered his name in a book along with the acreage of the farm, details on the composition of the family and so on: "This land will be yours if the Popular Front wins the election; don't forget to mark a cross on the head of Garibaldi printed on the ballot." The peasants did not really believe these promises, but they voted Communist all the same: "How clever these devils are! But we'll vote for them: It's good medicine for the *padrone*."

De-Stalinization, even Hungary, does not alter this situation. The Italian peasant does not own the land he tills and cannot acquire it after years of hard work. Rightly or wrongly, the tenant farmer, small peasant or farm hand feels he has nothing to lose by a change. Even a Communist regime, he feels, cannot be worse than present conditions.

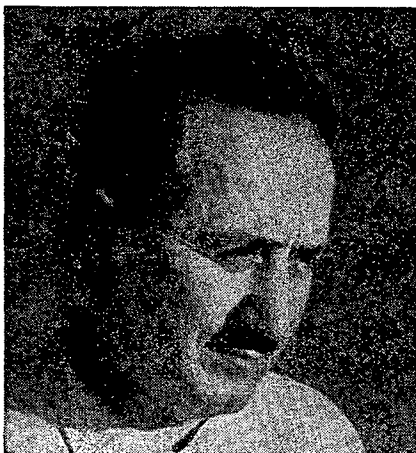
This feeling is even stronger among the unemployed, the unskilled workers, the whole great heterogeneous multitude that swarms in the outskirts of the great cities without trade, craft or calling. These are the *plebs* who in ancient times clamored for *panem et circenses*. Over two decades, Mussolini gave them little bread but many circuses against the picturesque backdrop of the balcony empire. It is obvious that these people have nothing to lose, come what may. In the *Quartuccio*, a typical center of this *Lumpenproletariat* in the suburbs of Rome, there is poverty, filth, unemployment, lack of communications. Its 27,000 inhabitants live, five in a room, in houses built by the municipality or the state. More than 1,500 live in wood-and-tin

shacks; when one family gets an apartment in the public housing project, another moves from somewhere to occupy the abandoned hut. In this district, there is only one school and one doctor. In the last elections, the Communist bloc won 58 per cent of the votes, the neo-Fascists 16, the four democratic parties a total of 26 per cent.

Nevertheless, despite these conditions (which are to a large extent inherited from the tragic past), the general condition of Italy has improved substantially in the last decade. National income is rising at an annual rate of 5 per cent, a rate second in Europe only to West Germany. Living standards are improving visibly as well as statistically. The middle class, though still under the spell of nationalistic prejudices, is slowly realizing the benefits of the democratic order. Industrial workers, gradually recovering from the Communist infection, will reach political maturity within several years and could be the backbone of a healthy, vital democracy. Agrarian reform has already made some dent into the problem of landless peasants; if such reforms are pursued even more energetically in the future, the results will be most salutary.

The unemployed and the *Lumpenproletariat* represent the thorniest problem, one which can only be dealt with by an aggressive social policy. Here more than economic measures are required. It also must be kept in mind that the ostentatious luxury of a small minority is an insult to the poverty of the majority, a roadblock on the democratic path. Italy's recent history demonstrates that freedom and social justice must go together, or neither will prevail.

Thus Italian Communism has been wounded in recent months. Because not all its life-sources have been attacked, it will continue to hover over the political scene during 1957. But with the experiences of the last few years, a greater number of progressive democrats know the weapons which can destroy it.



By Ignazio Silone

AFTER HUNGARY

"We have reached the point at which freedom to write merges with the general fight for the freedom of the people."—Tibor Dery, speech at the Petofi Club, June 17, 1956.

I HAVE just learned that the relief packages which are being sent to the Hungarians from Poland all have the same identification mark: Picasso's dove weeping tears of blood. It also appears that, since black November 4, huge reproductions of the same Picasso's "Korean War" have been set up on easels in the streets of Warsaw, right on the sidewalk. And that brings to mind a confidence imparted by Jean-Paul Sartre: During his last stay in Moscow, he learned from students at the School of Letters that certain of his early works, which were strictly prohibited by the Soviet censors, were nevertheless circulating *sub rosa*. Thus, even if an author is silent, the work still protests for him. But it is sad to see men fall short of their own creations.

The fact is that the rebellious Communist intellectuals of Poland and Hungary did not receive from their former Western spiritual guides the aid for which they had publicly appealed. But of what use would it have been? As a result of their tremendous experiences, they were already far ahead of them. All that we know of the rapid ideological evolution of Communist intellectuals in Budapest leaves not the slightest doubt about it.

Within a period of two weeks, Budapest lived through February, October and July. In the course of those weeks, the world watched in amazement an unfolding of all revolutionary ideas, even those that were thought to be most antiquated, even Blanqui and Sorel. One could give a course in the history of socialist ideas and methods merely by relating the successive episodes of this Hungarian Revolution. Unity of time and place, which had seemed an artifice of classical tragedy, governed the rhythm of the events. The Winter Palace, Kronstadt and Barcelona followed upon each other with the speed of special editions of a popular newspaper.

Be it recognized, to the honor of the Hungarian Communist writers, that the ordeal did not take them by

surprise. They had foreseen it, had even announced it. When the time came, they did not hesitate between the Party and the people, between ideology and truth.

The worst tyranny of all is that of words. In order to start learning to think honestly once again, we must first tidy up our language. For example, why the devil do we keep referring to the Russian army as the Soviet army? In reality, the soviets disappeared from Russia as early as 1920, and the only soviets that exist in the world are the Hungarian revolutionary committees; they are soviets in the most genuine sense of the word—open, elementary and improvised forms of the people's power in a country where autocracy has prevented the organizing of political parties.

This philological ambiguity is more or less at the root of all the other progressive clichés. The "camp of peace" was also regarded as the happy country "without classes" and without political divergencies. Is it still possible, after all these fraternal massacres of Communist fractions, to believe and utter such untruths? Is there still among us a single honest person who can dare justify the one-party regime and the absence of an opposition press in the supposedly socialistic countries, with the false pretext that the (presumed) disappearance of classes has made any divergence of political opinions impossible in those countries, and that where such divergencies do appear they are simply the result of the evil influences of the outside imperialist world?

If there still exist such weak-minded individuals, let them explain, with the merest show of logic, the motivation of Khrushchev's report to the 20th Congress of the Communist party! How did it happen that this happy society, which ought never to have raised political problems or problems concerning the choice of a general orientation, witnessed the destruction of its revolutionary élite, the total extermination of five federated peoples and the creation of forced-labor camps with a prison population of 12 to 15 million?

Nor has anyone ever explained to us why—by virtue of that mysterious natural or social law—doubt, hesitation and uncertainty as to the choices that life de-

mands of us at every step should automatically disappear in the "homeland of socialism." Why should it not be possible for workers in the same enterprise to have several opinions about the same subjects? How absurd, how mistaken is the supposed total reabsorption of man in the economy! As if the economy itself did not demand a choice at every moment. But if it was not clashes of ideas, interests and groups that set Stalin first against Trotsky, then against Zinoviev, Bukharin, Rykov and Tukhachevsky, and that later caused the downfall of Rajk, Slansky, Beria, and only recently of Rakosi and Gerö, then what was it?

We have not forgotten that Tito, Togliatti and Gomulka had given us to understand that the long period of Stalinist terror was obviously explicable only by defects in the "system"; but none of these eminent persons has ever indicated exactly what the defective mechanism or faulty methods were. Their perplexity is quite understandable. No Communist can open a discussion of the legitimacy of the single party without breaking away from the theory and practice of the totalitarian party. The entire "system," with all its weight, rests on this very pivot. The false theory of spontaneous orthodoxy and voluntary unanimity is indeed the Gate of Hercules beyond which no Communist, no fraction, dares to venture. "*Hic sunt leones.*" If, however, he does dare to cross that frontier and if he admits the necessity of a plurality of political currents, if he admits discussion and free choice, then he is no longer a Communist.

Now, the historical importance of the recent Hungarian Revolution lies, as everyone knows, in the rejection of the totalitarian lie. Socialism, yes. Single party, compulsory unanimity, no. Tito himself has been left behind. The debate is now open. Djilas, even in prison, seems to us the man of tomorrow. The question of the plurality of political currents is the touchstone among progressives.

Another question I should like to raise concerns intellectuals: Can we still associate the cause of human truth with that of a party, state and class, and accord them a blanket confidence as if, by their very nature, they could not fail in their "mission"? Can we give more weight to considerations of tactics, strategy, patriotism and organization than to the deep impulse that forces us to recognize the primacy of factual truth?

Just a few days ago, I read the text of a speech by Peter Veres at a meeting of the Hungarian Writers' Union. I have no objections to make to it.

"There are," says Veres, "writers who adapt themselves. The political powers then imagine that these writers have no other concern but to serve or amuse them. Sometimes, however, these entertainers slap the tyrants so hard that the smack resounds forever. There is an old truth which says that the prisoner is cleverer than his jailer, for the prisoner concentrates fully on one thing only, his freedom, whereas the jailer has to

think about a thousand things. That is why it is advisable to reduce the number of prisoners, particularly the intelligent and thoughtful prisoners. Citizens should be able to think as free men, for the thinking of the entire people would thereby become sounder.

"The great Hungarian poets—and, in general, all the great poets of the world—were men who were endowed with a deep sense of community. . . . At the moment, the situation is not simple. As far as writing is concerned, it is no easy matter to support the Government—and it never was, except perhaps during the brief period of the common struggle of revolutionary writers and political revolutionaries in their efforts to establish a new world.

"An ideological literature is justified. What would be left for men who did not take their stand on a people or on a class or on a community, and who did not believe in an idea? Abstract humanism is not worth much. I can be a humanist only in my own community, where I have the roots of my being. That, of course, is not a program; it is only the expression of my feeling. In any case, our General Assembly ought even now to be giving the example of a future functional democracy so that writers may truly become the fore-runners of social progress."

Veres said this in September. We know that he kept his promise. The worst reply of all was Sartre's, with its unhappy formulas about "identifications." Do you recall the refrain? A writer who is really alive cannot but be, of course, in favor of progress. But he must realize that in modern times progress "is identified" with the working class; the working class, in turn, "is identified" with the Communist party; the Communist party, as everyone knows, "is identified" with Soviet Russia and the people's republics, which, of course, "are identified with History."

Thus, as in a sleight-of-hand trick, all at once the most complicated problems (problems still open) appear to be solved. What artful humbug! For—to consider only the first link of the chain—in asserting the identification of the class with the party, one gives as indefinitely solved a problem of relations which, in actual fact, is never entirely solved since it arises anew each day under another aspect. And this holds for all the other pairs of supposed identifications. As Jacob Burckhardt warned us, it is the great simplifiers who lead to dictatorship. The true spirit of revolution has always sought for differences and not identifications.

We, in Italy, have suffered enough in the political sphere from a particularly absurd form of this obsession with identifications. In the postwar years, Nenni's slogan, which aimed at justifying the close alliance of his Italian Socialist party with the Italian Communist party, was: "One class, one policy." This formula could still have an ideal meaning if it were intended to indicate a program, a dream, a goal. But

no, in the mind of its inventor it claimed to be an observation of fact, a starting-point.

But what's been happening to the identifications? Is it still possible to speak, at the present time, of the class that is identified with the party, of the party that is identified with the revolution, of the revolution that is identified with History? All that, if ever it did exist, has simply flowed into the Danube, under the Budapest bridges which are being guarded by Russian troops! Read what Gyula Hay, an on-the-spot-observer, has to say of the matter:

"For years I thought that our regime was a socialist regime—with deviations and errors. I no longer think so. I don't know what name sociologists will give to the type of regime that we've been subjected to, but I do know that in that system deviation was everything and socialism nothing. . . . What is my attitude toward the CP to which I have belonged for so many years? The leaders have destroyed the party. It no longer exists."

This is as brief and clear as an epigraph. As for the leftist intellectuals among us, it is hard to imagine a more sterile "alienation" than the one they have experienced as a result of placing their confidence and hopes in identifications that did not exist. They thought they were marching with the youth of the world, in the vanguard of History, whereas, poor wretches, they were merely flies buzzing about a gruesome hearse.

Let there be no illusions: The democratic reform of Communism that some people speak of is a decoy, the return to the roots an impossible dream. In this connection, I should like to say that to us Italians the admiration that the Italian CP still enjoys in some countries is a subject of amazement.

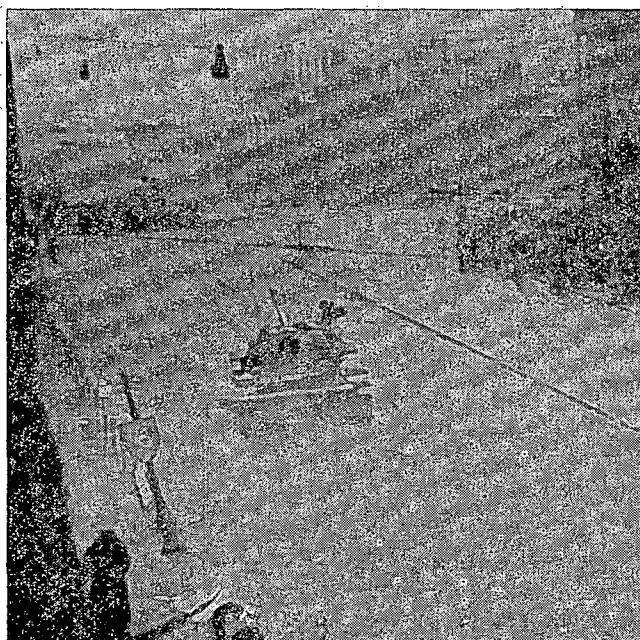
Yes, Togliatti is an old-timer; before becoming a Stalinist, he was a Bukharinist. He is therefore more flexible than Thorez. Nevertheless, it should not be forgotten that for years he was one of the most docile instruments of the Muscovite terror, the accomplice of the Rakosis and Gerös in their most heinous crimes in Moscow and Spain, to wit, the liquidation of Bela Kun, of Remmale and of the Central Committee of the Polish Communist party. In short, he did all he could to get himself pardoned by Stalin for his earlier Bukharinism, and he succeeded brilliantly.

Having experienced the temptations of heresy and having sacrificed them to the needs of his career, he is often cynical, cruel and pitiless, especially toward the intellectuals of his party who refuse to be tamed. He uses his intelligence particularly in thinking up shrewd alibis during the dangerous moments in the shifts of Russian policy. He has, in this field, an extreme sensitivity which has made it possible for him, and him alone, to survive many a shipwreck.

His famous declarations in *Nuovi Argomenti* after the Khrushchev report are, for him, merely the memory

of an unhappy blunder. He had thought at the time that he was correctly interpreting the new directives of Stalin's successors, and, as usual, immediately made a show of zeal. Just imagine: He had to make people forget his Stalinism. But he had been ill-informed. Having been recalled to order by the June 30 declaration of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the USSR, he has not faltered since. With regard to the Hungarian insurgents, Togliatti has displayed a vulgarity and insolence that the Italian language had not known since the fall of Fascism.

It is perhaps worthwhile for me to point out a particular aspect of Togliatti's fundamental ambiguity, one having to do with ideology. Everyone knows that the Italian CP devoutly respects the ideas of Antonio Gram-



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sci, one of the founders of the party and a remarkable and often original essayist. People were therefore surprised, in view of the general poverty of Marxist studies in our time, that the publishing houses of the sister parties did not bring out translations of Gramsci's philosophical and literary writings. What is the reason for this unwonted negligence? Very simple. The official theoreticians of Moscow had no difficulty in discovering that these writings teem with grave heresies.

As a matter of fact, one finds in Gramsci a conception of shop-committees and of the workers' state that was directly influenced by the ideas of the American trade-unionist Daniel de Leon. In addition, he learned his philosophy of praxis from his teacher, Rodolfo Mondolfo, the reformist socialist, and it is not a very materialist philosophy. It is rather a philosophy of human activity that leaves quite a number of doors open.

Despite this, Moscow has granted Togliatti, for very

powerful psychological reasons, a license to worship Gramsci, though it is strictly limited to the peninsula (and he has been largely recompensed for this by the fact that a number of young intellectuals, students of Croce, have joined the Italian CP). Yet Togliatti has never dared quote Gramsci in a speech or article intended for foreign Communists. However, during the two dizzy months that followed the publication of the Khrushchev report through the intermediary of the State Department, Togliatti declared in a report to this Central Committee: "Gramsci is certainly the greatest modern thinker of Western Europe." When the counter-order arrived, he must have bitten his tongue! Frankly, all things considered, we Italians would rather thave Thorez!

Apart from that, I am willing to admit, as far as rank-and-file Communists are concerned, that there may still be honest Stalinists. I therefore do not share the naiveté of some of my friends who think that the crushing of the Hungarian Revolution by Soviet tanks constitutes the supreme test of good faith and the final separation of the good from the wicked. Unfortunately, we cannot project our own emotion into other people. Events are not the same for everyone. How often (after the great trials of 1936, after the Ribbentrop-Molotov pact, etc.) did I have the same hope, but my hopes were always vain. We must recognize the fact that there is no one ultimate experience for everyone.

No break with the honest Stalinists—we have duties to them. But allow me to explain: When I say "honest Stalinists," I mean in particular, and have meant for some time, young Russians and those in the satellite countries.

I have been noticing symptoms which prove that Russia can no longer avoid the awakening that is now shaking all of Eastern Europe. Let us not forget that the new era of Russian life by no means began with the 20th Congress of the Party, but with the strikes of the forced laborers at Vorkuta.

The revolutionary movements in Poland and Hungary were probably a bitter surprise for the Russian rulers. For all their realism, they can judge and forecast only from the point of view of their doctrine, which, unfortunately, is highly summary and schematic. Their conception of coexistence was based, among other things, on the conviction that the Western world is being undermined by contradictions which doom it to decay and disintegration. As for their own internal difficulties and those of their satellite countries, they regarded them as positive symptoms of growth. They did not foresee that the strain would provoke a centrifugal movement of such scope among the satellites. Their present confusion is obvious. But, despite everything, I do not foresee a major movement back to the policy condemned by their 20th Congress. De-Stalinization corresponded to an urgent need of Russian society. It was not something that the present collective leader-

ship invented, but rather something they submitted to. An unexpected "frost" might produce "Hungarys" inside Russia itself. For the first time, the entire country is being stirred to its depths, particularly the younger generation. A series of news items in the *New Statesman* of November 24 proves that Russian public opinion is beginning to manifest itself: "On the eve of the November 7 celebrations, there was an unexplained interruption in the sale of foreign newspapers in a number of cities and there were wild scenes at the kiosks in Leningrad when the Polish and Yugoslav papers eventually arrived. . . . Speakers at lectures on the international situation were bombarded with questions about Hungary. . . . The discontent of rank-and-file Party members at being kept in the dark was reflected in the results of elections to Party commissions and bureaus held at local branches."

At the same time, there was the exciting news that groups of Russian soldiers had gone over to the Hungarian insurgents. That's the kind of thing that should now interest intellectuals more than anything in the world. It may be the harbinger of the unhopd-for springtime. How many Russian soldiers went over to the Hungarian rebels? The Swedish *Expressen* of November 4 stated that, according to eye-witnesses, in the first few days of the revolt there were two to three hundred in the city of Budapest alone. On the days that followed, although the prolongation of the Hungarian struggle seemed hopeless, Russian soldiers continued going over to the insurgents with their tanks (*Observer* of November 4, *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* of November 8). According to other sources, several thousand Russians went over to the insurgents (in small isolated groups, in all cases).

I must admit that I ascribe to these episodes an importance far exceeding that of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

The Russians whom we have always loved are thus beginning to awaken: the grandsons of Herzen, Tolstoy, Bakunin, Vera Figner, the students who have in their blood the tradition of underground activity, the peasants who shelter and feed runaway prisoners. That's what is important right now.

No country is spared the crisis of our age. There is no longer a geographic frontier of peace, freedom and truth. This frontier has now moved into each individual country. What, then, is to be done? Gyula Hay has proposed "an offensive and defensive pact with truth." I approve of the idea. We must first make peace with truth and establish a direct relationship with it. "Not weep, not laugh, but understand." It is time to do away with intermediaries in our relationships with truth and with the people. Perhaps this is our great duty, now, after the Hungarian Revolution. We must learn from the people what their truths are, and must let them know ours.

Notes on the Garbled Ideologies of Our Time

By Daniel Bell

Revolution. Almost all the French intellectuals, with Jean-Paul Sartre in the van, have affirmed their ringing break with Russia—yet, for the “wrong” reasons. What the Moscow Trials, the concentration camps, the Jewish doctors’ “plot,” the hanging of Rajk, the war in Korea could not do, Budapest has finally done. Why? Because these writers were caught in their own clichés.

What brought these intellectuals to Communism was the *mystique* of revolution; for what French workers could not accomplish in 1848 or 1871 the Russian workers had accomplished in 1917. This was the compelling myth—the proletariat, bare-handed, tearing up the cobbled streets, defending themselves against tanks and guns; and this myth had sustained Sartre and other French intellectuals in their allegiance to Russia despite all the rational evidence of betrayal which had become apparent five, ten, twenty, twenty-five years ago.

Now the Hungarian workers have risen in the very same heroic posture and with the same lack of arms, but against the Russians; and the Russians, in the classic answer of oppressors, have coldly shot them down. A French intellectual can withstand anything but the destruction of his myth, so the break has finally come. And it seems complete.

Socialism and imperialism. Curiously enough, two of the three countries guilty of aggression in Suez

have Socialist governments, while their chief accusers have been powers bearing classic imperialist tags. Ben-Gurion, after all, heads the *Mapai*, a party in good standing in the Socialist International, while Guy Mollet is still general secretary of the French Socialist party. The U.S., of course, in the eyes of most Socialists has always been guilty of “dollar imperialism,” while Russia has despoiled Eastern Europe in classic robber fashion.

Pro-Arabism. Historically, the British Tory party has always been pro-Arab, while the sympathies of the Labor movement have been with Israel. Tory romancers like T. E. Lawrence were fired with the thought that the anchor of British glory lay in its solid control over the Middle East, and that this could be maintained only by supporting the Arab sheiks. Labor, sympathizing with the “little man,” has always understood Israel’s aspirations. In fact, just two weeks before Israel attacked in the Sinai Peninsula, Ian Mikardo, a left-wing Labor MP, charged in the *New Statesman and Nation* that the British Foreign Office was plotting with Jordan and Iraq to curb the Israelis. Strange to read in *Hansard* Eden’s statements in Parliament that Egypt had been guilty of provocation and that Israel had acted in self-defense, while Gaitskill decried the “naked aggression” of the Israelis.

Anti-Americanism. Historically, too, the Tory party has been pro-Ameri-

can, while the Labor party, especially its left wing, has always been suspicious of the capitalist intentions of the U.S. Equally strange to read in *Hansard*, therefore, the blistering attack on America by Tory MP Julian Amery, hitherto one of the strong defenders of the Atlantic Alliance, charging that American dollar interests want to take over Britain’s position in the Middle East, while the *New Statesman and Nation*, Britain’s left-wing weekly, praises Eisenhower’s moderation on the Suez issue.

In France, right shoes are on left feet as well and *vice versa*. The attacks on the U.S. are led by Pineau, Mollet and the Socialists, while cautious words are uttered by the Right (Pinay) and the non-Communist Left (*France-Observateur*) in favor of the U.S.

Communism. One of the men who led the Hungarian writers in their courageous stand against the Rakosi-Gerö clique was the playwright Gyula Hay. Yet, look at his record. A veteran Communist, Hay was active in the Bela Kun uprising, went to Germany in the Twenties, fled east to Moscow rather than to the West after Hitler, lived in Russia until 1945, returned to Hungary as one of the cultural commissars, and was able, if he chose, to live well and in comfort. From the cold record, a hard-core Communist.

The Minister of Education in the short-lived Nagy Government was Georg Lukacs, the philosopher. Lukacs, too, had participated in the Bela Kun revolution and afterward had fled to Germany. His book *Geschichte und Klassenbewusstsein* (“History and Class Consciousness”) was a classic of Marxism. During the late Thirties and Forties, Lukacs was in Moscow, where he was one of the editors of *International Literature*, an official Communist journal. He was, perhaps, the leading ideologist of Communism in the field of philosophy. A serious man, never a hack, he would have had to be considered, however, a “true believer.” Yet he, too, turned against Russia.

Support of India's efforts to safeguard her national interests is the only basis for a firm friendship

THE KEY TO U.S.-INDIAN AMITY

By G. S. Bhargava

NEW DELHI

PRIME MINISTER Jawaharlal Nehru's recent visit to the United States marked the beginning of a new phase in Indian-American relations. As Senator John Sherman Cooper has noted, it highlights the possibility of "greater mutual understanding" between the two countries.

Only last winter, while Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin and Communist party chief Nikita S. Khrushchev were enjoying a triumphal tour of this country, Indian-American friendship reached an all-time low. This was the result of Secretary of State Dulles's decision to issue a joint communiqué with Portuguese Foreign Minister Cunha describing Portugal's Indian enclave of Goa as a province of Portugal. Optimists, however, pointed to the fact that it is always darkest before dawn, and Cooper himself, then U.S. Ambassador in New Delhi, seemed to belong to this group. For without giving up hope of tiding over the crisis of the moment, he devoted his energies to establishing a long-term community of outlook between the two countries.

Nevertheless, even the most sanguine could not have known that the dawn was so close. How did this come about just one year after the Dulles incident? Was it the result of basic foreign-policy changes in India and the United States? The answers to these questions involve numerous complex factors.

To begin with, people on the policy-making level in Delhi, especially V. K. Krishna Menon, were banking heavily on a Democratic victory in last November's Presidential election. Then, they felt, Dulles and his one-track mind would be replaced by a trusted friend of India like Chester Bowles.

Thus, while discussing the Bandung Conference with me some time ago, Menon advised me to stress to the U.S. public that India's criticism of Washington's policies, even if sharp at times, did not stem from any basic ill will toward or distrust of the American people. He specifically wanted me to point up the great respect everyone in India had for President Eisenhower, notwithstanding the almost unanimous disapproval here of Dulles's policies. With particular reference to Bandung, Menon praised the way *Saturday Review* editor Norman Cousins had acquitted himself there in contrast to the role played by Senator Adam Clayton Powell, who had flown to Bandung in an Administration plane.

During the ten months prior to the U.S. election, therefore, Indian leaders nurtured the illusion that, from their point of view, there would be a change for the better in Washington. Understandably, no one felt disposed to seek the favor of those who were supposedly on the decline. (In these circumstances, it is fortunate that Nehru's visit did not come

off as scheduled last June.) But November 6 shattered all of New Delhi's illusions and, to that extent, has resulted in a more realistic Indian policy toward the United States.

In this same period, American opinion, while visibly unhappy about India's faith in Russian and Red Chinese professions of peace, was looking to the day when they would be exposed. Then, it was hoped, India would come to share American skepticism about Communist good faith. So, while New Delhi was convinced that its stand was correct and looked for a shift in American policy, Washington returned the compliment and expected India to fall in line. To some degree, of course, India has shifted its position with the realization that Dulles isn't going anywhere, but nothing has yet led to a corresponding shift on the American side.

In addition, international developments have also changed India's outlook. The Chinese incursion into Burma, the Sino-Nepalese *entente*—violating the spirit of the Sino-Indian treaty, which implied recognition of Nepal as an Indian sphere of influence in return for the surrender of Tibet—and the Russian intervention in Hungary have made New Delhi wary of Communism. This is not suggesting that its views on international Communism are identical with those of Washington, but there has been a definite departure from the policy of being less neutral to China and Russia than to the United States.

It must be recognized, however, that this one-sided change, which now promises greater U.S.-Indian understanding, is fraught with danger. It could, for example, lead to the completely erroneous belief that just as the vindication of U.S. policies (in Hungary and Nepal) has led to modification of India's policy toward Communism, experience will ultimately force India to endorse *in toto* American hostility to all things Red.

A brief look at the respective positions of these two countries, and their

reaction to recent events, points up the fallacy of this theory: The U.S. is dedicated to the containment of Communism within its present political boundaries; India heads the so-called uncommitted nations. Britain and France, which participated in the Mideast aggression, are America's allies in the cold war and will be its allies in any military showdown with the Communist world. Russia, the aggressor in Hungary, is not an ally of India—even if the latter is less neutral to Moscow and Peking than to Washington and London. Yet, in the Mideast crisis the U.S. stood squarely against Britain and France although this involved the risk of weakening the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. India, on the other hand, allowed herself to be identified as an apologist for Russia in Hungary.

This was not merely a case of Nehru's bracketing the Anglo-French and Russian actions; it was an instance of his regarding the Western nations on any given occasion as more culpable than Russia. It was, as India's foremost Socialist, Jayaprakash Narayan, put it, an example of the double standard of judgment that has undermined India's prestige.

It would not be wise, however, to push this point too far. Pro-American opinion here feels that an opportunity now exists for striking a deal with Nehru. Since the Prime Minister is extremely sensitive to criticism and flattery, it is argued, he will be willing to correct the recent pro-Soviet orientation of his foreign policy and even make it look pro-American—provided his critics overlook India's negative vote on the five-power UN resolution condemning Russia's action in Hungary.

There is a section of opinion, in fact, which feels that the situation can best be capitalized on by a return to the policies of former U.S. Ambassador Chester Bowles. This consisted of praising Nehru personally, highlighting his domestic anti-Communist policies, and explaining his foreign-policy acts as calculated

moves to keep the Communists at bay. Where an Indian-American divergence of opinion developed on vital matters, there was an attempt to follow a difficult middle road.

Unfortunately, the Communists were able to move in on such occasions and provide Nehru with a revolutionary halo. Propaganda was launched extolling the Prime Minister's anti-imperialist and anti-colonial past, present and future. Even the Communists in India were ordered to acclaim him as the leader of progressive mankind and halt their opposition to him on both domestic and foreign policies. This, of course, was more than the West could offer. And while he probably was baffled, Nehru was not displeased with the turn of events. Praise from the West usually carried the stigma of anti-Communism, but kudos from Moscow and Peking bore the stamp of progress. Nehru could now call himself a socialist without having the Communists sneer at him.

Consequently, it seems obvious that if the superficial cordiality which once dominated New Delhi-Washington relations were revived it would again vanish at the first clash of vital policy differences. No one can argue against recognizing Nehru's pre-eminent position in India, but that is no reason for lauding all his actions. He is, after all, the leader of India's ruling Congress party, which shared the Kuomintang's love for power at all costs. If he allows scores of unarmed students to be shot dead in the streets of Ahmedabad and then justifies this by a comparison with Poznan, he is not serving the cause of democracy or freedom but is merely putting himself in a position where he cannot wholeheartedly condemn Russian atrocities in Hungary.

Clearly, a less compromising and more realistic approach is needed if Washington is to gain New Delhi's firm friendship. From here, it seems that this can be accomplished most effectively by supporting India's attempts to safeguard and further her national interests. Indeed, the latter

influences the formulation of foreign policy in this country as much as idealism, if not more.

But this would involve a shift in U.S. policy. For while it is true that Chinese expansion southward cannot be ruled out, Pakistan looms as the greatest and most immediate threat to India. Americans who appreciate the subversive threat of Communism can understand how Pakistan, with its present policies, is a similar problem for India. Some time ago, for example, without considering what might happen to the millions of Moslems in India, Pakistan whipped up agitation there against a U.S. book which discussed Mohammedanism. This was a double-edged sword: If the agitation was not put down, it could have led to retaliation against the Moslem minority and to serious economic and other repercussions. On the other hand, New Delhi's firm handling of the situation enabled Pakistan to pose as the champion of Indian Moslems.

U.S. military aid to Pakistan has only served to strengthen the bellicose forces in that country, which do not let a day pass without announcing a new plan for a *jihad* against India. This, in fact, is the reason for the recent Indian-U.S. estrangement. No lasting friendship is possible so long as Pakistan continues to receive arms from America. Ironical as it may seem, this puts India in the same position that Israel occupies when Egypt and Syria receive huge Russian arms supplies.

Finally, no one who has been following developments in Pakistan during the past five years can look with confidence to that country to resist a Communist onslaught if it ever comes. A larger arsenal failed to keep Chiang Kai-shek in power in China. Why, then, is the U.S. arming Pakistan?

Washington policy-makers now have an excellent opportunity to correct this mistake. If India can own up to her errors of judgment and make the necessary adjustments, the United States can do the same.



CHAMBERLIN

WHERE the NEWS ENDS

By William Henry Chamberlin

Prelude to a Mideast Policy

THE "Eisenhower Doctrine" may mean much or little, depending on how it is implemented. It is a gesture in the right direction and a welcome departure from the weird mixture of passivism, pacifism and drift—toughness toward allies and softness toward enemies—that made November such an unhappy month for the free world.

It is a good thing that the United States has served a blunt "No Trespassing" notice on the Soviet Union, at least as regards direct aggression in the Middle East. At the same time, the aims and purposes of a more positive American attitude are defined so vaguely as to suggest a prelude to a policy, rather than the policy itself.

The most concrete statement of intent is to be found in the following phrase in the President's speech before Congress: "The employment of the armed forces of the United States to secure and protect the territorial integrity and political independence of such nations requesting such aid against overt armed aggression from any nation controlled by international Communism."

This comes pretty close to being the equivalent of United States membership in the Baghdad Pact—a mutual-defense agreement embracing Turkey, Iraq, Iran and Pakistan. Britain is also a member, but resentment against the British invasion of Egypt has considerably diminished British influence.

Unequivocal assurance of U.S. support should hearten the elements in the Middle Eastern countries

which are prepared to resist Soviet attack and discourage the adventurers who are receptive to Soviet arms and propaganda. So far so good.

But it is not very probable that Soviet designs in this economically backward area, so rich in oil that is the lifeblood of Europe's industries and transportation, will be prosecuted by the clumsy method of marching Soviet divisions into Turkey or Iran. That would loose World War III, and in an atmosphere psychologically very unfavorable to the Soviet Union.

It seems reasonable to assume that the Soviet struggle for the high stakes of the Middle East, nothing less than a grip on Europe's economic jugular vein, will take the form of indirect aggression; and indirect aggression is much harder to recognize and to grapple with than the direct form.

Subversion of relatively friendly Arab governments would be one form of indirect aggression, and subversion is easy to organize in an area where a small amount of money will produce a howling mob and where the assassination of a statesman accused of pro-Western views is not too difficult to arrange.

There is also the possibility of providing arms and "volunteers" to those states which are willing to go along with Soviet designs and then unleashing them in local attacks against their neighbors or utilizing them for political plots against these neighbors.

In meeting such problems, the Eisenhower proposals are of little

practical value. And such vital issues as the relations between Israel and the Arab states, the resettlement of the Arab refugees, the future operation of the Suez Canal are brushed under the rug with the statement that "the United Nations is actively concerning itself with all these matters and we are supporting the United Nations in that effort."

As the sum total of results from past United Nations "concern" with these matters has been zero, no great expectations seem warranted for the future. The French Ambassador to the United States, Hervé Alphand, put his finger on one cause of the futility of the United Nations, never more manifest than during these last months: "If you go to the Security Council you are faced with the Soviet veto, and if you go to the Assembly you could be defeated by a majority formed by the Soviet bloc and the Bandung group."

It is very seldom that I find myself in agreement with Professor Frederick L. Schuman, but I think he deserves an A for the following characterization of the United Nations in a letter published in the *Nation* of December 22: "A fiction, a fraud and a shabby device to enable the great powers to evade their obligations."

Even President Eisenhower, whose professed dependence on the UN was one of the most disconcerting and discouraging aspects of United States policy in the November crisis, in his more recent pronouncement recognizes that "the United Nations . . . cannot be a wholly dependable protector of freedom when the ambitions of the Soviet Union are involved."

The decision to project United States power and influence into the Middle East more decisively, while it might better have been made earlier, is a move in the right direction. Vigorous implementation of this decision is probably the only alternative to the loss of this area to Soviet intrigue, economic disaster for Europe and the turning of the flank of NATO.

Snapshots of India's Leader

Jawaharlal Nehru.

By Frank Moraes.

Macmillan. 511 pp. \$6.75.

Reviewed by Hazel Whitman Hertzberg

Former editor, "India Today"

WE NEED an accurate working assessment of Jawaharlal Nehru, and we cannot afford to be sentimental, petulant or self-righteous in arriving at it. India is highly important to us, and Nehru is its unchallenged leader.

Some help in formulating a realistic appraisal may be gained from the new biography, *Jawaharlal Nehru*, by Frank Moraes, editor of the *Times of India*. Moraes's point of view is conventionally Indian. He supports Nehru's policies with some not very important reservations. He is mildly pro-Western in an Indian context.

Moraes describes his book as "primarily a political biography." He outlines Nehru's lonely childhood as the only son of a wealthy and Westernized Brahmin family, his schooling at Harrow and Cambridge, his rise in the Indian National Congress, his "discovery of India," his terms in prison, his participation in passive resistance, his role in the tremendous upheavals in India before and after partition, and his policies as Prime Minister of a free India.

These are stirring events indeed, and have implications which need much exploration. Moraes, unfortunately, is no explorer. He rarely looks beneath the surface and probes into causes, ideas, situations or human beings.

This approach does justice neither to events nor to men. The Indian nationalist movement was one of the most interesting and intricate of modern times, with roots deep in Indian history; and political, social, religious, economic and ethical ramifications spreading like the banyan tree. The one-dimensional approach

flattens it out, distorts it and robs it of meaning. Nehru moved in a nationalist world of currents far deeper than Moraes indicates.

Similarly, all we get of Nehru personally is a series of snapshots rather than a portrait in depth. Moraes does not seem to feel personal warmth or affection toward Nehru, or for that matter toward Gandhi or any of the other great figures with the exception of Nehru's father Motilal and of Vallabhbhai Patel, the iron man of Indian nationalism. However, scattered throughout the book are some valuable observations about Nehru which can help explain his foreign policy.

"What most people do not realize is that Nehru's ideas on political, economic and social matters have been fixed and consistent for at least a generation," Moraes says. This point is of crucial importance. We must realize, as this book shows largely by indirection, that Nehru lives in the thought-world of the radical intellectual of the Thirties, before the Moscow Trials. His views of capitalism, socialism, Communism, imperialism and fascism are, with only slight modifications, those of this world long-gone. The tremendous currents which have reshaped the content of these words have touched him only lightly.

There are many examples of Nehru's intellectual hardening of the arteries throughout the book. Since Moraes, to a lesser extent, suffers from the same malady, the reader will have to discover them for himself.

A typical statement on Communism is: "He [Nehru] was, like many in-

tellectuals, nonetheless impressed by the will and effort of the Russian people and government to lift their country literally by their bootstraps to better conditions of life. On the other hand, he was then, as now, irritated by the Communists' dictatorial ways, their aggressive and rather vulgar methods, their habit of denouncing everyone who did not agree with them." Thus, the totalitarian heart and core of Soviet Communism are seen as tangential to what the Soviet state is *really* doing.

Moraes tells us that Marxism appeals to Nehru on a "scientific" basis, that "while he was not attracted by all its facets he was impressed by its spirit of scientific inquiry." Nehru's idea was to make India "a synthesis between the Western concept of democracy and socialism as the Marxists conceived it." But there is no evidence in Moraes's book (or in Nehru's autobiography) that Nehru has ever read or been influenced by a critique of Marxism like Karl Kautsky's or, more recently, that of the able and perceptive Indian Socialist thinker Asoka Mehta. His views on Marxism remain substantially unchanged from the point when they first "lightened up many a dark corner" of his mind years ago.

Nehru's socialism, and Moraes's treatment of it, have this same stultified quality. Moraes constantly reminds us that Nehru is a socialist, that socialism is his "goal," and that he insists on "clarity" of thought. But if Nehru has had anything beyond threadbare platitudes to say about socialism, this book fails to report it. There is not the slightest



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reference to the practical experience of socialism gained in Great Britain or the Scandinavian countries or even, as one might expect, to the Yugoslav experience.

Jayaprakash Narayan, India's outstanding Socialist, is mentioned only in passing. Nehru's unsuccessful efforts to draw Narayan into his cabinet are not even hinted at. The complex and often hostile relations between the Indian Socialists and Nehru, which are highly revealing of his character, are dismissed in a few brief comments. The extensive serious re-evaluation of socialism by the Indian Socialists and their efforts to synthesize Gandhism and socialism go unmentioned. The Indian Socialists are referred to in the book as "parlor Socialists." It is unclear from the text whether Nehru or Moraes is using the phrase, but it hardly seems to matter. Nehru is the creator and Moraes a devotee of the fashionable Indian view, heard widely in parlors, which scorns "parlor Socialists" who object to Nehru's compromises with reactionaries at home and with Communists abroad.

Capitalism gets the same cloudy treatment. Moraes, after outlining the Marxist view of colonialism, explains that Nehru's "antipathy to capitalism, particularly in its uncontrolled form, springs from this ideological association of it with colonialism." We are not told where capitalism exists in an "uncontrolled form," nor are we given any account of Nehru's thinking, if any, on the reasons for the precipitate decline of Western colonialism. Does Nehru think that any other forms of colonialism exist? We are not informed.

In Nehru's thought-world, there is something virile and scientific called Marxism and then there are the vulgar Marxists with naughty habits. There is something splendid called socialism and then there are the "parlor Socialists." There is something called Communism, which exists on these unconnected levels: first communism, or an ideal type of society; then Soviet Communism,

which is good economically but has unpleasant overtones; and, finally, Indian Communism, which is stupid and unnecessary. There is also something called capitalism, which exploits the workers and leads to war, imperialism and fascism and whose image has little to do with the capitalism actually practiced in the most powerful capitalist states.

One of Nehru's outstanding talents, as Moraes points out, is rationalization. The only thing which might conceivably affect his world view would be an event of shattering and obvious meaning. The revolt in Hungary might possibly force him to revise some of his ideas.

"Nehru's foreign policy is rooted primarily in what might be described as the principle of enlightened self-interest," Moraes states. India, he emphasizes, "is paramount in Nehru's foreign thinking." This is the usual point of view of most heads of state, and it should not surprise us that Nehru shares it. He is an Indian nationalist first, an Asian second, and an internationalist third. When he feels India's interests to be directly involved, as in Kashmir, Nepal or Hyderabad, he will act decisively and, if necessary, with military force.

If we keep in mind how thoroughgoing and sensitive an Indian nationalist Nehru is, we will begin to understand him. Peace and world stability, Nehru believes, are essential to give India the opportunity to raise her standard of living. That India's foreign policy contributes to meeting these urgent needs is open to question. Yet, it is to Nehru's interest to keep his country independent and democratic.

Nehru is aware, perhaps more than he will admit, of the rivalry between China and India for the leadership of Asia. In the last analysis, it is impossible to rationalize away the fact that one of the large powers on the Asian continent is totalitarian and the other democratic. However many "five principles" agreements are signed between the two powers, the rivalry is inherent and crucial.

What of Krishna Menon's role in the making of Nehru's foreign policy? Moraes tells us that Nehru travels alone, that he keeps his own counsel, and that, to an extraordinary degree, real power in India is in his keeping. (Moraes warns of the obvious dangers of such a situation to a newborn democratic country, particularly after Nehru is gone; he emphasizes Nehru's devotion to democratic processes in India.) Moraes feels that the "controversial" Krishna Menon is "probably the closest to him today." Yet he discusses Menon's role only briefly.

Yet, Menon deserves fuller treatment than this in any biography of Nehru. He is a kind of ghastly extrapolation of those parts of Nehru's thinking and personality most inimical to democrats. His arrogance is untempered by Nehru's beguiling charm and his mind unfettered by Nehru's serious devotion to the democratic process within India. Menon is a resourceful and subtle man who knows Nehru's mind exceedingly well. He is well aware that his power depends not on an independent popularity with the Indian people or intelligentsia, large sections of which dislike him, but on his closeness to Nehru. He will therefore be exceedingly careful not to go beyond what Nehru will take. If at some point his arrogance and his delight in intrigue overcome his normally astute judgment, he may fall. Until then, we will have to get along with India in spite of him.

Moraes's book, of course, deals with many other aspects of Nehru's life besides his role in the world scene. In fact, it is in the area of domestic affairs that Nehru's accomplishments are greatest.

Moraes's account of India's winning of independence and her remarkable achievements since should remind us of how much has been done in so little time against such tremendous odds. The rehabilitation of 8 million refugees; the integration into the Indian Union of the various Princely States (which is Patel's

living monument); Nehru's "shining hour" during the terrible Hindu-Moslem-Sikh riots, when he held the country together in a situation where his inflexible secularism was exactly what was needed; the first elections in a free India, perhaps the most successful ever held by an overwhelm-

ingly illiterate people; the beginnings of land reform; the increase in agricultural and industrial production—these are lasting achievements, however imperfect some of them were. For the leadership which Nehru has displayed at home, India and the free world are very much in his debt.

Meeting Below the Summit

The Looking-Glass Conference.

By Godfrey Blunden.

Vanguard. 258 pp. \$3.75.

THIS hilarious book by Godfrey Blunden, author of the poignant novel *A Room on the Route*, is about a high-level five-power conference, with American, British, French, Soviet and Red Chinese bigwigs and smallwigs participating.

The conference is being held in the lovely Alpine city of Colmo, which, I strongly suspect, is Geneva, and is dealing with the fate of a Far Eastern country named Khaos, which, I also suspect, is Indo-China. Unfortunate Khaos has been torn by civil strife and split into two parts, one Communist, the other non-Communist—Inevitable Khaos and Incredible Khaos.

The delegations (numerous and vociferous) of their respective countries are headed by Joseph Foggbottom, Secretary of State, U.S.A.; Rt. Hon. Albion Asp, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, U.K.; M. Pierre Lion, Minister of Foreign Affairs of France; Comrade Yefin Golikov, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR; and Comrade J'ow Wow, Prime Minister of the Dominant People's Republic of China.

I suspect that Messrs. Foggbottom, Asp, Lion, Golikov and Wow are the prototypes of . . . but never mind that. If you read the book, as you should, you will recognize them at once. Nor will you have any difficulty in recognizing all the other grotesque characters who move in and out of the pages of this witty, biting satire

Reviewed by M. K. Argus

Author, "Moscow-on-the-Hudson,"
"A Rogue with Ease"

on the incongruous contemporary international scene.

Mr. Blunden knows whereof he writes: a conference of "five powers to decide the fate of a sixth, held against a background of petty jealousies and silly ambitions, intrigues, counter-intrigues and sheer idiocy. He knows exactly what goes on around a negotiating table, or in the august skulls of the foreign secretaries, or in the somewhat less august but no less formidable skulls of the undersecretaries, ambassadors, security officers, society matrons, and a few plain, innocent mortals caught inadvertently in the net of international coexistence.

It's a lampoon, of course, an extravaganza, but it's extremely funny. Godfrey Blunden does not try to be subtle. He uses a huge canvas, and he paints with broad strokes. Yet, when you put the book down, you have the feeling that the author's portraits are disturbingly life-size. These are the people who make newspaper headlines, who direct the destinies of nations, who utter sanctimonious banalities with the air of saviors of mankind, who create at each new conference a new mess that makes one long for the good old mess that existed before the conference.

All good satires contain the portentous elements of doom. *The Looking-Glass Conference* is a hilarious book, but it left me saddened—the highest tribute one can pay a satire.

Record of the 'G-Men'

The FBI Story.

By Don Whitehead.

Random House. 368 pp. \$4.95.

Reviewed by Julien Steinberg

Editor, "Verdict of Three Decades"

NOT UNTIL one reads *The FBI Story* does the full problem confronting the writer of such a book become clear. First, there is the long period covered by the Bureau's existence—nearly half a century. Second, the activities with which the Bureau deals cover an extraordinary range and variety of backgrounds and locales. Third, the FBI is compelled by the nature of its duties to be one of the most indefatigable collectors of information in all the world's history. Intrepid, indeed, is the conscientious writer who takes it upon himself to paw his way through even a small portion of this mountain of paper. But the good news is that Don Whitehead—Washington Bureau Chief of the *Herald Tribune* and two-time Pulitzer Prize winner—has done an almost impossibly difficult job extremely well.

The FBI was born, as few realize today, as the result of an angry reformer's demand for a governmental investigating arm to deal with social abuses of the day. The reformer was Teddy Roosevelt and his targets were big business combines that violated the Sherman Anti-Trust Act and land pirates who were walking off with public lands in the West. After a clash with Congress—which body objected, and not entirely without reason, to the manner in which TR's administration was employing Secret Service men—the Attorney General was prohibited by Congress from making further use of Treasury agents. This left Teddy with a crusade against law breakers but with no law force. His answer in 1908 was to empower the Department of Justice to create an investigative arm responsible to no one but the Attorney General. A year later, President Taft's Attorney General gave the new

agency a name, the Bureau of Investigation. (Not until 1935 did the word "Federal" make its way into the title.)

Mr. Whitehead makes no bones about the character of the Bureau in its early years. The agents were sloppily trained or untrained. Washington knew little about the activities of agents in the field. Political endorsements carried more weight than experience or competence. During World War I, German spies and saboteurs had a field day. After the war, some of the Bureau's agents proved in the manner by which they combated subversion that they lacked special skill in distinguishing between subversives and those who were merely loquacious radicals, and that civil liberties was a phrase with which they had insufficient familiarity. When the scandals of the Harding Administration broke, it was revealed that key men in the Bureau were deeply involved.

The cleanup began in 1924 when Harlan Fiske Stone, then Attorney General, acted favorably on the suggestion of Commerce Secretary Herbert Hoover to appoint 29-year-old J. Edgar Hoover, who had been with the Department of Justice since 1917, as chief of the Bureau. The new broom began sweeping briskly. He set new standards of competence and conduct and dumped the political appointees. He worked toward establishing professional training methods. He sought his recruits from the ranks of young attorneys and accountants. He enforced a code and discipline to which each agent was compelled to adhere. Slowly, the reputation of the Bureau began to change. Today, the agency bears no resemblance to what it once was.

Mr. Whitehead's book—which

somehow manages to keep the story going chronologically while stopping on every other page to recount an informative case-history—not only possesses an abundance of color and soberly detailed excitement, but it also contains some notable newsmakers. The most striking of these are extremely cordial tales about the late President Roosevelt.

The most important anecdote reveals that in 1940 attacks on the FBI nearly destroyed the organization. Mr. Hoover once told a visitor: "No one outside the FBI and the Department of Justice ever knew how close they came to wrecking us." The FBI chief credits FDR and Attorney General Jackson with saving the FBI. In March 1940, at a dinner of the White House correspondents, FDR called to Hoover and said, "Edgar, what are they trying to do to you on the Hill?" Hoover answered that he didn't know. Roosevelt grinned and turned thumbs down on the table. "That's for them," he said. The attacks receded.

"The recurrent rumors," comments author Whitehead, "that influential people close to the White House were going to oust Hoover always failed to note the fact that Hoover himself had friends in the Roosevelt inner circle. They were Roosevelt's Press Secretary, Steve Early; Major General Edwin M. ('Pa') Watson, Secretary to the President; and, most influential of all, Franklin D. Roosevelt himself."

Another detailed passage concerning FDR informs us that the FBI's full-scale investigation of Communism began in 1936 when the President summoned Hoover, told him that he was becoming increasingly concerned about Communist and Fascist activities in the U.S., and helped provide a legal basis for large-scale digging. A third episode tells of Roosevelt's suggestion to Jackson in 1940 that the FBI chief take over the direction of all Federal investigative and intelligence agencies. Mr. Hoover refused—as he had earlier refused heavy additional powers dur-

ack Mr. Julien Steinberg
1/29

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ing both Prohibition and the gangster-ridden Thirties — saying, “General, that plan would be very good for today, but over the years it would be a mistake.”

One of the standout human-interest vignettes in the book concerns Mr. Hoover himself, who, the book shows, has had through the years to deal with every conceivable kind of criticism that can be thrown against a public official, and sometimes of the most absurd kind. But the taunts of two men got under his skin. One man was gangster Alvin Karpis, who sent word to Mr. Hoover that he intended to kill him. The FBI Director issued orders that he wanted to take Karpis personally. Before Karpis could be taken, Mr. Hoover was summoned before the Senate Appropriations subcommittee. There Senator McKellar made a big thing out of the fact that Hoover had never personally made an arrest, thus implying that he couldn't be much of a policeman. Soon after, Hoover's chance came. Karpis was sitting in an auto when Hoover raced toward him. He personally grabbed the gangster before he could reach for a rifle in the back seat. “Put the handcuffs on him,” he told an aide. Then the drama changed into comedy. It turned out that no one had remembered to bring handcuffs. So the aide sheepishly took off his necktie, bound Karpis's hands with that, and Hoover loaded him aboard a plane. Later, Mr. Hoover went unaccompanied to arrest Lepke Buchalter after Winchell had persuaded the gang chief to turn himself in.

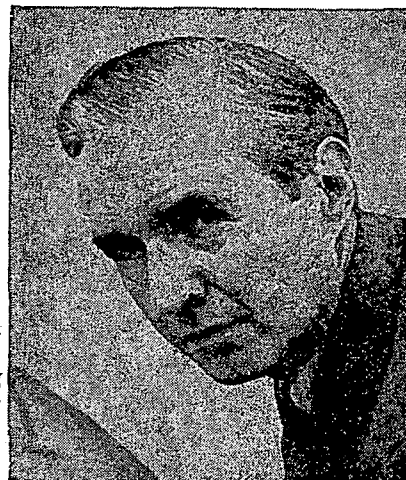
More important, but little known, was Mr. Hoover's behind-the-scenes stand on the tragic wartime mass evacuation of 120,000 people of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast, the great majority of them U. S. citizens. He opposed this “dragnet” and “roundup” procedure. He wrote Attorney General Biddle that “the necessity for mass evacuation is based primarily on public and political pressure rather than on factual data.” He depicted the cry for mass evacu-

ation as “hysteria.” Also worthy of note is the fact that agents of the FBI, under Mr. Hoover's stewardship, today no longer use the word “radical” in their reports. The word is rejected as being too ambiguous and as failing to distinguish between subversives and honest non-conformists.

The number of cases that Mr. Whitehead has shoehorned in is amazingly large. Perhaps the most concise way to indicate the comprehensiveness of the book is to say this: If there's a case you want to find out about, it's probably included—from Teddy Roosevelt and the “land thieves” to the Black Tom Explosion through the atom spy cases right up to yesterday, including the brutal kidnapping-murder of the Weinberger child and the vicious acid attack on Vic Riesel. And here and there you will come across some marvelous glints and pieces of Americana. My favorite: The nickname “G-Men” was bestowed on the FBI by none other than George “Machine Gun” Kelly. When apprehended, he pleaded, “Don't shoot, G-Men!”

The overall impression conveyed by the book is that of an organization dedicated to doing its difficult jobs, as well, and as fairly, as possible. Often in the past it has needed to deal with urgent matters without the benefit of previous experience as a guide and, under such circumstances, some fluffs were unavoidable. The remarkable thing is how few of them there have been. Mr. Whitehead cites chapter and verse to show that the FBI, on a daily basis, is as interested in clearing innocent people as in convicting the guilty. It has placed emphasis on considerations of civil liberties and rights, and all agents are taught that good intent does not absolve any law enforcement officer from harm wrongfully done. In short, the glib charge of “Gestapo” which has been flung at the FBI from time to time finds no support in this book, which the reviewer accepts as a responsible rendition of the actual record.

The man who reads dictionaries



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JACQUES BARZUN,
author and educator, says:

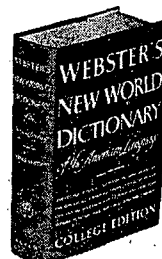
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The name Webster alone on a dictionary is not enough to guarantee excellence of this kind. Visit your bookseller and ask to see.—

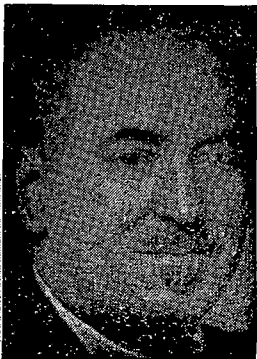
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On STAGE

By Joseph T. Shipley

Old Year Ends With Mixed Bill

SHIPLEY

Uncle Willie. By Julie Berns and Irving Elman, with I. B. Joselow. At the Golden Theater.

Purple Dust. By Sean O'Casey. Designed by Lester Polakov. Presented by Paul Shyre, Noel Behn, Howard Gottfried, Lewis Manilov. At the Cherry Lane Theater.

Speaking of Murder. By Audrey and William Roos. Presented by Courtney Burr and Burgess Meredith. At the Royale Theater.

Protective Custody. By Howard Richardson and William Berner. Set by Peter Larkin. At the Ambassador Theater.

ENJOYMENT of the superb artistry of Ruth Draper gave way to a profound sense of loss at her sudden death in the midst of her current season. For the greater part of her 72 years, Miss Draper, writing and presenting her monologues, had been peopling the stage with richly revealed personalities, fully and tenderly caught. Her dramatic portraits recall the poetic portraits in the monologues of Browning. Ruth Draper was one of our few artists of high seriousness, sustaining and expanding the power of the theater at its best. All who saw her work came from the theater enriched, perhaps ennobled. She will continue to hold a high place in the annals of the American stage.

The last openings of 1956 were a curious quartet: a comedy, a satiric drama, and—after a long dearth—two thrillers.

Little need be said of *Uncle Willie* except that it shows Menasha Skulnik at his best. His suitcase of tricks from the Yiddish stage has been carried over to Broadway, where again

he proves a most persuasive salesman. The story of the play has made a similar migration: *Uncle Willie* is a salesman from the Lower East Side, whose ward (his niece from Europe) marries and settles in the young Bronx, renting the upper half of her two-family house to a prolific Irish policeman. *Abie's Irish Rose*, motion pictures, soap opera have heated and reheated the old melting pot; this is a routine story adorned with a comic artist.

Sean O'Casey can whip up a lather of words. We watch the bubbles, the froth, the foam, the thick and sudsy cream. The question is: What is he going to shave? O'Casey's countryman Shaw was quite a shaver of sham. But, in *Purple Dust*, when O'Casey hones the razor we find that the beards are false.

He shows us two silly-ass Englishmen who have come with their Irish mistresses to restore an old mansion in Ireland. The tumbledown house is more humorously designed than the play. All the Irish, sweet or sycophantic or surly as they may be, join in contempt for the English whenever the two are not around. And O'Casey has made the two complete fools. The elder is constantly misquoting poets he misnames; the younger takes a shot at an innocent cow he calls a wild bull. The men are made childish; but so is the comedy. The only feature of the Englishmen O'Casey seems to respect is their wealth—of which the two girls make sure they get a goodly share. The girls go off with two of the Irish workers, just before the floods inundate the old

mansion and the English love of the past. *Purple Dust* proves that kissing the Blarney Stone is not enough; one must have ideas to inhabit the colorful words. There's no point to whipping up a lather unless one has a beard.

Speaking of Murder makes the large, airtight, soundproof vault too prominent. Where else can the body be put? We can even surmise whose body. But there is some interest in watching the roundabout scheming of the family's best friend. A sort of "bad seed" grown up, she goes for the man she wants by killing his first wife and now plotting the death of his second so that blame will fall on the new wife's little stepson. It's all rather obvious, but there's wry fun in watching Estelle Winwood as an old neighbor who ekes a bit of blackmail from the proceedings.

A more natural and sinister situation gives initial grimness to the misnamed *Protective Custody*, which shows an American woman columnist kidnaped for a brainwashing behind the Iron Curtain. On a superb set, a former convent with high holy windows now an efficient Soviet torture center and jail, Faye Emerson, and Fritz Weaver as the interrogator, give excellent performances. The brainwashing is a combination of Freudian probing and Chinese patient detail; but here the play is caught in a dilemma. To detail the mental torture would torture the audience; merely to suggest it makes the girl's collapse seem unreal. To get her out at the end, furthermore, the authors hoist the interrogator on his own Freudian complex. They whirl up a final stir as little controlled as the flurry of dust on a windy corner—and it blows all the drama away. Let's hope for a happier New Year!

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DEAR EDITOR

PROPAGANDA

May I commend you for the article by Arnold Beichman in the December 3 issue of THE NEW LEADER entitled, "Hungarians Didn't Need U. S. Radio to Open Their Eyes to Communism."

This is certainly one of the most pungent and intelligent articles I have read on the role of radio in the Hungarian Revolution. At a time when hearsay reports, highly colored by emotional reactions, have been so widely published, it is gratifying to note Mr. Beichman's penetrating analysis.

New York City W. J. CONVERY EGAN
Director, Radio Free Europe

SOCIALIST UNITY

I should like to call the attention of your readers to the following resolution, which was passed by a 41-9 vote at the January 9 City Central Committee meeting of the New York Social Democratic Federation:

"Whereas, the majority of the members of the Social Democratic Federation are opposed to unity with the Socialist party, and

"Whereas, arrangements for a so-called unity convention were made and announced with complete disregard and utter contempt for the wishes and opinions of this majority,

"Therefore, be it resolved that the New York SDF Central Committee declares this announced convention to be irregular, unauthorized and invalid, and

"Be it further resolved that the New York SDF Central Committee, in addition to repudiating the proposed gathering, calls upon all Federation members not to participate in any way in the sessions set for January 18, 19 and 20, and

"Finally, the Central Committee of the New York Federation proclaims itself unalterably opposed to affiliating with the Socialist party."

New York City HENRY FRUCHTER
Executive Secretary
New York Social Democratic Federation

FROMM ON LOVE

In reviewing Erich Fromm's *The Art of Loving* [NL, December 10], Robert E. Fitch is surprising. Those familiar with Dr. Fromm's work will be puzzled by Dean Fitch's references to his "narcissism," "pronounced subjectivism" or "utopianism."

Is it true, as the Dean suggests, that Fromm merely laments the absence of a social environment for love or merely awaits a "Utopia"? Is it not true that Fromm, in reasserting the

THE NEW LEADER welcomes comment and criticism on any of its features, but letters should not exceed 300 words.

"I" as the center of creative power, is saying with Sartre that, far from passive lamentation, man is individually responsible for creating the objective conditions of environment? This is quite distinct from the quietism of the yogi, from narcissism, and from that cruellest subjectivism in which we equate subjective ideation with objective truth.

Dean Fitch asserts that Hebrew-Christian love "is prepared now to make assault against a hostile environment." I reverently hope he is right. But can it be said that the Christian church today is characterized by activism? Has not the tragedy of the Church been its early admission of social defeat and its withdrawal into metaphysics? Fromm himself, in *The Sane Society*, analyzes this tragedy and concludes: "Christianity has preached spiritual renewal, neglecting the changes in the social order without which spiritual renewal must remain ineffective for the majority of people."

If Dean Fitch would abjure that once-overlightly benevolence characteristic of the American book review, and assault Dr. Fromm with Hebrew-Christian love, we might enjoy the kind of debate which the issues of love and social sanity deserve.

Durham, N. H.

PAUL WILSON SULLIVAN

HUNGARY

THE NEW LEADER has cried out with feeling against the tragedy of seeing the Administration fail to lift a finger to help the Hungarians in their life-and-death struggle.

The Administration is already being called to account for this by the Kremlin, which has raised the issue in the UN of United States interference in the affairs of the satellites. The willingness of the Lodges to have the issue aired shows how naively they play right into Soviet hands. Already the Americans are denying, almost laughingly, that they have anything to fear from such a debate.

The Russian leaders want nothing else than to make this point crystal-clear to the satellites, to prove before the entire world that the most powerful country, the United States, has not lifted and will not lift a finger to help. What better sounding board for this than the UN? What better voices than those of the Americans themselves? The more the Russians accuse, the more the Americans will protest their complete innocence! In short, the Russians will demonstrate that Eisenhower is so fearful of war that the Russians can blackmail the Americans into complete quiescence, no matter what the situation. This will give the Poles, the Hungarians, the East Germans the distinct feeling that they must face Russian might and retaliation without

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—their names, anyhow. We'll be glad to send every one of them a FREE copy of THE NEW LEADER. We've found it doesn't take more than one copy to make a new friend. Help us gain new readers at no cost to yourself. Just fill in the form below and send it to SUBSCRIPTION DEPARTMENT, THE NEW LEADER, 7 East 15th Street, New York 3, N.Y.

Name
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City Zone State

Name
Address
City Zone State

Name
Address
City Zone State

Name
Address
City Zone State

MY NAME
Address
City Zone State

DEAR EDITOR

CONTINUED

any possibility of help from abroad. Nay, more. You have pointed out that Dulles and Eisenhower gave the Russian regime assurances, through the Yugoslavs, that they would in no way interfere in the troubled situation of the satellite countries. The Russians themselves, under the guise of labelling these assurances as false, will bring this out with startling clarity at the UN, to display American cowardice.

The Hungarians have already called the Americans betrayers of their fight for liberty. This feeling will be rubbed in all the more after the debate in the UN. That is another reason why the Russians wanted to open the debate with all speed. They need speed to pour water on the flames in East Europe. Where they make their mistake is in thinking that this will really help to end the present (for them) trying period of revolt. What it will do is to convince the East Europeans that they must rely only on their own masses, and that they must spread the struggle to the masses in Russia itself.

There is little point in trying to advise an administration which has shown itself devoid of any ideas. The Russians do not play by ear, and day by day. They know what they want in a given situation and act accordingly. Only those who really understand the masses in all countries would know how to deal with the Russian tactics. Obviously Eisenhower and Dulles have no capacity in this direction.

Forest Hills, N. Y.

LOUIS JACOBS

Have one on us!

A free copy of **THE CALL** will be sent to you on request, featuring items of current interest to liberals and to Jews. Published by

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Literature on the W. C.

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Telephone



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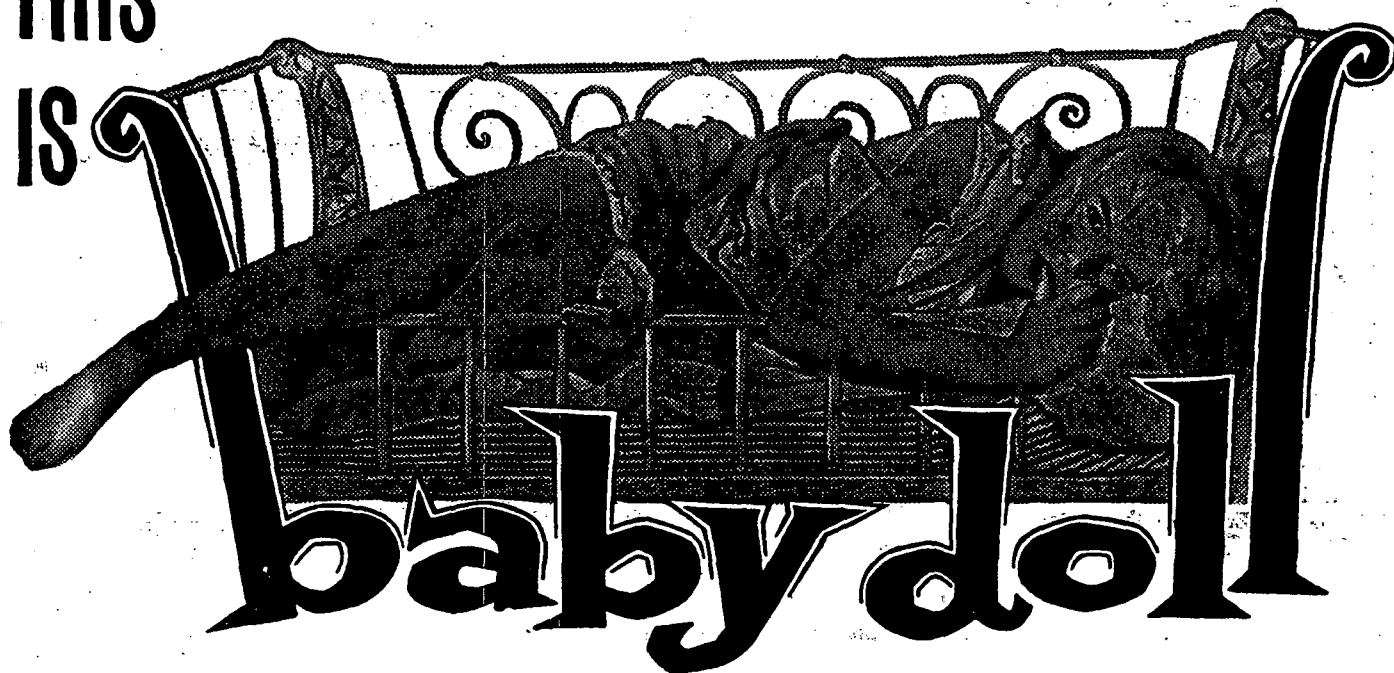
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STARRING
KARL MALDEN

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CARROLL BAKER

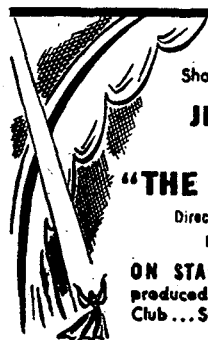
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'One of the Year's
10 Best'

GIANT

(LATE SHOW TONIGHT!)

THEATER PARTIES

All trade unions and fraternal
organizations are requested when
planning theater parties to do so
through Bernard Feinman, Man-
ager of The New Leader Theatri-
cal Department, 7 East 15th St.,
N.Y.C. Phone, ALgonquin 5-8844.

Help the

HUNGARIAN FIGHTERS FOR FREEDOM!

Here is one thing YOU can do TODAY:

Thousands of Hungarian refugees from Communist totalitarianism are in Austria, awaiting their eventual emigration elsewhere. Their immediate physical needs are being looked after by a variety of public and private organizations.

They need reading matter (not propaganda tracts) in the Hungarian language, such as:

- **Books**
- **Magazines**
- **Dictionaries**
(Hungarian-French, Hungarian-English)

You can show the Hungarian refugees from Red tyranny that the free world's solicitude is more than mere words of sympathy. Send them the literature they want and need to keep their spirit alive.

Send Hungarian-language reading matter

either directly to
Hungarian Fighters for Freedom
c/o FORUM
Museumsstr. 5
Vienna VII, Austria

or, if you prefer, to
Hungarian Fighters for Freedom
c/o Tamiment Institute
7 East 15th Street
New York 3, N. Y.
(For forwarding to Austria)

This appeal is published by The Tamiment Institute as a public service. The Tamiment Institute is an educational project of Tamiment-in-the-Poconos, Pennsylvania.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: February 4, 1957

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT:

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

Wm
7 B-D Story

There is attached hereto a letter addressed to Don Whitehead from Martin Fruhman, who ordered three books from Brentano's requesting that the Director autograph the books to the William Allen White Library, the William Allen White School of Journalism, and to Vera and Martin Fruhman. Whitehead asked me to ask the Director to autograph the books and then send them back to him. The books are attached. Whitehead will then autograph the books to the Library and the School of Journalism as having come from Mr. and Mrs. Martin Fruhman.

With regard to the William Allen White Library, Bureau files reflect that by letter 8-15-51 Everett Rich, head of English Department, Kansas State Teachers College, wrote the Director advising that in the Fall of 1951 the Library would be formally opened and requesting the Director to write a letter for the dedication (other individuals who had known Mr. White were also requested to send letters). On 8-23-51 the Director wrote Rich stating that "The dedication of the William Allen White Memorial Library provides an opportunity to pay tribute to a great American and crusader in the field of journalism...." William Allen White, former editor of the Emporia Gazette, died 1-29-44 at the age of 75. He was famous in American journalism and was active politically on the national and state level. On his death a letter of sympathy was sent to his widow. On 6-23-52 Rich sent the Director a booklet commemorating the dedication. The Director's letter of 8-23-51 appeared in the booklet. Rich was thanked by letter 6-30-52. (62-44832)

There was no record in Bureau files on the William Allen White School of Journalism or on Vera and Martin Fruhman.

cc-Mr. Jones

LBN:jmr

(3)

Enclosures - 2

RECORDED-6

INDEXED-6

20 FEB 7 1957

EX-117

64 FEB 13 1957

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: 1-25-57

FROM : J. P. Mohr

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Pages A430- Congressman Smith, (D) Mississippi, extended his remarks to
A431 include a book review of "The FBI Story" by Julien Steinberg
which was published in the New Leader of January 21, 1957.
The review is entitled "Record of the G-Men." This is a
favorable review concerning the book and the manner in which
it is written. Mr. Steinberg ended his review with the follow-
ing: "In short, the glib charge of 'Gestapo' which has been
flung at the FBI from time to time finds no support in this
book, which the reviewer accepts as a responsible rendition
of the actual record."

Original filed in: 66-791731-124

INDEXED - 54

EX-126

62-102693-310
NOT RECORDED

138 FEB 8 1957

203 134
61 FEB 14 1957

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 1-24-57- was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.



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	

J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover;

0 FB 2 story

efp
They are carrying an article on the Federal Bureau of Investigation, in my local newspaper. It is a review of the new book "Inside F.B.I." and is being summerized by Don Whitehead. I am reading each article with more interest than ever.

Sir, I was wondering if you have any information of your thoughts of the F.B.I. in the future; about twenty years from now. If so I would enjoy reading them very much.

Incidently, I believe I forgot to thank you for the book list you enclosed in your last letter. I bought them all and enjoyed them very much. Thanks again.

Cordially yours,

John R. Bromley

John R. Bromley
Company A
Howe Military School
Howe, Indiana

JAN 24 1957

RECORDED - 60
INDEXED - 60

62-102693-311

20 FEB 7 1957

EX-127

*nml
ack 2/1/57
Jeh*

4/2/57

33

24579

February 1, 1957

RECORDED - 60

62-102693-311

Mr. John R. Bromley
Company A
Howe Military School
Howe, Indiana

Dear Mr. Bromley:

I have received your letter postmarked January 21, 1957, and was pleased to learn that you are enjoying the newspaper's summary of Don Whitehead's book, "The FBI Story." I feel this is a splendid account of the role the FBI has played in our society, and it is, of course, my hope that the FBI, as it is presently constituted, will never change in character.

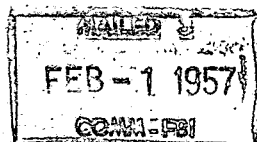
I was happy to hear that you found the suggested list of books so interesting.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Bufiles reflect nothing derogatory re Bromley who was furnished a suggested list of books by letter 9/9/55.

JRH:jfm
(3)



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

271 91
50 MAR 13 1957
4275

REC'D - READING ROOM
FBI
FEB 1 5 25 AM '57
FEB 1 1957
RECEIVED - COMM-FBI
JRH

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: February 5, 1957

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR DIRECTOR TO AUTOGRAPH BOOK
FOR LOU BRISSIE, DIRECTOR OF AMERICAN
LEGION BASEBALL

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

On February 7, 1957, Mr. Lou Brissie, Director of American Legion Baseball and former professional baseball player for Philadelphia and Cleveland in the American League, will call on Inspector C. D. DeLoach in reference to American Legion matters. Inspector DeLoach has purchased a copy of "The FBI Story" for Mr. Brissie and requests that it be autographed by the Director so that he (DeLoach) can present it to Brissie on the occasion of his call.

Bufiles reflect cordial relations in the past with Brissie in his present capacity with the American Legion, and there is no data of a derogatory nature identifiable with him in Bufiles.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that Director autograph attached book for Brissie and that subsequently it be returned to Inspector DeLoach for delivery.

Enclosure

cc - C. D. DeLoach
Room 5636RGE:jfm
(4)

INDEXED - 25

EX-149

7375
FEB 14 195762-102693-312
FEB 8 1957

CRIME REC'D

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: February 5, 1957

FROM : J. P. MOHR

SUBJECT: JAMES J. O'NEILL

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

Mr. O'Neill is the owner of the building housing the New York Office. At the time the General Services Administration was having the building renovated for our use, Mr. O'Neill personally underwrote several items of expense because of his fondness for the FBI and the personnel he had met. Mr. O'Neill was particularly grateful for the opportunity of being of service to the Director and he personally insured that the space for the Director in the new office was furnished with the best equipment and he personally paid for the rug in that office as well as the rug in the SAC's office and the one in the conference room. Mr. O'Neill and his wife also purchased two beautiful end tables and a coffee table for the Director's office as well as two lamps to go on the end tables. Mr. and Mrs. O'Neill have on a number of occasions placed flowers in the Director's office.

In my dealings with Mr. O'Neill he has been very friendly, very helpful, very thoughtful and considerate. He provided a lounge for our employees on the roof of the building at his own expense. He has said that he would see that a restaurant or cafeteria was placed on the first floor of the building, and although he met with considerable difficulty in this regard because of the structural nature of the building in getting the necessary permits, I have been informed that he is arranging for a restaurant or a cafeteria on the first floor on Third Avenue.

INDEXED - 51

NOT RECORDED

During the Open House given by the New York Office personnel, Mr. O'Neill went to considerable trouble and expense, not only to insure that the space was presentable as possible but also invited a number of the guests to his office after the Open House where he and Mrs. O'Neill entertained them.

I have obtained a copy of "The FBI Story" which I would like to present to Mr. O'Neill, but in doing so I know that Mr. O'Neill and his wife would deeply appreciate it if the Director would autograph it. It would make them very happy if the Director would autograph the book to Maggie and Jim O'Neill. The Director will recall that he met Maggie and Jim during the pre-house opening that Mr. O'Neill put on before we moved into the new office.

64 FEB 12 1957

A copy of the book is attached.

JPM:eam

(2)

Enclosure

V. J. Mohr
Delivered to file in Mr. Tolson's office 7-57-58
Book sent to Mr. O'Neill 7-57-58

February 5, 1957

62-102693-314

Mr. Edward R. Fairchild
West 823 Montgomery Avenue
Spokane 17, Washington

24571

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

I want to thank you for your kind letter of January 26, 1957, and for your commendatory remarks about the newspaper serialization of Don Whitehead's new book, "The FBI Story." My associates and I feel that Mr. Whitehead has done an outstanding job in objectively portraying the true role of the FBI in our society. Your good words are indeed encouraging.

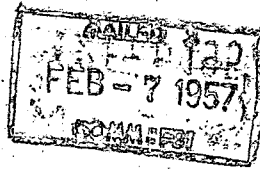
Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Bufiles reflect nothing derogatory concerning Fairchild. There has been no prior correspondence with him.

JRH:jh
(4)



REC'D READING ROOM
FBI
FEB 7 4 35 PM '57

RECEIVED
FBI
FEB 7 1957

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

50 FEB 19 1957

Spokane, Washington
January 26, 1957

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	✓

WASTON

24572 ✓

J. Edgar Hoover, director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

For the last several days, articles have been appearing in one of our daily papers "The FBI Story" and I have taken very much interest in them.

This branch of law inforcement has always interested me, and this is the first time that I know how complicated it is.

I would like to congratulate you and all of your agents on the excellent job that you are doing to help gaurd out nations defence.

Keep up the goog work.

Yours truly,

Edward R. Fairchild

EDWARD R. FAIRCCHILD
W. 823 Montgomery Ave.
Spokane, Washington
"See a Good Opera"



RECORDED-85

62-102693-314

FEB 12 1957

EX-123

RECEIVED
FEB 21 8 30 AM '57
FBI

Wml
Feb 2-5-57
Jeh

PHOTO FILES

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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	_____

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: February 6, 1957

FROM : SAC, WFO

SUBJECT: THOMAS E. SCALLEY
MISCELLANEOUS
INFORMATION CONCERNING

History of the FBI

Judge SCALLEY is a member of the Municipal Court for the District of Columbia. When representatives of this office have had occasion to contact the Judge, he has been extremely cordial and cooperative and, in fact, has gone out of his way to be of assistance.

I have been acquainted personally with Judge SCALLEY for approximately four years. During our meetings over this period, the Judge has always expressed a great admiration for the Director and has been commendatory regarding the work of the Bureau and the Agents of the WFO with whom he has come in contact. He repeatedly has expressed a willingness to be of assistance to the Bureau.

I thought the Bureau would be interested in the high esteem in which Judge SCALLEY holds the Director, as well as of his kind remarks concerning the work of the Bureau and his cooperation with representatives of this office.

*Amended and
added in Crime
Records - 7-57
J. J. [unclear]*

2 - Bureau
1 - WFO
LLL:MCP
(3)

RECORDED-3

62-102693-315

INDEXED-3

20 FEB 13 1957

EX-106

Agent

52 FEB 19 1957

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744 February 7, 1957

TO:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Director	Mr. Tolson
<input type="checkbox"/>	Mr. Nichols	Mr. Nichols
<input type="checkbox"/>	Mr. Boardman	Mr. Boardman
<input type="checkbox"/>	Mr. Belmont	Mr. Belmont
<input type="checkbox"/>	Mr. Parsons	Mr. Parsons
<input type="checkbox"/>	Mr. Mohr	Mr. Rosen
<input type="checkbox"/>	Mr. Rosen	Mr. Tamm
<input type="checkbox"/>	Mr. Tamm	Mr. Trotter
<input type="checkbox"/>	Mr. Trotter	Mr. Nease
<input type="checkbox"/>	Mr. Parsons	Tele. Room
<input type="checkbox"/>	Mr. Nease	Miss Gandy
<input type="checkbox"/>	Mr. Holloman	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Miss Gandy	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Personnel Files Section	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Records Section	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Mrs. Skillman	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Mrs. Brown	

See Me

For appropriate action

Send File

Note and Return

It is requested that the attached book
be autographed to Honorable Thomas E.
Scalley and returned to me for delivery
to Judge Scalley through SAC Laughlin.

Book sent to
Laughlin who
will deliver week after
next when Judge
returns from Miami.

file 64/98

Clyde Tolson

VICTOR EMANUEL
420 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

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

February 6, 1957

0
THE F.B.I. STORY

phd
encl
The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Edgar:

I thought you would like to read the enclosed copy
of letter dated February 4th received from Pete
X Jones, head of Cities Service Company. *n. y.*

All the best.

Sincerely,

no out
vs
Vict
Victor (Emanuel)

INDEXED - 52
RECORDED - 52

62-102693-315 X
18 JUL 2 1957
CRIME REC

ENCLOSURE
52

F250
66 JUL 9 1957

C O P Y

CITIES SERVICE COMPANY
Incorporated
Sixty Wall Tower, New York

~~X~~
W. Alton Jones
Chairman of the Board

February 4, 1957

Mr. Victor Emanuel
420 Lexington Avenue
New York, N.Y.

My dear Victor:

In the confusion of my travels of the last few weeks, I have neglected to thank you for the autographed copy of the F.B.I. Story.

It is a splendid record and I am delighted to have it for the library.

With appreciation and all good wishes, I
am

Sincerely,

s/ Alton ~~X~~ JONES

62-102693-315X

ENCLOSURE

February 8, 1957

RECORDED - 12
INDEXED - 12

62-102693-316

Mr. Rose S. Baxter
7316 Phillips Avenue
Chicago 49, Illinois

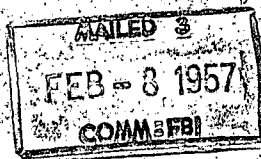
Dear Mr. Baxter:

Your thoughtful letter of February 3, 1957, has been received, and I am happy to learn that you have found "The FBI Story" by Don Whitehead of such interest.

Your kind comments regarding the FBI and my administration of its activities are sincerely appreciated, and you may be sure that we will make every effort to carry out our duties in a manner deserving of your confidence.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Bufiles reflect no record identifiable with correspondent.



GEM:agp
(4)

FEB 8 2 28 PM '57
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
RECEIVED-MAIL ROOM

on _____
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Room _____
man _____

FEB 18 1957

Feb. 3, 1957

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, F.B.I.
Washington, D.C.

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	✓

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am not normally a writer of fan letters but I just finished reading the FBI Story by Don Whitehead and it has been a thrilling experience.

Down through the years I have always felt that your organization represented integrity and infallibility. The greatest investigative agency this country has ever had. The FBI is the most efficient bulwark against Commie infiltration.

Frankly, I have no use for New Dealers, Left Wingers who are so prevalent in Washington. To me they are not "Americans" in the true sense of the word - many are Utopian dreamers and the rest have political axes to grind. They always have been your greatest detractors.

In any event Mr. Hoover - you have my sincere gratitude for the great job you have done in safeguarding our great country.

Cordially,

/s/ Ross S. Baxter
7316 Phillips Avenue
Chicago, Ill.

*nml
ack
12-8-57
DEM*
COPY:hbb

4/Gen

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

Feb. 3

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director - F. B. I.
Washington D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover: - F. B. I. Story

I am not normally a writer of fan letters - but I just finished reading the F. B. I. story by Dan Whitehead and it has been a thrilling experience.

Down through the years I have always felt that your organization represented integrity and infallibility. The greatest investigative agency this country has ever had. - The F. B. I. is the most efficient bulwark against infiltration. -

Frankly - I have no use for New Dealers, Left Wingers who are so prevalent in Washington. - To me they are not "Americans" in the true sense of the word - many are utopian dreamers and the rest have political axes to grind. They always have been your greatest detractors. - 62-102693-316

In any event Mr. Hoover - you have my sincere gratitude for the great job you have done in safeguarding our great country. -

Cordially
Ross S. Baxter

RECORDED - 12

14 FEB 16 1957

EX-128

4/9

nm
del
57



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

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 ✓

AIR MAIL

Date: February 4, 1957
To: Director, FBI
From: Legat, Ottawa
Subject: "THE FBI STORY"
RELATIONSHIPS IN CANADA

This letter is written for the purpose of advising that "The FBI Story" is to be published in the "Ottawa Journal," Ottawa, Canada, in serial form commencing Monday, February 4, 1957.

The "Ottawa Journal" is a thoroughly reputable newspaper and is one of the two leading newspapers of Ottawa, the capital of Canada. The items printed in the Journal during the week preceding the commencement of the publication of "The FBI Story" have been very complimentary. Several of these items which have already been forwarded to the Bureau have appeared on the front page of the Journal. It is believed the publicity has been of value to the Bureau since it has placed the Bureau before the Canadian public in a favorable light and it is obvious from the number of favorable comments received from Canadian citizens that it has been of value to this office. Undoubtedly the excellent story which follows in the "Ottawa Journal" will also be of material value. It should be commented that favorable publicity in Canadian newspapers concerning any United States Government agency is particularly desirable as during the recent past newspapers have been critical of various phases of United States Government policy.

Attached are several clippings from the "Ottawa Journal" pertaining to the captioned book.

Enclosures (4)
GHB:jhc

RECORDED-87

INDEXED-87

FEB 6 1957

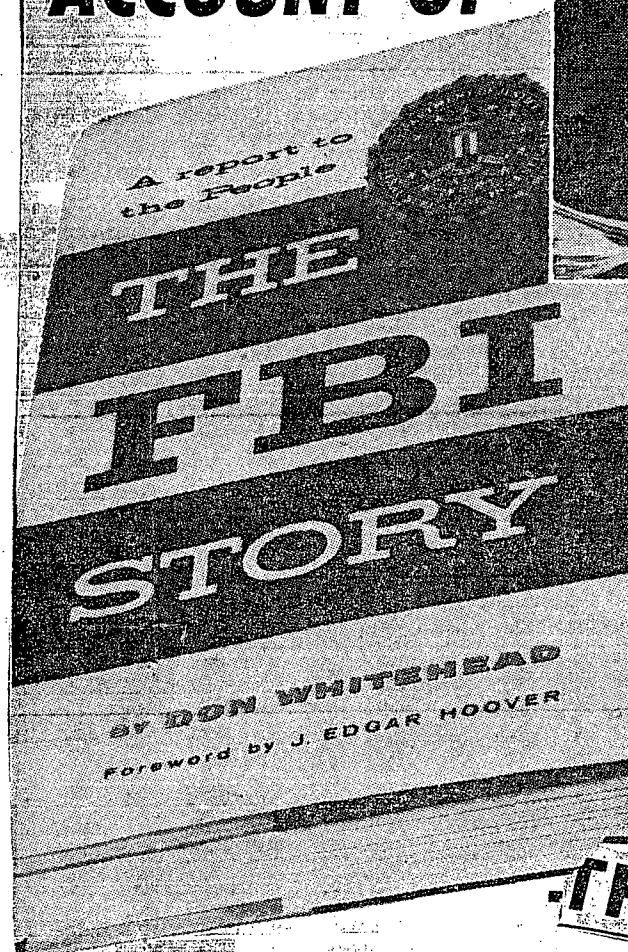
ENCLOSURE

50 FEB 18 1957

EXCLUSIVE!
NOW YOU CAN READ
THE ONLY
AUTHORIZED
ACCOUNT OF



J. Edgar Hoover
Director, FBI



The factual, fascinating
story of how the FBI
helps guard this continent's
security...

STARTING
MONDAY
FEBRUARY 4

EXCLUSIVELY
IN

THE JOURNAL



COFFEE

1-lb. bag **95¢** 3-lb. bag **2 79**

Mild, Mellow, Custom Ground

CEREAL BOWL

Only **29¢**

With Each \$5.00 Purchase

Prices effective until Saturday,

February 2nd, 1957



Super Markets

THE GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA COMPANY, INC.



ACCOUNT OF

AUTHORIZED

THE ONLY

NOW YOU CAN READ

EXCLUSIVE!

FBI Agents Strike Fear In Hearts of U.S. Gunmen

A gunman whose mob had terrorized the United States quaked with fear when agents of the FBI tracked him down in his hideout. With hands thrust to the sky, he babbled, "Don't shoot, G-Men."

The name given FBI agents by that desperado stuck, and everywhere in the world "G-Men" are known and respected as fearless defenders of right.

Don Whitehead, Pulitzer Prize-winning author's best-selling book, "The FBI Story," begins Monday in The Journal. The book has been in terrific demand since it first hit bookstores.

The story of how "G-Men" got their name is but one small incident from the first exciting chapter. Every line of the book is from real life, telling the complete story of the amazing Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"The Ottawa Journal"
Ottawa, Canada
2-2-57, page 1

62 162693 317

Fascinating Story of FBI Coming in The Journal

A new book by Pulitzer Prize winner Don Whitehead was published in the United States last fall. Within three days it was sold out and the public clamored for additional printings. It was "The FBI Story".

Random House, the publishers, couldn't keep up with the demand. The fascination of its real-life narrative holds readers spellbound.

The Journal has secured exclusive rights in Ottawa to publish a 30-part serialization of the book, beginning next Monday, February 4.

Outside of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and Scotland Yard, no other law enforcement agency is so widely respected. Dealing as it does with the protection of a nation made up of many racial strains, the FBI has led an exciting existence. Eighteen of its "G-Men" have given their lives in the line of duty as criminals like Dillinger, Shotgun Kelly, Al Capone and many others were brought to bay.

In spite of its efficient, headline-claiming exploits, the FBI is relatively unknown. Its operations have remained a mystery to the millions it protects.

Don Whitehead's book sheds light on the vast organization that operates under the personal direction of J. Edgar Hoover. It is an exciting, compelling story.

Watch for "The FBI Story" beginning next Monday in The Journal.

"The Ottawa Evening Journal"
Ottawa, Canada
January 31, 1957

62-612 317

February 4, 1957

Miss Marjorie Currey
Random House Inc.
457 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Miss Currey:

Your letter of January 29, 1957, has been received.

In regard to your request for approval of the offer of Editorial Sopena of Buenos Aires for the Spanish book rights to "The FBI Story" by Don Whitehead, I would like you to know that we are taking this matter under consideration, and you will hear from us concerning it in the near future.

In reference to your inquiry concerning the offer of Frederick Muller, Limited, of London for the British Empire rights, I am sure you are already aware of the fact that in my letter to your Mr. Harper of January 28, 1957, I advised him that we had no objections to your accepting the offer of this firm.

Sincerely yours

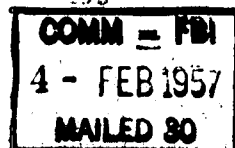
L. B. Nichols

cc Mr. Nichols

Follow-up made for February 13, 1957

See Jones to Nichols memo dated 1-31-57 captioned "Editorial Sopena, Inquiry from Random House." DGH:pac

DGH:pac
(5)



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

100-4234

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-4234-1



RANDOM HOUSE INC. 457 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK 17

THE MODERN LIBRARY
LANDMARK BOOKS
AMERICAN COLLEGE DICTIONARY

9

January 29, 1957

Mr. Louis B. Nichols
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Nichols:

We have just received an offer from Editorial Sopena of Buenos Aires for the Spanish book rights to **THE F.B.I. STORY** by Don Whitehead. This firm will pay an advance of \$500 against a royalty of 10% of the retail price of all copies sold. Financially this is a good offer and we hope you will find it possible to give us your approval of it.

Letter
S. H. T.
1/29/57

We would also like to hear from you with regard to the offer of Frederick Muller, Ltd. of London for the British Empire rights, the details of which we sent you a week or so ago. We hope you can give us the green light on this too.

Thank you very much for your consideration of these items.

Mr. Nichols
2-4-57
D. H.
C. H. T.
Legal letter
2-10-57
mc
D. H.
Re Jones
D. Nichols
1-31-57
D. H.

Yours sincerely,

Marjorie Currey
Marjorie Currey

102-102693-
NOT RECORDED
46 FEB 7 1957

17 FEB 7 1957

CRIME REC.

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-40432-1

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: February 5, 1957

FROM : MR. R. R. ROACH

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR DIRECTOR'S AUTOGRAPH
OF "THE FBI STORY"

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

Enclosed herewith are two copies of "The FBI Story" which were given to SA D. J. Sullivan, Liaison Section, by Jerome D. Fenton, Director, Office of Personnel Security Policy, Office of the Secretary of Defense, with a request that if at all possible the Director autograph same to each of his two sons, Jerome S. Fenton, age 17, and Douglas M. Fenton, age 14. According to Fenton, he wished to present the books to his sons as birthday presents. *in 1957*

Bureau files contain nothing of a derogatory nature concerning any of the Fentons; however, it is noted that it was the Office of Jerome D. Fenton which, during the latter part of 1956, issued the first annual report of the Department of Defense's Industrial Security Program. This report contained approximately 30 cases as samples, the cases being unnamed, but setting forth statements of charges which had been issued by Defense in the respective cases. The Bureau requested Fenton's Office to furnish a key to this list so the Bureau could readily identify the cases. Fenton at first deferred, explaining that others within the Department of Defense had set the policy that the key to the cases was not to be released to anyone. He desired to check with them first to see whether he might release the key to the Bureau. After obtaining a consent of the others involved in setting the original policy, Fenton made the key available to the Bureau.

On February 4, 1957, Herbert Lewis of Fenton's Office advised SA D. J. Sullivan, Liaison Section, that Fenton was leaving his position as Director of the Office of Industrial Security Policy, Office of the Secretary of Defense, and his appointment as General Counsel to the National Labor Relations Board was to be announced by the White House in the immediate future. According to Lewis, Fenton's appointment has already been made and confirmed but the announcement of same has not as yet been issued. With the exception of the above incident involving the key to the cases involved in the report of Fenton's Office, Fenton has always been cooperative with the Bureau and has always expressed a great admiration for the Director.

Enclosures

JJS:jlh (5)

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Crime Records
- 1 - Liaison Section
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

RECORDED-6
INDEXED-6

FEB 12 1957

2-102693-318

50 FEB 19 1957

Memo Roach to Belmont

RE: REQUEST FOR DIRECTOR'S AUTOGRAPH
OF "THE FBI STORY"

RECOMMENDATION:

If you approve, that the Director autograph the enclosed copies of both "The FBI Story," one to Douglas M. Fenton and the other to Jerome S. Fenton. The copies should then be returned to Liaison for delivery to Fenton.

Delivered to Fenton
2-8-57
DSS [signature]

[signature]

✓

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: February 8, 1957

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT:

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

Hu Finzel called. Miss Theo C. Glenn, the retired secretary to former AFL President William Green (for 30 years), now lives at the Hamilton Hotel after having recently been confined in the hospital. Hu told me 2-7-57 that she had expressed an interest in seeing the book, that he wanted to get her a copy, as to his own knowledge she had been very pro-Bureau over the years.

I told Hu that I would go in with him on the book and he then asked if the Director would autograph it. I told him I knew the Director would be glad to do so. The book is attached.

Bureau files reflect that in 1950 Miss Glenn called Mr. Tracy and advised that she had a sister in Paris with a six-year-old son. The boy was suffering from some unknown malady reflected in a lack of vision and it was ascertained a brain injury was involved. The doctors had recommended that he be flown to Johns Hopkins and Miss Glenn wanted to know if there was any way she could get some assistance to get her sister and nephew through Immigration and other channels with a minimum of delay upon the plane's arrival. The Director noted, "Yes render all assistance." By memorandum 10-20-50 Mr. Tracy advised that the New York Office had met Miss Glenn and her brother in New York, took them to LaGuardia Airport, the courtesies of the airport were extended, and Miss Glenn's sister and her nephew were quickly escorted through Customs and Immigration and placed on the train to Washington. (94-42846; 62-73398)

Enclosure
 cc-Mr. Jones
 LBN:jmr
 (3)

INDEXED - 8
 RECORDED - 8

62-102693-319
 2 FEB 12 1957

CRIM. REC.

61 FEB 18 1957

EX-108

The F.B.I. Story: A Report to the People

Autograph card
 attached in Bureau
 Record 2-11-57
 LBN:jmr

February 12, 1957

RECORDED-89

62-102693-320

INDEXED-89

Mr. William B. ~~Flemmons~~
Route 2, Box 123
Spencer, Oklahoma

Dear Mr. Flemmons:

Your letter postmarked February 4, 1957, has been received, and I am happy to learn that you have found the serialization of "The FBI Story" which is appearing in your local paper of such interest.

Your kind comments, best wishes and prayers are deeply appreciated, and you may be sure that my associates and I will continue to carry out our duties in a manner deserving of the confidence you have expressed in us.

Sincerely yours,

Jo Edgar Hoover

COMM - FBI
12 FEB 1957
MAILED 30

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
FEB 12 2 35 PM '57

NOTE: Bufiles reflect no record identifiable with Mr. Flemmons.

GEM:sak
(4)

RECEIVED-MAIL ROOM

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R2, Box 123 Spencer,
2-2-57, Okla.

Mr. J. Edger, Hoover.
Head of the F. B. I.

Dear Mr. Hoover.

I have been reading the F. B. I. Story in the Daily Oklahoman of Oklahoma City and I See and understand that you and your men have been doing a fine Job. I count you and your men are in the right Place of Service because you all are qualified with heart and hand. Now I Say May the good Lord bless you all, I use to write friendly letters to Mr Franklin D. Roosevelt from time to time when he was the President of the United States and I use to get friendly letters from him. My heart is grieved because of So many people getting Killed in fires and air planes, I just hope no body aint guilty of doing bodily harm and damage to Property. I am a great lover of good government, and I love to hear of people that are guilty of Crimes being punished. Now with my best wishes to you and the men that Serve with you, I pray a blessing upon you all, your friend

/s/ William B. Flemmons *ne*

Rt Box 123 Spencer
2-257 OKla

Mr J Edgar Hoover
Head of the F.B.I.

Dear Mr Hoover

I have been reading the F.B.I. Story
in the Daily Oklahoman of Oklahoma
City and I see and understand that
you and your men have been doing
a fine job. I count you and your men
are in the right place of service becau-
se you all are qualified with heart
and hand. Now I say may the good
Lord bless you all. I use to write
friendly letters to Mr Franklin D. Roose-
velt from time to time when he was
the President of the United States and
I use to get friendly letters from him.
My heart is grieved because of so
many people getting killed in fires
and air planes. I just hope no

F.B.I. Story

RECORDED-89

102 693-326

FBI 14 1957

body aint guilty of doing badly
 harm and damage to property.
 i am a great lover of good govern-
 ment, and i love to hear of people
 that are guilty of crimes being pen-
 ished. Now with my best wishes
 to you and the men that serve
 with you, i pray a blessing upon
 you all, your friend
 William B. Flemmons!

FEB 12 3 04 PM '57

DEPT OF JUSTICE

FBI

RECEIVED

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
 FBI

FEB 7 8 00 AM '57

MR JONES

Rec'd 2-8-57
 Jones

February 6, 1957

RECORDED - 52

62-102693-320X

PERSONAL

Mr. Victor Emanuel
420 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, New York

Dear Victor:

I wish to acknowledge your letter of
February 2, and I appreciate the letters you enclosed.

I was particularly pleased to observe the
comments of Mr. James L. Madden whom I recall very
well.

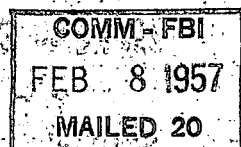
With reference to the movements now
afoot to distribute copies of the book, I thought you would
be interested to know that Mr. Lewis S. Rosensteil has
already purchased 25,000 copies of the book which will
be distributed to school and public libraries. You, of
course, are familiar with the distribution by the American
Jewish League Against Communism. There are some
other plans that are now under consideration; however,
nothing has sufficiently jelled at this moment to take it
beyond the highly speculative stage.

Sincerely,

Edgar

LBN:nl

(3) ml



RECEIVED - CIVIL RIGHTS
FEB 8 1957
DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FBI

66 JUN 10 1957

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le: Room
olloman
ndy

von

VICTOR EMANUEL
420 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

February 2, 1957

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 F.B.I. STORY

Dear Edgar:

Enclosed is copy of letter received today from James L. Madden, Vice President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in charge of their public relations. I am sure you will enjoy reading it.

I wonder if you could have Miss Gandy write me as to what movements, if any, are afoot to distribute copies of the book to institutions mentioned in the first paragraph of Jim's letter.

I am also enclosing copy of a very nice letter from Caroline Gannett, Frank's wife, which I am sure you will like. She is a wonderful person in carrying on during this long period of Frank's illness.

Also enclosed is a very nice letter from Senator Goldwater and one from Garrison Norton, Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air.

With all the best to you, as ever,

Sincerely,

RECORDED - 52
INDEXED - 52

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Victor (Emanuel)

18 JUL 2 1957

CRIMINAL

ENCLOSURE

52

Ack
2-6-57
JBN

C O P Y

JAMES L. ~~MADDEN~~
One Madison Avenue
New York

January 30, 1957

Dear Vic:

It certainly was thoughtful of you to remember me with a copy of the history of the F.B.I. This is a fascinating book and I believe that you are rendering a real public service in distributing it. I hope you see fit to place a copy in every public library, high school and college in the United States.

Aside from the importance of the public fully appreciating the F.B.I., I had a personal reason for enjoying the book and that is my admiration of Mr. Hoover. He was very helpful to me on several occasions when I was the Chancellor of New York University and on another occasion in connection with some work in Metropolitan.

Hoping that our paths cross within the near future, and with all good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours

s/ Jim ~~MADDEN~~

Mr. Victor Emanuel
420 Lexington Avenue
New York, N.Y.

62-102693-320X

1
ENCLOSURE

C O P Y

MRS. CAROLINE WERNER GANNETT

January 30, 1957

Dear Victor:

The F.B.I. Story which you sent to ^{MRS} ~~Frank~~ GANNETT and me at Christmastime is a treasure because of the excellent writing of Don Whitehead and because of the wonderful inscription and foreward by J. Edgar Hoover. What a wonderful way to let us know that you were thinking of us, and what fascinating reading!

Frank and I are grateful to be together and thank God each night for the "day thereof." We are grateful, too, for your devotion which has sustained us through these anxious months.

It is our fond hope that you and your lovely Dorothy are well and happy.

Many thanks for many things.

Affectionately,

"Kyrie"

Mr. Victor Emanuel
420 Lexington Avenue
New York, N.Y.

(Mrs. ~~Gannett~~)

2 62-102693-320 X
ENCLOSURE

~~BARRY~~ GOLDWATER

UNITED STATES SENATE
ARIZONA

January 31, 1957

Mr. Victor Emanuel
Avco Manufacturing Company
420 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, New York

Dear Vic;

When I returned to my office this morning, I found the book, THE FBI STORY, and I can't tell you what a pleasant surprise it was to tell you what a pleasant surprise it was to open the cover, and find that you had managed to get the autograph of the "Man" himself.

I have wanted this book for a long time, and was just getting ready to procure it, so I will never forget your thoughtful gesture, and it will be a welcome addition to my library.

Sincerely,

s/ Barry

3 62-102693-320 X

ENCLOSURE

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY FOR AIR

WASHINGTON *DE*

31 January 1957

Dear Victor:

It certainly is most kind of you to send me "The FBI Story" autographed by J. Edgar Hoover. I will read it with great interest and am proud to have so valuable an addition to my library.

Warmest regards and many thanks!

Sincerely,

s/ Garry

~~Garrison Norton~~ ✓

Mr. Victor Emanuel
420 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, New York

4 62-102693-320X

Mr. Nichols

February 11, 1957

M. A. Jones

fwk
**EDITORIAL SOPENA
INQUIRY FROM RANDOM HOUSE**
o FBI Story

BACKGROUND: You will recall that in a letter to you dated 1-29-57 Marjorie Currey of Random House advised they had received an offer from Editorial Sopena of Buenos Aires for the Spanish book rights to the FBI Story. Random House hoped we would find it possible to give approval as the offer was a good one. There were numerous references to this company with variations of the name in Bufiles. For the most part, these references were from reports of SIS Agents stationed in South America during World War II. The information was conflicting inasmuch as some reports indicated the concern was Falangist and served totalitarian interests while others indicated it was pro-allied during World War II. Reports further indicated firm was probably started in Buenos Aires by individuals who left Spain during the Spanish Civil War. It appeared that the firm had at one time main offices in Barcelona, Spain. We did not have sufficient information in Bufiles on which to make a decision and since we do not have a Legal Attache in Buenos Aires, it was recommended that we cable the Legal Attache in Madrid, Spain. In the meantime, we advised Miss Currey that we were taking the matter under consideration and that she would hear from us in the near future. *ms*

CURRENT STATUS: By cable dated February 8, 1957, our Legal Attache in Madrid advised as follows re Editorial Sopena of Buenos Aires.

"No business connection between captioned and Editorial Ramon Sopena, Barcelona. Original Ramon Sopena's brother Ricardo went to Buenos Aires to establish branch of Barcelona firm, but in 1934 family argument separated brothers, Ricardo establishing separate company Buenos Aires. Both brothers deceased. Barcelona firm represented in Buenos Aires by Editorial Reunidos."

[REDACTED]
of captioned firm through State Department and CIA channels.

cc - Liaison Section

cc - Mr. Nichols

DGH:pac *pn*

4-5
52 MAR 5 1957

62-102693-
NOT RECORDED
117 MAR 1 1957

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 64-40432-6

DECODED COPY

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

☐ Airgram

☒ Cablegram

DECODE OF CODED CABLE NUMBER 878 DATED FEBRUARY 8, 1957 AT MADRID, SPAIN. RECEIVED VIA THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

URGENT

o FBI Story
 EDITORIAL SOPENA OF BUENOS AIRES, RESEARCH (CRIME RECORDS). REBUCABLE FEBRUARY 4 LAST. NO BUSINESS CONNECTION BETWEEN CAPTIONED AND EDITORIAL RAMON SOPENA, BARCELONA. ORIGINAL RAMON SOPENA'S BROTHER RICARDO WENT TO BUENOS AIRES TO ESTABLISH BRANCH OF BARCELONA FIRM, BUT IN 1934 FAMILY ARGUMENT SEPARATED BROTHERS, RICARDO ESTABLISHING SEPARATE COMPANY BUENOS AIRES. BOTH BROTHERS DECEASED. BARCELONA FIRM REPRESENTED IN BUENOS AIRES BY EDITORIAL REUNIDOS.

JOSEPH E. PRESLEY

RECEIVED:

2-8-57

8:02 AM

L

NOT RECORDED

117 MAR 1 1957

64 MAR 7 1957

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: February 12, 1957

FROM : M. A. Jones *ma Jones*SUBJECT: SCHWEIZER ILLUSTRIERTE
DER STERN
DER STERN VERLAG

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

History of FBI

BACKGROUND: You will recall that in a letter to you dated February 1, 1957, Marjorie Currey of Random House stated they had been working with a literary agent on the matter of German language rights to "The FBI Story." She also stated several magazines of large circulation were interested. She advised Schweizer Illustrierte of Zurich would like to use 80 pages and have made a good offer. Also the magazine, "Der Stern," of Hamburg and an affiliate Der Stern Verlag were interested in parts of the book.

In my memorandum to you of February 6, 1957, it was stated that files reflected no derogatory information concerning Schweizer Illustrierte. Files did reflect that Stern Verlag is an Austrian communist publishing house. Der Stern in 1953 published a series of stories concerning the Duquesne case and the Nazi saboteurs case. These stories were not factual and were critical of the Bureau.

Inasmuch as we did not have sufficient information in Bufiles concerning Schweizer Illustrierte in order to make a decision, we cabled Paris to check out this firm. By return cable dated February 12, 1957, the Legal Attache at Paris advised as follows regarding Schweizer Illustrierte of Zurich: "According to Francis Gueron, Central Police Bureau, Bern, Switzerland, captioned publishers are respected and reliable. Nothing derogatory known to Swiss police concerning subject firm."

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the attached letter for your signature be forwarded to Miss Currey advising her that we have no objection to Random House accepting the offer of Schweizer Illustrierte but that we would not under any circumstances consider an offer from Der Stern or its affiliate Der Stern Verlag.

Enclosure *sent 2-13-57*

cc - Mr. Nichols

DGH:pac

(4)

FEB 18 1957

OK to do article
to pass
publications
etc

*all. but here the
J.D. Whitehead handle
his own dealings with
Random House. In this
letter we give him & our
approvals.*

CRIME REC

Mr. Nichols

February 19, 1957

M. A. Jones

24573

**EDITORIAL SOPENA
INQUIRY FROM RANDOM HOUSE**

History of FBI

You will recall that in a letter to you dated 1-29-57

Marjorie Currey of Random House advised that they had received an offer from Editorial Sopena of Buenos Aires for the Spanish book rights to "The FBI Story." Random House hoped we would find it possible to give approval as the offer was a good one. There are numerous references to Editorial Sopena of Buenos Aires with variations of the name in Bufiles. For the most part, these references are from the reports of [redacted] stationed in South America during World War II. We do not have any information in Bufiles regarding this concern later than 1946. The information we received during World War II is conflicting inasmuch as some reports indicate that the concern was Falangist and served totalitarian interests, while others indicate it was pro-allied during World War II. Reports further indicate that the firm was probably started in Buenos Aires by individuals who left Spain during the Civil War. It would appear also that the firm has, or had at one time, main offices in Barcelona, Spain, and Editorial Sopena of Buenos Aires was only a branch. We do not have sufficient current information in Bufiles concerning this firm to make a decision and logically answer Miss Currey's letter giving her a firm decision.

Accordingly, we cabled the Legal Attache in Madrid, Spain, on 2-4-57 and requested him to make discreet inquiry. By cable dated 2-8-57 the Legal Attache Madrid advised that there was no business connection between Editorial Ramon Sopena, Barcelona, and captioned organization. Accordingly, in my memorandum of 2-11-57 to you concerning this matter, it was recommended that the Liaison Section attempt to check on the background of Editorial Sopena of Buenos Aires through [redacted] channels.

By memorandum dated 2-18-57 the Liaison Section advised that

[redacted] disclosed only one reference concerning captioned firm. This reference reflected that one Alejandro Faludi, an Argentine citizen, had applied for a U. S. visa in 1952 at which time he was employed as a writer and reporter

Enclosure

cc - Mr. Nichols

62-102693-2
NOT RECORDED
117 MAR 1 1957

DGH:pac

(5)

67 MAR 4 1957

b7D

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 64-46432-4

b3

Memo to Mr. Nichols

February 19, 1957
24574

for a firm Editorial Sopena, Argentina. [redacted]

[redacted]
[redacted]
On 2-18-57 [redacted] advised Mr. Bartlett of the Liaison Section that the [redacted] files contained no derogatory information concerning the captioned firm. The files did contain a telegram from the [redacted] dated March 11, 1943, showing that the firm continued to have a favorable rating. No explanation as to what type of rating was involved.

On 2-18-57 [redacted] [redacted] advised Mr. Whaley of the Liaison Section that [redacted] report concerning this firm, however, [redacted] file does reflect the following: Editorial Sopena has a good credit rating with a capital of over \$500,000. It publishes at least four magazines. No derogatory information is in [redacted] file.

OBSERVATIONS:

It is believed that the records of the [redacted] reflect sufficient information for us to make a favorable decision regarding Editorial Sopena. It is felt that if the firm were not reliable or was politically far to the left, [redacted] records would reflect this information. Accordingly, it is believed that we can tell Random House we have no objections to their accepting the offer of this firm.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter for your signature be forwarded to Miss Currey of Random House advising her we have no objections to Random House accepting the offer of this firm.

February 21, 1957

62-102693-✓
Mr. Paul V. Elsberry
Publisher
Commercial-Review
East Main Street
Portland, Indiana

Dear Mr. Elsberry:

Thank you very much for your thoughtful letter of February 18, 1957, concerning "The FBI Story." Your generous remarks mean a great deal to me, and I am happy to have the benefit of your observations. We in the FBI shall do our utmost to warrant your continued support. I do hope you will feel free to contact me whenever my associates or I can be of service.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

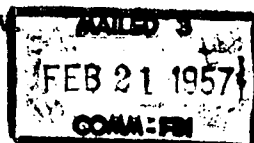
FB 50

1 HT 11

cc - Indianapolis, with copy of incoming.

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record of Elsberry and no derogatory information re Commercial-Review

HEH:jac:pac
(7)



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

71 MAR 6 1957

RECD-READING ROOM
FBI

FEB 20 6 17 PM '57

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-102693-46

FEB 21 1957

DEPT OF JUSTICE

FBI

MAILED-MAIL

11/EN

COMMERCIAL - REVIEW

THE ONLY DAILY NEWSPAPER IN THIS AREA

EAST MAIN ST. - PORTLAND, INDIANA

February 16, 1957

PHONES

82.83.84.85

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

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have just finished reading the very excellent story on the ⁰ FBI ^{story} and I am more impressed than ever with the importance of your organization and the wonderful work they are doing for our country.

I want to congratulate you on your foresight in co-operating with Mr. Whitehead in putting out this book, and making the material available to him, so it could be presented in a factual manner.

Handled the way it was, anyone reading it would know that it was taken from the actual files and background of the FBI and is not a publicity handout by a government agency, but gives the truth on all matters related in the book.

It makes me, and I am sure it does other citizens of our country, feel real good to know that we have such an organization as the FBI looking after the interests of our country. I hope that you ^{retain} have the good health to serve as head of the FBI for many, many years to come.

We are a United Press newspaper. Since Associated Press had the franchise on the serial on newspapers, we were not able to obtain the serial, except at a cost beyond our means as a small paper. But when it is made available to all newspapers, we have a standing order with our United Press office in New York to contact us immediately.

Again I want to thank you for making it possible to put the facts before the American people about the FBI and the very important work that your agents throughout the country are doing consistently.

Sincerely yours,

18 FEB 27 1957

COMMERCIAL-REVIEW, INC.

Paul V. Elsberry
Publisher

EXP. PROC.

FEB 20 1957

NOT RECORDED
176 FEB 28 1957

PVE:jd

CRIME NEWS

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-5

NEW HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

COMMITTEE:
APPROPRIATIONS

SUBCOMMITTEES:
STATE, JUSTICE, JUDICIARY,
AND RELATED AGENCIES
COMMERCE AND RELATED AGENCIES
LEGISLATIVE
SPECIAL: EFFECTIVENESS AND
ENFORCEMENT OF THE
ANTI-DEFICIENCY ACT

February 11, 1957

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you for your letter of February 7th and the copies of "The Story of the Federal Bureau of Investigation."

This excellent booklet has been so well received in my District that undoubtedly I will be asking you for additional copies in the not too distant future. Your generous offer is indeed appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Franklin

Frank T. Bow, M. C.

FTB: m

RECORDED - 76 62-102693-321

FEB 12 1957

50 FEB 18 1957

no acts
in reply to Bulat
Hil.

127

m. a. p. J. m.

4

J. m.

FORMER REC

EXTRAORDINARY

VICTOR EMANUEL

420 LEXINGTON AVENUE

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

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 ✓

February 11, 1957

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Edgar:

I am enclosing copies of some further letters received today about "The F. B. I. Story," which include letters from:

The Honorable John W. Bricker, Senator from Ohio ✓
Dr. Robert L. Johnson, President of Temple University (in a postscript) ✓
Mr. I. Jack Martin, Administrative Assistant to the President ✓
The Honorable William McChesney Martin, Jr., Chairman of the Board
of Governors of the Federal Reserve System ✓
The Honorable Donald A. Quarles, The Secretary of the Air Force ✓
Mr. Edgar Monsanto Queeny, head of Monsanto Chemical Company, who
was a classmate of mine at Cornell and who you know is a stalwart
of the conservative tradition ✓
The Honorable Richard Russell, Senator from Georgia ✓
Mr. Charles B. Shuman, President of the American Farm Bureau Federa-
tion, the largest farm organization in this country ✓
General Nathan F. Twining, Chief of Staff, United States Air Force ✓

I also received a very nice letter from Don Whitehead, author of the book,
copy of which I am enclosing which I thought you would like to read.

Also, many thanks for your letter of the 6th which I appreciated so very
much.

All the best.

RECORDED - 52

INDEXED - 52

EX-131

Sincerely, 18 JUL 2 1957

Victor (Emanuel)

10 ENCLOSURE
52

EX-131

60 JUL 10 1957

C O P Y

UNITED STATES SENATE
Committee on
Interstate and Foreign Commerce

Columbus, Ohio
February 2, 1957

39

Dear Mr. Emanuel:

Thank you for sending to me the new edition of the
F.B.I. Story.

I have been keenly interested in this Bureau and
know Mr. Hoover well, so it will be with great
interest and anticipation that I read this book.
I appreciate your thoughtful ness in sending the
volume to me for perusal and as an addition to
my library.

With kind regards and good wishes, I am

Yours sincerely,

s/ John W. ~~Bricker~~

Victor Emanuel, Chairman
Avco Manufacturing Corp.
420 Lexington Avenue
New York, N.Y.

bc
ohio

1 62-102693-321X
ENCLOSURE

C O P Y

TEMPLE UNIVERSITY
Philadelphia 22, Pa.

Office of the President

February 7, 1957
(dictated 2/6/57)

Dear Victor:

It was so good to have your warm letter of February 3 on my desk as I came into the office this morning.

I am delighted to have Tom's address and will write him immediately.

I am sorry I will not be seeing you in February but will look forward to being on hand for the March meeting.

Faithfully yours

s/ Bob

Robert L. Johnson

Mr. Victor Emanuel
Avco Manufacturing Corp.
420 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.

P.S.--- Since dictating this letter I find you have sent me a wonderful book about the FBI which I shall read with very great interest.

2 62-102693-321X
ENCLOSURE

C O P Y

THE WHITE HOUSE

Washington

February 6, 1957

Dear Victor:

When I returned home last evening I had a pleasant surprise awaiting me -- an autographed copy of "The F.B.I. Story" with the compliments of my good and true friend. It really was nice of you to send me the book and I spent a very pleasant evening getting acquainted with it. Thanks again.

I hope Mrs. Emanuel is progressing satisfactorily, also, I hope to see you soon.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours

s/ Jack

I. Jack Martin
Administrative Assistant
to the President

J.C.

Mr. Victor Emanuel
Avco Manufacturing Corp.
420 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.

5-4/4

3 62-102693-321X

ENCLOSURE

C O P Y

Board of Governors
of the
FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM
Washington, DC

Office of the Chairman

February 5, 1957

Dear Victor:

Many thanks for sending me the F.B.I. story autographed
by J. Edgar Hoover. I am very glad to have this and
appreciate your thoughtfulness.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours

s/ Bill

Wm. McC. Martin, Jr.

Mr. Victor Emanuel
420 Lexington Avenue
New York, N.Y.

4 62-102693-321X
ENCLOSURE

C O P Y

THE SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE
Washington

February 6, 1957

Dear Victor:

I appreciated very much your thoughtfulness in sending me an autographed copy of "The F.B.I. Story". I know I will enjoy reading it and expect that it will find a place in the little library on my plane.

Many thanks, and very best regards.

Sincerely,

s/ Don

F. C.

D. ~~A. Quarles~~

Mr. Victor Emanuel
420 Lexington Avenue
New York, N.Y.

5 62-102693-321X
ENCLOSURE

C O P Y

~~EDGAR MONSANTO QUEENY~~
~~1700 South Second Street~~
~~Saint Louis~~ , Mo

February 6, 1957

Mr. Victor Emanuel
420 Lexington Avenue
New York N.Y.

Dear Vic:

It was indeed thoughtful of you to send me the F.B.I. book with Edgar Hoover's salutation. I am particularly glad to have it, as I am a great admirer of Hoover's.

The book itself, which I started last night, promises to be absorbing reading. Many thanks for thinking of me.

With best wishes, believe me,

Sincerely yours

s/ Ed

~~QUEENY~~

6 62-102693-321X
ENCLOSURE

C O P Y

UNITED STATES SENATE
Washington, D. C.

February 6, 1957

Dear Mr. Emanuel:

Permit me to acknowledge receipt of Don Whitehead's book,
"The F.B.I. Story" which you so kindly sent to me.

I am looking forward to reading it with great interest,
and I appreciate so much your thoughtfulness in sending it
to me and in having it autographed by Mr. Hoover.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely, ~~/~~

s/ ~~Don~~ Russell
Dick

Mr. Victor Emanuel
420 Lexington Avenue
New York N.Y.

S.C.
Gr.

7 62-102693-321 X
ENCLOSURE

C O P Y

AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION
Room 2300 Merchandise Mart
Chicago 54, Illinois

February 8, 1957

Mr. Victor Emanuel
420 Lexington Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Emanuel:

I appreciate very much your thoughtfulness in
sending me a copy of the book "The FBI Story."
I have read some of the installments in the
"Chicago Daily News," but will welcome the
opportunity to read the entire book.

Very truly yours

s/ Charles B. ~~Shuman~~, President

62-102693-321 X
ENCLOSURE

C O P Y

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
Office of The Chief of Staff
United States Air Force
Washington, D.C.

8 February 1957

Dear Mr. Emanuel:

I want to thank you for your thoughtfulness in providing me with a copy of "The FBI Story" by Dom Whitehead which has been autographed by Mr. J. Edgar Hoover. I am happy to have this book for my library.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

s/ ~~Nate Twining~~

~~N. F. Twining~~
Chief of Staff
United States Air Force

Mr. Victor Emanuel
420 Lexington Avenue
New York, N.Y.

D.C.

9 62-102693-321X

ENCLOSURE

C O P Y

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE

Don Whitehead
Bureau Chief

Washington Bureau
National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C.

February 8, 1957

Mr. Victor Emanuel
420 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Emanuel:

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover relayed to me recently the substance of your letter commenting on your pleasure that "The F.B.I. Story" had hit the top of the best-seller list.

I just wanted to tell you how much I appreciated your feelings in this matter and your support - and to use this occasion for the privilege of saying thank you.

Sincerely

s/ ~~Don~~ Whitehead

LC

10 62-102693-321X
ENCLOSURE

62-162193-322
CHANGED TO
62-104323-44

NOV 5 1957

ms

C

VICTOR EMANUEL
420 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

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	✓

February 7, 1957

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Edgar:

THE F.B.I. STORY

Enclosed you will find a copy of letter that I hope will please you as much as it did me. It is from Bob Taft, Jr., who is really a splendid young man.

Of Bob's four sons, he, to me, is the most outstanding. I, and some other close friends of Bob, wanted him to run for the Senate which we felt confident he could win, but he would not even listen to this but said he was going to start as his father did in the Lower House of the Ohio Legislature and this he did and is serving now. By tradition and background he thinks like his late father but is, I hear, an excellent public speaker whose words ring very logically. Taft, Stettinius & Hollister was Bob's old firm. Charles Sawyer, whom you will remember as long time Secretary of Commerce, merged his firm with it.

The second letter I am enclosing is from a fine man, Graham Patterson, Publisher of the FARM JOURNAL, which is by far the largest of all farm publications.

The third letter is from General Maxwell D. Taylor, Chief of Staff of the United States Army whom I met while he was Superintendent at West Point but whom I do not know intimately.

All the best,

INDEXED - 52
RECORDED - 52

62-102693-322

EX-131

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

16 JUL 2 1957

3 ENCLOSURE
DATE 9/23/88 BY SP1MAC/HK

52

#284,115

Victor (Emanuel)

CRIM. REC.

EX-131

57 JUL 10 1957

C O P Y

TAFT, STETTINIUS & HOLLISTER
603 Dixie Terminal Building
Cincinnati 2, Ohio

February 4, 1957

Mr. Victor Emanuel
420 Lexington Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Emanuel:

Many thanks and my sincere appreciation for the autographed copy of the FBI Story. I look forward to reading it and know I will find it most interesting.

While I have made a couple of very fast trips to New York recently, I hope that perhaps on one of my next trips I shall have a chance to drop in and call on you.

Personal regards

s/ Bob

~~Robert~~ Taft, Jr.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/23/88 BY SP1MAC/thc

62-102693-322X

ENCLOSURE

C O P Y

FARM JOURNAL, INC
Publishers of
Town Journal and Farm Journal

Washington Square
Philadelphia, 5, Pa.

February 5, 1957

Mr. Victor Emanuel
Avco Manufacturing Corp.
420 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.

Dear Victor:

When I got home last night the autographed copy
of Hoover's FBI book had been delivered to the
house.

I am extremely grateful for this and certainly
will enjoy every minute of reading it. It was
very kind and thoughtful of you to send me this
and I expect to get a great deal of information
and pleasure from it. So, thanks a lot.

Cordially yours

s/ Graham

Graham Patterson
Publisher

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/23/88 BY *SP7mac/Hec*

2 62-102693-322X
ENCLOSURE

C O P Y

UNITED STATES ARMY
THE CHIEF OF STAFF

5 February 1957

Dear Mr. Emanuel:

Thank you very much for the copy of "The F.B.I. Story" autographed by J. Edgar Hoover, which you thoughtfully sent me. It will make a most welcome addition to my library.

With warm regards,

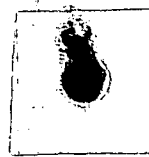
Sincerely,

~~X~~
s/ Maxwell D. Taylor
General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

Mr. Victor Emanuel
Chairman
Avco Manufacturing Corp.
420 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.

be
W. F.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/23/88 BY SP7mac/Hic



4-528

62-102693-323
CHANGED TO

62-104323-43

NOV 5 1957

Ma

C

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson *✓*

DATE: 2-8-57

FROM : L. B. Nichols *LBN*

24575

SUBJECT: THE FBI STORY

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

We have found the first mistake in the book. On page 300, in paragraph 4, line 1, it is stated "In October, 1950, the FBI sent to Attorney General Clark a 660-page report containing material supporting the Bureau's views that the Communist Party, USA, was a Communist-action organization. On the basis of this report, Clark filed a petition before the Subversive Activities Control Board asking for an order requiring the Party to register under the terms of the Act."

Actually, this was Attorney General McGrath. Clark was then on the Supreme Court. Irving Kaufman called this to my attention. In checking back, Whitehead originally put in his manuscript Attorney General Clark. In the review this error was pointed out. I personally went over all of this with Whitehead. He apparently for some reason did not make the change. Whitehead's original was used to make a Photostat, which we used as a work paper. The change was made on the work paper; however, the typing was done from the original.

We have tried to check back and fix the responsibility, but frankly, cannot do so. This should have been caught in the checking. The checking would have been against the original where the changes were not made.

In the absence of Bennett Cerf, I talked to Donald Klopfer of Random House this morning. The 6th printing has now been ordered of 25,000 volumes which will go on the presses next week and the change will be made. When the 6th order is off the presses a total of 250,000 copies of the book will have been printed.

LBN:hpf

(3)

Enclosure - detached 4241

cc - Mr. Jones

RECORDED - 14

EX-123

62-102693-324

11 FEB 14 1957

50 FEB 19 1957

CRIME REC.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1353346-000

Total Deleted Page(s) = 1
Page 98 ~ b3;

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

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: 2-8-57

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: THE FBI STORY

Tolson ☒
 Nichols ☒
 Boardman ☐
 Belmont ☐
 Mohr ☐
 Parsons ☐
 Rosen ☐
 Tamm ☐
 Trotter ☐
 Nease ☐
 Tele. Room ☐
 Holloman ☐
 Gandy ☐

The first formal protest has now been received on the book in the form of a letter from R. C. Moeller, Jr., President of the Collyer Insulated Wire Company. He complains that we referred to officials of his company being convicted. He then stated that no company officials were found criminally responsible.

Moeller requests that in any future edition or printing of the book or any serialization of the book this fact be corrected. He then states in his letter to Random House, "Otherwise, you lay yourselves open to an action for libel, not only for this error but for the passage as a whole."

I am attaching hereto a summary of the situation. The complaint is not well-founded. Originally, there were 8 people indicted including Moeller. The case against 3 was dismissed. Of the 5 convicted, these include a test operator, chief electrical engineer, plant superintendent, chief inspector and test operator. Certainly, these are officials of the company. I am giving the full facts to Whitehead along with the Photostat of Biddle's press release of June 14, 1943, wherein the term "officers and employees" is used and titles are given. I am also giving him a copy of a 13-page opinion by Federal Judge Hartigan dated 10-9-50 wherein he assesses a judgment of \$210,412.00 against the defendants together with the cost of the suit for the fraud. I am also giving him a Photostat from the Providence Evening Bulletin announcing the indictment wherein the term "8 of its officials or key employees" was used, so that Whitehead can write Random House as I see no point in our getting involved in this and the Random House lawyers can answer the letter.

LBN:hpf

(3)

Enclosures

cc - Mr. Jones

I agree
2-9 RECORDED-48

62-102693-325

FEB 15 1957

INDEXED-48

ENCLOSURE

FEB 15 1957

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 46-4476-1

COLLYER INSULATED WIRE CO.
Incorporated

Pawtucket, R. I.

cc Mr. Whitehead
c/o New York Herald Tribune
230 West 41st Street
New York City, N. Y.

Via

Registered Mail

(Return receipt requested)

Registered Mail
Return receipt requested

33710

February 5, 1957

Random House, Inc.
457 Madison Avenue
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:

In a book recently published by Random House - Don Whitehead's "The FBI Story," - the contents of which we understand are also being published in serial form in the New York Herald-Tribune, and in the Chicago Daily News, there is a reference to our company, Collyer Insulated Wire Company, which does a substantial manufacturing business in Pawtucket, Rhode Island.

You will find the passages that we are referring to on page 239, together with a footnote on pages 348-349.

The passages in question are inaccurate and are very damaging to the good name and reputation of our Company. Unproved charges are stated as if they were proved facts, and, interestingly enough, a very prominent defendant in Rhode Island in a companion case in the litigation referred to (one representative of whom was sentenced to prison) is omitted entirely from the account. We fear that Mr. Whitehead's summary of the matter is incomplete to an extent that apparently cannot be explained by ordinary selectivity on the part of an author having full access to all the facts.

At any rate, there are three references to "company officials" of the Collyer company in the account which Mr. Whitehead has written, two on lines 6 and 16 on page 239 and one on the first line of the footnote referring to this matter on page 348.

62-102600-275
ENCLOSURE

C
O
P
Y

COLLYER INSULATED WIRE CO
Incorporated

Pawtucket, R. I.

33739

Random House Inc -2-

February 5, 1957

There were no company officials found criminally responsible on the basis of the indictment preferred by the government in the Collyer case. The individual defendants who were found guilty and fined were all subordinate employees. Mr. Whitcomb's text makes it appear otherwise.

We respectfully request that in any further edition or printing of the book and in any serializing of the book you correct at least this one fact. Otherwise, you lay yourselves open to an action for libel, not only for this error but for the passage as a whole.

Very truly yours,

(signed)

R. C. Moeller, Jr.

R. C. Moeller, Jr.
President

RCM-Jr/gh

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: February 8, 1957

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "THE FBI STORY"
BY DON WHITEHEAD
ASSOCIATED PRESS SERIALIZATION

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

Yesterday, "The Evening Star" of Washington, D. C., printed the twenty-eighth chapter of the AP serialization of "The FBI Story" entitled "Agency Uncovers Shocking Story of Theft of Atomic Bomb Secrets."

In "The Evening Star" the statement is made, "Ethel was Ruth's sister." Ethel, of course, is Ethel Rosenberg. Ruth is Ruth Greenglass. The statement should read, "Ethel was David's sister." Ruth and David refer to Ruth and David Greenglass.

This matter was immediately checked to see if there had been an error made in the AP series. The galley proof of this chapter ^{correctly} reflects, "Ethel was David's sister." (62-102693-216, enclosure behind file) The "New York Herald Tribune" carried this phrase as "Ethel was David's sister." Copies of the article which appeared in the "New York Herald Tribune" and "The Evening Star" of February 7, 1957, are attached.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

Enclosures

GEM:mlw
(3)ENCLOSURE
39

RECORDED - 39

EX-126

11 FEB 14 1957

67 FEB 19 1957

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.

FBI agents had followed the spy trail to Dr. Klaus Fuchs, and

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.

Greenglass was in the kitchen preparing the baby's milk formula when two FBI agents knocked on the door. It was June 15, 1950. Greenglass left the kitchen and opened the door.

Agents Look Around

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?"

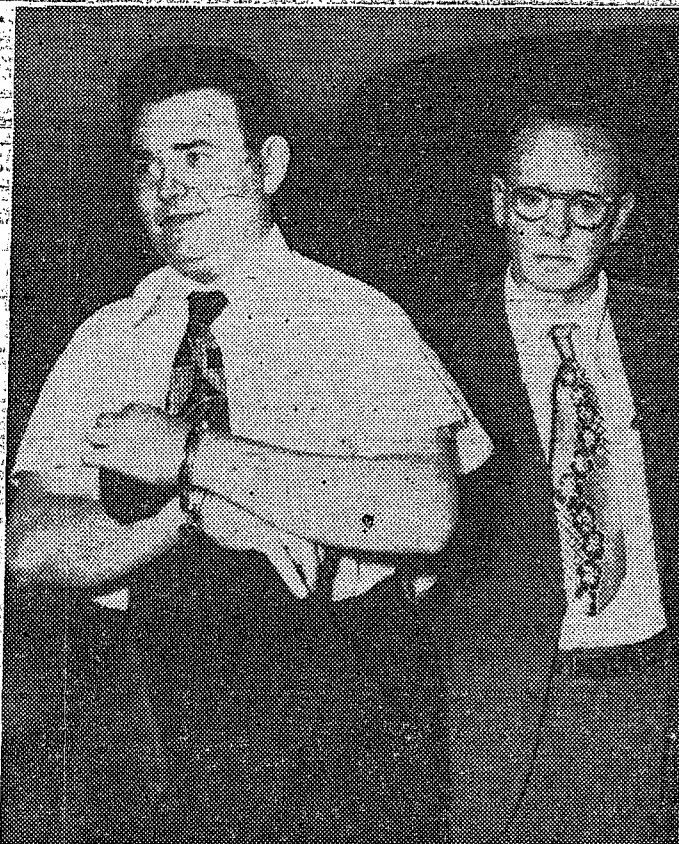
"Yes," Greenglass said. "But I can't help you. I know nothing about it."

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 24 pictures of Greenglass and his wife.

Harry Gold studied them. At last he said: "This is the man I contacted at Albuquerque."



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.

THE EVENING STAR
WASHINGTON, D. C.
FEBRUARY 7, 1957

ENCLOSURE

62-102693-326

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4/gum

Atomic Bomb Project

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 FBI had gathered together the parts, there was the clear picture of espionage later revealed in testimony in Federal court.

On November 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 Ruth's sister.

Ruth said:

"Julius said at last he's doing what he always wanted to do—give information to the Soviet Union."

Greenglass Agrees

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 I

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.

Gives Names to Julius

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

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.

Money for Greenglass

Only a few days before, Harry Gold had met Soviet Vice Consul Anatoli Yakovlev in a little bar and restaurant at Forty-second street and Third avenue 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.

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?"

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.

(Copyright 1957 by Don Whitehead)

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

The **FBI** Story

Entire Spy Story Known in 9 Months

Agents Uncover Greenglass' Role in Giving Secrets to Rosenbergs

This is the twenty-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

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. From Gold, the 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

N. Y. Journal _____
 American _____
 N. Y. Times _____
 Wash. Post and _____
 Times Herald _____
 Wash. News _____
 Wash. Star _____
 N. Y. Herald 2-9
 Tribune _____
 N. Y. Mirror _____
 N. Y. Daily News _____
 Daily Worker _____
 The Worker _____
 New Leader _____

Date 2-7-56

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EX-100

file
4/9/56

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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.

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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.

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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.

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"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

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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.

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© 1957 by Don Whitehead
Tomorrow: "Worse Than Murder"

RECORDED-68 2-102693-327

INDEXED-68

EX-126

February 12, 1957

Mr. Frank C. Quinones, Jr.
5 Rockwood Avenue
Port Washington, New York

Dear Mr. Quinones:

I have received your letter of February 5, 1957,
and the interest prompting you to write is indeed appreciated.

Your kind remarks concerning my administration
of the FBI and its activities are most encouraging, and your good
words relative to Don Whitehead's book, "The FBI Story," mean
a great deal to me. It was thoughtful of you to furnish me with
your observations on juvenile delinquency and communism, and
it is my hope that the future endeavors of this Bureau will con-
tinue to meet with your approval.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

RECEIVED
FBI
RECORDS ROOM

NOTE: Port Washington telephone directory reflects Frank Quinones
resides at this address. Bufiles reflect no information identifiable
with correspondents.

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

CBF:agp
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64 FEB 20 1957

COMM - FBI
12 FEB 1957
MAILED 30

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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	✓

Frank C. Quinones, Jr. ✓
 5 Rockwood Ave.
 Port Washington, New York
 Feb. 5, 1957.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
 Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation
 Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir,

I have just completed reading the F.B.I. Story, writting by Mr. Don Whitehead and forewarded by you. I feel that this book is excellent and should be in every home in the United States and second in importance only to the Bible. I'm not a learned man, my occupation is a custodian of a school. But, never the less my viewpoints are exactly as yours.

I just hope, Sir, that you have the vision and foresight to train Mr. Tolson or any other agent whom you regard highly in your exact way of thinking, to keep the F.B.I. divorced from politics. I strongly feel that the collapse of the FBI will be the collapse of this nation. I also strongly feel that with men like you to direct, the FBI it will always be uncorruptable, and will never become a "Gestapo." May I sincerely congratulate you on the superb job you have done all these years. How you ever stood up against the political pressure is a mystery to me.

I don't know as much about communism as I should know. But I do realize that it is one of our greatest evils, bar none. It's a shame and someday may be a disaster that the majority of the U. S. doesn't take a more serious viewpoint of communism.

One of the most important things I feel that can be done to stamp out communism is to start with the young minds, from the kindergarten right on up. Not only to teach the children what it is, but to instill in their minds in no uncertain terms that it is evil, evil. Worse than murder.

Juvenile delinquents is another appalling thing. I work in my home town as an assistant Scoutmaster. I have done so far the past ten years. Todays children have no respect for anything, old people, police or parents. I blame this 100% on mothers and fathers. Youth organizations can help

ack
 2-12-57
 CBF

Jeff

a little, but they can't be a mother and father. Children from the day they are born to the day they reach maturity spend 95% of their time at home and that's where they learn their behaviour.

If mothers and fathers would discipline their children the way you do your agents, we would have a bunch of well-mannered and behaved kids. That is why I feel a few things should be done.

1. Fine the parents money who's children have gone wayward.
2. Establish a curfew, especially in the areas where youth crime is greatest.
3. Publicizing their names in the paper regardless of age, the way you stated on Feb. 3, 1957 in the papers.
4. Give teachers in public schools a free hand for corporal punishment up to a certain extent.
5. Do away with soft-hearted mollicoddling by social agency.
6. Place all second youth offenders in a special army. Teach them discipline and schooling, and release them only when they can prove themselves usefull citizens.

When you stated in the FBI book that "one of the summary causes of the alarming increase in crime among our young people has been the disintegration of the home as a guiding influence," you hit the nail right on the head.

Only the parents can do something about this, period.

God bless you sir, and may you live to a "Matusala age" because this country can't afford to lose you.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Frank C. Quinones, Jr.

COPY:hbb

Frank C. Quinones Jr.
 5 Rockwood Ave
 Part Washington
 New York

Feb 5, 1957

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
 Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation
 Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir,

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 the F. B. I. story, written by Mr. Don Whitaker
 and forwarded by you. I feel that this book is
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 United States and second in importance only to
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Tolson or any other agent whom you regard
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EX-126

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 FEB 15 1957

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 2-12-57
 CBF

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1058 - 101

2-7-51

Wester

Juvenile delinquents is another appalling thing. I work in my home town as an assistant lieutenant. I have done so for the past ten years. Today children have no respect for anything, old people, police or parents. I blame this 100% on mothers and fathers. Youth organizations can help a little, but they can't be a mother and father. Children from the day they are born to the day they reach maturity, spend 95% of their time at home and that's where they learn their behaviour.

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God bless you sir, and may you live to a "Matusala age" because this country can't afford to lose you.

Sincerely yours,

Frank C. Quirkones Jr.

BOB SIKES
THIRD DISTRICT
FLORIDA

COMMITTEE ON
APPROPRIATIONS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

February 8, 1957

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

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

My dear Mr. Hoover:

I would like to express my sincere appreciation for your thoughtfulness in sending the copy of "The Story of the Federal Bureau of Investigation." This is a most interesting and informative report which affords a person general knowledge of the outstanding work being done by your great organization.

With warm regards, I am

Sincerely,

EX-120

S/jgm RECORDED-45

INDEXED - 45

20 FEB 15 1957

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FEB 11 1957

64 FEB 20 1957

no ack nec
4/9/57

RECEIVED - MOHR
FBI

FEB 13 11 16 AM '57

Letter to Mr. Sikes dated 2/7/57, enclosed two copies
of "The Story of the Federal Bureau of Investigation,"
inasmuch as this bulletin had been prepared at the
suggestion of the House Subcommittee on Appropriations

RECEIVED CH. CLK. OFF
F. B. I.
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

FEB 13 10 53 AM '57

RECEIVED
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FEB 11 5 18 PM '57
RECEIVED MR. JONES
FEB 11 3 48 PM '57

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
F B I
FEB 11 12 10 PM '57

RECEIVED - NICHOLS
F B I
FEB 11 4 24 PM '57

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: February 12, 1957

FROM : MR. R. R. ROACH

SUBJECT: "THE FBI STORY"

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

On February 11, 1957, Mr. Les Condon, Housing and Home Finance Agency, advised Liaison that former Special Agent Allan Oakley Hunter, Chief Counsel, Housing and Home Finance Agency, had been in bad health for quite a while and is presently confined to emergency hospital suffering from "colitis." He is coming along satisfactorily now and is expected to be discharged from the hospital by the end of the week.

Mr. Condon stated that Hunter has been a long-time friend of the Bureau and has continuously praised the Director. Condon said that he and his staff have purchased a copy of "The FBI Story" and are requesting that if possible the Director autograph same for presentation to Hunter. Condon said that he knows this gift, along with the Director's autograph, would be a big boost to Hunter's morale.

Hunter entered the Bureau as a Special Agent in December, 1940, and resigned to enter the Armed Forces in June, 1944. He is a former Congressman from California and has been the General Counsel at the Housing and Home Finance Agency since the latter part of 1954. He was one of 20 former agents whose names were furnished to the "Chicago Daily News" who were considered a credit to the Bureau.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the enclosed book be autographed to Hunter. The book should be returned to Liaison for delivery.

Enclosure

WTW: jlk

(5)

- 1 - Mr. Nichols
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Liaison Section
- 1 - Mr. Whaley

58 FEB 28 1957

RECORDED - 21
 INDEXED - 21
 EX-126

16 FEB 15 1957

CRIME

Book delivered
 to Mr. Liaison, FHA
 2/14/57
 WTW

62-102693-329
 329

VICTOR EMANUEL
420 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

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	✓

February 12, 1957

THE F.B.I. STORY

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Edgar:

I thought you would like to read the enclosed copy of letter received this morning from Frank Pace.

Do not bother to acknowledge my letters, please.

All the best.

Sincerely,

Victor (Emanuel)

RECORDED - 52

INDEXED - 52

62-102693-329X

13 JUL 2 1957

ENCLOSURE
32

62 JUL 9 1957

C O P Y

GENERAL DYNAMICS CORPORATION

445 Park Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

*
Frank Pace, Jr.
Executive Vice President

February 11, 1957

Dear Victor:

The FBI Story with a personal note from J. Edgar Hoover will fill a very cherished spot in my library. Also, Victor, I appreciate your thoughtfulness in remembering me.

I regret that busy New York does not permit our seeing each other as often as we might. However, while I regret it, it does not diminish a most enjoyable friendship.

I hope that we can have a chance to see each other before too long.

Sincerely,

s/ Frank

Mr. Victor Emanuel
Avco Manufacturing Corp.
420 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.

Victor (Emanuel)

62-102693-329X
ENCLOSURE

February 13, 1957

-18
18 62-102693-330

Mrs. John S. ~~Lehmann~~
10 Apple Tree Lane
St. Louis 24, Missouri

Dear Mrs. Lehmann:

It was very kind of you to write on February 4, 1957, regarding "The FBI Story" by Don Whitehead, and I want to express my thanks for your generous comments.

Mr. Whitehead has done an excellent job in portraying our responsibilities and activities, and it is most gratifying to know you have found his objective report of such interest.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

4
1957
31

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

NOTE: Bufiles reflect no record identifiable with correspondent.

GEM:sak
(4)

Y:2 1957 F83
B-20 1957

MBS
[Handwritten signature]

FEB 13 5 20 PM '57
FBI
RECEIVED-HVIT ROOM

TRUE COPY

February 4th
1957.

Paradise Inn
Phoenix, Arizona

Dear Mr Hoover -

I was talking with a friend of yours, Mr ~~Edgar~~ Eisenhower who heard me and my husband talking about the "F B I Story". He told me he knew you well and that you might like to know what people like us think of the book and the F. B. I.

I am delighted to tell you I have admired you and the FBI enormously for years. in fact I read everything I can about your organization, and I am proud as an American, of your FBI.

The book to me was very interesting and I think gave an understanding of what the F B I is, and does, to many people.

With much appreciation of your wonderful organization, and admiration for what you have stood for.

Sincerely yours

s/

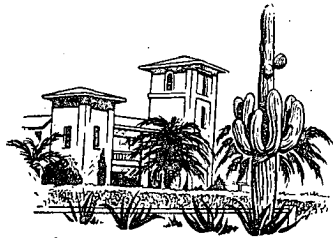
Ann L. Lehmann
(Mrs John S.)
10 Apple Tree Lane, St Louis 24
Mo.

I put after my name my address as you may like to know where people come from who write to you.

unl
ack 2-13-57
gem

1 copy, J. J. S.
2-11-57 JAE

4/9



February 4th 1957.

Paradise Inn
Phoenix, Arizona

Dear Mr. Harker -

I was talking with a friend
of yours, Mr. Edgar Eisenhauer - who
heard me and my husband talking
about the "F B I story". He said
me to know you well and that
you might like to know what
people like us think of the book and
the F. B. I.

I am delighted to tell you I have
admired you and the F B I ever -
especially in years - in fact I read
anything I can about you
and

RECORDED-18 62-42693-330
INDEXED-18 2 FEB 15 1957

act 2-13-57
~~6-11-57~~ 2-11-57
copy typed
DK

4/19/57
ORANGE REC

or gangster, and I am proud to
be an American, of your FBI.

The book to me was very interesting
and I think gave an understanding
of what the FBI is, and does, to
many people -

With much appreciation of your
wonderful gangster, and
admiration for what you have
started for -

Sincerely yours

Ann L. Lehmann

(Mrs John S.)

10 Apple Tree Lane, St Louis 24
Mo.

I put ^{after my name} my address, as you may

Like to know when people come from
who write to you.

8/16

DO-6

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

February 4, 1957

plw
es
h
01
THE F.B.I. STORY

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

From Victor Emanuel.

RECORDED - 52

INDEXED - 52

18 JUL 2 1957

8
ENCLOSURE

F250
5267 JUL 9- 1957

62-102693-330x
no act. rec
4/9/57

REPUBLIC AVIATION CORPORATION

Farmingdale, Long Island, New York

Mr. Tolson
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

Walter G. Eain
Vice President and General Manager

January 28, 1957

Mr. Victor Emanuel
Chairman of the Board
Aeco Manufacturing Corporation
420 Lexington Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Emanuel:

I certainly want to thank you for sending me the autographed copy of the FBI STORY. Like yourself, I have always had a tremendous interest and profound respect for J. Edgar Hoover and his staff, who make up the FBI.

I am sure that, had not Mr. Hoover been able to execute his organizational ideas and maintain his policies, the United States would be in a very chaotic condition internally right now.

I am certainly enjoying the opportunity you have given me to look behind the scenes and obtain a more thorough knowledge of the organization. Thank you again for your thoughtfulness.

Sincerely,

s/ ~~Walter G. Eain~~

62-102693-330X

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F B I
FEB 6

ENCLOSURE

VICTOR EMANUEL
420 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

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	✓

February 5, 1957

*pls
enc
1
2*

O
THE F.B.I. STORY

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Edgar:

I know you will like reading the two enclosed letters;
one from Mr. John M. Schiff, senior partner and
principal owner of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and the
other from Floyd Odum who speaks both on behalf of
himself and Jackie Cochran, his wife.

All the best.

Sincerely,

*no MR
10*

Victor
Victor (Emanuel)

2

2 ENCLOSURE
52

RECORDED - 52

INDEXED - 52

62-102693-330X

18 JUL 2 1957

CRIME REC

F220
JUL 9 - 1957

C O P Y

JOHN M. SCHIFF
30 Wall Street
New York 5, N.Y.

February 4, 1957

Dear Victor:

How very thoughtful of you to send me a copy of the F.B.I. Story, autographed by J. Edgar Hoover. I admire so much his accomplishments and am grateful to you for sending me this book.

Sincerely,

s/ John ~~SCHIFF~~

Victor Emanuel, Esq.
Avco Manufacturing Corp.
420 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.

1
62-102193-330X1
ENCLOSURE

C O P Y

COCHRAN-ODLUM RANCH
Indio, California

February 1, 1957

Dear Victor:

Thanks exceedingly on behalf of Jackie and myself for
"The F.B.I. Story" just arrived.

I hardly know Mr. Edgar Hoover, having just met him on
one or two occasions, but who reads who does not know of the
great work he is doing. John Hertz seems to know him quite
well and night before last he and I were discussing Mr. Hoover
over the dinner table. I also know you are a particular friend
of Mr. Hoover. In this you are fortunate.

If you come West this winter we want to be sure and see
you at the ranch.

Best wishes and again thanks.

Sincerely,

s/ Floyd

Floyd B. ~~Y~~ Odlum

Mr. Victor Emanuel
420 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.

2 62-102693-330X1
ENCLOSURE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: 2-13-57

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

F.B.I. Story

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

For record purposes only, while discussing other matters with ASAC William Hinze of Detroit, Hinze advised that the Crowley Milner Department Store was putting a window display in its book department and had asked if they could use a photograph of the Director in connection with the Don Whitehead book.

Detroit, Mich.

Hinze was advised to make a photograph of the Director available along with the seal of the Bureau.

cc - Mr. Jones

JJM:nl

(3)

RECORDED - 72

INDEXED - 72

FEB 15 1957

EX-125

50 FEB 21 1957

ME REC.

C O P Y

NORTH AMERICAN AVIATION, INC.
Los Angeles International Airport
Los Angeles 45, California

Office of the
Chairman of the Board

February 12, 1957

Mr. Victor Emanuel
Chairman
Avco Manufacturing Corp.
420 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.

Dear Victor:

I am very grateful to you for sending me the autographed copy of the book on the FBI, I finally got around to reading it last night and found it most interesting.


I hope that you are well and happy and that it will not be as long again before I have a chance to see you.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

s/ ~~Dutch~~

J. H. ~~Kindelberger~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-18-86 BY 
269,861

b6
b7c

8
ENCLOSURE

62-102693-331X

C O P Y

~~J. T. TRIPPE~~
Chrysler Building
New York

February 13, 1957

Dear Victor:

Many thanks for sending me the personally
autographed copy of Edgar Hoover's new
book The F.B.I. Story.

This I am delighted to have - particularly
with the autograph of its illustrious author.

Sincerely,

s/ Juan ~~TRIPPE~~

Mr. Victor Emanuel,
420 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-18-86 BY
269,861

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b7c

ENCLOSURE

62-102693-331X

C O P Y

~~X~~
WALTER C. TEAGLE
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, N.Y.

February Thirteenth
Nineteen Fifty Seven

Dear Victor:

It was very kind of you to send me
"The F.B.I. Story", which looks most
interesting and informative. Many
thanks for your thoughtfulness.

Sincerely,

s/ Walter ~~X~~ TEAGLE

Mr. Victor Emanuel
420 Lexington Avenue
New York, N.Y.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-18-86 BY
#269,861

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6
ENCLOSURE

62-102693-331X

C O P Y

UNITED STATES SENATE
Washington, D. C.

February 11, 1957

Dear Victor:

The copy of THE F.B.I. STORY you so kindly sent me came in over the weekend and was on my desk this morning. It is a welcome addition to the small library I have accumulated, and the fact that it bears J. Edgar Hoover's autograph makes it all the more treasured. Many thanks for your thoughtfulness in sending it.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

s/ George

George A. Smathers
Florida

Mr. Victor Emanuel
420 Lexington Avenue
New York City, N.Y.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-18-86 BY
#269,861

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b7c

5
ENCLOSURE

62-102693-331X

C O P Y

STEPTOE & JOHNSON

Washington, D. C.

February 9, 1957

PERSONAL

Dear Victor:

I am delighted to have a copy of Don Whitehead's "FBI STORY", autographed by Edgar Hoover, - which arrived at Clarksburg this week. You were most kind to remember me - I shall treasure this book!

With kindest personal regards, believe me,

Sincerely yours

s/ Louis

Louis A. Johnson

Honorable Victor Emanuel
420 Lexington Avenue
New York, N.Y.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-18-86 BY
269,861

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b7C

4 62-102693-331X
ENCLOSURE

C O P Y

~~THOMAS F. PATTON~~
1706 Republic Building
Cleveland, Ohio

February 11, 1957

Mr. Victor Emanuel
Chairman
Avco Manufacturing Corp.
420 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.

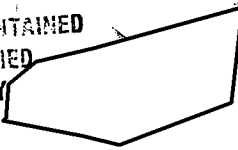
Dear Victor:

Many thanks for the autographed copy of
"The Story of the FBI."

I have great admiration for J. Edgar Hoover
and look forward with much pleasure to reading
the story of the great organization which he has
built up.

Sincerely

s/ Tom ~~Patton~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-18-86 BY 
#269,861

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3 62-102693-331X
ENCLOSURE

C O P Y

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N.Y.

Office of the
Chairman of the Board
WILLIAM S. PALEY

February 12, 1957

Dear Victor:


When I returned home from a short trip to Jamaica, I found a copy of "The FBI Story" which came to me with your compliments. I was very pleased to find that the book had been autographed by J. Edgar Hoover, which, of course, makes the volume even more interesting and desirable. Many thanks for your thoughtfulness in arranging for this.

Some weeks ago, Frank Stanton told me that you had not gone off on the holiday trip that you had planned, which disappointed me. I hope you have made up for it since and, also, that we might have a meeting one of these days soon.

Best regards

s/ Bill *W. Paley*

Mr. Victor Emanuel
420 Lexington Avenue
New York, New York

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-18-86 BY 
#269,861

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b7c

62-102693-331X
ENCLOSURE

C O P Y

THE NATIONAL GRANGE
744 Jackson Place
Washington 6, D. C.

February 11, 1957

Mr. Victor Emanuel
420 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.

Dear Victor:

Your thoughtfulness in sending a complimentary copy of The FBI Story autographed by J. Edgar Hoover is much appreciated.

All of us at the Newsom household appreciate receiving the book. In fact I thought I would take a little time to read a portion of it, only to find that Mrs. Newsom was already reading it and enjoying it.

Thank you very much .

Sincerely

s/ Herschel

Herschel D. Newsom
Master

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-18-86 BY [redacted]
269,861

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b7c

62-102693-331X

ENCLOSURE

VICTOR EMANUEL
420 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

Mr. Tolson	<i>SA</i>
Mr. Nichols	<i>SA</i>
Mr. Boardman	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Trotter	
Mr. Nease	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

February 14, 1957

2-14-57
The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 8-18-86 BY SP-6 JET
#269,861

Dear Edgar:

THE F.B.I. STORY

2-14-57
I received in this morning's mail some further
letters that I thought you would like to see:

Herschel D. Newsom, Master of The
National Grange, the second largest
and oldest of all the national farm
organizations,

William S. Paley, Chairman of the
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.,

Thomas F. Patton, President of Republic
Steel Corporation,

Louis A. Johnson, former Secretary of
Defense, whom I haven't seen in ages,

The Honorable George A. Smathers,
Senator from Florida,

Walter C. Teagle, long-time former Chairman
Standard Oil Company (New Jersey)

Juan T. Trippe, President of Pan American
World Airways,

J. H. Kindelberger, Chairman, North American
Aviation, Inc.

With all the best,

RECORDED - 52

INDEXED - 52

18 JUL 2 1957

Victor (Emanuel)

52
only 2-19-57
J. L. W.
51 JUL 10 1957

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. R. R. Roach

DATE: February 15, 1957

FROM : Mr. B. A. Wells

SUBJECT: LIEUTENANT ROBERT G. LYLE
U.S. COAST GUARD INTELLIGENCE

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

Lieutenant Robert G. Lyle, U.S. Coast Guard Intelligence, Washington, D. C., advised that he has purchased a copy of "The FBI Story." He requested that the Director, if possible, autograph the book to him.

Lieutenant Lyle is complimentary concerning the Bureau and has been very cooperative in our contacts with him. He is a regular Coast Guard Officer. He has not been investigated by the Bureau, and our files contain no derogatory information concerning him.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Director autograph the enclosed copy of "The FBI Story" to Lieutenant Lyle.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Roach
1 - Mr. M. A. Jones
1 - Mr. Wells

BAW:kds.
(4)

RECORDED - 81

INDEXED - 81

62-102693-332
FEB 19 1957

64 FEB 19 1957

February 19, 1957

RECORDED - 52

62-102693-832X

Mr. Victor Emanuel
420 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, New York

Dear Victor:

I wish to acknowledge your letters of February 14 and 15. The enclosures were all most interesting, and I appreciate your sending them to me.

Incidentally, I am returning herewith a letter to Major Benjamin H. Namm which apparently was inadvertently attached to one of your communications of the fourteenth.

With every good wish,

Sincerely,

Edgar

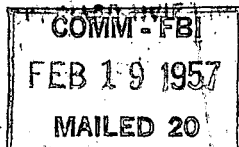
Enclosure

LBN:rm
(3)

FEB 19 12 27 PM '57
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

FEB 12 4 08 PM '57

FEB 12 4 08 PM '57



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

VICTOR EMANUEL
420 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

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	✓

February 15, 1957

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Edgar:

Enclosed please find copies of two letters
received today about The F.B.I. Story.

Rear Admiral Sides you know and Dr. Hugh
Luckey is at present Dean of the Cornell
University Medical College here in New York
and next June becomes Professor of Medicine
in the Medical College and Physician-In-
Chief of The New York Hospital, succeeding
Dr. David P. Barr, who retires at that time.
The Cornell University Medical College makes
all appointments to The New York Hospital
and the Memorial Hospital and their allied
hospitals.

All the best.

Sincerely,

Victor

2

INDEXED - 52

Victor (Emanuel)

RECORDED - 52

62-102693-332*

EX-131

18 JUL 2 1957

CRIME RECORDS

ENCLOSURE
52

X-131

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ok 2-19-57
elw

C O P Y

CORNELL UNIVERSITY
MEDICAL COLLEGE
1300 York Avenue
New York City 21

N.Y.

Office of the Dean

February 13, 1957

Mr. Victor Emanuel
420 Lexington Avenue
New York, N.Y..

Dear Victor:

Thanks every so much for the copy of "The FBI Story." I took it home last evening and missed some sleep. It's exciting reading.

With warmest regards.

Sincerely,

s/ Hugh

Hugh ~~X~~ Luckey, M.D.
Dean

162-102693-332X

ENCLOSURE

C O P Y

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
Washington 25, D. C.

Guided Missiles

February 13, 1957

Dear Mr. Emanuel:

Your thoughtfulness in sending me the autographed copy of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover's new book is greatly appreciated. I find it most fascinating reading.

Sincerely,

s/ J. H. Sides

Rear Admiral, USN
Deputy

Mr. Victor Emanuel
Chairman
Avco Manufacturing Corp.
420 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.

2 62-102693-332x
ENCLOSURE

VICTOR EMANUEL
420 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

February 15, 1957

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

THE F.B.I. STORY

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Edgar:

I thought you would like to read the enclosed copy of letter I received from David Rockefeller, now second senior officer of the Chase Manhattan Bank.

Mr. Rockefeller has grown in stature in recent years and undoubtedly will one day head this very large bank.

All the best,

Sincerely,

Victor (Emanuel)

RECORDED - 52

INDEXED - 52

18 JUL 2 1957

ENCLOSURE
52

51 JUL 10 1957

C O P Y

THE CHASE MANHATTAN BANK
Eighteen Pine Street
New York 15, N.Y.

~~David Rockefeller~~
Vice Chairman Board of
Directors

February 14, 1957

Dear Victor:

I have delayed writing to thank you for your thoughtfulness in your sending me an autographed copy of "The F.B.I. Story" in the hope that I could tell you how much I had enjoyed reading it. Unfortunately, however, I have been so tied up that I have not had a chance to do any reading other than what one might describe as "required reading"; so I think I had best not delay any longer in sending you my thanks. It was certainly most kind of you to let me have the book and particularly to get Mr. Hoover's personal note inscribed in it for me. The FBI is one of the really remarkable organizations of our country, and I am looking forward to reading the story as soon as possible.

With warm good wishes,

Sincerely,

s/ David

Mr. Victor Emanuel
Chairman
Avco Manufacturing Corp.
420 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.

62-102693-232 X1



RANDOM HOUSE INC. 457 MADISON AVENUE · NEW YORK 22

THE MODERN LIBRARY
LANDMARK BOOKS
AMERICAN COLLEGE DICTIONARY

~~Donald S. Klopfer~~

Donald

February 13, 1957

Mr. Louis B. Nichols
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Lou:

We are changing Attorney General Clark's
name to Attorney General McGrath on page
300 of The F.B.I. book, as per your request.

My best.

As always,

RECORDED-59

INDEXED-59

EX-108

62-102693-333

2 FEB 19 1957

CRIMINAL

del:mb

The FBI book, page 300

52 MAR 1 1957

62-102693-334
CHANGED TO

62-104627-X1

APR 9 1958

jld

C

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: 2-15-57

FROM : L. B. Nichols *LB Nichols*

SUBJECT:

F.B.I. Story

Captain Michael J. Mahaney in charge of Special Investigations and Missing Persons at the Metropolitan Police Department, whose son Michael, Jr., is employed in the Bureau, was given a copy of the Don Whitehead book as a present by his son. Capt. Mahaney, who has been very friendly and who was an especially good contact of former SAC Guy Hottel, expressed the wish today to SE Joseph Creeden of the Washington Field Office, who is assigned at the Police Department, that the Director, if at all possible, autograph Mahaney's copy of the book.

Mr. Creeden obtained the book from Capt. Mahaney, and it is attached hereto for the Director to autograph to Captain Michael J. Mahaney. The book should be returned to my office in order that it can be returned to Capt. Mahaney.

JJM:hpf

(3)

Enclosure

cc - Mr. Jones

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

RECORDED-93

62-102692-335

3 FEB 20 1957

EX-116

60 MAR 1 1957

1 copy - Auto
2-28-57

autograph and
 filed in Creeden
 Records
gjm

2/15
 Book returned to Capt Mahaney
 by Joe Creeden
JSC

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. R. R. Roach

DATE: February 15, 1957

FROM : Mr. B. A. Wells

C SUBJECT: LIEUTENANT PHILLIP M. GRIEBEL
U.S. COAST GUARD INTELLIGENCE

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

Lieutenant Phillip M. Griebel, U.S. Coast Guard Intelligence, Washington, D. C., advised that he has purchased a copy of "The FBI Story." Lieutenant Griebel stated that he had very much enjoyed reading this book, and requested that the Director autograph the enclosed copy to him.

Lieutenant Griebel has not been investigated by the Bureau, and our files contain no derogatory information concerning him. He is very cooperative with the Bureau.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Director autograph the enclosed copy of "The FBI Story" to Lieutenant Griebel.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Roach
 1 - Mr. M. A. Jones
 1 - Mr. Wells

BAW:kds
 (4)

RECORDED - 33

INDEXED - 33

EX-117

64 FEB 27 1957

FEB 20 1957

62-102673-336

L1 101-50-2

INDEXED-86
RECORDED-86

February 15, 1957

62-102693-337

134
Mr. Otis L. Guernsey
President
Abercrombie and Fitch Company
Madison Avenue at 45th Street
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Guernsey:

I certainly do appreciate your very thoughtful letter of February 11, 1957, and your commendatory references to the FBI and my direction of its activities. Such good words as yours mean a great deal to all of us in this Bureau in carrying out the heavy responsibilities entrusted to us.

I was pleased to note that you have read Don Whitehead's new book, "The FBI Story," which I feel is an outstanding portrayal of the true role of the FBI in our society.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 4
FEB 15 1957
COMM - FBI

FEB 15 4 13 PM '57
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

NOTE: Bufiles reflect nothing derogatory re Mr. Guernsey.

JRH:jfm
(4)

FEB 27 1957

8/10

ABERCROMBIE & FITCH Co.

MADISON AVENUE AT 45th ST., NEW YORK 17

MURRAY HILL 2-3600



OTIS L. GUERNSEY, *President*
ROSWELL TRUMAN, *Executive Vice President*
WALTER S. HAYNES, *Vice President*
ERWIN J. HEILEMANN, *Vice President*
EDWARD R. WILBUR, JR., *Vice President*
JOHN H. EWING, *Vice President*
JAMES O. MONTGOMERY, *Vice President*

CHICAGO STORE
VON LENCERKE & ANTOINE
9 NORTH WABASH, CHICAGO

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	

February 11, 1957

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover,

Some years ago, I had the pleasure of meeting you at a dinner at the Links Club in New York given by our mutual good friend, Hap Flanagan, and afterwards we went to a fight at the Yankee Stadium.

In writing you I am not presuming upon that introduction, but it is because I have just finished the book by Don Whitehead, "The F. B. I. Story".

I must tell you that I believe you to be one of the most patriotic and courageous men who have ever served this country.

Anyone who has fought so long and under such handicaps as are so well described and has never faltered in the drive toward your objective is worthy of the highest praise, respect and gratitude of every decent American.

How you could possibly have withstood the outrageous attacks by politicians who have usually only their own selfish interests at heart is entirely beyond my power of comprehension.

I only wish you could be assured always of the support which your work over the years so richly deserves.

To me it was heart warming to realize that individuals such as you truly do exist, and I wish by this letter to salute a truly great American.

Yours very sincerely,

RECORDED - 86 62-102693357

EX-13

OTIS L. GUERNSEY

President

Otis L. Guernsey

OLG:vs

RECORDED - 86
INDEXED - 86

February 19, 1957

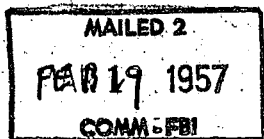
62-102693-338
3726
Mr. White E. Gibson
Louisville and Nashville
Railroad Company
1605 Comer Building
Birmingham, Alabama

Dear Mr. Gibson:

Thank you for your letter of February 13, 1957, in which you expressed the belief that certain chapters of "The FBI Story" should be placed in high schools to assist in the fight against communism. It is most gratifying to learn that Don Whitehead's excellent portrayal of our activities and responsibilities has recalled memories of your work in the Department of Justice, and I want to express my sincere appreciation for your suggestion.

As I know Mr. Whitehead will also enjoy reading your letter, I am taking the liberty of sending a copy of it to him.

Sincerely yours,



J. Edgar Hoover

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
FEB 19 12 27 PM '57

cc - Mr. Donald F. Whitehead (Enclosed with letter to Don Whitehead)
4862 30th Street, North
Arlington, Virginia

NOTE: Bureau files reflect that an attorney from Alabama, who is believed to be identical with the correspondent, was accused by a prisoner of Kilby Prison, Montgomery, Alabama, to the effect that Gibson "swindled" his mother out of \$1000.00. The inmate made this complaint in a letter to the Birmingham Field Office, dated September 9, 1934. The matter was referred to Post Office inspectors, and the subsequent action taken is not known. In a letter dated March 19, 1949, to commentator Walter Winchell, a citizen of Alabama claimed that his wife had been living in adultery with Dan M. Gibson, an attorney. (Continued next page)

GEM:jac

(5)

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

Letter to Mr. White E. Gibson

February 19, 1957

This Gibson, reportedly, was ⁱⁿ ~~not~~ the same family ^{as} ~~with~~ White E. Gibson. Other references appear in the file on Gibson but they are not pertinent. It has been determined that Gibson was employed by the Department of Justice as a Special Assistant to the Attorney General, in Birmingham, Alabama and resigned on January 22, 1919. His entry on duty date is not reflected in the Department records.

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch2-14, 1957

☐ Name Check Unit - Room 6523
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
☐ Attention _____
☒ Return to 4234
 Supervisor _____ Room _____ Ext. _____

Type of References Requested:

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☒ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
☒ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

Subject White E. Gibson
 Birthdate & Place _____
 Address Appt. 75 H. P. Security Bldg.

Localities _____

R# _____ Date 2-14 Searcher Initials 4ph

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
NI	105-27471-27	Encl. p. 4
I	100-11-	X
		57
	White	
I	62-75747-4-37	
I	62-33051-	157
I	65-27094-	1
SL	61-7560-	11069X16
I	65-26121-	1X
	White	
NI	116-220632	

file
4/Gen

written

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY FOR NORTHERN ALABAMA

February 13, 1957

CHARLES H. EYSTER,
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, DECATUR, ALA.
GIBSON AND GIBSON,
ASST. DISTRICT ATTORNEYS, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

1605 Comer Building
Birmingham, Alabama

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	✓

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I have finished reading with avid interest "The
F. B. I. Story" by Don Whitehead.

You will pardon me in making a suggestion to you,
but I believe if you will arrange to have certain chapters
in this book placed in history form so that it can be used
as a text book in the high schools of our nation you will
forever eradicate, during the future, any growth of commun-
ism in our land. Of course, arrange that it be a must for
graduates to be familiar with it.

I happened to be a Special Assistant to the
Attorney General, under Attorney General Gregory and
assisted in the preparation of testimony for the trial of
W. D. Haywood and one hundred other defendants in a trial
which lasted 140 days, before Judge Landis, in Chicago.
You can imagine my appreciation of this book, and understand
now why I think this book contains material that I earnestly
feel should be given to the youth, through the schools.

Yours very sincerely,

White E. Gibson

White E. Gibson

RECORDED - 86

62-102693-338

EX-126

21 FEB 21 1957

~~EXP. PROC.~~

FEB 14 1957

*1 true copy
2-18-57
rml
ack: 2-18-57
BEM
Let to Mr. Don Whitehead
2-18-57
BEM WEG/ja
(Official
Comer Dist.)*

*Cardinal Rye
Lund Lyon
Mack Luv*

February 19, 1957

62-102693-339

RECORDED - 20
INDEXED - 20

~~DALE A. X MCCLURE~~
Mrs. M. D. McClure
Box 1106
Carmel, California

AGE 21 IN 1957

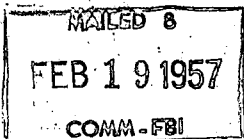
Dear Mrs. McClure:

Your letter of February 8, 1957, has been received, and I was pleased to learn how much you enjoyed reading Don Whitehead's "The FBI Story." Many thanks for your kind expression of confidence.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: On the basis of information available, no record was located identifiable with correspondent.



FEB 19 12 28 PM '57
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Olson _____
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Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Nease _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

FJH:cjw

50 MAR 4 1957

124 MAR 21 1957
FBI
RECEIVED
MAR 21 1957

TRUE COPY

February 8, 1957

Dear Mr. Hoover,

I have just finished reading "The F. B. I. Story" and found it to be one of the most interesting books I have ever read.

Being a mere [] there were many things I didn't know about your bureau and the work that is being done every day for our government and the people. Thanks to Mr. Whitehead's book I am more aware of how much our country relies on the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

b6
b7c

I sincerely hope that more young people of America read this book and come to realize as I have, just how much has been done to protect us from crime and graft.

Thank you Mr. Hoover for being an American--I hate to think of what it would be like with a man like yourself on the opposite side of the fence.

Sincerely,

/s/ Darlene McClure

md.
ack. 12-19-57
FJH

January 8, 1957

Dear Mr. Hoover,

I have just finished reading "The F.B.I. Story" and found it to be one of the most interesting books I have ever read.

Being a mere [redacted] there were many things I didn't know about your bureau and the work that is being done every day for our government and the people. Thanks to Mr. Hitchcock's book I am more aware of how much our country relies on the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

I sincerely hope that more young people of America read this book and come to realize as I have, just how much has been done to protect us from crime and graft.

Thank you Mr. Hoover for being an American — I hate to think of what it would be like with a man like yourself on the opposite side of the fence.

RECORDED - 26

14 FEB 21 1957

EX-116

Sincerely,

Marlene McClure

mm
ack. 2-19-57
FJH

1 copy typed
2-15-57
CJH

ORIGINAL

PER. FILES

b6
b7C

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. Rosen

DATE: February 14, 1957

FROM : L. N. Conroy

SUBJECT: THE FBI STORY
REQUEST FOR DIRECTOR'S AUTOGRAPH

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

On 2/13/57, Francis Hyde, Civil Service Commission (CSC), Liaison Representative with the Name Check Section, inquired as to the possibility of having a book autographed by the Director. This book is for Ernest W. Hays, who is Assistant Chief, Investigations Division, CSC. Hyde stated that Hays was a mature, experienced, long time employee of the Investigations Division of CSC. Hyde advised that Hays told him that on one occasion prior to World War II, he, Hays, had met the Director. This transpired while Hays was with the Bureau of Prisons. Hays told Hyde that he would consider it a tremendous privilege and honor if the Director would autograph his book.

A review of Bureau files failed to reflect information of a derogatory nature on Hays.

RECOMMENDATION:

(1) That attached book be forwarded to Crime Records Section, Attention, G. E. Malmfeldt, to be autographed by the Director.

(2) That the book be returned to the Name Check Section after it has been autographed so it can be returned to the interested CSC employee.

Enclosure

cc: G. E. Malmfeldt, Room 4241

RGJ:rap

(4)

RECORDED - 26

62-102693-340
20 FEB 21 1957

EX-116

61 FEB 28 1957

62-102693-341
CHANGED TO
63-3842-N

MAY 13 1957

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C

February 19, 1957

DON WHITEHEAD

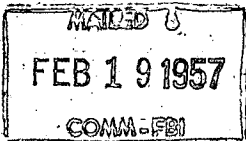
Mr. Donald F. Whitehead
4862 30th Street, North
Arlington, Virginia

Dear Don:

I just received a rather interesting letter from Mr. White E. Gibson, a former Department of Justice employee who worked under Attorney General Gregory, in which he suggests that certain chapters of "The FBI Story" should be used in high schools for the purpose of combating communism. I am enclosing a copy of it, together with a copy of my reply, and I trust that you will also find his letter of interest.

With every good wish,

Sincerely,
Edgar



Enclosures (2)

Copy of incoming letter from Mr. White E. Gibson
Copy of Bulet dated February 19, 1957, to Mr. White E. Gibson

NOTE: See letter to White E. Gibson, Birmingham, Alabama, dated February 19, 1957.

GEM:cag
(4)

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

58 FEB 28 1957

RECORDED - 49
INDEXED - 49
2 DEPT OF JUSTICE
EX-127

FEB 19 12 27 PM '57
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

62-102673-342

14 FEB 21 1957

247

The Attorney General

February 20, 1957

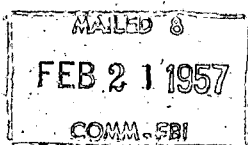
Director, FBI

"THE FBI STORY"

Enclosed is a copy of a letter from Mr. Paul V. Elsberry, Publisher of the "Commercial-Review," of Portland, Indiana. I thought you would be interested in his observations.

Enclosure

cc - Mr. William P. Rogers (with copy of enclosure)
Deputy Attorney General



INDEXED - 33

RECORDED - 33

HEH:jac:pac
(5)

62-102693-343
17 FEB 26 1957

EX-125

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

51 FEB 28 1957

FEB 20 6 17 PM '57
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

COPIES
187

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

February 26, 1957

MR. G. L. HIGGINS, a pharmaceutical chemist, whose address is 48 Balfour Street, Prospect, South Australia, called at the Reception Room, presented the attached copy of "The FBI Story," and asked if the Director would autograph it. Mr. Higgins was told we would be happy to bring his request to the Director's attention.

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

Mr. Higgins pointed out that he intends to spend the rest of the day sightseeing in the city and will spend this evening with friends. Since he did not know the telephone number where he might be contacted, Mr. Higgins stated he would call at the Director's Reception Room tomorrow between 10:00AM and 12:00 Noon to see if the Director had been able to autograph the book.

During the conversation with Mr. Higgins, he stated he had completed reading "The FBI Story." Mr. Higgins praised the Bureau most highly.

Mr. G. L. Higgins of Australia is not identifiable in Bureau files.

jwd

INDEXED - 84
RECORDED - 84
50 MAR 5 1957-108

62-102673
18 FEB 26 1957

CRIM. REC.

Book stored
in Tele Room
for delivery
to Mr
Higgins
2-26-57
HAC

344

62-102693-345-
CHANGED TO
62-104627-X2

APR 9 1958

jlw

C

February 25, 1957

INDEXED - 28
62-102693-346

RECORDED - 28
EX-173
Mr. Archie E. Littler
1716 Broadway
San Francisco 9, California

Dear Mr. Littler:

It was certainly thoughtful of you to write on February 12, 1957, regarding "The FBI Story" by Don Whitehead, and I am happy to learn that the book recalled memories of the splendid assistance you rendered to the FBI.

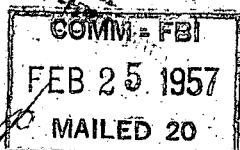
Your kind comments and personal regards are sincerely appreciated, and I hope that you are enjoying your retirement.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
FEB 25 5:11 PM '57

NOTE: By letter dated November 20, 1945, the Director commended Mr. Littler for the splendid cooperation he had rendered to representatives of the FBI during World War II. Mr. Littler is former Superintendent of Western Union Telegraph Company in San Francisco, California. (67-16274-276) Bufiles reflect no unfavorable information regarding him.

GEM:jfm
(4)



60 MAR 5 1957

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ARCHIE E. LITTLER
1716 BROADWAY
SAN FRANCISCO 9, CALIFORNIA

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

February 12, 1957.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington,
D.C.

The F.B.I. Story; A Report to the

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Ripple

The fine story by Don Whitehead of the activities of the FBI brought back to me memories of some of my connections with members of your organization on the Pacific Coast.

On November 20, 1945 you wrote me a letter which I have cherished very much and have kept it in my files since my retirement in 1950.

With all kind personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

A. E. Littler

A. E. Littler

RECORDED - 28

EX-173

62-102693-346

16 FEB 27 1957

4/Jan

*ack 2-25-57
GEM*

~~EXP. PROC.~~ 31

FEB 18 1957

62-102693-347
CHANGED TO
62-104323-38

NOV 5 1957

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@

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: February 7, 1957

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT:

"THE FBI STORY" BY DON WHITEHEAD
COLLYER INSULATED WIRE COMPANY OF RHODE ISLAND

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

PURPOSE:

To set forth the facts behind the statements in "The FBI Story" regarding the Collyer Insulated Wire Company of Rhode Island.

SYNOPSIS:

On page 239 of the book, information is set forth regarding the activities of representatives of the Collyer Insulated Wire Company of Rhode Island. The author, Don Whitehead, refers to those company representatives responsible as "...those Collyer Insulated Wire Company officials of Rhode Island..." "...some company officials and employees..." and "...the company representatives..." In the notes on pages 348 and 349 of the book, the five officials and employees of the company are mentioned by name as having entered pleas of guilty to charges of fraud against the Government. The results of the FBI criminal investigation are set forth, together with the names and positions of the subjects involved and the results of the prosecutive action. A copy of the Interesting Case Write-up which sets forth the pertinent facts in the case is attached. (Exhibit #1) All subjects on pleas of guilty were fined. The Collyer Insulated Wire Company was fined \$10,000. The indictments against the Secretary-Treasurer (actual head of company), a Vice President and General Manager and a Plant Superintendent were nolle prossed in open court. The Department of Justice press release regarding the indictments is attached. (Exhibit #2) Based upon the criminal indictments, civil complaints were filed demanding judgment against each and every defendant who pleaded guilty. Civil trials concluded on November 1, 1949. On October 9, 1950, the U. S. District Court entered a judgment totaling \$210,412 against the company and five individual defendants in the Government's civil suit resulting from alleged war fraud in the manufacture of Army field wire and Navy cable. No appeal from this judgment was taken by either party. Information set forth by the author in the book is accurate in all respects. Among the five individuals who pleaded guilty, some were definitely officials of the Collyer Insulated Wire Company since they held the positions of Plant Superintendent, Chief Electrical Engineer, Chief Inspector and Test Operator (2), respectively.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

ENCLOSURE

Enclosures
cc - Mr. Nichols

61 MAR 6 1957

GEM:sak
(7)

RECORDED-18
EX-173

FEB 26 1957

UNRECORDED COPY FILED

February 7, 1957

DETAILS

On page 239 of "The FBI Story" by Don Whitehead, the following information is set forth in chapter 26 entitled "A Contrast in Wars" regarding the activities of representatives of the Collyer Insulated Wire Company of Rhode Island:

"No better than Antonelli were those Collyer Insulated Wire Company officials of Rhode Island who were responsible for working out a scheme to palm off defective electrical wire on the government, wire which would be used aboard ships and by the Army Signal Corps.

"Special agents of the FBI became suspicious during the course of an investigation at the Collyer plant when they noticed signs that switches had been removed and the wiring changed on panels on which voltmeters were installed. There were signs, too, that switches had been removed from an electrical circuit on which galvanometers--the instruments used in testing the wire and cable--were operated.

"The agents found the reason for these changes--a hurried effort to hide fraud. Some company officials and employees had been very cleverly using electrical sleight-of-hand to fool the inspectors. By changing the wiring and using an extra switch, the culprits could send 500 volts through a cable and make the voltmeter read 2,000 volts. The inspector would approve the cable as being capable of withstanding a 2,000-volt charge. And in testing the leakage of electricity through the insulation, similar sleight-of-hand was used to alter the galvanometer readings.

"Agents found that the company representatives were testing the same sample of good wire more than once as a way to get tags of approval on defective reels of wire. The bad reels of wire would be kept from sight and later the 'approved' tags would be switched to the wire which couldn't pass examination. One shipment of Collyer wire was traced to the U. S. Marine Corps supply depot at Barstow, California. An FBI Laboratory expert flew to Barstow and made tests of 400 reels of wire. He found that 127 of the 400 reels failed the voltage test and 204 failed the insulation-resistance test.

"If a company commander on a battlefield suddenly lost contact with his battalion because his telephone line failed--or a fire started aboard a ship at sea from defective wiring--perhaps it might have been the wire made by the Collyer Insulated Wire Company.⁵"

February 7, 1957

Note #5 of chapter 26 which appears on pages 348 and 349 states:

"⁵On May 3, 1944, five officials and employees of the Collyer Insulated Wire Company entered pleas of guilty to charges of fraud against the government. Joseph Lovell, Frederick A. McManus and Frederick L. Lawton were given fines of \$5,000. Clarence Vigeant and Adolf P. Czerniawski were fined \$2,500. A fine of \$10,000 was assessed against the corporation. The government went to court seeking a recovery of funds from the company because of 105 false claims. On October 9, 1950, the Federal District Court at Providence, Rhode Island, awarded a judgment to the government of \$210,412."

It is to be noted from the above quoted material which appears in the ~~text~~ that the specific officials of the Collyer Insulated Wire Company and their positions are not set forth. The words underlined in the quoted material bear this out.

RESULTS OF FBI INVESTIGATION:

The investigation conducted by the FBI revealed that for a period of at least two years prior to January of 1943, the Collyer Insulated Wire Company had engaged in fraudulent practice designed to evade the U. S. Government test requirement for wire and cable being furnished the Signal Corps. The methods used to accomplish this evasion include the installation of concealed switches on a galvanometer test unit used for insulation resistance tests, the switching of official Government tags from approved reels to unapproved and untested reels, manipulating tap switches on the dielectric test unit to increase the voltage reading and cutting samples from selected reel rather than at random for laboratory tests. Extensive tests were made by the representatives of the FBI Laboratory at the Marine Supply Depot, Barstow, California, in connection with this investigation. A copy of the Interesting Case Write-up on this matter is attached. (Exhibit #1)

SUBJECTS INVOLVED:

On June 7, 1943, an indictment was returned by the Federal Grand Jury at Providence, Rhode Island, charging the following subjects with conspiracy to defraud the United States in violation of Section 88, Title 18, U. S. Code:

Collyer Insulated Wire Company

Robert C. Moeller
W. Howard Barney
Clarence Vigeant
Joseph Lovell
Frederick A. McManus
Frederick L. Lawton
Elwood S. Brinker
Adolf P. Czerniawski

Secretary - Treasurer
Vice President and General Manager
Test Operator ✓
Chief Electrical Engineer ✓
Plant Superintendent ✓
Chief Inspector ✓
Plant Superintendent
Test Operator ✓

February 7, 1957

The indictments against Robert C. Moeller, Secretary-Treasurer (actually head of company); W. Howard Barney, Vice President and General Manager; and Elwood S. Brinker, Plant Superintendent, were nolle prossed in open court. Bail in all instances was discharged. A copy of the Department of Justice press release regarding the indictments in this case is attached. (Exhibit #2) The secret indictment which had been returned on June 7, 1943, was made public on June 14, 1943.

PROSECUTIVE ACTION:

On May 3, 1944, on pleas of guilty, the following fines were imposed in this case:

Collyer Insulated Wire Company	-	\$10,000
Clarence Vigeant, Test Operator	-	\$ 2,500
Joseph Lovell, Chief Electrical Engineer ✓	-	\$ 5,000
Frederick A. McManus, Plant Superintendent ✓	-	\$ 5,000
Frederick L. Lawton, Chief Inspector ✓	-	\$ 5,000
Adolf P. Czerniawski, Test Operator	-	\$ 2,500

CIVIL ACTION:

Based upon the criminal indictments, civil complaints were filed at the District Court ~~with the Department of~~ Rhode Island demanding judgment against each and every defendant who pleaded guilty for the sum of \$2,000 for each and every false claim made and for each false certificate containing a fraudulent statement and for any other acts perpetrated by the defendants violation of the False Claim Statute.

The civil trial was concluded on November 1, 1949. On October 9, 1950 Judge John P. Hartigan, U. S. District Court, District of Rhode Island, entered a judgment totaling \$210,412 against the Collyer Insulated Wire Company and five individual defendants in the Government's civil suit resulting from alleged war fraud in the manufacture of Army field wire and Navy cable. In his opinion, Judge Hartigan allowed the Government to recover \$2,000 on each of 105 false claims presented to the Government by the defendants for payment, amounting to \$210,000 and doubled nominal damages.

No appeal from this judgment was taken by either party, and on December 12, 1950, the defendants paid the judgment in full plus interest of \$2,213.65 at six per cent for 64 days from October 9, 1950, to December 12, 1950. On February 13, 1951, the defendants also paid court costs at the sum of \$2,723.56 to the Clerk of the U. S. District Court.

DOCUMENTATION:

The information which appears in "The FBI Story" regarding the Collyer Insulated Wire Company was thoroughly checked and is accurate. The Pardon Attorney was checked, with negative results, to determine if any of the defendants were granted pardons.

February 7, 1957

OBSERVATIONS:

The crux of any criticism from the present management of the Collyer Insulated Wire Company would center around the definition of the word "official." "Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary," copyright 1953, gives, in part, the meaning of "official" as: "Of, pertaining to, holding, or derived from an office, position, or trust. Befitting to, or characteristic of, a person in office or a person when acting in this official capacity. One holding or invested with an office; especially, one having subordinate executive powers."

The phraseology used by the author in "The FBI Story" sticks to the facts. Some of the individuals convicted in this matter certainly come within the definition of "official" in view of their position with the Collyer Insulated Wire Company.

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	✓

January 2, 1957

Dear Mr. Hoover -

I have just read The FBI Story. It is intensely interesting to me since "I was there" during many of the historic incidents therein recounted and knew of them personally and by "hearsay."

Of course you will not recall our conversation in Dr. Breeding's office about 1937 (as I recall it.) You then told me of the woeful lack of congressional support for your two basic projects, fingerprinting, and combatting the "red menace." I replied that you were "eternally right" in both of them. Time has demonstrated the correctness of your judgment and the truth of my statement.

I then had, and still have, profound respect for your work and worth. I only wish that Providence had placed you in a position to establish your policies and realize your ideals, unhampered by "orders from above." Then, there would have been no Roosevelt War, no Truman War and no cold war with Russia.

Very sincerely yours,

/s/ John A. Purinton

Route 3, Box 100
Orlando

COPY:hbb

4- cam

nmh
ad 1-10-57
Cam

No record located in Bureau files identifiable with John A. Purinton.

January 2
1957

F.B.I. Story; A Report to the People.

Mr. Hoover

I have just read The FBI Story. It is intensely interesting to me, since I was there "during many of the historic incidents therein recounted and knew of them personally and by hearsay".

Of course, you will not recall our conversation in Mr. Breeding's office about 1937 (as I recall it). You then told me of the woeful lack of congressional support for your two basic projects, fingerprinting and combatting the "red menace". I replied that you were "eternally right" in both of them. Time has demonstrated the correctness of your judgment and the truth of my statement.

I then had, and still have, profound respect for your work and worth. I only wish that Providence had placed you in a position to establish your policies and realize your ideals, unhampered by "orders from above". Then, there would have been no Roosevelt War, no Truman War and no cold war with Russia.

Very sincerely yours

RECORDED - 4

EX-122

MAR 5 1957

Route 3, Box 100
Orlando

nmh
ad2 1-10-57
cm

4 cm

January 10, 1957

RECORDED - 4
INDEXED - 4

EX-122

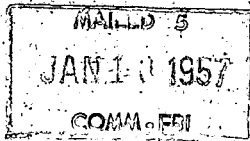
Mr. John A. Purinton
Route 3, Box 100
Orlando, Florida

Dear Mr. Purinton:

Your letter of January 2, 1957, has been received, and I deeply appreciate your most generous comments concerning "The FBI Story" by Don Whitehead.

I am indeed grateful for your kind remarks about the FBI and my administration of its activities, and it was good of you to mention our fingerprinting program and our fight against the communist conspiracy.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover



CEM:jh
(4)

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

JAN 12 1957

REC'D - READING ROOM
FBI
JAN 10 11 12 AM '57

RECORDED - 36
INDEXED - 36
EX-166

62-102693-350

January 25, 1957

Reverend Paul J. Swick, S. J.
Master of Novice Brothers
St. Andrew-On-Hudson
Poughkeepsie, New York

Dear Father Swick:

Your thoughtful letter of January 17, 1957, has been received, and I am very happy that you found Don Whitehead's objective report, "The FBI Story," of such interest. Your congratulations, prayers and generous comments mean a great deal to me, and I earnestly hope our activities will continue to merit your approbation.

Sincerely yours,

Jo. Edgar Hoover

REC'D-READING ROOM
JAN 25 12:07 PM '57
FBI

NOTE: SA Walter P. Gavin mentioned by Father Swick EOD as Special Agent 1-19-42, is presently assigned to the New York Office in GS-13. In June, 1949, Father Swick commended several Special Agents of the New York Office for their courtesy. Bulet of June 16, 1949, expressed sincere appreciation for his comments. (94-41222-1, 2)

GEM:pjj
(4)

COMM-FBI
JAN 25 1957
MAILED 20

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Gavin

ST. ANDREW-ON-HUDSON
POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.

January 17, 1957

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

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	✓

Joseph P. Swick

70. I. Story; A Report to the People

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Several years ago as principal of St. Peter's Preparatory School, Jersey City, I took upon myself the pleasant task of writing you. My purpose at that time was to commend some of your Newark agents for their courtesy and tact and to express my own warm personal admiration for your own capable leadership in an outstanding organization.

I have just finished reading "The F.B.I. Story", a gift of New York agent Walter Gavin, whom I knew as a student at St. Peter's College.

Once again I take this occasion to offer my sincere congratulations to you for your dedicated and inspiring service as Director of the Bureau.

It will be my prayer that God will continue to bless your untiring labors and spare you for many years to come in your honorable profession. It is my hope that the "F.B.I. Story" will enlighten countless Americans on the immense good that you and your F.B.I. personnel are accomplishing for our nation's security.

Sincerely yours,

Paul J. Swick, S.J.

Paul J. Swick, S.J.
Master of Novice Brothers

EX-166

RECORDED - 36

10 MAR 5 1957

EXP. PROC.

JAN 22 1957

*ick chg
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1-24-57
mg*

*me 25
1-24-57
rem*

Walter P. Gavin - Special Agent - New York
EOD: 1-19-42
Grade GS-13, \$9635

RECEIVED - MR. TOLSON
JAN 20 3 20 PM '57
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED - NICHOLS
F B I
JAN 28 9 57 AM '57

JAN 22 1 06 PM '57
RECEIVED-TOLSON
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
F B I
JAN 25 12 40 PM '57
RECEIVED-TOLSON
F B I
JAN 22 11 00 AM '57
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

JAN 22 2 26 PM '57
RECEIVED - NICHOLS
F B I

62-102693-351
RECORDED - 36
INDEXED - 36
EX-166

January 9, 1957

Mr. G. R. Haines
464 South Mansfield
Los Angeles, California

Dear Mr. Haines:

I have received your kind letter of January 1, 1957, concerning Don Whitehead's book, "The FBI Story;" and your generous remarks are indeed appreciated. *a Report to the People.*

I certainly agree with you that Mr. Whitehead did a magnificent job, and we, of course, are very happy with his results. Your good words are most encouraging, and I want to thank you for making your observations available to me.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: It is noted correspondent indicated he wrote the Director on the occasion of Mr. Hoover's 25th anniversary. Bufiles failed to reflect any information identifiable with the correspondent on the name G. Haines and build ups.

CBF:af
(4)

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

COMM - FBI
JAN 9 1957
MAILED - 20

REC'D - READING ROOM
JAN 9 3 48 PM '57

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

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

Tuesday, 1

Dear Mr. Hoover:

On the occasion of your twenty-fifth anniversary as Director of the FBI I wrote you a letter in which I expressed my opinions of your organization.

Today I write to express my opinion of the FBI Story by Mr. Whitehead and its relation to you as Director. This biography of the FBI should be required reading in every higher school of education. Not only has Mr. Whitehead created a literary masterpiece, but he has also shown that inspirational writing can be blended with scientific research; a feat quite rare in today's literature.

To you and your co-workers may be applied the famous war-time quotation of Churchill in relation to America's stand against communism as compared to Britain's debt to the R. A. F. - Never have so many owed so much to so few.

Sincerely yours,

Prof. G. Haines

COPY:hbb.

~~EXP. PROC.~~

JAN 7 1957

H. H. H.

TUESDAY, 1.



DEAR MR HOOVER;

ON THE OCCASION OF YOUR
TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY AS DIRECTOR
OF THE F.B.I. I WROTE YOU A LETTER
IN WHICH I EXPRESSED MY OPINIONS OF
YOUR ORGANISATION.

TO-DAY I WRITE TO EXPRESS
MY OPINION OF THE F.B.I STORY BY
MR WHITEHEAD, AND ITS RELATION TO YOU ^{HC}
AS DIRECTOR. THIS BIOGRAPHY OF THE F.B.I
SHOULD BE REQUIRED READING IN EVERY
HIGHER SCHOOL OF EDUCATION. NOT ONLY
HAS MR WHITEHEAD CREATED A LITERARY
MASTERPIECE, BUT HE HAS ALSO SHOWN
THAT INSPIRATIONAL WRITING CAN BE
BLENDED WITH SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH;
A FEAT QUITE RARE IN TO-DAY'S LITER-
ATURE.

EX-166 RECORDED-36

62-102693-351
16 MAR 5 1957

Adler 9-17
CBF

H. C. J.

TO YOU AND YOUR CO-WORKERS MAY
BE APPLIED THE FAMOUS WAR-TIME
QUOTATION OF CHURCHILL IN RELATION
TO AMERICA'S STAND AGAINST COM-
MUNISM AS COMPARED TO BRITAIN'S
DEBT TO THE R.A.F. « NEVER
HAVE SO MANY OWED SO MUCH TO
SO FEW ».

SINCERELY YOURS,

PROF. G. Haines.

Feb. 20, 1957.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
The Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover—

Have just read Mr. Whitehead's
remarkable presentation of the FBI story.

I wish, at this time, to extend
my heartfelt thanks, as an average
citizen, for a job well done, as well
as to commend you on your
personal devotion to good government.

The citizens, in general, are
sure appreciate the police protection
which has always been so necessary
for the protection of civilization
and Christianity.

Sincerely,

RECORDED - 17

Wm. V. Munhall

62-102693-352

13 MAR 4 1957

WM. V. MUNHALL

RD 2

Stoystown, Penna.

md
ack. 2-28-57
HPL

see
you received
typed copy

February 28, 1957

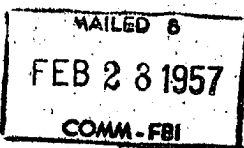
RECORDED - 17 62-102693-352
INDEXED - 17
Mr. William V. ~~Munhall~~
Route 2
Stoystown, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Munhall:

I have received your very thoughtful note of February 22, 1957, and I was extremely pleased by your favorable reaction to Don Whitehead's book, "The FBI Story." Your generous comments concerning the FBI are a source of gratification to all of us, and I certainly hope that our activities will justify your continued confidence.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover



FEB 28 3 20 PM '57
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

NOTE: Munhall is not identifiable in Bufiles.

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

HPL:cjw
(3)

52 MAR 7 1957

FEB 28 1957
FBI
RECEIVED

DO-6

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

Feb. 22, 1957

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
The Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover -

Have just read Mr. Whitehead's
remarkable presentation of the FBI Story.

I wish, at this time, to extend my heartfelt
thanks, as an average citizen, for a job well
done, as well as to commend you on your personal
devotion to good government.

The citizens, in general, I'm sure appreciate
the police protection which has always been so
necessary for the protection of civilization and
Christianity.

Sincerely,

/s/ Wm. V. Munhall

Wm. V. Munhall
R D 2
Stoystown, Penna.

COPY:hbb

~~EXP. PROC.~~

~~FEB 25 1957~~

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

4/1/57

RECORDED-29
INDEXED-29

62-102893-353

February 28, 1957

Miss Marjorie Currey
Random House Inc.
457 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Miss Currey:

I have delayed acknowledging your letter of February 4, 1957, regarding the desire of Editions Morgan of Paris to bring out a French edition of "The FBI Story." We have no objection whatever to this firm publishing the Whitehead book.

With reference to the request of Constellation to do a digest of the book, we feel very strongly, since controls would be very difficult to exercise, that there should be no condensations of "The FBI Story," particularly by publishing houses out of the country. Accordingly, we cannot accede to their digesting the book.

Sincerely yours,

Louis B. Nichols

L. B. Nichols

LBN:hpf
(4)

cc - Mr. Jones

Mailed 3/1/57

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MAY 1 1957



RANDOM HOUSE INC. 457 MADISON AVENUE · NEW YORK 22

THE MODERN LIBRARY

LANDMARK BOOKS

AMERICAN COLLEGE DICTIONARY

February 4, 1957

Mr. Louis B. Nichols
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Nichols:

Thank you for your letter approving Frederick Muller Ltd. as the British publisher of THE F.B.I. STORY by Don Whitehead. We shall keep sending you offers as fast as we get them from abroad. Here is one just received this morning from France:

^{FR.}
Editions Morgan of Paris offers an advance of about \$3500 (French Francs 1.225.000) against royalties of 8% for the first 3000 copies sold, 10% for the next 4500 copies, 12% for the next 7500 and 15% for all copies sold thereafter. Knowing that you would want some information about a prospective publisher, our literary agent in Paris tells us this about Editions Morgan:

It is a small firm, very active during the past ten years and in sound financial condition. The proprietors are Emile Boutmy, general agent of the Maison du Livre Francais, and great-nephew of Emile Boutmy, founder of the French School of Political Science; Pierre Etienne Moreau-Ducatillon, general manager of Les Imprimeries Paris-Centre (printers for numerous newspapers of the Touraine region and for different Paris publishers); Baroness de Planta de Wildenberg. ^{FR.}
Our agent also says, "This will give you and the Federal Bureau of Investigation full guarantee that the book would be published and promoted in the right spirit." (There is one more proprietor whose name I omitted above. It is Count de Laurens Castelet, a personal friend of our Embassy Supply Officer in Paris, Mr. Hornes.) ^{FR.}

^{FR.}
The newspaper, Constellation, whose general manager is Andre Labarthe, ^{FR.} is interested in doing a digest of the book. Although they have not made a firm offer, we do expect a quick decision from them, and it would be helpful if we ^{FR.} could proceed.

Thank you very much for your cooperation with us.

Yours sincerely MAR 5 1957

Marjorie Currey

RECORDED-29 62-162693-353 (D) mv

Handwritten notes:
None
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3-2-57
Memo Jones
2-4-57
Cablegram
Jeg
mc
2-11-57
D PH

VICTOR EMANUEL
420 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

Ithaca, New York
February 25, 1957

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

THE F.B.I. STORY

Dear Edgar:

I am enclosing copies of some further letters I have received that I thought you might like to read.

The first is from Max Upson whom you know. He has been enormously successful and has just given a large amount of money to Cornell.

The others are from Charlie White, Chairman of Republic Steel, Ray Fogler who has just retired from Government and was former President of W. G. Grant, and the last from General Toftoy, Commanding General of Redstone Arsenal.

All the best.

Sincerely,

Victor (Emanuel)

RECORDED - 52
INDEXED - 52

62-102673-353X

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

18 JUL 2 1957

62 JUL 9 1957

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1-4

ENCLOSURE
52
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Ack
3/4/57

RAYMOND

CONCRETE PILE COMPANY

140 Cedar Street
New York 6, N. Y.

Maxwell M. ~~Upson~~
Chairman of the Board

February 19, 1957

Dear Victor:

Your generosity and thoughtfulness is again demonstrated by the gift of the book on J. Edgar Hoover which reached me just as I was leaving my place in South Carolina for two or three days in New York. I have already read part of it and find it fascinating.

As you may know, I have been an associate of Edgar Hoover for many years in connection with the Boys' Clubs of America. He has been a tower of strength in promoting that worthy cause.

I note with interest the changes you are making in your company and I assume they are going to work to advantage. I sincerely hope so.

I am getting to be a great loafer. I spend practically three months at my place in South Carolina, directing my attention to golf, quail hunting, loafing and contact with agreeable members of our club. It is a nice life and seems to agree with me. Occasionally I come north for special meetings. I am here for an Executive meeting of Cornell tonight. I expect to return north the first of April for two or three months.

In the meantime, please accept my thanks and the hope that we will get together again ere long.

Sincerely yours,

s/ M. ~~Upson~~

Mr. Victor Emanuel
420 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, New York

62-102693-353X
ENCLOSURE

C O P Y

~~Charles M. White~~
1707 Republic Building
Cleveland, Ohio

February 21, 1957

Mr. Victor Emanuel
Chairman and President
Avco Manufacturing Corporation
420 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, N. Y.

Dear Victor:

Thank you so much for sending me the autographed copy of "The F.B.I. Story." I am a great admirer of Edgar Hoover and the wonderful job the F.B.I. has done.

I am very pleased and honored to have this book in my library.

With all the best,

Most sincerely yours,

/s/ Charlie ~~White~~

21 62-102693-353X

ENCLOSURE

C O P Y

~~Raymond H. Fogler~~
18 Calumet Avenue
Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Emanuel:

The most welcome volume "The FBI Story" arrived at a time when I was in Maine appearing before the State Legislature in the interest of the University. It is a most interesting and stimulating book -- the story of a great organization with a great leader.

Even though I have met J. Edgar Hoover only once, I respect and admire him and it means a great deal to me to have his autograph in the book which is so largely a story of his great service to the American people.

Thank you very very much for your thoughtfulness and your generosity.

I regret that you were unable to be present with Ben Namm and John Hughes at lunch in my office when I was in Washington. I do hope that our paths will cross at some time.

Thanks again.

Sincerely,

/s/ ~~Ray~~ Fogler

February 23, 1957

3 62-102693-353X
ENCLOSURE

C O P Y

Office of the Commanding General
Redstone Arsenal
Huntsville, Alabama

20 February 1957

Dear Mr. Emanuel:

I was certainly delighted to receive "The FBI Story," personally autographed by Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, which you so graciously forwarded to me.

It couldn't have arrived at a more appropriate time than the day I was taken to the hospital for an emergency operation. Now that I'm able to read again, it's proving a wonderful means for passing away hospital hours, and I'm enjoying it immensely.

Your thoughtfulness is greatly appreciated, and I am very happy to possess a personal copy of "The FBI Story."

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,

/s/ H. N. Toftoy

H. N. Toftoy
Major General, USA

Mr. Victor Emanuel
420 Lexington Avenue
New York, New York

4 62-102693-353X
ENCLOSURE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744

57.

TO:

☐ Director
☐ Mr. Nichols
☐ Mr. Boardman
☐ Mr. Belmont
☐ Mr. Mohr
☐ Mr. Rosen
☐ Mr. Tamm
☐ Mr. Trotter
☐ Mr. Parsons
☐ Mr. Nease
☒ Mr. Holloman
☐ Miss Gandy
☐ Personnel Files Section
☐ Records Section
☐ Mrs. Skillman
☐ Mrs. Brown

See Me

For appropriate action

Send File

Note and Return

OK

Clyde Tolson

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: February 27

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: ~~EDITIONS MORGAN OF PARIS, FR.~~
~~CONSTELLATION~~ MAGAZINE
FR.

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	

BACKGROUND:

In a personal letter to you dated February 4, 1957, Marjorie Currey of Random House advised Editions Morgan of Paris had made an offer for the French rights to "The FBI Story." She also advised that the newspaper Constellation, whose General Manager is Andre Labarthe, was interested in doing a digest of the book.

A Report To The PEOPLE

Inasmuch as we did not have sufficient information in Bureau files upon which to base a decision concerning Editions Morgan of Paris and Constellation, we cabled the Legat in Paris on February 11, 1957, to make a discreet check.

By cable dated February 26, 1957, our Legat in Paris advised as follows:



b7D

OBSERVATIONS:

It would appear from the above that both Editions Morgan of Paris and Constellation are reputable firms, and it is not believed that we ^{should} interject any objections to their offers to Random House.

62-102693-354

RECOMMENDATION:

RECORDED-29

INDEXED-29

20 MAR 5 1957

That the attached letter for your signature be forwarded to Miss Currey advising her that we have no objections to Random House accepting the offer of Editions Morgan of Paris, and ~~Constellation~~. However, we should not approve any publishing house outside the country condensing "The FBI Story" because of our inability to exercise controls over it, and accordingly, we should not approve the Constellation offer.

DGH:af
(4)

2-28-57
11 1957

DGH:af

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : For the File

DATE: November 28, 1956

FROM : Mr. Nichols

SUBJECT: "THE FBI STORY"
(DECLASSIFICATION PROCEDURES)

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

In preparing the book, "The FBI Story, A Report to the People," Don Whitehead, the author, made use of certain material from confidential sources. I personally reviewed and declassified this information prior to the author's use of it. The clearance procedures followed in the book were approved by the Attorney General by appropriate notation on the Bureau memorandum of July 20, 1956, outlining the procedures to be followed.

Each instance in the book where classified material was used has been identified. Then, these portions have been excerpted and the exact material taken from classified documents underlined in red. These excerpts have been attached to appropriate cover memoranda, which explain the declassification procedures, and then filed next to the serial from which the classified data has been taken.

The original and all indicated copies of the document have been marked with the following stamp:

A portion of info this
Serial declassified for
use in "The FBI Story"
by Don Whitehead. See
_____ for details.

This stamp will alert the reviewer to the fact that a portion of the classified document has been declassified. By referring to the file number given on the stamp, he can locate the memorandum to which the excerpt has been attached. This will indicate what information was used in the book from the confidential document.

Memoranda with excerpts have been placed in the following files: (they are being listed by chapter of occurrence in "The FBI Story")

COPIES DESTROYED
332 DEC 23 1964

RECORDED
INDEXED

2 MAR 6 1957

FCS:pwl

54 MAR 8 1957



For the File from Mr. Nichols

November 28, 1956

Chapter 18

61-7559-31
61-7559-47X
65-9180-X39
61-7560-75
66-5424-61

Chapter 19

62-57999-1 Encl. pp 3, 11
61-6328-136
61-7559-7322

Chapter 20

100-97-1-383 Encl.
100-2-2023
62-62736-115
100-97-1-207 pp 5, 6
100-2-2548X

Chapter 21

65-27565-22
100-97-1-383 Encl.
65-37193-332 Encl. Vol. 1, 2
65-1574-45
80-646-34-75
65-37233-2861
65-37233-2841 Encl.

Chapter 22

61-8199-21
65-55837-1
65-56469-4 Encl.
61-8199-21

Chapter 23

65-35743-562 Encl.
65-35743-557 Encl.
65-35743-564 Encl.
65-35743-431 Encl.
64-4104-93X5
64-1004-A-331 Encl.

For the File from Mr. Nichols

November 28, 1956

Chapter 23 (continued from page 2)

66-8603-23
66-8603-22
66-8603-43

Chapter 24

64-1004-A-331 Encl.
64-261-7
62-64427-761
62-64427-766
64-27423-120

Chapter 25

65-1649-277
65-1649-187
65-1649-14 Encl.
65-1649-279
65-1649-258
65-1649-544

Chapter 26

100-164772-23
100-164772-514
100-164772-648

Chapter 29

100-3-4257
61-7562-1770 Encl.
66-04-1782 Encl.
100-3-68-1274 Encl.
66-04-1784 Encl.
66-04-2182 Encl.
100-3-4-3362
100-3-4-3274
100-341741-6
62-60512

For the File from Mr. Nichols

November 28, 1956

Chapter 30

66-7155-133
66-6200-101-130
65-58805-1079
66-04-961
123-8490

Chapter 31

100-352546-640 Encl.
66-04-1725 Encl.
100-372598-104
100-3-93-288 Encl.

Chapter 32

65-58805-1079
100-342972-365 Encl. p. 54
65-57449-185
100-17828-11
65-58805-93
(duplicate information in
serials 82, 83, 86, 87, 89
90, 91, 92, 93)

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For Information

March 4, 1957

Mr. Donald ~~A~~ Klopfer
Random House Inc.
457 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Donald:

Thanks for your letter of March 1 with reference to the project which Mr. John J. Crawley is about to undertake in connection with "The FBI Story." I am also returning the sample copies for the three letters which Mr. Crawley forwarded to you and we have no objection to this project.

Sincerely,

L. B. Nichols

[Handwritten signature]
Enclosures (3)

cc-Mr. Jones (detached)

(cover memo from Nichols to Tolson 3-4-57 re "The FBI Story" prepared by LBN:jmr)

LBN:jmr

(4)

MAILED 2

MAR 5 1957

RECORDED-85

INDEXED-85

7-117

62-102693-357

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
RECEIVED
MAR 5 1957

MAR 5 1957

[Handwritten signature]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: February 26, 1957

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (66-4558)

ATTENTION: CRIME RECORDS

SUBJECT: FBI STORY - REPORT TO THE PEOPLE

Chicago letter to the Bureau, December 5, 1956, captioned as above, enclosed check number 378 in the amount of \$305.55 in payment for ninety-seven copies of the above entitled book.

The Chicago letter requested that all copies except one be sent to the Chicago Office and that one copy be sent to the Newark Office for SA GORDON S. KIRTLEY, who was then under transfer to the Newark Office. Ninety-six copies of this book were received by the Chicago Office and were properly distributed to the purchasers.

SA KIRTLEY has advised that he has not received his copy of the above book for which he has paid.

Please forward one copy of this book to the Newark Office for SA KIRTLEY.

- 2 - Bureau
- 1 - Newark
- 1 - Chicago

RLM:JEM
(4)

*Don't say ship sent to Newark and Chicago
3-6-57
JEM*

m. J. J. J.

EX-157

RECORDED - 50

62-102693-358

18 MAR 6 1957

64 MAR 8 1957

4/9
SEARCHED
SERIALIZED
INDEXED

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: February 13, 1957

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Tolson ☒

Boardman ☒

Belmont ☒

Mohr ☒

Parsons ☒

Rosen ☒

Tamm ☒

Trotter ☒

Nease ☒

Tele. Room ☒

Holloman ☒

Gandy ☒

Bennett/Cerf called. John/Crawley who runs the largest mail-order business was in to see him yesterday. Crawley last year sold 800,000 copies of a new Catholic Bible by mail. Crawley has read the Whitehead book and he wants to get up a special edition of the book to sell by mail. The book would be sold at the book-store price, \$4.95. With the volume that he contemplated printing, he wanted to have a special edition which would be different from the book-store edition; and he would do this by including in the special printing 32 pictures. This would, of course, run the cost of the printing up and he would make a special deal with the publisher of a 40-cent royalty per volume with a guarantee half of which would go to Random House and half to Whitehead. Before he would make a firm offer, he would want to send out a sample of 50,000 letters wherein he would offer this volume and the individuals could place their orders for delivery when ready. This would give him a sampling and he would then know just how far to go. Cerf stated that there would be no conflict in this with the book-store trade, nor would there be any conflict with the Book of the Month as the direct-mailing approach would cover an area not covered by book stores, and their experience has been very favorable with approaches of this kind. *mc*

I told Bennett that I would like to mull this over a little and would let him know in the next day or two but that under any circumstances, if we did agree to this, we would, of course, have to see the letter prior to the time it is sent out. Bennett stated that this, of course, would be highly desirable and necessary.

Bennett stated he has now heard from the Book of the Month and they are going to use "The FBI Story" as the alternate nonfiction selection for May. He does not know what the monthly choice will be.

LBN:rm
(2)

There is no derogatory information on Crawley in Bureau files.

INDEXED - 32

RECORDED - 32

62-102693-359

18 MAR 6 1957

CRIME REC

71 SEP 26 1957

No pictures to be sent at present per LBN
JTM

The O.F.B.I. Story: A Report To The People

ln

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744 2119, 1957

TO:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Director | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mr. Tolson |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mr. Nichols | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mr. Nease |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mr. Boardman | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mr. Parsons |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mr. Belmont | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mr. Trotter |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mr. Mohr | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mr. Holloman |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mr. Rosen | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Miss Gandy |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mr. Tamm | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tele. Room |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mr. Trotter | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mr. Holloman |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mr. Parsons | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Miss Gandy |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mr. Nease | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Miss Gandy |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mr. Holloman | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Miss Gandy |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Miss Gandy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Miss Gandy |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Personnel Files Section | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Miss Gandy |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Records Section | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Miss Gandy |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mrs. Skillman | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Miss Gandy |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mrs. Brown | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Miss Gandy |

See Me

For appropriate action

mc

Send File

Note and Return

Very interesting

h

RECORDED - 80

62-102693-360

EX-132

21 Clyde Tolson
18 MAR 7 1957

51 MAR 7 1957

2 - Orig & dupl
1 - Yellow
1 - Section Tickler

Legal Attache, London

February 21, 1957

Director, FBI

ADMINISTRATIVE

The O.F.B.I. Story: A Report To The People

According to records compiled by the Bureau as of February 10, 1957, the Bureau's foreign offices purchased 85 copies of "The FBI Story." A breakdown of those purchases is as follows:

Office	Total Personnel Assigned	No. of copies purchased
Madrid	2	2
Osaka	3	3
Rome	3	3
Seoul	3	3
Tokyo	3	3
London	4	4
Mexico City	4	4
Paris	4	4
Sao Paulo	4	4
Bombay	4	4
Tokyo	4	4

It is believed the above statistics reflect the alertness of some of the Bureau's representatives abroad to take advantage of this excellent book to increase among their liaison contacts an understanding of the Bureau's functions and responsibilities. Your interest in furnishing copies of the book to your contacts is appreciated. In order that the Bureau may be advised of any reactions to the book expressed by those contacts, it would be appreciated if you would furnish the Bureau for information purposes comments made by those contacts after they have read "The FBI Story."

NOTE: On 2/20/57 Legat, Tokyo, ordered 2 additional copies.

RECEIVED - DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FEB 21 10 05 AM '57

RECORDED - 80

LEGAT
COMM-FBI

FEB 20 1957

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

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (detached)

CAM: lmm
(14)

1 MAR 7 1957

Bureau orders for "The FBI Story" as of 2-18-57

Seat of Government Orders
(Including WFO)

4366

Field Office Orders

6340

Legats

55

Total Orders

10761 ✓

62-102693-361
ENCLOSURE

Seat of Government and Washington Field Office orders as of 2-18-57

Division	Number of books.
Identification Division	807
Training and Inspection Division	301
Training and Inspection	181
New Agents Class #1	30
New Agents Class #2	32
National Academy Class	58
Administrative Division	375
Records and Communications Division	1207
Crime Records	191
Records Branch	1016
(Includes L. B. Nichols' Office and Crime Records)	
Domestic Intelligence Division	421
Investigative Division	321
Laboratory Division	195
Director's Office	31
Mr. Tolson's Office	12
Mr. Boardman's Office	6
Washington Field Office	690
<i>62-107693-361</i> ENCLOSURE Total	<u>4366</u>

FIELD OFFICE ORDERS

Albany	42	Los Angeles	409
Albuquerque	47	Louisville	76
Anchorage	52	Memphis	67
Atlanta	105	Miami	138
Baltimore	152	Milwaukee	47
Birmingham	30	Minneapolis	106
Boston	157	Mobile	32
Buffalo	72	Newark	269
Butte	81	New Haven	79
Charlotte	72	New Orleans	59
Chicago	386	New York	1686
Cincinnati	58	Norfolk	18
Cleveland	91	Oklahoma City	53
Dallas	69	Omaha	43
Denver	55	Philadelphia	187
Detroit	197	Phoenix	60
El Paso	31	Pittsburgh	62
Honolulu	25	Portland	45
Houston	40	Richmond	22
Indianapolis	58	St. Louis	56
Kansas City	56	Salt Lake City	59
Knoxville	50	San Antonio	54
Little Rock	26	San Diego	115

ENCLOSURE

62-102498-361

FIELD OFFICE ORDERS (CONT)

San Francisco	315
San Juan	47
Savannah	103
Seattle	118
Springfield	<u>63</u>
Total	6340

Legat orders as of 2-18-57

Bonn	11
Havana	5
London	1
Mexico City	17
Ottawa	1
Paris	4
Rio de Janeiro	1
Rome	9
Tokyo	<u>6</u>
Total	55

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: February 8, 1957

FROM : M. A. Jones *MAJ*SUBJECT: EDITIONS MORGAN OF PARIS
CONSTELLATION *PARIS, FRANCE*

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

SYNOPSIS:

In a personal letter to you dated February 4, 1957, Marjorie Currey of Random House advised Editions Morgan of Paris had made offer for French rights to FBI Story. She set forth background concerning firm and proprietors. She also advised that newspaper Constellation whose General Manager is Andre Labarthe is interested in doing a digest of the book. Bufiles negative on Editions Morgan of Paris. Nonpertinent information appears in Bufiles concerning various individuals who are proprietors of this firm. Bufiles are negative re newspaper Constellation. Numerous references appear in Bufiles concerning Andre Labarthe, and in 1944, we conducted a Registration Act type investigation concerning him when he was publishing "Tricolor" magazine in New York. For the most part, files reflect Labarthe has been a rather controversial figure in French politics, appears to be influential, and during World War II originally sympathized with the Vichy regime and later switched to De Gaulle. Appears he has been friendly with individuals concerning whom the Bureau has conducted security-type investigations.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Actually, we do not have sufficient information in Bufiles to make a decision concerning either Editions Morgan of Paris or Constellation. It is accordingly recommended that the attached cablegram be forwarded to the Legal Attache in Paris.

sent
2-12-57 ✓

Jones

2. That the attached letter for your signature be forwarded to Miss Currey advising her we are taking the subject matter of her letter under consideration and that she will hear from us in the near future.

We should wait word
Enclosures *mr*

cc - Mr. Nichols

DGH:pac
(6)

COPIES DESTROYED
332
DEC 23 1964

EX-116

RECORDED - 64 ✓

INDEXED - 64

62-102693-362

20 MAR 6 1957

CRIME REC.

66 MAR 13 1957

Memo to Mr. Nichols

February 8, 1957

BACKGROUND:

In a personal letter to you dated February 4, 1957, Marjorie Currey of Random House advised that Editions Morgan of Paris had made an offer for the French rights to "The FBI Story." Miss Currey set out some background information concerning this firm which indicates that the proprietors are Emile Boutmy, Pierre Etienne Moreau-Ducatillon, Baroness de Planta de Wildenberg, and Count de Laurens Castelet.

She also advised that the newspaper Constellation, whose general manager is Andre Labarthe, is interested in doing a digest of the book.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

Editions Morgan of Paris:

Bufiles are negative on Editions Morgan of Paris.

Emile ~~X~~ Boutmy:

France

In her letter, Miss Currey advised that Emile Boutmy is general agent of the Maison du Livre Francais and a great-nephew of Emile Boutmy, founder of the French School of Political Science. Bufiles are negative on Emile Boutmy.

Pierre Etienne ~~X~~ Moreau-Ducatillon:

France

In her letter, Miss Currey identified this individual as general manager of Les Imprimeries Paris-Centre (printers for numerous newspapers of the Touraine region and for different Paris publishers). Bufiles are negative on Pierre Etienne Moreau-Ducatillon and Les Imprimeries Paris-Centre.

Baroness de Planta ~~X~~ de Wildenberg:

France

Bufiles are negative on Baroness de Planta de Wildenberg.

Count de Laurens ~~X~~ Castelet:

France

Miss Currey advised that Castelet is a personal friend of Mr. Hornes, supply officer of the U. S. Embassy in Paris.

Memo to Mr. Nichols

February 8, 1957

Bufiles reflect an Immigration and Naturalization Service Visa Application dated October 6, 1953, for one Imbert de Laurens Castelet. This visa application reflects occupation as secretary of embassy and home address was given as c/o French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Paris, France. He was destined to the port of New York c/o French Delegation to the United Nations. (105-16424-231)

Constellation:

You will recall that Miss Currey advised that the newspaper Constellation, whose general manager is Andre Labarthe, is interested in doing a digest of the book but has not yet made a firm offer.

Bufiles are negative concerning the newspaper Constellation.

Bufiles reflect the following information concerning Andre Labarthe:

Eng During the years of World War II, we conducted ^{Substantive} considerable investigation concerning the Fighting French Secret Police. In line with this investigation, information is set forth that Andre Labarthe, editor of France Libre published in London, was on a list of people who would never be allowed to return to France. (100-268486-11)

In March, 1944, we initiated investigation in a case entitled Andre Labarthe, Registration Act. This investigation was initiated because Labarthe had then started publishing in New York a magazine entitled "Tricolor." This magazine was to be a U. S. edition of his French magazine La France Libre which was published in London, Cairo, and Algiers. Labarthe, according to an informant, had come to the U. S. with the full approval of the State Department and the magazine was approved by the State Department because it would serve to clarify the actual situation in France and North Africa. In November, 1943, Labarthe was interviewed by an Agent of the New York Office and furnished considerable background concerning himself. We closed this case in August, 1946, inasmuch as Labarthe had returned to France. It is noted that he did actually register with the Foreign Agents Registration Section in March, 1944. (100-288895)

It is noted there are numerous references to Labarthe in Bufiles during and shortly after World War II. It would appear that he was very influential in French politics, had originally sympathized with the Vichy regime and later switched to De Gaulle and Giraud.

Memo to Mr. Nichols

February 8, 1957

In 1949, Labarthe was Special Envoy to the Bikini Atomic Bomb Tests. (64-200-231-1407)

In 1950, the Bureau conducted considerable investigation concerning Andre Rabache under an Internal Security - R and FR caption. It is noted that Labarthe was one of the sponsors for Rabache when he entered the U. S. (105-11854-9)

You will recall the Bureau has conducted considerable investigation concerning Louis Dolivet under an Internal Security - R and FR caption. A secret G-2 report which we received in October, 1952, concerning Dolivet stated the following: "During his trip January-February, 1939, elements in Paris who had always supported Dolivet began to express fears about his political future. Mrs. Jansen who had been Dolivet's mistress and subsequently became the mistress of the journalist Andre Labarthe denounced Dolivet because he had appropriated a large part of the funds which came from America." (100-23795-211)

RECORDED-46
INDEXED-46

62 102693-362X

February 13, 1957

~~62 102693-362X~~

Sister M. Theophane
Principal
Holy Cross School
Ventura, California

My dear Sister:

Your kind letter postmarked February 7, 1957, has been received, and I deeply appreciate the interest prompting you to write.

Letters such as yours are most encouraging, and your generous comments concerning "The FBI Story" and my administration of the FBI mean a great deal to me. I am grateful for your good words and your thoughtfulness, and it is my hope that the future efforts of the FBI will continue to merit your approval.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Bufiles reflect previous cordial correspondence with Sister M. Theophane.

MAILED 4
FEB 13 1957
COMM-FBI

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

CBF:cjw
(4)

66 MAR 18 1957
67 FEB 20 1957
MAY 2 1957

REC'D-READING ROOM
FEB 13 5 10 PM '57
FBI

REC'D-READING ROOM

dfj

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 _____

Dear Mr. Hoover,

At present I am reading The FBI Story and in said story you are rightfully the pivotal character. I have always admired the great work you have done and your outstanding ability in wiping out crime and apprehending criminals. Without your tremendous efforts and the efforts of your brave assistants many lives of innocent citizens would be wiped out, criminals and crime would be on the increase.

Yours is a dedicated life. If I remember rightly your were appointed to your present position in 1924. No doubt, life has not been too easy. Anyone who does gigantic tasks well has to take many a wrap, but most straight-thinking people give you full credit for all you have done for the citizens of U. S. in making this Our Country a safer place to live in.

Please know that we shall pray for you each day and have our pupils do likewise. Keeping you and your great work before them gives them a keen appreciation of your contribution to the safety of the American people. God is good in raising up such heroes as you and your helpers. We need not think that all heroes are on the battle-fields.

I write this letter to let you know that we should not keep all the flowers for your tomb-stone. Words of praise cannot be too many nor too sincere for you and all the workers in the Bureau of Investigation. Again reiterating my promise of continued prayers for your safety and success in your work, I am,

Yours sincerely,

/s/ Sister M. Theophane
 Principal of Holy Cross School
 Ventura, Cal.

In our Civics classes we make it a point to immortalize people who are doing great things here and now in America. You have a very definite place. God bless you!

Copy - eam

oml (inactive)
 ack. 2-13-57
 CBF

~~EXP. PROC.~~
 FEB 8 1957

JMK
Holy Cross Vincent
183 East Main Street
Ventura, California

Dear Mr Hoover-

At present I am
reading The F B I Story
and in said story you
are rightfully the pivotal
Character. I have always
Admired the great work
you have done and
your outstanding

Ability in wiping out
Crime and apprehending
Criminals Without your
tremendous efforts and
the efforts of your
brave ~~EX-120~~ assistants many

lives of innocent
Citizens would ~~be~~
wiped out, Criminals

62-102693-362
RECORDED-76

FILED 15 1957

encl. (Incl. 2)
ack. 2-13-59
CBF

and Crime would be on the increase.

Yours is a dedicated life. If I remember rightly you were appointed to your present position in 1924. No doubt life has not been too easy.

Anyone who does gigantic tasks well has to take many a wrap, but most straight-thinking people give you full credit for all you have done for the Citizens of U.S. in making this Our Country a safer place to live in.

Please know that we shall pray for you each day and have our pupils do likewise.

Holy Cross Convent
183 East Main Street
Ventura, California

Keeping you and your
great work before them
gives them a ~~keeps~~
appreciation of your
contribution to the safety
of the American people.
God is good in raising
up such heroes as you
and your helpers. We
need not think that
all heroes are on the
battle-fields.

I write this letter
to let you know that
we should not keep
all the flowers for
your tomb-stone. Words
of praise cannot be too
many nor too sincere

for you and all the
workers in the Bureau
of Investigation. Again
reiterating my promise
of continued prayers
for your safety and
success in your work.
I am,

Yours sincerely,
Sister M Therese
Principal of
Holy Cross School
Ventura, Cal.

In our Civics Classes
we make it a point
to immortalize people who
are doing great things
here and now in America.
You have a very definite
place. God bless you!

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: March 4, 1957

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

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

DC
 Bob Coll, United Press, who formerly covered the Justice Building and who has been friendly, advised that a very close old-time friend of his family, one George T. Graves, of Margate, New Jersey, was recovering from an operation at Johns Hopkins Hospital and Coll wished to give him a copy of the Don Whitehead book autographed by the Director to assist in his recovery. Coll advised that Mr. Graves had long been an admirer of the Bureau. It was noted that Bureau files contained no derogatory information on George T. Graves and that some years ago Graves was a cooperative Government witness in an antitrust investigation involving Paramount Pictures (Bufile 60-2120-828). The book is attached and when autographed should be returned to my office in order that it can be returned to Coll.

Enclosure

cc - Mr. Jones

 JJM:rm
 (3)

RECORDED - 105

INDEXED - 105

62-102693-363

10 MAR 7 1957

5 Legals slip filed
 C.R. 3/4/57
 amhs

Prot deliv to
 3/4/57
 EX - 134
 JJM

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 12/27/56

FROM : SAC, Cincinnati (66-2541)

SUBJECT: THE FBI STORY by DON WHITEHEAD

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

Above captioned book is certainly getting a most favorable response in this area. Several persons have contacted me concerning the book at the end of scheduled talks on FBI. The comments by ED SULLIVAN and GEORGE SOKOLSKY as well as other mention of the book seem to have created rather widespread public interest. I thought RAYMOND MOLEY's column was excellent.

I learned several things about our Bureau that I had not previously known; found book most absorbing. The book made a most favorable impression on me; the impact on the newer employees and the public at large must be terrific. I think it is, because as a matter of fact, I attach a note herewith from night clerk BILL SENA who caught the flu and while sick in bed, read the book.

I mailed a copy to a contact and he was so pleased he sent a wire acknowledgment of considerable length.

This book can be most important in helping to indoctrinate new employees particularly those of the field.

Comments from employees who have read the book all seem to follow the same vein such as ---- "It makes me proud to work for the FBI."

Unquestionably the publication of this book is one of the real forward steps of the FBI.

② - Bureau (Encl. 1)
1 - Cincinnati
EDM:alc
(3)

ENCLOSURE

RECORDED-57

66 MAR 18 1957 EX-116
F124

CRIMINAL

MAR 6 1957

PERS FILES

EXP. PROC.

DEC 31 1956

35

62-102693-364

Student Council
Xavier University
Cincinnati 7, Ohio

Mr. Mason,

As I lay in bed during the past two days I delved into Don Whitehead's FBI Story. I want you to know how proud I am to be a member of this organization, and how happy and thankful I am to work under you and under Mr. Hoover. Thanks -

Sincerely,

/s/ Bill Sena

COPY:hbb



Mr. Maron,

as I lay in bed during the past two days I delved into Don Whitehead's FBI Story. I want you to know how proud I am to be a member of this organization, and how happy and thankful I am to work under you and under Mr. Wooster. Thank —

Sincerely,

Bill Sena

62-102693-364

ENCLOSURE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: 2 - 21 - 57

FROM : J. P. Mohr

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Original filed in: 62-102693-1309

Page A1302

Congressman Rivers, (D) South Carolina, extended his remarks concerning the book "The FBI Story" written by Don Whitehead. The comments by Mr. Rivers were very favorable of the Director and the FBI. This matter was set forth in a memorandum written earlier this date.

62-102693-✓
NOT RECORDED

138 MAR 6 1957

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 2 - 20 - 57 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

MAR 15 1957

F134

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: 2-8-57

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: THE FBI STORY

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

Russell Maguire, the publisher of American Mercury, was in to see me on February 7. I had previously reported they were going to do a rather full treatment on "The FBI Story" and run the Director's picture on the cover. We, of course, did not have any pictures and I suggested that they get an artist to get up a drawing.

Maguire told me that they have paid \$2,000 for an oil painting for a cover of the April issue of Mercury. Attached is a water color tracing. I am also attaching the review of the book which is over the signature of Edith Kermit Roosevelt and is very well done. The back cover of Mercury contains the Director's statement in This Week magazine of a year ago, all of which was very good. I asked him about the painting after they were through with it and he mumbled and said he didn't know about that, but he would see.

I then told him that if he had some need of the painting, then we wanted to get a good photograph of it. I will follow up on this later. He told me their circulation is now up to 250,000 copies, which is quite an improvement over a few years ago.

LBN:hpf

(3)

Enclosures

cc - Mr. Jones

*I don't like
it at all*

162-102693
 NOT RECORDED
 MAR 13 1957

3 ENCLOSURE
 LBN:hpf

ENCLOSURE

MAR 12 1957

ORIGINAL COPY FILED

CRIME REC

66 MAR 19 1957

FLB

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 2/26/57

FROM : SAC, SAVANNAH (66-21) ATTN: CRIME RECORDS SECTIONSUBJECT: "THE FBI STORY: A
REPORT TO THE PEOPLE"
by DON WHITEHEAD

Reference is made to letter from the Director dated 12/18/56, in which information was set forth to the effect that publisher of instant book was unable to supply the demand.

Several employees in the Savannah Division have recently inquired as to whether or not copies can now be obtained at the retail price of \$3.15, and expressed interest in obtaining copies if possible.

It is requested therefore that the Bureau advise whether additional orders from Bureau personnel can now be filled.

- ② - Bureau
1 - Savannah

/amt
(3)

*SAC advised by
routing slip
3-1-57 books
are still available
at \$3.15.
4/gen*

RECORDED - 34

62-102673-365

EX-117

16 MAR 7 1957

67 MAR 14 1957

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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	✓

March 1, 1957

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear good friend:

I can't tell you how much I appreciated the autographed copy of "The F.B.I. Story", which Mr. Nichols sent up from you.

It was wonderful of you to think of me and I am grateful beyond expression.

Most sincerely,

Eva
EVA B. ADAMS
Administrative Assistant
to Senator Alan Bible

RECORDED-6

INDEXED - 6

EX-126

DC
62-102693-366
ask me - H/Gem

8 MAR 6 1957

67 MAR 14 1957

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 4, 1957

FROM : SAC, WFO

SUBJECT: JUDGE THOMAS C. SCALLEY

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

I talked to Judge THOMAS C. SCALLEY today, the first time he has been available since his return from a vacation to Florida, and turned over to him the copy of "The FBI Story" which was autographed personally by the Director to Judge SCALLEY.

The Judge was most pleased to receive this book and asked that his sincere appreciation be expressed to the Director. He said that he has always been an admirer of the Director and the Bureau and for this reason having the book personally inscribed by Mr. HOOVER meant all the more to him.

Judge SCALLEY reiterated his frequently made desire to be of assistance to the Bureau in any way possible.

② - Bureau
1 - WFO
LLL:MCP
(3)

RECORDED - 83

INDEXED - 83

62-102675-367
10 MAR 7 1957

64 MAR 12 1957

COPIES
35

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: March 5, 1957

FROM : L. B. Nichols *LBN*

SUBJECT:

y *D.C.* *FBI STORY*
 Don Whitehead will be on the CBS Good Morning show,
 Wednesday, March 6, between 7:00 and 7:30. This, of course, will be
 a plug for the book. This is heard in Washington on television Channel 9.

cc - Mr. Boardman
 cc - Mr. Belmont
 cc - Mr. Mohr
 cc - Mr. Parsons
 cc - Mr. Rosen
 cc - Mr. Tamm
 cc - Mr. Trotter
 cc - Mr. Holloman
 cc - Mr. Jones

LBN:rm *rm*
 (11)

Tolson ☒
 Nichols ☒
 Boardman ☐
 Belmont ☐
 Mohr ☐
 Parsons ☐
 Rosen ☐
 Tamm ☐
 Trotter ☐
 Nease ☐
 Tele. Room ☐
 Holloman ☐
 Gandy ☐

RECORDED - 83

 INDEXED - 83
 EX-107

16 MAR 7 1957

62-102693-368

50 MAR 12 1957

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: February 11, 1957

FROM : L. B. Nichols *LBN*

SUBJECT:

We have talked from time to time during the past month or six weeks about a feature on the Home Show of NBC which is the top-rated woman's television program. Arlene Francis runs the show.

They have definitely decided, after shifting back and forth, to do a feature based on "The FBI Story" but devoted to kidnaping and go into such matters as what parents should do and related subjects. George Kirgo, one of the writers for the show, is coming down at 11:30 next Wednesday, February 13, to work up the program. We will give them all the help we can. I have told them that we would not be averse if they wanted to get a few shots in the Bureau of the Laboratory, the Identification Division, and the like to use to carry their story.

cc - Mr. Jones

LBN:rm
(3)

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

62-152695-✓
NOT RECORDED

117 MAR 5 1957

16 MAR 5 1957

CRIME REC.

94-4-2439-777
ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

March 5, 1957

RECORDED - 81
INDEXED - 81

62-102693-369
Mr. Michael L. Beavers
109 North Axtel Avenue
Milford, Illinois

Dear Mr. Beavers:

Your letter postmarked February 27, 1957, has been received, and I was pleased to learn how much you enjoyed reading Don Whitehead's "The FBI Story".

For your information, tours are available of this Bureau's facilities daily, excluding Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, between the hours of 9:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. No reservation is necessary, and it is suggested that you enter the Department of Justice building at the center entrance on Pennsylvania Avenue, between Ninth and Tenth Streets, Northwest, when you visit Washington.

Regarding your desire to be fingerprinted for personal identification reasons, if you will advise one of my representatives of this fact when you visit us, we will be happy to accommodate you.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc - Tour Room, with copy of incoming.

FJH:bdh

(4)

MAR 12 1957

MAILED 2

MAR 5 1957

COMM - FBI

109 N. Axtel Ave.
Milford, Ill.
February 25th, 1957

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Dept. of Justice
Washington, D. C.
Atten. J. Edgar Hoover

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have just finished reading "The FBI Story" by Don Whitehead. I must say I enjoyed it throughly. The part I enjoyed the most was during World War II. I read in the Chicago Daily News how the U S. was unprepared against espionage agents during World War I, but the FBI was sure on its toes before WWII.

I would like to know if you allow civilans to tour your laboratorys, file divisions etc? I expect to be in Washington in July ('57) (2nd wk.). My reason for wanting to tour the building is that, I read so much about it in the book, it fascinates me.

I would also like to know, How and where I could have my fingerprints taken and put in your Civilian Indentifacation Division? I am a junior student in Milford Township High School, Milford, Ill.

Thank you for your time.

Yours truly,

/s/Michael L. Beavers
Michael L. Beavers

*recd
and 2-5-57
JH*

109 N. Axte/ Ave.
MILFORD, ILL.

February 25th, 1957

① 7 B) Story; A Report to the
People

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Dept. of Justice
Washington, D.C.
Attn. J. Edgar Hoover

Dear MR. Hoover:

I have just finished reading "The
FBI Story" by Don Whitehead. I must
say I enjoyed it thoroughly. The part I en-
joyed the most was during World War II.
I read in the Chicago Daily News how the
U.S. was unprepared against espionage agents
during World War I, but the FBI was sure
on its toes before WW II.

I would like to know if you allow civilians
to tour your laboratorys, file divisions etc.

RECORDED - 81

62-1-673 369

I expect to be in Washington in July (5)
(2nd wk). My reason for wanting to tour the
building is that, I read so much about it in
the book, it fascinates me.

MAR 6 1957

I would also like to know how and where
I could have my fingerprints taken and

nmh
ack. 3-5-57
FJH

2 encl. typed
3-4-57
JAL

EX-111

ORR 4/1/57

put in your Civilian Identification Division?
I am a junior student in Milford Township High
School, Milford, Ill.

Thank you for your time.

Yours truly,
Michael
Beavers

Michael L. BEAVERS

62-102693-370
CHANGED TO
94-53997-X

AUG 23 1960

mt. nq

C

2-11-57

CABLEGRAM

OK
ENCODE - URGENT - NOT NIACT

LEGAL ATTACHE PARIS

EDITIONS MORGAN OF PARIS AND NEWSPAPER CONSTELLATION, RESEARCH (CRIME RECORDS).

RANDOM HOUSE, PUBLISHERS OF FBI STORY, HAS RECEIVED OFFER FROM EDITIONS MORGAN OF PARIS FOR FRENCH RIGHTS TO BOOK. CONSTELLATION, DESCRIBED AS NEWSPAPER WHOSE GENERAL MANAGER IS ANDRE LABARTHE, ALSO INTERESTED IN DOING DIGEST OF BOOK. DESIRE YOU MAKE DISCREET ^{THROUGH sources} INQUIRY AS TO REPUTATION OF CAPTIONED FIRMS. SUBMIT CABLEGRAM EARLIEST POSSIBLE.

HOOVER

NR. 451

ENC. 1440-1446 BY *enc*

CK/630-4638 BY *enc*

APPROVED BY *map*

TYPED BY *map*

FILED BY

REC'D-READING ROOM

FEB 11 5 49 PM '57

cc - Foreign Liaison Unit (route through for review)

cc - Mr. Nichols *Det Ben*

Follow-up made for 2-20-57

See Jones to Nichols memo dated 2-8-57 and captioned "Editions Morgan of Paris; Constellation." DGH:pac

RECORDED - 28

EX-108

20 MAR 7 1957

DGH:pac

(6)
Tolson _____
Nichols _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Nease _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

Sent via Cable 2/12/57 12:20 PM per map

esa

Feb 26 1957

Dear Lou: -

Am sending herewith, by a messenger, two copies of the "FBI
Story".

Will you please be good enough to ask "The Boss" to autograph these two books - one ~~for~~ Sam Galanty, Divisional Sales Manager of Columbia Pictures (he's the Treasurer of the Variety Club) and the other book ~~for~~ ^{to} me.

Please thank him for me and give him my very best.

[Signature]
Harry Coonin

PS -

[Handwritten: 2-25-57 FBS]
Please have your secretary call me when these are available and I will send for them.

Am also sending you a copy of the Grapevine which was received this morning. After it has served ~~your~~ purpose please mail to me

FX-132

16 MAR 5 1957

50 MAR 22 1957

CRIME RECD

PEPS FILES

[Handwritten: 1 copy. Auto 3-13-57]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: February 28, 1957

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR THE DIRECTOR
TO AUTOGRAPH COPIES OF
"THE FBI STORY" TO HARRY COONIN
AND SAM GALANTY

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

By note to you dated February 26, 1957, Mr. Harry Coonin sent two copies of "The FBI Story" to you and requested that you ask "The Boss" to autograph the books--one to him and one to Sam Galanty, Divisional Sales Manager of Columbia Pictures.

Mr. Coonin is a former Special Agent EOD 3/11/29 and resigned 6/30/34 and is presently controller of Kanns Department Store. There is cordial correspondence between Coonin and the Director, and Mr. Hoover addresses him on a first-name basis. Bufile 67-310505 reveals that Sam Galanty was a special service contact of the Washington Field Office in 1942 and remained such until the Fall of 1943 at which time it was determined that his wife, Annabelle Russeau Galanty, was closely associated with Lillian Danchik, subject in a bribery case wherein Danchik attempted to use her influence to obtain military commissions for friends. An investigation by military authorities determined that Mrs. Galanty and Mrs. Danchik engaged in immoral activities with various military personnel and reported that there were indications that Galanty himself had arranged for Lillian Danchik to have an abortion performed by a Baltimore doctor. The military also reported that Danchik's husband had admitted former Communist Party membership. The bribery case was closed on review and recommendation by the Department. Bufiles contain no information concerning Galanty or his wife subsequent to 1944 when the bribery case was closed.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

RECORDED-82
INDEXED-82

62-102693-373

(1) That the Director autograph the books per Mr. Coonin's request, and that they be returned to Crime Records Section. 16 MAR 6 1957

EX-132

(2) That someone in your office call Mr. Coonin when the books are returned to Crime Records Section so that the books and the copy of "The Grapevine" may be called for per Mr. Coonin's request.

50 MAR 22 1957

FBS:blh

(2)

1 Copy - Auto
3-12-57

Coonin called 9:45 am
3-4-57 22 min. from
Books given to Miss Weitz
11:06 3-4-57

CRIME RECORDS
FBI

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

February 20, 1957

Mr. J. E. Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Dept. of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have just completed reading "The F. B. I. Story" and wanted to extend my sincere gratitude to you and your assistants for enabling us to enjoy a happier and more secure world in which to live because of your strong beliefs and perservance.

Although I have long been aware of the importance of, and necessity for your organization, I had never fully realized all the obstacles you had to surmount for so long a period of time in order to achieve these fine standards.

Gratefully yours,

/s/ Mrs. Thomas J. Conry

COPY:hbb

nml
ack 3-1-57
jit
EXP. PROC.

FEB 25 1957
3-5

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

4 per

62-102693-374

March 1, 1957

RECORDED - 83

INDEXED - 83

EX-107

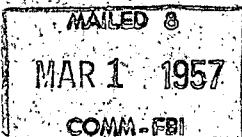
Mrs. Thomas J. Conry
11243 South Homewood Avenue
Chicago 43, Illinois

Dear Mrs. Conry:

Many thanks for your very thoughtful letter of February 20, 1957. I was indeed pleased to learn that you have found Don Whitehead's book, "The FBI Story," so enjoyable, and I feel this is an outstanding account of the true role of this Bureau in our society.

Such good words as yours are most encouraging.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover



NOTE: Correspondent is apparently the wife of SA Thomas Conry who EOD 7-12-48 and is assigned to Chicago in GS-12. Services are satisfactory.

JRH:jcs
(4)

MAR 1 4 18 PM '57
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

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

66 MAR 13 1957

MAR 1 12 54 PM '57
FBI
RECEIVED-MAR 1 1957

MAR 13 1957

February 20, 1957

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

The F.B.I. Story!
Dear Mr. Hoover: A Report To The
People

I have just completed reading "The
F. B. I. Story" and wanted to extend my
sincere gratitude to you and your assistants
for enabling us to enjoy a happier and
more secure world in which to live
because of your strong beliefs and
perseverance. MC

(Although I have long been aware of the
importance of, and necessity for your
organization, I had never fully realized
all the obstacles you had to surmount
for so long a period of time in order
to achieve these fine standards.

RECORDED - 83

62-102693-374
Sincerely yours,
4/9/57

16 MAR 6 1957

EX-107

Mrs. Thomas G. Conroy
4/9/57

1 copy - Auto
3-13-57

62-102693-375
CHANGED TO
94-53997-X1

AUG 23 1960

mt - nj

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: March 6, 1957

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "THE FBI STORY"
BY DON WHITEHEAD

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

Today the FBI Library received a circular from the Christian Herald's Family Bookshelf (Dr. Daniel Poling's magazine) which advertises "The FBI Story" as their April selection, available to members for the purchase price of \$3.00. The material circulated by the Christian Herald's Family Bookshelf is attached.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

ENCLOSURE

Enclosure

RECORDED-46
INDEXED-46

EX-122

MAR 8 1957

ORIGINAL REC.

GEM:bjv

(2)

61 MAR 15 1957

NICHOLS



62-102693-376

ENCLOSURE

CHRISTIAN HERALD'S
Family Bookshelf

27 EAST 39TH STREET · NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

Dear Fellow Member:

We're all tickled pink! For your Editorial Advisory Board proudly presents the runaway best seller of the year as your current selection. This splendid book that's making publishing history is:

THE F B I STORY

By Don Whitehead
with foreword by J. Edgar Hoover

This is the inside story of the F B I--a story which, curiously enough, has never been told in its entirety before. You will find it absorbing, informative, fascinating--and so will all the members of your family.

Don Whitehead says in his preface to
THE F B I STORY:

"More than two years ago I set out to find the answers to questions which intrigued me as a newspaperman. I wanted to know how it was that J. Edgar Hoover had survived as Director of the F B I for thirty years in a city of politics...As I dug into the record a story began to emerge which was far more exciting to me and far bigger in scope than I had realized it would be. The 'mystery' of the F B I was no longer a mystery.

"I found here a story of stirring American adventure, of pioneering on frontiers of law enforcement and national security. But the most important thing of all was the struggle to achieve incorruptible enforcement of the law by professionals trained to protect civil rights."

In **THE F B I STORY** you will read about the agents--all men of integrity, trained to protect the citizen and the law, and you will be familiar with many of the cases handled by these agents. You will read some of the characteristics of the "typical" F B I man. You will find that the "average" F B I man is about 34 years old, has a wife and children, and that his father is a moderately well-to-do business man, though not a rich man. Both his parents are a bit "old-fashioned." They are the kind of people who bow their heads and say grace at mealtimes and who teach their children to say their prayers at bedtime. They taught, too, that patriotism, honor and duty are interwoven in the achievements of America's greatest heroes, and that these are words whose meaning can not be debated away.

You will understand why these men find it rewarding to spend their lives in their jobs at the Bureau when they could find more money and an easier life at another career. And you will be glad that this vital part of our future is in such splendidly capable hands.

(Please turn to back page)

ABOUT THE AUTHOR:

Don Whitehead is Washington Bureau Chief of the New York Herald Tribune. He has been twice awarded the highest honor given in the newspaper world, the Pulitzer Prize.

The first prize — for international reporting — was awarded in 1951 for his combat stories written during the early months of the Korean war in 1950. The second prize — for national reporting — was given in 1953 for his day-to-day log of President Eisenhower's post-election trip to Korea.

Mr. Whitehead was born in Inman, Virginia in 1908 and attended public schools in Harlan, Kentucky. When he entered the University of Kentucky in 1926 his elder brother, then a journalism instructor, influenced his decision to enter newspaper work. He was a reporter for the Associated Press for twenty-one years before joining the Herald Tribune.

Mr. Whitehead married a fellow student at the University of Kentucky. They have a married daughter and two grandsons.

THE FBI STORY

by Don Whitehead

The never-before-told inside story of the workings of

*the most respected and mysterious of government agencies—the relentless watchdog
of our public and private safety.*

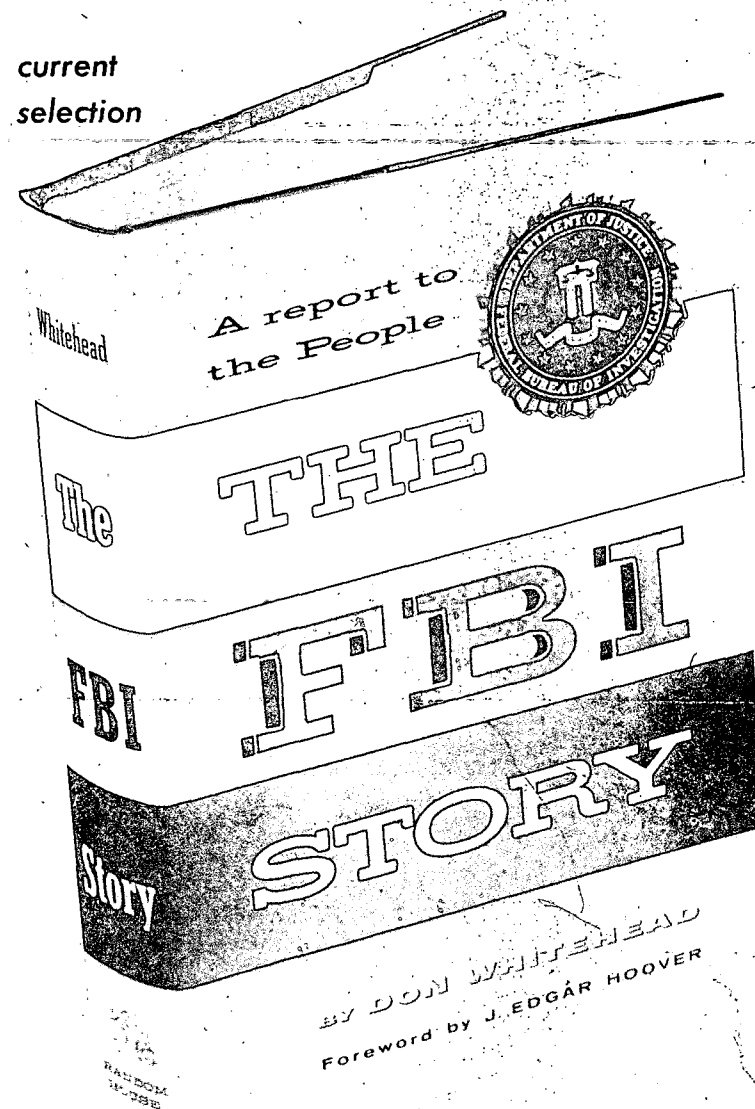
DR. POLING SAYS:

"Here is a full library of fruitful adventure. This volume is better than the best detective story of any era, and it is factual. Once again, and again, and again, fact is stranger than fiction. The author, twice awarded the highest honor in the newspaper world, deserves the Pulitzer Prize for this book. Here are some of the questions that you will find answered: 'What is the F B I', 'What has it accomplished?', and—the most vital question of all the questions that may be asked, 'What does the mere existence of the F B I mean to every citizen of the United States?'."

"J. Edgar Hoover, Mr. F B I himself, who has co-operated with the author, writes the foreword. Names, places and events are spelled out; the Wall Street Explosion, Gaston Means, the Lindbergh Kidnapping, the Kansas City Massacres, Communist Subversion and Communist Spies, fill these pages, crowd them with living men and women who are traitors or patriots, good or bad, but who always between these backs live and move and have their being. Here is a best seller and a book-of-the-year."

only \$3
\$4.95 Value

current
selection



Christian Herald's **Family Bookshelf**

A Book Club You Can Trust

You will see, too, the 8,000 or so non-agent employees who work in the offices of the Bureau; and you will learn of the human side of their relationships, the little kindnesses extended when tragedy and sickness come to them. You will read of the opportunities for youth in this branch of the government service, and the actions of the F B I in the field of juvenile delinquency. You will see the F B I Academy in action, where officers of the law from every town can enroll for special courses, receive training, and lift their sense of service to new heights.

You will read the author's intriguing reference to Mark Twain's famous Puddin'head; you will learn the "cleverest espionage weapon of World War II"--the Micro dots used by the Nazis--cracked by the F B I. It was an ingenious system whereby page length messages could be reduced to a pin-point dot.

You will learn something of the history of the Bureau, of its founding under Teddy Roosevelt (1908) to combat land thieves in the West. After twenty years, some people's confidence in the Bureau had dwindled, then in May, 1924 J. Edgar Hoover, a young man of 29, was asked to take over, and his housecleaning began...

Today the Federal Bureau of Investigation commands the respect and confidence of citizens all over the country. It is constantly at work for all of us.

You will find THE F B I STORY stirring and dramatic reading. It is being talked about by people in every city and town. You will surely want to own a copy to read and to keep. Thousands will pay \$4.95 for this remarkable best seller; but the special price to Family Bookshelf members is only \$3, plus a few cents postage.

Yours for the best in reading,



Bruce Roberts

Christian Herald's Family Bookshelf

MEMBERS SAY...

"I have been a member of the Family Bookshelf for many years. I have close to 100 volumes which have been selections and dividends. I am starting a lending library in our church so that others may have the advantage of good reading."
—Mrs. B. G.

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

"FACE TOWARD THE SPRING by Faith Baldwin is most inspiring. The wonderful bonus book STORIES FROM SHAKESPEARE is in possession of my teen-age granddaughter who took one glance at it and carried it away!" —Mrs. W. M. H.

Syracuse, New York

"I've enjoyed very much the selections that I've received from the club. I think YOU ARE NEVER ALONE and DR. KATE are my favorites though it is difficult to say for I have enjoyed them all. You are to be commended for the high type books you offer."

—Miss M. C. F.

Cedar Grove, North Carolina

"I'm enjoying the Family Bookshelf selections and dividends, and am so grateful to the editorial board who make the selections."

—Miss M. M.

Birmingham, Alabama

62-102693-376

esa

February 28, 1957

RECORDED-79

INDEXED - 79

62-102693-377

EX-122

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

Dear Bennett:

Thanks for your note of the 26th advising of the Book of the Month choices for May. It will be interesting to observe the outcome.

This is also a reminder that you might want to take steps to see that "The FBI Story" is nominated for a Pulitzer Prize when the appropriate time comes.

Sincerely,

L. B. Nichols

cc-Mr. Jones (detached)

LBN:jmr

(4)

marked 2-28-57

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

67 MAR 14 1957



RANDOM HOUSE INC. 457 MADISON AVENUE · NEW YORK 22

THE MODERN LIBRARY

LANDMARK BOOKS

AMERICAN COLLEGE DICTIONARY

Bennett Cerf, President

February 26, 1957

Mr. Louis B. Nichols
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Lou:

THE F.B.I. STORY will be the Book-of-the-Month Club's alternate choice for May. It will have to compete with a double selection: a new short novel by John Steinbeck and a book by a fellow named Wyckoff called RAINTREE MISSION. The BOMC will start shipping the books for this month somewhere around April 20th. I'll keep careful check on how their orders are coming in and will report on same to you at regular intervals.

We are checking up on the Cuban outlets immediately.

As ever,

RECORDED-79

EX-122

bc;mb

62-102693-377
3 MAR 11 1957

SAC, Pittsburgh (80-0)

March 5, 1957

Director, FBI

**"THE FBI STORY"
REQUEST FOR AUTOGRAPHED COPY**

RECORDED - 28

62-102693-377X

Reurlet of February 27, 1957, with enclosure, in which you indicated that Mrs. Iverne R. Carter, Record Clerk, Federal Reformatory for Women, Alderson, West Virginia, desired that I autograph a copy of "The FBI Story" for her.

EX-132

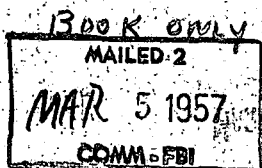
Mrs. Carter's check for five dollars has been deposited in the FBIRA account, and I am sending the book which I have autographed to Mrs. Carter to Special Agent George A. Patterson, Box 126, Lewisburg, West Virginia, for delivery to her.

Should other citizens in your area desire to obtain copies of "The FBI Story," they should be referred to a local bookstore.

NOTE: Bufiles reflect no derogatory information identifiable with Mrs. Iverne R. Carter.

GEM: gfs
(4)

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



OCT 12 1960

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: February 27, 1957

FROM : SAC, PITTSBURGH (80-0)

ATTENTION: CRIME RECORDS SECTIONSUBJECT: THE FBI STORY -
Request for autographed copy.

On February 21, 1957, Mrs. IVERNE R. CARTER, Record Clerk, Federal Reformatory for Women, Alderson, West Virginia, requested Special Agent GEORGE A. PATTERSON to obtain for her a copy of "The FBI Story" by DON WHITEHEAD which had been autographed by the Director of the FBI. Mrs. CARTER has been most cooperative with and helpful to FBI Agents who contact the Reformatory.

Enclosed herewith is Mrs. CARTER's check for \$5.00, made payable to FBIRA, as payment for the book. Mrs. CARTER stated that she would gladly donate to the FBIRA any amount this may be in excess of the cost of the book and shipping charges, or she will pay any additional shipping charges.

It is requested that a copy of "The FBI Story" be autographed by the Director and that it be forwarded to Mrs. CARTER or to SA PATTERSON, Box 126, Lewisburg, West Virginia, for delivery to Mrs. CARTER.

Sealed
ENCLOSURE

Enclosure - 1

2-Bureau
1-Pittsburgh
GAP/MMJ
(3)

detached & sent
to FBIRA Book
acct. 3-4-57
GAP

RECORDED - 28

INDEXED - 28
EX-13262-102693-377X
94-4404-19
20 MAR 7 1957

4/1/57
MAG
RUBIN 4/1/57

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO:

___ Director
 ___ Mr. Tolson, 5744
 ___ Mr. Boardman, 5736
 ___ Mr. Belmont, 1742
 ___ Mr. Mohr, 5517
 ___ Mr. Parsons, 7621
 ___ Mr. Rosen, 5706
 ___ Mr. Tamm, 5256
 ___ Mr. Trotter, 4130 IB
 ___ Mr. Sizoo, 1742

___ Mr. Nichols, 5640
 ___ Mr. McGuire, 5642
 ___ Mr. Wick, 5634
 ___ Mr. DeLoach, 5636
 ___ Mr. Morgan, 5625

___ Mr. Jones, 4236
 ___ Mr. Leonard, 6222 IB
 ___ Mr. Waikart, 7204
 ___ Mr. Eames, 7206
 ___ Mr. Wherry, 5537

___ See Me
 ___ For Your Info

___ For appropriate
 action

___ Mr. Nease
 ___ Miss Gandy
 ___ Mr. Holloman
 ___ Records
 ___ Pers. Rm.
 ___ Reading Rm.
 ___ Mail Rm.
 ___ Teletype
 ___ Code Rm.

___ Mechanical, B-110
 ___ Supply Room, B-216
 ___ Tour Room, 5625

___ Miss Lurz
 ___ Mrs. Faber
 ___ Miss McCord
 ___ Miss Rogers
 ___ Miss Loper
 ___ Miss Price

___ Note & Return

___ 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

From Bennett Cerf.

L. B. Nichols
 Room 5640, Ext. 691

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: February 28, 1957

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "THE FBI STORY"
BY DON WHITEHEAD

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

The March, 1957, edition of "Christian Herald" (Editor, Dr. Daniel A. Poling) contains a book review by Poling of "The FBI Story" by Don Whitehead which reads as follows:

"Here is a full library of fruitful adventure. This volume is better than the best detective story of any year, and it is factual. Once again, fact is stranger than fiction. Here are some of the questions you will find answered: 'What Is the FBI?' 'What Has It Accomplished?' and the most vital of all questions that may be asked, 'What Does the Mere Existence of the FBI Mean to Every Citizen of the United States?' J. Edgar Hoover, 'Mr. FBI' himself, who has co-operated with the author, writes the foreword. Names, places and events are spelled out: the Wall Street Explosion, Palmer's 'Red Raids,' Gaston Means, Machine Gun Kelly, Al Capone, the Lindbergh Kidnapping, the Kansas City Massacres, Communist Subversion and Communist Spies and many others crowd these pages with men and women who are traitors or patriots. Here is a best-seller and book-of-the-year. April selection of Christian Herald Family Bookshelf."

It has been estimated that approximately 40,000 copies of the book will be purchased as a direct result of its selection for the Christian Herald Family Bookshelf.

The Bureau has enjoyed cordial relations with Dr. Poling.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter be sent to Dr. Poling expressing appreciation for his most favorable review of "The FBI Story."

Enclosure

GEM:mlw

(2)

MAR 13 1957

RECORDED-79

EX-122

MAR 11 1957

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 94-8-1675-42

(1) Auto 5747

RECORDED
62-102693-379
EX - 134
INDEXED - 22

March 6, 1957

Mr. William L. Zimmer III
Attorney at Law
McGuire, Eggleston, Bocock and Woods
Mutual Building
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Mr. Zimmer:

It was most thoughtful of you to write on
February 28, 1957, regarding the copy of "The FBI Story"
you received from Mrs. Lindsay W. Hay which I was happy
to autograph to you. Your kind comments are sincerely
appreciated, and I want you to know that the FBI story has
been made possible only through the efforts of loyal and
devoted employees like your aunt.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

cc - Mr. J. P. Mohr, Room 5517, with copy of incoming.
cc - Personnel file of Mrs. Lindsay W. Hay, with copy of incoming.

NOTE: At the request of Mrs. Lindsay W. Hay, Personnel Clerk,
who EOD 9-11-18, GS-7, of the Administrative Division, the
Director autographed a copy of "The FBI Story" to Mr. Zimmer.

GEM:clk

(6)

64 MAR 18 1957

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

LAW OFFICES

Mc GUIRE, EGGLESTON, BOCOCK & WOODS

MUTUAL BUILDING

RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA

TELEPHONE 7-7841

JOHN H. BOCOCK
WM S. D. WOODS
WM H. KING
WILLIAM L. ZIMMER, III
THOMAS C. GORDON, JR.
THOMAS P. BRYAN
CARLE E. DAVIS

ROBERT K. COATS
ROBERT H. PATTERSON, JR.
WILLIAM A. FORREST, JR.
ROLAND C. WOODWARD

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 ✓

MURRAY M. EGGLESTON
1872-
JOHN S. EGGLESTON
1880-
Mr. Holloman ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

February 28, 1957.

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
9th Street & Penna Avenue, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

My aunt, Mrs. Lindsay Hay, sent me a first edition of "The FBI Story", which you so kindly autographed. Thanks very much for this favor. The book proved to be intriguing reading and is a prized addition to my library, particularly because it bears the signature of the man responsible for the outstanding record of the FBI.

I have had several close friends in the Bureau and have been impressed with the loyalty they bore the organization. Speaking of loyalty, there is certainly no one who can surpass my Aunt Lindsay in this regard. Her devotion to her job has always been an inspiration to me.

With high regard, I am

Very truly yours,

WLZ, III:A

W. L. Zimmer

21 MAR 12 1957

INDEXED - 22

EX - 134

EXP. PROC.

MAR 1 1957 34

recd
ack: 3-6-57
BEM
2 autostat made
3-5-57
AW

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. MOHR *JM*

DATE: March 4, 1957

FROM : N. P. CALLAHAN *NPC*SUBJECT: Request for Director's Autograph
on Book "The FBI Story" : A Report To The People

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

b6
b7C

The captioned individual is a personal acquaintance of the writer's; he having resided in the writer's neighborhood for a number of years. He is presently employed in the

having been with that agency for quite a number of years. The writer has had occasion to receive information from from time to time generally when personnel of this Bureau were seeking employment with on which occasions would call to see if the employee had clearance from the Bureau to file application with would take no action on such applications in view of the Bureau's agreement with

is an ardent admirer of the Director and holds him in very high esteem both as an individual and for the prestige to which he has built the Bureau.

b6
b7C

telephonically contacted the writer and inquired whether or not it would be possible for the Director to autograph his copy of the book, "The FBI Story" which stated he has read and enjoyed thoroughly. It is desire to retain the book in his library for his children (he has four) and future posterity.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the Director, if possible, autograph this book which I know will be greatly appreciated by and the book may be returned to the writer after autographing for delivery to

Enclosure

NPC:gt

2

INDEXED

RECORDED

16 MAR 12 1957

EX-132

MAR 18 1957

62-102623-380

3



RANDOM HOUSE INC. 457 MADISON AVENUE · NEW YORK 22

THE MODERN LIBRARY

LANDMARK BOOKS

AMERICAN COLLEGE DICTIONARY

February 27, 1957

Mr. Louis B. Nichols
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Nichols:

With reference to the offer from Schweizer Illustrierte of Zurich for German serial rights to THE F.B.I. STORY, and your letter of February 13th, I now have the information as to exactly the pages they wish to use. They have chosen the following material:

Chapt. 1, page 3 to 11, Introduction. Chapt. 2, page 17 to 23.
Chapt. 3, page 27 to 33. Chapt. 5. Chapt. 7, only introduction.
Chapt. 8. Chapt. 9, only the Merton case. Chapt. 10, Durkin case.
Chapt. 11, Durki and Uschell case. Chapt. 18, Sebold case. Chapt. 22, a few lines of introduction. Chapt. 27. Chapt. 29 to 31, 32 and 33.

I want to quote to you the following sentence from Schweizer's letter to our literary agent who is negotiating this sale: "Of course, only part of the text will be translated to fit space, but the spirit and the facts of the book will be fully respected."

Schweizer Illustrierte will pay \$625 for the one-time serial use of the above material in the German language. At the same time, they want a firm option on the French language rights to this same material for their sister magazine, Illustre, (distributed only in Switzerland) and will pay \$125 for such option. They will pay an additional \$125 if they pick up this option.

Will you be good enough to let me know whether the ~~use of the material~~ detailed above has your approval in French and German as specified. I look forward to receiving your answer as soon as possible. 1957

162-102693

NOT RECORDED

199 MAR 7 1957

Yours sincerely,

Maurice Curtois
Maurice Curtois

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 64-40480-

Handwritten notes:
ack. 3
4-3
EH

March 6, 1957

Miss Marjorie Currey
Random House Inc.
457 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Miss Currey:

Thank you for your letter of February 27, 1957, in which you pointed out the material which Schweizer Illustrierte of Zurich desires to use for its series on "The FBI Story." The FBI has no objection to their use of the material you mentioned.

With regard to the serial use of the same material in their sister magazine, Illustre, the FBI has no objection to its distribution in Switzerland in the French language so long as this will not conflict with your plans for a French edition of the book.

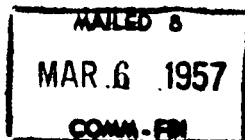
Sincerely yours,

L. B. Nichols

cc - Mr. Nichols

NOTE: See Jones to Nichols memorandum dated March 4, 1957 captioned "Schweizer Illustrierte, German Serial Rights to "T. Story, GEM:pjj."

GEM:pjj
(5)



MAR 8 1957

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2 DEB 10E 1021
FBI
21 1021 1021

Handwritten signature and initials

VICTOR EMANUEL
420 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

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	✓

March 4, 1957

PERSONAL

THE F.B.I. STORY

phd
The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

and
Dear Edgar:

Enclosed please find copy of letter dated February 27th from Herman W. Steinkraus, President of Bridgeport Brass Company. As you may remember, he is a past President of both The National Association of Manufacturers and The Chamber of Commerce of The United States and is very active in many causes.

I also received a very nice letter from Major General Schriever, Commander of the Western Development Division of the Air Force which Division is in charge of the Intercontinental Ballistics Missile and other highly scientific projects.. General Schriever told me that he had written you directly.

I certainly appreciated your recent letter and so did Dorothy as it was forwarded to me while I was in Ithaca. *2*

With all the best, as ever,

Sincerely, 62-102693-380X

RECORDED - 52

INDEXED - 52

Val
18 JUL 2 1957

Victor (Emanuel)

EX-131

2
ENCLOSURE

52-64
62 JUL 9 1957

*no act. rec. per. request
Bureau of Prisons in letters
to be sent to FBI Story
4/9/57*

C O P Y

Bridgeport Brass Company
30 Grand Street
Bridgeport 2, Conn.

Office of the President

February 27, 1957

Mr. Victor Emanuel
420 Lexington Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Victor:

How very thoughtful of you to have sent me that autographed copy of the wonderful book, "The F.B.I. Story". I have read it with the greatest of interest and delayed writing you to be able to tell you how much I enjoyed this authentic story of a great American institution.

Your thoughtfulness in sending it is deeply appreciated, and I thank you sincerely.

With every good wish, I remain

Cordially yours,

/s/ Herman

~~Herman W. Steinkraus~~
President

62-102693-380X

ENCLOSURE

VICTOR EMANUEL
420 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

March 6, 1957

THE FBI. STORY

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Edgar:

I thought you would like to read the following paragraph from a letter I received under date of March 1st from Mr. William ~~Balderston~~, Chairman of Philco Corporation:

"I have been intending for some time to drop you a line to thank you for the specially autographed copy of the 'Story of the FBI.' It arrived sometime in January, just before I was going on a trip. Upon my return, I buried my nose in it and was simply enthralled with every chapter. This was very thoughtful of you, Victor, and I particularly prize having an autographed copy from Mr. Hoover whom I have long admired."

All the best.

Sincerely,

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	✓

INDEXED - 52

RECORDED - 52

Victor (Emanuel)

62-102699-380X1

10 JUL 2 1957

62 JUL 9 1957

ACK. per
Victor Emanuel
3/14/57
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APR 28 1971

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RANDOM HOUSE INC. 457 MADISON AVENUE · NEW YORK 22

THE MODERN LIBRARY
LANDMARK BOOKS
AMERICAN COLLEGE DICTIONARY

Bennett Cerf, President

July

March 5, 1957

Mr. Louis B. Nichols
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Lou:

I think you will be pleased to see the enclosed article on THE F.B.I. STORY. It was taken from the current issue of The Retail Bookseller, published by Baker and Taylor, one of the country's leading book wholesalers.

As ever,

He

ENCLOSURE
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62-102693

RECORDED - 83

21 MAR 12 1957

EX 105

64 MAR 18 1957

EX 105

CRIME REC

381

Best Sellers and Best Renters

The Best Sellers

Based upon the sales during mid-January to mid-February of a leading wholesaler. Only current trade books are included. Dates are those of publication

FICTION

1. BLUE CAMELLIA, by Frances Parkinson Keyes. Feb. 1. *Messner* \$3.95
2. PEYTON PLACE, by Grace Metalious. Sept. 24. *Messner* \$3.95
3. THE LAST ANGRY MAN, by Gerald Green. Feb. 4. *Scribner* \$4.50
4. COMPULSION, by Meyer Levin. Oct. 29. *Simon & Schuster* \$5.00
5. THE PHILADELPHIAN, by Richard Powell. Jan. 7. *Scribner* \$3.95
6. THE ETRUSCAN, by Mika Waltari. Jan. 2. *Putnam* \$4.50
7. STOPOVER: TOKYO, by John P. Marquand. Jan. 21. *Little, Brown* \$3.95
8. BON VOYAGE, by Joseph & Marrijane Hayes. Jan. 4. *Random* \$3.95

9. THE UNDEFEATED, by I. A. R. Wylie. Jan. 25. *Random* \$3.75
10. TOWER IN THE WEST, by Frank Norris. Jan. 2. *Harper* \$3.95

NON-FICTION

1. THE F.B.I. STORY, by Don Whitehead. Nov. 28. *Random* \$4.95
2. THE NUN'S STORY, by Kathryn Hulme. Sept. 6. *Atlantic-Little, Brown* \$4.00
3. INFORMATION PLEASE ALMANAC, 1957. Dec. 4. *Macmillan* Paper, \$1.00—Cloth, \$2.25
4. INVESTOR'S ROADMAP, by Alice B. Morgan. Oct. 2. *Simon & Schuster* \$1.50
5. ARTHRITIS AND COMMON SENSE, by Dan Dale Alexander. Rev. Ed. 1951. *Witkower* \$3.95
6. THE LAST PARALLEL, by Martin Russ. Jan. 3. *Rinehart* \$3.95
7. MUCH ADO ABOUT ME, by Fred Allen. Nov. 13. *Little, Brown* \$5.00
8. ANGEL UNAWARE, by Dale Evans Rogers. Mar. 16, '53. *Revell* \$1.00
9. THE LIFE OF THE PARTY, by Bennett Cerf. Oct. 8. *Hanover House* \$2.95
10. THE BIBLE AS HISTORY, by Werner Keller. Oct. 28. *Morrow* \$5.95

THOUGH one or two bookshops have said they have more than enough of "The F.B.I. Story," others keep sending in orders. This past month's sale to bookshops has been the biggest yet and the biggest, indeed, of any book on our lists since the Christmas sale of "The Tumult and the Shouting," by Grantland Rice, back in 1954. Of course some of this sale was because of piled up orders, but piled up or not they're orders. "The F.B.I. Story" sold about five times as well as any other book in its field and almost twice as well as the number one fiction title, "Blue Camellia." It has sold as well as all the other non-fiction best sellers together.

It would be interesting, if impractical, to try to evaluate the various influences that have made "The F.B.I. Story" such a success. How great a factor, for example, was its own intrinsic merit, publisher's advertising, TV recommendation, the "run" on bookshops that depleted stocks and caused more and more people to demand it (as they demand their money in a bank panic), and the mere fact that it is

a best seller? We realize such research is out of the question, because for all that experts may say there is practically no accurate way of assessing sales factors, even with coupon ads. But it's stimulating.

The result is the same, in any case: "The F.B.I. Story" is far, far ahead of the market. Let's just be thankful for a book to bring people into the shops, and probably a lot of people that ordinarily have very little interest in books—it's a spring tonic for the trade.

As was to be expected, "Blue Camellia" has swept aside all opposition. Though it is not a near rival of "The F.B.I. Story," it has no near rival in its own division. It has sold more than twice as well as "Peyton Place." Is this the triumph of virtue? We have been surprised by the recklessness or daring ingenuity (depending on results) of Julian Messner's advertising for "Peyton Place." Asking is it "wicked, shocking, dirty" is bound to attract the attention of many, but though people like to read "wicked, shocking, dirty" books they don't like to be told that they are reading them. Once more, we wish it

World, cont'd

Review, also advertising in Chicago and West Coast area; slit card available. One free for every 10 ordered before March 18.

Advance Promotion Plans

Should you wish to plan for mailings or displays well in advance of publication date, we list circulars, posters, etc., which are now being prepared by the publishers for books which, of course, have not yet been listed in "The Bookseller's Almanac"

THE AMERICAN TEENAGER, by H. H. Remmers & D. H. Radler. (B.M., Apr. 29) One free for every ten ordered before publication.

ANNE BOLEYN, by Evelyn Anthony. (Cro., Apr. 22) One free for every ten ordered before publication.

CAST THE FIRST STONE, by John M. Murtagh & Sara Harris. (McGraw-Hill, Apr. 29) Posters available; co-op advertising.

CLOSE TO COLETTE, by Maurice Goudeker. (F., S. & C., May) Posters available.

THE DAY CHRIST DIED, by Jim Bishop. (Harp., May 15) Advance order posters, gift certificates, streamers, giant books available.

DON CAMILLO TAKES THE DEVIL BY THE TAIL, by Giovanni Guareschi. (F., S. & C., May) Poster, imprinted circular available.

EASY DOES IT, by H. J. Reilly. (Nelson, Apr. 15) Circulars.

EATING IN ITALY, by Richard Hammond & George Martin. (Scrib., Apr.) Rack available to any bookseller ordering ten or more copies.

THE FAMILY BOOK OF CHILD CARE, by Niles Newton. (Harp., May 15) One free with every ten ordered before publication.

THE FEAST OF LUPERCAL, by Brian Moore. (L.B., Apr. 11) Easel posters; circulars available. Co-op advertising (75%).

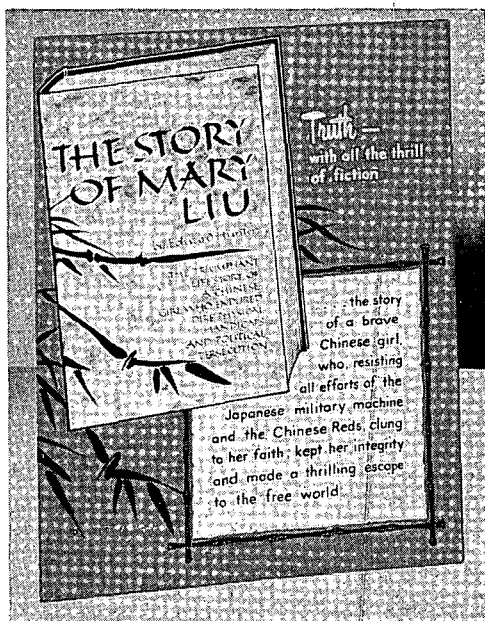
FOWLER'S END, by Gerald Kersh. (S. & S., May) One free for every ten ordered before publication.

GALE FORCE, by Elleston Trevor. (Macm., Apr. 8) Display stand available.

I'D DO IT AGAIN, by James Michael Curley. (P. H., May 16) Special counter display and point of sale material.

LETTERS OF JAMES JOYCE, edited by Stuart Gilbert. (Vik., May) Post card mailing piece available.

THE MAGNIFICENT RUBE, by Charles Samuels. (McGraw-Hill, May 27) Posters available, 50% co-op advertising.



A Michael Gross poster for the new Farrar book

MORPHEUS AND ME, by Phyllis I. Rosentour. (F. & W., Apr.) Circulars for imprint available; counter display box.

NEW YORK CITY GUIDE AND ALMANAC, 1957 (N. Y. U. Pr., May 6) Posters on request.

THE PICNIC BOOK, by Marian Tracy. (Scrib., Apr.) Rack available to any bookseller ordering ten or more copies.

THE RACE, by Angelo Angelopolous. (B. M., Apr. 19) Circulars available.

THE SILVER PLATTER, by Ellin Berlin. (Double., May 9) One free for ten ordered before publication; circular for western bookstores.

20,000 MILES SOUTH, by Helen & Frank Schreider. (Double., May 9) One free with every ten ordered before publication; posters available.

THE UNFORGOTTEN, by Ilse Stanley. (Beacon, Apr. 15) Posters available.

WHERE DID YOU GO? OUT. WHAT DID YOU DO? NOTHING, by Robert Paul Smith. (Nort., Apr.) One free for every ten ordered before publication.

THE WIND IN THE FOREST, by Inglis Fletcher. (B.M., Apr. 29) Double postcards for imprinting.

WORLD RAINBOW BOOKS. (World) Full-color Christmas self-mailer will feature Rainbow Classics, World Junior Library, Rainbow Books, and seven forthcoming titles. Imprint requests must be made by April 15.

62-102 693-381

ENCLOSURE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

, 1957

TO:

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

☐ See Me☐ For Your Info☐ For appropriate
action☐ Note & Return

L. B. Nichols
Room 5640, Ext. 691

March 20, 1957

RECORDED - 10

62-102693-382

Mr. Roy W. Black
710 West 116th Street
Seattle 77, Washington

Dear Mr. Black:

Mr. Richard D. Auerbach, Special Agent in Charge of our Seattle Office, has advised me of your fine performance on a recent panel television program on Station KING. He has specifically mentioned how well you handled yourself in discussing Don Whitehead's book, "The FBI Story," and the excellent manner in which you referred to the responsibilities of this Bureau.

I am most grateful for your commendatory references to the FBI and my direction of its activities.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAR 20 12 57 PM '57
FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM

COMM - FBI

MAR 20 1957

MAILED 20

cc - Seattle (62-643)
Reurlet 3-5-57.

NOTE: Black is a former Bureau Agent who resigned 10-2-53 to accept a position in private industry. His services were satisfactory.

RECEIVED-MAR 20 1957

Room 27 JRH:agelgc
man (4)

1 Copy - Auto
3-22-57

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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	

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 3-5-57

FROM : SAC, SEATTLE

ATTENTION: CRIME RECORDS

SUBJECT: "THE FBI STORY" - DON WHITEHEAD

ROY BLACK

Ex-Special Agent

Information Concerning

The Bureau is advised that ex-Special Agent ROY BLACK, now employed in Plant Protection at Boeing Aircraft, last Sunday, March 3, 1957, was the main panel speaker on a 30-minute TV program, Channel 5, KING Broadcasting Company (ABC), entitled "The Challenge of Books". This program is sponsored by the Seattle Public Library and is put out by the station as a public service. The topic of the half-hour panel forum between Attorney FRANK GIBBON, Mrs. L. B. CROWDER as moderator and BLACK concerned the Whitehead book.

BLACK handled himself exceedingly well and did a very creditable job in answering the questions tossed back and forth. The most important points brought out in some detail by BLACK were the regard that the Director personally had for the citizens' individual civil rights, and he pointed out that the Director's concern for this was a tremendous factor in the handling of such cases. In addition, Black spent considerable time on the background and functioning of the Director throughout the years and the various administrations, in answer to a point by GIBBON that GIBBON didn't feel there was enough data in the book concerning the Director personally.

In view of BLACK's performance, it is suggested that the Director might like to write a quite cordial letter of appreciation to BLACK at his home address of 710 West 116th Street, Seattle 77, Washington.

2 - Bureau
1 - Seattle (62-643)

RDA:LM
(3)

RECORDED - 44

62-105612-382
41 202
20 MAR 12 1957

Roy W. Black - Former Special Agent
EOD: 11-12-40
Resigned: 10-2-53 to accept a position in private industry
Services satisfactory

let to Black
omc
3-20-57
JR 14
1 copy - Auto
62-22-57

RECORDED - 81
INDEXED - 81

March 11, 1957

62-102693-383

EX-108

Dr. David E. Ford
103 Bridge Street
Washington, North Carolina

Dear Dr. Ford:

I have received the very kind letter sent to me by Mildred B. Ford and you want to express my deep thanks for your generous comments.

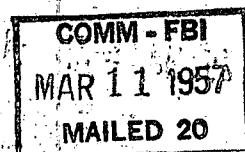
I was indeed pleased to learn that you found Don Whitehead's book, "The FBI Story," so enjoyable, and I feel that it is an excellent portrayal of the true role of this Bureau in our society. Your good words are certainly encouraging to all of us in the FBI.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Bufiles reflect nothing identifiable with Dr. Ford or Mildred B. Ford.

JRH:agp
(4)



REC'D READING ROOM
MAR 11 12 34 PM '57
FBI
12 DEPT OF JUSTICE
RECEIVED-MAIL ROOM
JRH

60 MAR 18 1957

Tolson _____
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Parsons _____
Rosen _____
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TRUE COPY

March 4 -1957

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Please let us thank you for your truly amazing gift of security and freedom, which your great FBI has given to us and all loyal Americans.

I have just read aloud to Dr. Ford, who is blind and retired, Mr. Whitehead' remarkable book - which could not have been possible with out your co-operation -- Too often we take our liberty for granted - and forget how precious it is!

We hope this F. B. I story will be made into a Talking Book for the Blind - I have written to Mr Patterson at the library of Congress about it - and it should be required reading in every High School-

Thank God for your great work and the untiring service of every one on your staff -

Sincerely yours

/S/ David E. Ford M. D.
and Mildred B Ford

103 Bridge St. ,
Washington,
No Car.

*nm
acl 3-11-57
SRH*

HMA

March 4-1957

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Please let us thank you
for your truly amazing gift of security
and freedom, which your great F.B.I.
has given to us and all legal Americans.
I have just read aloud to Mr. Ford,
who is blind and retired, Mr. Whitehead's
remarkable book - which could not
have been possible without your
co-operation -

Too often we talk
over liberty for granted - and forget
how precious it is!

We hope this F.B.I. story will be made
into a Talking Book for the Blind - 2 copies
written to Mr. Patterson at the library of
Congress about it - And it should be
required reading in every High School -

Thank God for your great work
and the untiring service of every one on
your staff -

Sincerely yours

David E. Ford M.D.

and Mildred B Ford

103 Bridge St.,
Washington,
No Car.

RECORDED - 81

62-102693-383

9 MAR 5 1957

CELESTIAL

RECORDED-85

INDEXED-85

62-102693-384 March 8, 1957

F.B.I. Story; A Report
To The People

Mr. Sam G. Wingfield
7 Day Court
Great Neck, New York

Dear Mr. Wingfield:

Your communication dated March 2, 1957, has been received.

Although I would like to be of service, data concerning the information you requested is confidential and not available for general distribution.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Correspondent was a candidate for the position of Special Agent in July, 1947, and was unfavorably recommended.

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

FJH:mam
(3) *mam*

MAILED 10
MAR - 8 1957
COMM - FBI

MAR 19 1957
-FBI-

[Handwritten signatures and stamps]
MAR 8 1957
FBI
RECEIVED-WHITE

MEMO FROM

3/2/57

SAM G. WINGFIELD
7 Day Court, Great Neck, N. Y.

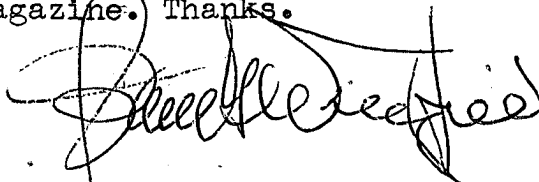
Public Relation's Department
F B I Washington D.C.

On page 143 of his very fine book
"The F B I Story", Don Whitehead
cites the fact that your organiza-
tion has the nation's most complete
mobile phone set-up.

I would greatly appreciate getting
any data you may have on this, that
could be released to the general
public.

This material would be used in
a story on mobile communications
I am doing for the American Leg-
ion Magazine. Thanks.

nml
acc. 3-8-57
FSH



HERMAN JAFFE, your printer • 55 West 42nd Street, New York 36, N. Y.
Telephones — LAckawanna 4-3225 and 3284

RECORDED-85 62-102693-384
EX - 134
21 MAR 12 1957

CRIMINAL

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: March 4, 1957

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT: "THE FBI STORY"

Tolson _____
 Boardman _____
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 Trotter _____
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 Gandy _____

Although the Director and you have already seen the best-seller reports from the Herald Tribune, the Star, and the Post on March 3, I desire to point out an apparent inconsistency since the Star puts in the number 1 spot, the Herald Tribune puts it in the number 1 spot, however, the Post puts it in the number 3 spot. Both the Star and the Post list the bookstores which they include and the Star in particular shows it ranked first in seven bookstores reporting and in only four did it rank from second to fifth place; so, obviously, it must be concluded that a dishonest job was done at the Post.

this

I intend to call to Whitehead's attention because it might be well for somebody to say something to the Post.

cc-Mr. Jones.
 LBN:jmr
 (3)

ENCLOSURE
 9/

It won't
 serve
 any
 purpose

I concur. One can
 expect the Post &
 "doctor" is tabulation.

RECORDED - 94

20 MAR 12 1957

EX - 124

CRIM. REC.
 100-102693-385

51 MAR 14 1957

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 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
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 Trotter _____
 Nease _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

*file
 10/11/57*

What Washington Is Reading

The following are rated by points according to frequency and position in sales report from Washington area book stores.

FICTION

1. THE PHILADELPHIAN—Powell	29
2. THE SCAPEGOAT—DuMaurier	26
3. THE FOUNTAIN OVERFLOWS—West	16
4. BLUE CAMELLIA—Keyes	12
5. THE LAST ANGRY MAN—Green	12
6. PEYTON PLACE—Metalious	11

NONFICTION

1. THE NUN'S STORY—Hulme	25
2. CITADEL—White	24
3. THE FBI STORY—Whitehead	23
4. ROAD TO MILTOWN—Perelman	16
5. THE LAST PARALLEL—Russ	11
6. THIS HALLOWED GROUND—Catton	10

Bookstores cooperating in this compilation: Airport Book Shop, Fran Bader, William Ballantyne & Sons, Brentano's Book Stores, Inc., Cente Book Shop, Hecht Co., Kann's, Francis Scott Key Book Shop, Sidney Kram 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 *3-3-57*

*manuscript to Tolson
 3-4-57
 294/8*

62-102693-385
 ENCLOSURE

Tolson _____
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✓

file 4/1/57

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 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 SHOP
FICTION												
"Peyton Place," Metcalious	1	6	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	5		
"The Scapegoat," du Maurier			5	3	3	1	1	2	3	2		
"The Fountain Overflows," West		2			5	5	2	1	2	4		
"The Philadelphian," Powell			1		3	2		3	4	1		
"Blue Camellia," Keyes		5			6	1	3	5	6			
"Don't Go Near the Water," Brinkley		4	6		1	2		5				
NONFICTION												
"The F. B. I. Story," Whitehead	2	1	5	1	1	1	4	1	5	1	1	
"Citadel," White	3	3	4	2	4	5	5	2	4	1	3	
"The Nun's Story," Hulme		6	6	3	2	4	3	3	1	5	4	
"The Organization Man," Whyte	1	2	1	5								2
"This Hallowed Ground," Catton		5		4	5	3		4	3			
"The Road to Miltown," Perelman			2					2	6	2		1

*new book
 Tolson
 4-19
 3-24-57*

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 3-3-57

62-102693-385
 ENCLOSURE

Best Seller List

February 10	February 17	February 24	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>	23
3	2	2	2	Compulsion. <i>Levin</i>	16
6	4	4	3	The Philadelphian. <i>Powell</i>	7
15	9	7	4	Blue Camellia. <i>Keyes</i>	5
2	3	3	5	The Fountain Overflows. <i>West</i>	11
4	5	5	6	Don't Go Near the Water. <i>Brinkley</i>	33
5	6	6	7	The Tribe That Lost Its Head. <i>Monsarrat</i>	17
		12	8	The Last Angry Man. <i>Green</i>	2
12	10	8	9	Stopover: Tokyo. <i>Marquand</i>	4
11	8	11	10	Twilight for the Gods. <i>Gann</i>	4
7	7	9	11	The Etruscan. <i>Waltari</i>	7
8	11	10	12	Auntie Mame. <i>Dennis</i>	103
			13	The Scapegoat. <i>du Maurier</i>	1
9	13	13	14	Tower in the West. <i>Norris</i>	6
			15	A Legacy. <i>Bedford</i>	1
16	16	16	16	The Last of the Wine. <i>Renault</i>	9
				General	
1	1	1	1	The FBI Story. <i>Whitehead</i>	12
2	2	2	2	The Nun's Story. <i>Hulme</i>	23
3	3	3	3	This Hallowed Ground. <i>Catton</i>	16
4	4	4	4	Much Ado About Me. <i>Allen</i>	13
5	5	5	5	Men to Match My Mountains. <i>Stone</i>	20
8	8	6	6	Citadel. <i>White</i>	5
6	6	7	7	Profiles in Courage. <i>Kennedy</i>	58
13	11	12	8	The Organization Man. <i>Whyte</i>	4
12	14	9	9	The Road to Miltown. <i>Perelman</i>	4
11	9	8	10	The Last Parallel. <i>Russ</i>	5
15	12	13	11	Investors' Road Map. <i>Morgan</i>	4
9	10	11	12	The Bible as History. <i>Keller</i>	13
7	7	10	13	The New World. <i>Churchill</i>	14
10	13	15	14	The Life of the Party. <i>Cerf</i>	13
		14	15	The Outsider. <i>Wilson</i>	20
			16	The Crack in the Picture Window. <i>Keats</i>	1

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

file
com

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 *New York Review*
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader

Date 3-3-57

new index
to T-1
7-4-57

62-102693-385

--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 Fall, By Albert Camus. A symbolic exploration of the modern conscience by a leading French existentialist.

The Loving Eye, by William Sansom. A whimsical tale in which a fortyish man wins a girl of 21.

General

Dr. Livingstone, I Presume?, by Ian Anstruther. The story of Henry Morton Stanley.

In the Rose of Time, by Robert Fitzgerald. Lyric verse, in the classical manner, by a translator and poet.

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."

62-102693-395

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: March 4, 1957

FROM : M. A. Jones *Y*

SUBJECT: SCHWEIZER ILLUSTRIERTE
GERMAN SERIAL RIGHTS TO
"THE FBI STORY"

Tolson ☒
Nichols ☒
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
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Tele. Room _____
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Gandy _____

By letter dated February 27, 1957, Miss Marjorie Currey of Random House Inc. identified the material in "The FBI Story" which Schweizer Illustrierte of Zurich desires to use in its German series on the book. The chosen material on which they desire German serial rights pertains to major cases, cases involving Germans, such as the German Espionage and Sabotage Cases, and data in the book regarding communism.

Miss Currey advised that the letter she has received from Schweizer Illustrierte states, "Of course, only part of the text will be translated to fit space, but the spirit and the facts of the book will be fully respected." In addition, Schweizer Illustrierte desires a firm option on the French language rights to the same material for their sister magazine, Illustre, which is distributed only in Switzerland. *mc*

You will recall that a discreet check was made concerning Schweizer Illustrierte, and no derogatory information was learned. By letter dated February 13, 1957, you advised Miss Currey that you had talked to Mr. Whitehead who had agreed with you not to interpose any objection to the use of eighty pages of the book by Schweizer Illustrierte with the exception that you desired to know the identity of the eighty pages prior to publication. You pointed out that any arrangements made by Random House must be contingent upon our (Whitehead and you) having the opportunity of passing upon the eighty pages.

RECOMMENDATION: It is recommended that the attached letter be sent to Miss Currey advising her that the FBI has no objection to the use by Schweizer Illustrierte of Zurich and their sister magazine, Illustre, of the material they have chosen.

cc - Mr. Nichols

Enclosure

GEM:pjl *pro*

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CRIME REC.

51 MAR 19 1957

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Hing H.