**U.S. Department of Justice**

**Federal Bureau of Investigation**
*Washington, D.C. 20535*

March 28, 2024

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 | | Section 552a |
|---|---|---|
| ☐ (b)(1) | ☐ (b)(7)(A) | ☐ (d)(5) |
| ☐ (b)(2) | ☐ (b)(7)(B) | ☐ (j)(2) |
| ☑ (b)(3) | ☑ (b)(7)(C) | ☐ (k)(1) |
| 50 U.S.C. § 3024(i)(1) | ☑ (b)(7)(D) | ☐ (k)(2) |
| | ☐ (b)(7)(E) | ☐ (k)(3) |
| | ☐ (b)(7)(F) | ☐ (k)(4) |
| ☐ (b)(4) | ☐ (b)(8) | ☐ (k)(5) |
| ☐ (b)(5) | ☐ (b)(9) | ☐ (k)(6) |
| ☑ (b)(6) | | ☐ (k)(7) |

500 pages were reviewed and 446 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 seventh interim release of information responsive to your FOIPA request. This material is being provided to you at no charge.

Duplicate copies of the same document were not processed.

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,

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.

FBI/DOJ

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

# The Black Vault

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

**Discover the Truth** at: **http://www.theblackvault.com**

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1353346-000

Total Deleted Page(s) = 43
Page 3 ~ b3;
Page 4 ~ b3;
Page 5 ~ b3;
Page 6 ~ b3;
Page 7 ~ b3;
Page 8 ~ b3;
Page 9 ~ b3;
Page 10 ~ b3;
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Page 41 ~ b3;
Page 42 ~ b3;
Page 43 ~ b3;
Page 44 ~ b3;
Page 45 ~ b3;
Page 138 ~ b3; b7D;

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 10/31/57

FROM : LEGAT, BONN (94-9)

SUBJECT: ~~"REVUE"~~
~~"QUICK"~~
~~"WELTBILD"~~
~~"NEUE ILLUSTRIERTE"~~
~~"MUNCHNER ILLUSTRIERTE"~~
(West German Publications)
RESEARCH
(CRIME RECORDS)

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

G-E-R.

O F.B.I. STORY

Remylet 7/31/57.

On 10/30/57, the [redacted], b3

[redacted]

Enclosed, as furnished by [redacted]

[redacted]

RUC.

EX 105

ENCLOSURE

RECORDED-13

INDEXED-13

62-103643-6085

6 NOV 14 1957

Bureau has no further use for this memo. Please destroy.

2 - Bureau (Enc-42)
1 - Bonn
GAV:IM

CRIME REC.

62 NOV 25 1957

76 NOV 26 1957

Individuals connected with the publication "REVUE", Munich, Germany

(A)

Individuals connected with the
"MUENCHENER ILLUSTRIERTE", Munich, Germany

RANDOM HOUSE INC. 457 MADISON AVENUE · NEW YORK 22

THE MODERN LIBRARY
LANDMARK BOOKS
AMERICAN COLLEGE DICTIONARY

92179

November 11, 1957

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

Dear Mr. Nichols:

With reference to my letter of June 28th and your reply of July 9th, I wonder if we can call on you for one more assist in connection with the French edition of THE F.B.I. STORY by Don Whitehead.

Mme. Odette Arnaud, the literary agent who negotiated the licensing of the book to the French publisher, Editions Morgan, will be in Washington in a few days to visit friends in the French diplomatic corps. She would like very much to see you and will telephone you for an appointment probably on Friday. I am reluctant to have you bothered again about this matter, but there is no doubt that the sale of the French edition of the book (recently published) could be increased by a statement from you that the Bureau did not authorize the newspaper, Jours de France, to publish a series of articles on the F. B. I. You have already stated this in your letter to me of July 9th, but a succinct repetition is what Mme. Arnaud wants. I will not bore you with the reasons for her request, but they did sound like good ones when I talked with her last week.

Thank you very much indeed for your help.

Yours sincerely,

Marjorie Currey

Marjorie Currey

mc

Answered by phone memo 11/13/57 [illegible]

RECORDED-84
INDEXED-84

62-102693-[illegible]

no acknowledgment necessary

15 NOV 21 1957

EX-131

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nease

DATE: November 13, 1957

FROM : M. A. Jones

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

SUBJECT: MME. ODETTE ARNAUD
FRENCH LITERARY AGENT
"THE FBI STORY" BY DON WHITEHEAD

MME. ARNAUD DESIRES INTERVIEW:

By letter addressed to former Assistant to the Director L. B. Nichols, Miss Marjorie Currey of Random House advised that Mme. Odette Arnaud, the literary agent who negotiated the licensing of "The FBI Story" by Don Whitehead to the French publisher, Editions Morgan, will be in Washington sometime this week and may call on Friday to arrange an appointment with Mr. Nichols. Miss Currey advises that Mme. Arnaud desires a statement from Mr. Nichols indicating that the FBI did not authorize the newspaper, "Jours de France," to publish a series of articles on the FBI. Miss Currey feels that such a statement by Mr. Nichols would increase the sale of the French edition of "The FBI Story" which was recently published.

BACKGROUND:

The June 15, 1957, edition of "Jours de France" was brought to the attention of the FBI by Miss Currey in her letter of June 28, 1957. Her letter was prompted by a complaint received from Mme. Arnaud. In a letter dated July 9, 1957, to Miss Currey, Mr. Nichols pointed out that the FBI did not furnish any material to any representative of "Jours de France." It was explained that the FBI did give some photographs and other material to Mr. Nerin Gun, representative of "Swiss Illustrated" magazine (Schweizer Illustrierte), on March 8, 1957 for use in his publication. "Swiss Illustrated" has an agreement with Random House for the serial rights to the book.

Miss Currey was advised by Mr. Nichols that after receiving her letter, Mr. Gun was telephonically contacted at his home at Hempstead, Long Island, New York, at which time it was learned that he had given copies of the material furnished to him to one Peter Schwedt of "Jours de France." Mr. Gun advised that Schwedt had told him "Jours de France" had purchased the French rights to "The FBI Story" and accordingly desired illustrative material. Acting in good faith, Mr. Gun made available to Schwedt some of the pictures he had obtained. Mr. Gun said he notified Miss Currey's office sometime after he had seen the June 15 issue of "Jours de France" at which time he claimed that he had acted in good faith but that "Jours de France" apparently had simply stolen the material. (62-102693-532)

INDEXED - 84
RECORDED-84 62-102693-607
15 NOV 21 1957

cc - Mr. Nease

GEM:ogh
(5)

Jones to Nease memo 11-16-57 GEM

64 NOV 26 1957

EX-131

Jones to Nease memorandum

Our Legal Attache in Paris informed the Bureau of the action by "Jours de France" by letter dated June 12, 1957. By letter dated October 9, 1957, the Legal Attache in Paris advised that on the previous day Mme. Odette Arnaud had contacted the Paris Office and reported that the publicity which appeared in "Jours de France" was adversely affecting the sale of the French edition of "The FBI Story." She indicated that the French publishing house, Editions Morgan, was thinking of suing "Jours de France" since it appeared that the information which they published was taken from "The FBI Story." Mrs. Arnaud desired to know whether the FBI had approved the publication of the article in "Jours de France" or had cooperated in any manner in connection with it. The full facts in this matter were furnished to the Legal Attache by letter of October 17, 1957. (62-102693-594)

SUGGESTED ACTION:

Miss Currey indicated that Mme. Arnaud wants a succinct repetition of the information furnished to Miss Currey by Mr. Nichols in his letter of July 9, 1957. Although it is not believed that the FBI should become a party to any civil suit by Editions Morgan against "Jours de France," we do have an obligation and rightfully so to make it perfectly clear that we did not assist in the preparation or furnish any material for the article which appeared in the June 15, 1957, issue of Jours de France." Reportedly, French newspapers are notorious for pirating material without regard for copyrights.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that when Mme. Arnaud calls FBI Headquarters an appointment be arranged for her to see you at which time she should be advised that the FBI has had absolutely no part in the preparation or publication of the article which appeared in the June 15, 1957, issue of "Jours de France."

Yes, but we should not furnish any written statement 10/14

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nease

DATE: November 18, 1957

FROM : M. A. Jones

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

SUBJECT: MME. ODETTE ARNAUD
FRENCH LITERARY AGENT
"THE FBI STORY" BY DON WHITEHEAD

In my memorandum to you of November 13, 1957, regarding the desire of Madam [redacted] Odette Arnaud to obtain a statement indicating that the FBI did not authorize the newspaper, "Jours de France," to publish a series of articles on the FBI, it was recommended and approved that when she called at FBI Headquarters, an appointment be arranged for her to see Mr. Nease at which time, she would be advised that the FBI had absolutely no part in the preparation or publication of the article which appeared in the June 15, 1957, issue of "Jours de France."

On this memorandum, Mr. Tolson noted with regard to the recommendation "Yes, but we should not furnish any written statement. 11/14 T." The Director noted "I concur. H." As previously indicated in referenced memorandum, former Assistant to the Director L. B. Nichols sent a letter dated July 9, 1957, to Miss Marjorie Currey of Random House which pointed out that the FBI did not furnish any material to any representative of "Jours de France." This morning, Miss Sterling, Secretary to Mme Arnaud called you (Mr. Nease) from New York (Lexington 2-3858), at which time, she requested a written statement to the effect that the FBI had no part in the authorization, preparation or publication of the article on the FBI which appeared in the June 15, 1957, edition of "Jours de France." She was advised orally that this was a fact and that it would not be possible to furnish her a written statement. She asked that we reconsider furnishing a statement. She said that Mme. Arnaud had complied with all the requirements set down by the FBI in connection with the publication of the French edition of "The FBI Story" by Don Whitehead; that the "Jours de France" article has seriously hurt the sale of the book in France; that Mme. Arnaud did not desire to publish the written statement by the FBI but merely wanted the assurance of having it in her possession and stated that we should, accordingly, furnish the statement.

EX-131 RECORDED-84 INDEXED - 84 62-104693-608

The FBI did approve of Editions Morgan as the publisher of the French edition. Arnaud is the French literary agent of Random House. Since she is an agent of Random House and because Random House has a monetary interest in this matter, it is believed that the letter to Miss Currey from Mr. Nichols of July 9, 1957, is sufficient to answer the requirements by Arnaud. It is not believed that we should be required to deal with an agent of Random House. Accordingly, it is suggested that

(continued next page)

JAN 6 1958 NOV 25 1957

cc - Mr. Nease

GEM:geg
(4)

Nease to Tolson 11-20-57

( SEE ADDENDUM PAGE 2)

CRIME REC.

you (Mr. Nease) call Bennett Cerf in New York, apprise him of the situation and suggest that he, with the advise of his attorneys, give Mme. Arnaud the original or a copy of the letter from Mr. Nichols to his subordinate, Marjorie Currey, who is handling the foreign rights to "The FBI Story." Cerf should be tactfully advised that we do not want to become involved in any legal suits in France thus possibly requiring a representative of the FBI traveling to that country for the purpose of testifying.

RECOMMENDATION:

That Mr. Bennett Cerf be called in New York by you (Mr. Nease) and advised that since the retirement of Mr. Nichols, you are handling the administrative matters relating to "The FBI Story" and explain the matter which has arisen. Thereafter, the conversation with Mr. Cerf be as suggested above.

ADDENDUM: (GAN:jmr) 11-18-57 - Miss Sterling, secretary to Mme. Arnaud, was very insistent and wanted to be called back sometime this week prior to Mme. Arnaud's departure for France on Saturday and she was insistent of a letter over my signature as indicated above. It seems to me that Cerf or one of his representatives should contact hereas recommended above.

No. Simply refer her to — Random House — Rights - 11/19

Advised 11/20/57 GB

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: November 20, 1957

FROM : G. A. NEASE

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

SUBJECT: MME. ODETTE ARNAUD
FRENCH LITERARY AGENT
"THE FBI STORY" BY DON WHITEHEAD

I called Miss Sterling, secretary to Mme. Arnaud, in New York this morning and told her that I was calling her back pursuant to her request earlier in the week. I told her our position had not changed, that all we could do was to give her our oral assurance that we had not authorized or assisted in any manner in the publication of the article on the FBI which appeared in the June 15, 1957, edition of "Jours de France" and that since Random House was her principal, it was suggested that she discuss any further problems with them. Miss Sterling remarked that she had reported back to Random House her previous conversation with me.

No further action appears necessary.

cc-Mr. Jones
GAN:jmr
(3)

62-102693-609

RECORDED-84

EX-131

15 NOV 21 1957

52 NOV 25 1957

CRIME REC.

SAC, Savannah (66-21)

November 20, 1957

Director, FBI

RECORDED - 54 62-10264 5-610

"THE FBI STORY"
BY DON WHITEHEAD

Reurlet 11/15/57, with enclosure, in which you requested that I autograph a book to Miss [redacted] Hallman, 17-year-old daughter of Deputy Chief Leonard J. Hallman of the Savannah, Georgia, Police Department. b6 b7C

It has been a pleasure for me to autograph a copy of the book to Miss Hallman. Rather than sending it direct to Miss Hallman, you should make appropriate arrangements so that the book can be presented to her by a representative of your office. This should be done in the presence of Deputy Chief Hallman. Please present the book as a gift with the compliments of the employees of the Savannah Division and with my best wishes.

Enclosure

cc - Mr. J. S. Rogers, Room 5236

NOTE: Deputy Chief Leonard J. Hallman is a graduate in good standing of the 33rd Session (July--October, 1946).

MAILED 6
NOV 20 1957
COMM-FBI

6/8470

REC'D-READING ROOM
NOV 21 2 23 PM '57
F B I

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
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Nease
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

GEM:cag
(6)

MAIL ROOM
70 NOV 26 1957

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 11/15/57

ATTN: CRIME RECORDS SECTION

FROM : SAC, SAVANNAH (66-21)

SUBJECT: "FBI STORY: A REPORT TO THE PEOPLE"
By Don Whitehead

Enclosed herewith is a check in the amount of $3.15 for one copy of captioned book.

It will be appreciated if this book could be personally autographed by the Director to Miss [redacted] HALLMAN, and forwarded directly to her at [redacted]

33rd Series (July-Oct, 1946) b6 b7C

Miss HALLMAN is the 17 year old daughter of Deputy Chief LEONARD J. HALLMAN (NA), Savannah PD, Savannah, Ga. She has been extremely ill, but is now convalescing satisfactorily, and it is believed that she would appreciate receiving this autographed book as a gift from the employees of the Savannah Division.

(3) - Bureau (Encl. 1)
1 - Savannah

FDT:amt
(4)

ENCLOSURE

Check deposited in Crime Records Section 11-18-57 JA

Legal Examiner Crime Rec 11/20/57

RECORDED - 54

62-102993-610

12 NOV 21 1957

CRIME REC.

11-20-57 Gem

1-19

November 22, 1957

RECORDED - 47 65-102693-617

INDEXED - 47

Mrs. Kenneth B. Beatty
207 West Pearl Street
Butler, Pennsylvania

EX-135

Dear Mrs. Beatty:

Your letter of November 12, 1957, has been received, and the interest prompting your writing is appreciated.

In response to your inquiry, may I suggest that copies of "The FBI Story" can be purchased from the local book stores and department stores or from Random House, Incorporated, 457 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York, at a cost of $4.95 per copy.

If, on purchasing a copy of the book, you will send it to me along with the name of the young man who is to receive it, I shall be happy to autograph it appropriately.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 5
NOV 22 1957
COMM-FBI

RECD-READING ROOM
FBI
22 5 26 PM '57

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Correspondent EOD as Clerk-Typist 10-28-46; resigned 11-26-47 to be married. Last efficiency report was very good. She requests Director autograph a copy of "The FBI Story," which she plans as a Christmas gift for an 11-year-old boy.

CFM:jis
(3)

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

390

5 DEC 10 1957 MAIL ROOM

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

*In Reply, Please Refer to File No.*

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

November 22, 1957

Mrs. Kenneth B. Beatty
207 West Pearl Street
Butler, Pennsylvania

Dear Mrs. Beatty:

Your letter of November 12, 1957, has been received, and the interest prompting your writing is appreciated.

In response to your inquiry, may I suggest that copies of "The FBI Story" can be purchased from the local book stores and department stores or from Random House, Incorporated, 457 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York, at a cost of $4.95 per copy.

If, on purchasing a copy of the book, you will send it to me along with the name of the young man who is to receive it, I shall be happy to autograph it appropriately.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

TRUE COPY

207 - W. Pearl St.
Butler, Penna.
November 12, 1957

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

Dear Mr. Hoover,

Is it possible to order a copy of the book, "The Story of the F. B. I." from you and have it autographed by you?

I would like to give this to an eleven year old boy for Christmas. However, I do not expect any favors but I knew you did this when the story first came out, and thought perhaps you might still be doing it.

If you are, please, tell me the price of the book which I will inclose with the next letter.

Yours truly,

/s/ Helena Witt Beatty
(Mrs. Kenneth B.)

mnd ack 11-22-57 CFM

207 - N. Pearl St.
Butler, Penna.
November 12, 195[illegible]

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

Dear Mr. Hoover,

Is it possible to order a copy of the book, "The Story of the F.B.I." from you and have it autographed by you?

I would like to give this to an eleven year old boy for Christmas. However, I do not expect any favors but I knew you did this when the story first came out, and thought perhaps you might still be doing it.

If you are, please, tell me the price of the book which I will include with the next letter.

Yours truly,
Helena [illegible] Beatty
(Mrs. Kenneth B.)

62-10263-6

RECORDED - 47

11 NOV 26 1957

1 copy typed 11-20-57 ecp

CRIME REC.

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
American Embassy
Paris 8, France

Date: November 18, 1957

To: Director, FBI (62-102693)

From: Legal Attache, Paris (94-20)

Subject: "THE FBI STORY: A REPORT TO THE PEOPLE"

Re Paris let 10/2/57.

The French edition of the FBI Story has been reviewed and was found to conform to the English version.

RUC

ROL:AM

62-102693-61

RECORDED-45

12 NOV 26 1957

EX-132

52 DEC 2 1957

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nease

DATE: November 20, 1957

FROM : M. A. Jones

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

SUBJECT: HANS MAX HAUPT
BUFILE 98-10288
INQUIRY FROM KURT JUHN
GERMAN CORRESPONDENT

At 11:45 a.m. today, Kurt Juhn, a correspondent for "Neue Illustrierte" of Cologne, Germany, telephoned the Bureau. His call was referred to SA Gunn of the Crime Records Section. Juhn stated that his newspaper had requested him to submit a background article concerning Hans Max Haupt, father of the executed German saboteur, Herbert Haupt. Hans Max Haupt was convicted of treason in connection with assistance he rendered his son in 1942; and he recently has been released from prison and deported to Germany.

Juhn said that he desired available information concerning the treason conviction of Hans Max Haupt and a photograph of him. He was most anxious to receive this material immediately; and he requested that he be telephoned in New York on the morning of November 21, 1957, with regard to his request.

Bufiles reflect that Kurt Juhn was born in Czechoslovakia in 1896, came to the U.S. in 1938 and became a naturalized citizen in 1944. He was the subject of a Voice of America applicant investigation in 1948 during which persons interviewed described him as anti-Nazi and anticommunist. He was interviewed in connection with a Voice of America applicant investigation in 1951 and was cooperative in furnishing information. It is noted, however, that the July, 1946, issue of "Harper's" magazine contains an article by Kurt Juhn captioned "Why I Didn't Tell the FBI." This is somewhat facetious in vein and pokes fun at the Bureau in connection with the Director's article, "The Enemy's Masterpiece of Espionage," which appeared in the April, 1946, "Reader's Digest." Juhn's article states that the FBI would have cracked the microdot communications system earlier if the Director had seen an article which appeared in "Harper's" for March, 1859, concerning microdots.

Bufiles reflect that "Neue Illustrierte" of Cologne, Germany, is a sensational type magazine according to the Chief of the Press Division, U.S. Embassy, Bonn, Germany. The Bureau has refused to grant Random House authority for this magazine to obtain German rights to "The FBI Story" by Don Whitehead.

cc - Mr. Holloman

NOT RECORDED
176 NOV 26 1957

CRIME REC.

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

62-102693-

NOT RECORDED
176 NOV 26 1957

7 DEC 3 1957

ORIGINAL FILED IN

We, of course, have background information readily available concerning Hans Max Haupt and his conviction for treason. We also have a photograph of him. In view of the above information, however, SA Gunn has returned Juhn's call and told him it simply is impossible to assemble the information which he desires in so short a period at this time. Juhn was advised that the Department might be able to assist him in connection with the recent developments concerning Haupt's release from prison and his return to Germany.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

Roger

10/20 Bogue

0-19 (Rev. 10-29-57)

11/22/57 NY

esa

Tolson
Boardman
Belmont
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Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
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Clayton
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

**News From Hollywood**

# Jimmy Stewart to Play 'FBI Story'

*By Dorothy Manners*

HOLLYWOOD, Nov. 5 (INS) It's Jimmy Stewart to play the leading role in "The FBI Story"—but not the J. Edgar Hoover role. Producer-Director Mervyn Le Roy puts Pulitzer Prize winner Don Whitehead's story of the U. S. Government's famed law-enforcement department before the cameras at Warner's early in 1958.

With Stewart set for the FBI agent, the task now is to find the actor to play the J. Edgar Hoover part when Hoover was about 29. Although Hoover's role is not dominant, it was J. Edgar himself who personally negotiated the deal with Warner head Jack Warner for the screen rights.

IF THE STRINGS can be pulled, Robert Wagner will do Romeo to Natalie Wood's Juliet in the "Romeo and Juliet" sequence in "Marjorie Morningstar." This is the best little bit of showmanship since old Massa Mike Todd thought of sprinkling stars through "80 Days."

Having Bob and Natalie make love on the screen should start a fan stampede at the box office, because the fact these two are in love is getting more space in columns and fan magazines than Sputnik is in the newspapers.

IT WAS a lead-pipe cinch that at the first masquerade party around these parts some guests were sure to come as Dodger baseball players. Sure enough, Harry James, Betty Grable and Mrs. Monte Proser did it first at the "howling" Halloween shindig hosted by Sy Devore and Sol Meadows.

Nat "King" Cole showed up as Elvis Presley, although the original was present.

Debbie Reynolds was a clown and Eddie Fisher a "teen-age" werewolf. Marie McDonald had no trouble looking like a gorgeous princess on the arm of Harry Karl, her private-life prince. Joanne Bradshaw came as "backless" Vikki Dougan.

No people in the world love getting dressed up in costume more than actors who spend their lives getting dressed up in costume for a living, so a large time was had by all.

I did not.
It was solely between
Whitehead & Warner
with the understanding
I would not be portrayed.

RECORDED - 21 62-102693-613

20 NOV 29 1957

EX-139

Wash. Post and Times Herald X
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 11/5/57

65 DEC 5 1957

FBI - MAIL ROOM

CABLE ADDRESS
"WANEWAR"

TELEPHONE
HOLLYWOOD 9-1125

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

# WARNER BROS.
PICTURES, INC.
WEST COAST STUDIOS
BURBANK, CALIFORNIA

November 5, 1957

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
The FBI
Washington, D.C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/6/85 BY

b6
b7C

Dear Edgar:

Enclosed are two first drafts of the incompleted script on "THE FBI STORY", and a synopsis of the remainder of the story. Believe me we have put our heart's blood into this up to now. I guess that you know we have Jimmy Stewart, who reacted with tremendous enthusiasm to the story and the opportunity to be identified with the FBI.

You also undoubtedly know Lou Nichols gave us many ideas which are incorporated in this script, and also some of the others of your personnel were of vast help to us in this respect.

I will greatly appreciate your giving me somebody like James Murphy, or whoever you would suggest, to help John Twist and myself to plug the technical holes, and make the dialogue extremely realistic.

Saw the FBI story on CBS on Sunday night, and do not feel this will affect us at all. Enjoyed seeing you in the film as I always enjoy seeing you.

RECORDED - 22 62-102693-6

We are extremely steamed up here on this project, and very anxious to get your reaction as soon as possible.

20 NOV 29 1957

EX-139 INDEXED - 22

Cannot tell you how sorry we all are that Lou Nichols left you, and I'm sure you feel the same way. He is very interested in this story and I know he would like to read it if you feel so inclined.

John and I both send our very best to you -

As always,

Mervyn LeRoy

ENCLOSURE

CRIM. REC.

November 14, 1957

"THE FBI STORY"
FIRST DRAFT SCRIPT
OCTOBER 11, 1957

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/6/85 BY [redacted] b6 b7C

Observations

1. Page 9. It is noted that scene shows Mr. Louis Nichols looking over the Laboratory report. As you know, Mr. Nichols is no longer with the Bureau; however, this scene could use the Assistant Director in charge of the FBI Laboratory.

2. Pages 10, 11, 12 and 13. The questioning of Jack Graham by the Agents is not in line with established Bureau policy in such matters. The impression is gained that Graham was not advised of his rights at the outset of the interview and that he is, in fact, being subjected to third-degree methods. For example, on pages 10 and 11, the statements by Graham, "How many times I gotta tell you!" and "You blew up that plane to kill your mother." would be interpreted by courts as psychological duress and are considered extremely objectionable.

3. Page 19. This scene shows the principal character, "Chip," going through the files apparently for the purpose of finding something which he can use against Senator Ballard. Such procedures are considered highly objectionable.

4. Page 21 and following, which deal with the apprehension of the mountaineer subject wanted for white slave traffic, contain indications that the subject was apprehended in Kentucky and was returned to Tennessee by the Agent. Such procedures, of course, are illegal, and individuals cannot be removed from one judicial district to another without a proper hearing. The script will have to be clarified in this regard.

5. Page 27. The dialogue set forth in this portion of the script refers back to page 19 where we see "Chip" securing information from the files which he is using as a wedge against Senator Ballard for his own personal advantage. As indicated above, such procedure is considered objectionable.

6. Page 78. The dialogue indicates psychological duress when "Chip" says to his subject, "Oh, yes, Eugene. Listen, I saw an execution once. A hanging. Would you like to hear how they...."

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

MAIL ROOM

FBI
DEC. B - NOV 14 1957

62-102693-

ENCLOSURE

7. Page 82. The sequence dealing with the killing of Special Agent Baum is inaccurate as to location and circumstances. Baum was killed at Spider Lake, Wisconsin, and not at Little Bohemia. It would be impossible to show the figures of Dillinger and others running from the resort in connection with this particular incident.

8. Page 83. The definite impression is gained by the scenes and dialogue on this page that Agents have become bloodthirsty. The scene wherein a target is cut in two and the conversation between "Chip" and Sam would indicate blood lust.

9. Page 84. The scenes dealing with the killing of John Dillinger are inaccurate. For example, Agents "pouring lead" (Only 5 shots were fired, and only 3 struck him.) at Dillinger off stage is a distorted portrayal of the facts. The actual circumstances of the incident do not show that Dillinger darted into the alley, nor did he die among garbage cans.

10. Page 85. The scenes showing the gun battle between Agents and "Baby Face" Nelson are a complete departure from the facts. For example, in the car with "Baby Face" Nelson were John Paul Chase and Nelson's wife, Helen. The script indicates the presence of two other "hoodlums." The actual engagement only involved these three individuals and Inspector Cowley and Agent Hollis. The facts concerning the death of "Baby Face" and the two Agents are set forth on page 106 of Mr. Whitehead's book, "The FBI Story."

In order to more closely conform to the facts, consideration might be given to having Sam Crandall killed at Spider Lake by Nelson and have "Chip" wounded in the same encounter. It is further noted that on page 104, and following, there are sequences based on the premise that "Chip" was wounded in the gun battle which resulted in the death of "Pretty Boy" Floyd. In fact, no Agent was wounded in this encounter.

When Nelson and Chase killed Inspector Cowley and Agent Hollis near Barrington, Illinois, two other Agents were nearby but were not able to engage in the gun battle. In order to adhere to the present story line, one of these Agents could well be depicted by "Chip" Hardesty, and he could, in fact, have arrived after the battle.

11. Page 96 to top of 104. The dialogue and scenes showing Hardesty in an undercover capacity attempting to secure information which would lead to the arrest of "Pretty Boy" Floyd are inaccurate. The facts were that Floyd, in the company of another gunman and two women, wrecked his automobile while fleeing. Floyd and his companion were recognized by local police in Ohio, and a gun battle ensued. Floyd's confederate was apprehended, but Floyd made good his escape. The FBI was immediately notified, and on the following day, Floyd was located and was mortally wounded by FBI Agents and local police while resisting arrest.

Furthermore, as an over-all observation, it is noted that Special Agents of the FBI in undercover capacities dominate the script. For example, the Agents are shown undercover in the KKK situation, in the Osage Indian case, in the Floyd case, as indicated above, and in South America in World War II. In addition, the synopsis indicates further undercover activity in connection with Soviet espionage matters. While the undercover technique is used throughout Bureau operations, we do not feel it should be re-emphasized at this juncture particularly when it is not factually accurate. Furthermore, the actions and dialogue in pages 96 to 104 are considered suggestive and in bad taste. The situations developed do not conform to the high standards envisioned for this film.

12. Page 105. It is feared that United States Senator Ballard is, in this portion of this script and in earlier portions of the script, made to be a buffoon. It is not felt that a motion picture showing the operations of the FBI should hold a Senator up to ridicule.

13. Pages 108, 109, and 110. This portion deals with "Chip's" wife returning home to find him wounded. The FBI is a tremendously human organization, and, even though a husband and wife might be separated, the Bureau would certainly take it upon itself to notify a wife that her husband had been wounded. The treatment in these scenes gives us a very callous attitude.

14. Page 111. The statement that FBI fingerprint experts can reconstruct a complete fingerprint from the slightest fragment is scientifically incorrect.

15. Page 114. The material dealing with the apprehension of Alvin Karpis is inaccurate. The facts were simply that Karpis and Fred Hunter unexpectedly came from their house and approached their automobile. As they were about to enter, former Inspector Connelley stepped up on one side and the Director on the other, and the apprehension was effected without incident.

16. Page 115. The data concerning the apprehension of Buchalter is inaccurate. Director Hoover did not place handcuffs on Buchalter, and following their meeting in New York City, they drove from the scene in Mr. Hoover's car to the Federal building.

17. Page 123. The scenes and dialogue dealing with Hardesty's discovery that the son of his very best friend, who was killed in line of duty, is in training school is completely contrary to the espirit de corps which exists in the FBI. It is inconceivable that Hardesty would have completely lost track of this boy. In addition, on page 123, the young Agent is accidentally found to be proficient in three languages. It is inconceivable that such linguistic ability would not have been developed during the course of the exacting background investigation conducted of all FBI personnel.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 11/25/57

FROM : SAC, SAVANNAH (66-21)

SUBJECT: "THE FBI STORY"
BY DON WHITEHEAD

Remylet 11/15/57, and Bulet 11/20/57.

In compliance with Bureau instructions contained in reBulet, instant book was this date presented to Miss [redacted] HALLMAN, in the presence of her father, Deputy Chief LEONARD J. HALLMAN (NA), by SAC SCOTT J. WERNER on behalf of personnel of the Savannah Division. Both Miss HALLMAN and her father were thoroughly delighted and expressed sincere appreciation for the Director's personal good wishes. b6 b7C

(2) - Bureau
1 - Savannah

SJW:amt
(3)

RECORDED-66 62-102695-615

EX-126

12 NOV 27 1957

no further action necessary file

CRIME REC.

3 1957

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

December 2, 1957

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

Miss Lydia Bitter, Secretary to Congressman Harold R. Collier (R-Ill.) called at the Reception Room and left the attached copy of the book "The FBI Story" which she would like autographed to the Congressman.

She stated they want to present the book to the Congressman on his birthday which is December 12th. Miss Bitter also presented the attached letter indicating she had previously written the Director concerning this. She would like this returned.

Prior correspondence is also attached. (copy)

mga

Book delivered to Miss Bitter 12/4/57 JHH

62-102693-616

RECORDED - 62

18 DEC 5 1957

EX. - 148

CRIM. REC.

52 DEC 11 1957

390

62-102693-617

NO ALU-92
RECORDED-92
EX-126

32180

December 4, 1957

Mrs. Kenneth B. Beatty
207 West Pearl Street
Butler, Pennsylvania

aka Helena Wm Beatty

RECORDED-92

INDEXED-92

Dear Mrs. Beatty:

Your letter of November 26, 1957, with enclosures, and the two copies of "The FBI Story" which you forwarded, have been received.

I am returning to you under separate cover the two autographed copies of the book in accordance with your request.

It has been a real pleasure to be of assistance to you in this regard.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

FBI

RECD-READING ROOM

1957 DEC 4 11 PM

NOTE: Correspondent in letter 11-12-57 requested consideration for Director to autograph one copy of book for ~~his~~ 11-year old boy. She recently forwarded 2 copies, identifying the boy and indicating the other to be autographed for the Reverend Walter M. Trogler. No record of Reverend Trogler in Bufiles. She enclosed 2-10 cent stamps which are being utilized for postage for books.

CFM:jcs
(3)

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

MAIL ROOM

65 DEC 12 1957

F-340

MAILED 11
DEC 4 1957
COMM-FBI

92181

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardm
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Neas
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Clayton
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloma
Miss Gandy

207 W. Pearl St.
Butler, Penna.
November 26, 1957

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

Dear Sir:

I am sending two copies of "The F.B.I. Story" to be autographed to - [redacted] and Rev. Walter M. Trogler. b6 b7C

I am inclosing stamps for postage for the return of the books.

Thanks so much for taking the time in your busy life to do this for me, I surely appreciate it. I know the receivers of these gifts will be pleased and proud to have them in their libraries.

Sincerely yours,

Helena Hitt Beatty

Mrs. Kenneth B. Beatty

RECORDED-92

INDEXED-92

EX. - 126

62-102693-617

DEC 5 1957

EXP. PROC.

NOV 27 1957

RECORDED - 20
INDEXED - 20
62-102693-618

December 9, 1957

EX-132

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Trenton 9, New Jersey

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of December 1, 1957, has been received, and I was glad to learn of your interest in this Bureau. Your generous comments regarding "The FBI Story" are indeed encouraging, and I certainly appreciate your remarks concerning my administration of the FBI.

In response to your request, I am enclosing some informative material concerning this Bureau.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover

MAILED 11
DEC 9 1957
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (8)
Technical positions for male applicants in the Laboratory of the FBI
Information Concerning the Special Agent Positions in the FBI
Information concerning the Clerical and Clerical-Technical positions in the FBI
What it is like to be an FBI Agent
Personnel and Services of the FBI Laboratory
Know your FBI
List of courses of Study furnishing Background for those who desire Eventually to enter the field of Law Enforcement
Benefits of Working for the FBI

FBSI:mca
(3)

64 DEC 17 1957

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

b6
b7C

[redacted]

Trenton 9, New Jersey
December 1, 1957

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director of the F. B. I.
F. B. I. Building
Washington, D. C.

20542

Dear Sir:

I am a boy sixteen years of age. I attend Trenton Central High School where I am a sophomore. I have a job after school in the school library. Recently as I was putting some books in their proper order I came across the book "The F. B. I. Story". Being interested in the F. B. I. I brought the book home and read it. Later I purchased it for my own library.

The F. B. I. Story by Don Whitehead is a most interesting and captivating story of the greatest of all law enforcement agencies in the world.

I especially liked the "Forward" written by you Mr. Hoover. You capture in the few pages allotted you the functions and duties of your world renowned organization of past and present.

Although very much interested in the functions and duties of the F. B. I. I didn't know very much about this organization only what I've read in the papers or seen or heard on television and radio. In this book the American people have all their questions answered which have been accumulating over the years.

My grades in school are fairly good. I am most interested in law, politics and science. My ambition in life is to become a research scientist or physicist. My decisions were based upon books that I have read by Albert Schweitzer, Albert Einstein and many of the worlds other great men.

RECORDED - 20 62-102693-618

I would like additional information about the F. B. I. Could you or would you please tell me how I may obtain such information as to what my role would be if I joined the F. B. I. working in the field of science or being a special agent. Also what the qualifactions are to join the F. B. I.

DEC 10 1957

Mr. Hoover, I know being the Director of the F. B. I. is by no means a small job. It is a very important and time consuming one. But if you get a chance would you please personally reply to this letter.

Thank you, sir.

Very truly yours,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

rec'd 12-9-57 FBS

U

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

Date: November 27, 1957

To: Director, FBI

From: Legat, Mexico (66-0-698)

Subject: MEXICO CITY OFFICE
ADMINISTRATIVE

"THE FBI STORY" BY DON WHITEHEAD

Remycabs 8/15/57 and 8/16/57, bearing top caption, advising that a series of articles were to be published by the Mexico City newspaper "Zocalo" based on material from the book entitled "The FBI Story" by DON WHITEHEAD.

Reference is also made to mylet of 10/31/57 with which pertinent pages from the above-mentioned publication for the period 10/3-31/57 were forwarded to the Bureau for its information.

The continuing series of articles for the period 11/1-25/57, as they appeared in "Zocalo," are attached. Attention is called to the fact that no items relative to "The FBI Story" were published in this newspaper on 11/17,18,20/57. The item published on 11/25/57 appears to be the closing article of the series. If further information based on "The FBI Story" is published in the future, the Bureau will be advised.

2 - Bureau (Encls. 22)
1 - Mexico City
WTB:plb
(3)

ENCLOSURE

EX. - 148

EX. - 148

62-10293 Section 619

RECORDED - 95

11 DEC 12 1957

copy detached in Crime Records 12-10-57 gmw

2 DEC 16 1957

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTENTION: J.P. MOHR

DATE: 12/17/57

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK

SUBJECT: THE FBI STORY

JAMES J. O'NEILL, the owner of the building in which the NYO is located, has expressed a desire to secure two autographed copies of the "FBI Story" to be presented to his nephews, [redacted], 14 years of age and [redacted], 9 years of age. Mr. O'NEILL would like to receive these books in time to give them to the boys for Christmas. b6 b7C

These two boys live in London, England, with their mother who is Mr. O'NEILL's sister. Mr. O'NEILL is bringing the boys to the US for the Christmas holidays. Nothing is known about their father who is divorced from Mr. O'NEILL's sister.

As the Bureau knows, Mr. O'NEILL has been a most cooperative landlord. He has rented this space to the FBI at a very reasonable rate and has made extensive improvements at a considerable cost to himself since our occupancy of the building in June, 1956. In addition, he has been very cooperative in handling problems arising out of the air-conditioning system and the general furnishing of other facilities to this office.

In the event the Director feels it possible to acknowledge this request by autographing both copies of the "FBI Story" for Mr. O'NEILL's nephews, it will unquestionably serve to maintain the very friendly and advantageous relationship which now exists between Mr. O'NEILL and the NYO.

The Bureau will recall that the Director met Mr. O'NEILL in May, 1956, prior to our formal occupancy of the building at 201 East 69th St. There is enclosed a check for $6.30 to cover the cost of the two books. It would be appreciated if the books can be forwarded in time to be presented for Christmas.

ENCLOSURE - Enclosure detached

Enc. (1)
TFR: amc
(3)

RECORDED-92 62-102693
INDEXED-92
18 DEC 19 1957

MAILED 11
DEC 20 1957
COMM-FBI

Received Dec 20 1957 Copy of letter detached in Crime Records

JAN 2 1958

F-340 1/19 EX-131

THREE

Legal Attache, Paris (94-20) December 24, 1957

RECORDED-13 Director, FBI (62-102693) - 621

History of "THE FBI STORY: A REPORT TO THE PEOPLE"

108 Reurlet 12-11-57 in which you quoted a letter you received from Marjorie Currey of Random House.

For your information, Mme. Odette Arnaud, literary agent representing the firm Editions Morgan, did not contact anyone in the Bureau when she was in the United States recently. Her secretary, Miss Sterling, did contact Inspector Nease, who has taken Mr. Nichols' place, and at that time it was made unequivocally clear to Miss Sterling that we did not intend to become embroiled in the difficulties Editions Morgan is having with "Jours de France." She was assured that we had furnished no material or authorized "Jours de France" to publish anything concerning the Bureau or "The FBI Story." She was likewise told that Mr. Nichols had so informed Miss Currey in writing and that she should take her problem up with Random House.

Mr. Nease has been in telephonic contact with Miss Currey and has pointed out the inaccuracies in her letter to you. She was particularly straightened out concerning her statement that unless the Bureau really did request "Jours de France" to publish the articles in question, it would seem that someone in the Bureau would be willing to say so in writing. She was very definitely reminded that Mr. Nichols had furnished her this information in writing and that our dealings have been, and will continue to be, with Random House and not with their subordinate agents. She was told that any further inquiries received by you or anyone else in the Bureau concerning this matter would be referred to Random House. You should be guided accordingly.

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (route through for review)
1 - Mr. Jones

Note: Cover memo from Nease to Tolson bearing same caption dated 12-20-57 prepared by GAN:jmr.

GAN:pwl
(6)

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

DEC 24 1957

LEGAT - B
2 - DEC 27
COMM-FBI

2 JAN 9 1958 MAIL ROOM

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

American Embassy
Paris 8, France

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

Date: December 11, 1957

To: Director, FBI (62-102693)

From: Legal Attache, Paris (94-20)

Subject: "THE FBI STORY: A REPORT TO THE PEOPLE"

Reurlet 10/9/57 and Bulet 10/17/57.

There is quoted hereinafter the text of a letter received from Marjorie Currey, Random House, Inc., New York:

"December 6, 1957

"Because you checked the French translation of our book, THE F.B.I. STORY, by Don Whitehead, I am taking the liberty of writing you with regard to a problem faced by the publisher of the French edition. I believe you know that Editions Morgan is the publisher and that we licensed them the French rights through the agent, Odette Arnaud. Mme. Arnaud was here in New York a month ago and said she had talked with you about the damaging effect of the series of articles on the F.B.I. which appeared last summer in Jours de France.

"She had hoped to make a trip to Washington and to see Louis B. Nichols about the matter in an effort to obtain a statement to the effect that the Bureau did not authorize Jours de France to publish these articles. As she was unable to go to Washington last month, she telephoned the Justice Department (making a person-to-person call to Mr. Nichols) and was told that Nichols is no longer with the F.B.I. The man reported to have taken his place was vague and uncommunicative and it was difficult for Mme. Arnaud to tell whether he knew anything about this case or not. So her effort to obtain in writing a re-statement of something Nichols said to me in a letter dated July 9th, was fruitless. Unless the Bureau really did request Jours de France to publish the articles in question, it would seem that someone in authority would be able and willing to say they did not. All this is leading up to the fact that Mme. Arnaud would like to talk with you further about this when she returns to Paris. It was my suggestion, on learning that Mr. Nichols had left, that perhaps you could be of help. If you can, we shall indeed be grateful."

RECORDED-13 62-102693-621

Since this letter refers to discussions which occurred in the United States between the FBI and Random House, this matter

JAN 3 1958

memo Nease to Tolson
12-20-57 attaching
let to Legal Paid
12-23-57 GAN:

ROL:AM

is being referred to the Bureau.

Miss Currey's letter has been acknowledged but it was not deemed advisable to furnish her with the substance of reBulet. She was merely told that her letter was being referred to the Bureau.

It would be appreciated if this office could be advised whether it is permissible to furnish Mme. Arnaud with the substance of reBulet if and when she returns to this office for assistance in connection with this matter.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nease

DATE: December 18, 1957

FROM : M. A. Jones

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

SUBJECT: MME. ODETTE ARNAUD
FRENCH LITERARY AGENT
"THE FBI STORY"
BY DON WHITEHEAD

SYNOPSIS:

Legal Attache in Paris has advised by letter of 12-11-57 of letter of 12-6-57 he received from Miss Marjorie Currey, Random House, Inc., New York, in which Currey explains Mme. Odette Arnaud, French literary agent in Paris handling licensing of French rights to "The FBI Story," was dissatisfied in her unsuccessful attempt to obtain written statement from FBI to effect that FBI did not authorize the publication or assist in the preparation of an article regarding FBI in 6-15-57 issue of "Jours de France." Mme Arnaud, according to Miss Currey, said she talked with you on the phone in November, 1957, re this matter but you were vague and declined to furnish a written restatement of information contained in letter former Assistant to the Director L. B. Nichols sent to Miss Currey on July 9, 1957. This letter pointed out FBI did not furnish any material to any representative of "Jours de France" but that it was subsequently determined New York representative of "Swiss Illustrated" magazine had furnished copies of photographs and material furnished him to New York representative of "Jours de France" who falsely represented himself and his publication as having obtained French serial rights to "The FBI Story." FBI had no knowledge of this circumstance. This was made clear to Miss Currey.

Mme. Arnaud came to New York in October and November, 1957, but personally contacted no FBI representatives in this country. Her Secretary, Miss Sterling, called FBI Headquarters on November 18, 1957, asking to speak to Mr. Nichols and was referred to Mr. Nease of whom she requested a written restatement of the information previously furnished to Miss Currey by Mr. Nichols. Upon instructions of Mr. Tolson and the Director that no written statement to this effect be furnished, you (Mr. Nease) orally assured Miss Sterling that we had no part whatever in the authorization or preparation of the June 15 article in "Jours de France." Miss Sterling insisted you reconsider furnishing a statement. Mr. Tolson and the Director instructed that Miss Sterling be referred to Random House. Full facts regarding these situations set forth in Details. You called Miss Sterling on November 20, reiterated our position and referred her to Random House.

Enclosures

62-102893-622

(see recommendations next page)

cc - Mr. Nease
cc - Foreign Liaison Unit

RECORDED
INDEXED

17 JAN 3 1958

GEM:seg
(6)

JAN 9 1958

CRIME REC.

Jones to Nease memorandum

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Recommended that a letter be sent to Miss Currey over your (Mr. Nease) signature restating our position that we had absolutely nothing to do with the "Jours de France" article and straightening her out on her obviously distorted evaluations of the position we have taken with regard to Mme. Arnaud. A suggested letter is attached.

2. That the attached letter to Mr. Bennett Cerf for your signature be approved in order that Mr. Cerf will be fully apprised of our position.

Cancel Miss Currey
retain thru
letter not sent.

DETAILS

By letter dated December 11, 1957, our Legal Attache in Paris set forth the text of a letter dated December 6, 1957, he had received from Miss Marjorie Currey of Random House, Inc., in which Miss Currey refers to the fact that Mme. Arnaud, literary agent in Paris who handled the licensing of the French rights to "The FBI Story," had been unsuccessful in obtaining a written statement from the FBI to the effect that the FBI did not authorize "Jours de France" to publish articles on the FBI in its June 15, 1957, issue. Miss Currey expressed the hope that because the Legal Attache checked the translation of the book that he could be of help in giving assurance that the FBI had nothing to do with the "Jours de France" article.

In her letter, Miss Currey also points out that when Madam Arnaud was in the United States in November, 1957, she had called FBI Headquarters to speak with Mr. Nichols but in his absence was referred to the man who took Mr. Nichols' place; that he was vague and uncommunicative and declined to furnish a written restatement of the information contained in Mr. Nichols' letter to Miss Currey of July 9.

BACKGROUND:

The June 15, 1957, edition of "Jours de France" was brought to the attention of the FBI by Miss Currey of Random House in her letter of June 28, 1957, which was prompted by a complaint she received from Mme. Arnaud. The "Jours de France" article was very uncomplimentary to the FBI and seriously affected the sale of the French edition of "The FBI Story" which was licensed by Random House to Editions Morgan publishing firm. In a letter dated July 9, 1957, to Miss Currey, former Assistant to the Director L. B. Nichols pointed out that the FBI did not furnish any material to any representative of "Jours de France." It was explained that the FBI did give some photographs to Mr. Nerin Gun, New York representative of "Swiss Illustrated" magazine (Schweizer Illustrierte) on March 8, 1957, for use in his publication which had an agreement with Random House for the serial rights to the book. Mr. Nichols further advised that after receiving the letter from Miss Currey, Mr. Gun was telephonically contacted at his home in Hempstead, Long Island, New York, at which time it was learned that Gun had been given copies of the material furnished to him to one Peter Schwedt of "Jours de France" who had told him (Gun) that "Jours de France" had purchased the French rights to "The FBI Story" and desired illustrative material. With this in mind and acting in good faith Gun made available to Schwedt some pictures he had obtained. Gun said he notified Miss Currey's office sometime after he had seen the June 15 issue of "Jours de France" and had related the circumstances claiming that he had acted in good faith; that "Jours de France" apparently had simply stolen the material. Our Legal Attache in Paris notified the Bureau of the "Jours de France"

article by letter dated June 12, 1957. On October 9, 1957, the Legal Attache advised that Mme. Arnaud had contacted him about the adverse effect of the "Jours de France" article on the sale of the French edition of "The FBI Story." She explained that the French publishing house, Editions Morgan, was thinking of suing "Jours de France" since it appeared that the information they published was taken from "The FBI Story." She desired to know whether the FBI approved the publication of the article in "Jours de France" or had cooperated in any matter in connection with it. Legal Attache also indicated that Mme. Arnaud was traveling to New York and would be there in October or November and would be in touch with Random House regarding this matter.

The full facts in this matter were furnished to the Legal Attache by letter of October 17, 1957. (62-102693-594)

In November, 1957, Miss Currey advised former Assistant to the Director L. B. Nichols that Mme. Arnaud would be in Washington and might call FBI Headquarters on November 15 for an appointment with Mr. Nichols. Miss Currey indicated that Mme. Arnaud wanted a statement from Mr. Nichols indicating that the FBI did not authorize "Jours de France" to publish a series of articles on the FBI. Miss Currey felt that such a statement by Mr. Nichols would increase the sale of the French edition of "The FBI Story."

In my memorandum to you of November 13, 1957, this matter was summarized, and it was recommended with regard to the succinct repetition of information furnished to Miss Currey by Mr. Nichols in his letter of July 9, 1957, desired by Mme. Arnaud that she be advised when she called at FBI Headquarters that the FBI had absolutely no part in the preparation or publication of the article which appeared in the June 15, 1957, issue of "Jours de France." It was explained in this memorandum that although it was not believed that the FBI should become a party to any civil suit by Editions Morgan against "Jours de France," we do have an obligation and rightfully so to make it perfectly clear that we did not assist in the preparation of or furnish any material for the "Jours de France" article. Reportedly, French newspapers are notorious for pirating material without regard to copyrights.

On this memorandum, Mr. Tolson noted with regard to the recommendation: "Yes, but we should not furnish any written statement. 11-14 T." The Director noted "I concur. H"

On November 18, 1957, Miss Sterling, Secretary to Mme. Arnaud, called from New York, requested to speak with Mr. Nichols, was referred to Mr. Nease and requested a written statement to the effect that the FBI had no part in the authorization, preparation or publication of the article on the FBI which appeared in "Jours de

France." In view of the notations of Mr. Tolson and the Director, Mr. Nease orally advised Miss Sterling that this was a fact and that it would not be possible to furnish her a written statement. She explained the serious effect of the "Jours de France" article on the French edition of "The FBI Story" and requested that we reconsider furnishing a statement. She was very insistent and wanted to be called back. She insisted on receiving a letter over Mr. Nease's signature.

In my memorandum to you of November 18, 1957, based upon this development, it was explained that Mme. Arnaud is the French literary agent of Random House and as such, it was not felt that we should be required to deal with an agent of Random House which has a monetary interest in this matter. Accordingly, it was suggested that you (Mr. Nease) call Bennett Cerf in New York, apprise him of the situation and suggest that he, with the advice of his attorneys, give Mme. Arnaud the original or a copy of the letter from Mr. Nichols to Miss Currey of July 9, 1957, and that Cerf be tactfully advised that the FBI does not want to become involved in any legal suits in France, thus possibly requiring a representative of the FBI traveling to that country for the purpose of testifying.

In this regard, Mr. Tolson noted "No. Simply refer her to Random House. 11-19 T." The Director noted "Right. H"

On November 20, 1957, you called Miss Sterling, Secretary to Mme. Arnaud and told her our position had not changed and that all we could do was give her our oral assurance that we had not authorized or assisted in any manner the publication of the article which appeared in "Jours de France." It was suggested that since Random House was her principal, she discuss any further problems with them. It should be noted that at no time did Mr. Nease or any other Bureau representative talk with Mme. Arnaud as indicated by Miss Currey in her letter to our Legal Attache in Paris.

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

# CITIZENS FIDELITY BANK AND TRUST COMPANY

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY


LEE P. MILLER
PRESIDENT

DEPARTMENT OF BANKS
WM. F. MILLER
VICE PRESIDENT
A. N. SUTHERLAND
ASSISTANT VICE PRESIDENT
BEN J. TALBOTT
ASSISTANT VICE PRESIDENT
HUGH M. ROSE
ASSISTANT CASHIER


December 19, 1957

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The autographed copy of "The FBI Story," purchased for me by Ray Faisst and Frank Grubbs in your Louisville office, reached my desk today. I am delighted to have it and know that I will enjoy reading it.

Your kindness in autographing the book makes it a real "collector's item," and I prize it highly. Certainly it will have a prominent place in my personal library.

Thanking you, and with best wishes for your continuing happiness in the years to come, I am

Sincerely yours,

Wm. F. Miller
Vice President

WFM/EN

INDEXED - 17
RECORDED - 17 62-102693-622

Reply
no reference
4 Mail
sep

EX-132

7 DEC 27 1957

7 2 JAN 2 1958
F 58 13

EXP PROC.
DEC 23 1957 30

OCT 12 1960

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: December 20, 1957

FROM : G. A. NEASE

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

SUBJECT: "THE FBI STORY: A REPORT TO THE PEOPLE"

I called Marjorie Currey at Random House in New York concerning her letter of December 6 to Mr. L'Allier, the Legal Attache in Paris. In her letter, Miss Currey complains that when Mme. Arnaud of Editions Morgan was in the United States she had attempted to secure from me a statement in writing to the effect that the Bureau did not authorize or furnish any information to the publication "Jours de France" concerning "The FBI Story" but that I had been uncommunicative and vague and that her efforts were fruitless. Miss Currey further states in her letter, "'Unless the Bureau really did request Jours de France to publish the articles in question, it would seem that someone in authority would be able and willing to say they did not.'" She solicited Mr. L'Allier's assistance in clearing up the matter.

I told Miss Currey that I had been very much concerned about her letter to Mr. L'Allier and that obviously she was in error in her statements to him and that she must have been badly misinformed. I told her first that Mme. Arnaud had not contacted the Bureau when she was in the United States during the past month but that I had been contacted by her secretary, Miss Sterling, and that I had very positively informed Miss Sterling that we did not intend to furnish any statement to her in writing, that our dealings had been with Random House and would continue to be with Random House, and that Mr. Nichols had advised Miss Currey in writing exactly what our position was insofar as "Jours de France" is concerned, specifically pointing out that we had not furnished them any information or had authorized them to print any articles concerning this Bureau or "The FBI Story."

Miss Currey was very apologetic. She stated that she wished people would report to her properly but she then inferred that she realized that Mme. Arnaud did not talk to me since she did not speak very good English. I told her that I was very much concerned over her statement inferring that the Bureau may have furnished information to "Jours de France" and that I personally felt that she was doubting our integrity. She was again most apologetic and stated she did not doubt our integrity, that she was very glad to have our official answer on the matter, but indicated she had been very much concerned over some of the statements of the head of the "Jours de France" publishing company indicating he had had contacts with this Bureau. I again reminded her that she had been very positively informed that we had had no dealings with "Jours de France" and that the situation had not changed.

RECORDED - 53 62-102623-623

JAN 6 1958

CRIME RECORDS

Enclosure

68 JAN 10 1958

EX-117

cc-Mr. Jones

GAN:jmr (3)

(over)

I further told Miss Currey that Mr. L'Allier in Paris was being informed that if he received any further inquiries on the matter he should refer same to Random House and that we did not intend to deal with their subordinate agents. I made it clear to her that any further correspondence she might have in this regard should be between Random House and the Bureau and not our Paris representative. Miss Currey stated that she fully understood and that there was no question in her mind concerning our position.

There is attached hereto a letter to the Legal Attache in Paris advising him that should he receive any further inquiries regarding this matter, he should refer them to Random House.

Sent 12/24
GAN

January 14, 1958

Mr. [redacted] Carroll
[redacted]

b6
b7C

Dear [redacted]

EX-126 RECORDED-11 63-1[illegible]-62[illegible]

I was happy to learn that you wanted me to autograph your copy of "The FBI Story." It gives me extreme pleasure to be able to do this, and you should receive it in the mail very shortly.

This book is truly the story of the FBI, and it could never have been written had it not been for such wonderful men as your father. His life certainly exemplified our motto: "Fidelity, Bravery, Integrity."

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 11
JAN 14 1958
COMM-FBI

NOTE: [redacted] is 14 years of age. See Jones to Nease memo 1/13/58 re Former SA George L. Carroll (Deceased). ECK:grs.

b6
b7C

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

ECK:grs
(4)

[illegible] JAN 13 [illegible] 28
[illegible]
DELIVERED-DIRECTOR

65 JAN 17 1958

MAIL ROOM

REC'D-READING ROOM
JAN 13 4 18 PM '58
F B I

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nease

DATE: January 13, 1958

FROM : M. A. Jones

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

SUBJECT: FORMER SPECIAL AGENT
GEORGE L. CARROLL (DECEASED)

Special Agent Schaller of the Investigative Division advised Special Agent Kemper that he had been in touch with Mrs. George Carroll, the widow of former Special Agent Carroll, and that their boy [redacted] had a copy of "The FBI Story" which had been autographed by Dr. Peter Noble Lombard of Silver Spring, Maryland.

[redacted] wanted very much to have the Director autograph the book for him, and Mrs. Carroll asked Agent Schaller if this could be done. b6 b7C

Special Agent Carroll EOD 8/4/41 and had an outstanding record. He died August 4, 1957. RESIGNED 5-22-53

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the attached letter be sent to [redacted] Carroll and that the Director autograph the book.

Enclosure

Book & letter mailed 1-14-58 mls

ECK:grs
(2)

RECORDED-11
EX.-126

62-102693-624

16 JAN 15 1958

- 2 -

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

ATTN: ASSISTANT DIRECTOR,
J. P. MOHR

DATE: 1/6/58

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK

SUBJECT: "THE FBI STORY"

20543

ReNYlet 12/17/57.

The enclosed books are being returned for the personal autograph of the Director. These books will be presented to Mr. JAMES J. O'NEILL, owner of the building in which the NYO is located, to be given as gifts to his nephews,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Encs. (2)

ENCLOSURE

TFR:GHM
(2)

RECORDED - 9 62-102693-625

EX-131

10 JAN 20 1958

CRIME REC.

63 JAN 20 1958

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: January 11, 1958

FROM : G. A. Nease

SUBJECT: FBI Story

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

With reference to the attached letter from SA Brown in Los Angeles to the effect that Kim Novak's new boy friend is Jimmy Stewart, Brown called me early this morning to advise that he had ascertained that this is not true. Mr. Brown stated that he had again been in touch with Meiklejohn who has informed him that he has ascertained that Kim Novak's boy friend is Sammy Davis, Jr., the Negro singer, and not Jimmy Stewart as previously rumored. As a matter of interest, however, he said that Davis is getting married to someone else this week end. He stated rumors have been that Stewart has been attempting to get Kim Novak for a leading role in a picture he is producing, his only interest being that she is a big box office attraction.

GAN:ogh
(2)

62-102622-626

RECORDED - 37

JAN 15 1958

INDEXED - 37

EX-117

CRIME REC.

63 JAN 20 1958

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

D. K. BROWN

1340 West Sixth Street
Los Angeles 17, California
January 8, 1958

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

Dear Mr. Hoover: F.B.I. Story

Hedda Hopper, in her column recently, has been referring to an alleged romance between Kim Novak and some unknown individual. She has said that if the identity of Miss Novak's boy friend became known, it would be quite a shock to Hollywood.

Today, SAC Contact William Meiklejohn advised us that the gossip (at this point it is strictly that) is to the effect that Miss Novak's boy friend is Jimmy Stewart. This creates a problem inasmuch as Stewart has been selected for the lead role in The FBI Story. If a scandal involving the two breaks, we might not look so good.

I can probably discreetly ascertain from Hedda Hopper, if she knows, the identity of Miss Novak's boy friend. I also could probably discuss this matter confidentially with Mervyn LeRoy and pin it down one way or the other. Do you want me to do either or both of these things?

I am enclosing a clipping from the Los Angeles Examiner of today, which contains a solution to the mystery of Warren Olney III. No doubt, you have previously had this information.

Sincerely,

D. K. Brown

Enc.1

**Olney Named Court Director**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP)—Chief Justice Warren today announced appointments of former Asst. Atty. Gen. Warren Olney III of Berkeley, Calif., as director of the administrative office of the United States courts.

Olney will assume his new $20,000 a year job at once. The new director, 52 years old, was chief of the criminal division of the Justice Department for almost five years, until October 15, 1957.

63-317-

62-102693-627

JAN 15 1958

RECORDED - 37
INDEXED - 37 EX-117

ENCLOSURE
EX-117
63 JAN 20 1958

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UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

0-19 (Rev. 10-29-57)

# HOLLYWOOD

By SHEILAH GRAHAM

## No Tarzan for Gina

HOLLYWOOD (NANA).—The **Gina Lollobrigida** picture in Italy with **Lex Barker** has been called off, more or less by mutual consent. The lady stated in an interview that she did not like the Tarzan-type lovers. Whereupon Lex, who played Tarzan for years and years, politely told the lady to go climb a tree, and he took off for Madrid where he plans to live permanently, I'm told.

Someone mailed me a photograph from a London newspaper showing **Ava Gardner's** well-publicized spill from a horse while baiting a bull. The latter's horns appear to be nudging her, which would account for the agonized expression on Ava's pretty face.

* * * *

I may be naive and all that, but I don't believe the stories in circulation concerning the identity of **Kim Novak's** so-called current flame. During my long stay in Hollywood, I've learned that anything is possible—but this takes the absolute cake . . . Sure sign of a slipping star: When he said: "I'm right, the critics are all wrong."

**Adolph Zukor,** grand old man of movies, celebrated his 85th birthday yesterday. Still very spry and very energetic in Paramount affairs. . . . Actress **Valerie Allen,** on taking sick in Paris while entertaining GI's in Europe during the **Johnny Grant** tour, was hospitalized there. When, on meeting her here the other day, I said: "Too bad." Val replied: "Bad?" The whole hospital was full of GI's!"

* * * *

**Aldo Ray,** in Panama filming "The Naked and the Dead," is buying stock in a Panama shrimp company. Other stockholders include **John Wayne, Errol Flynn** and **Terry Moore.**

**Jerry Lewis,** at Paramount yesterday, told me he would scream at me every time I printed that in my opinion he is not as good solo as he was with his wonderful ex-partner, **Dean Martin.** In that case, I'll have to get earmuffs.

* * * *

**Edith Head** sent **Sophia Loren,** in Switzerland, the dress designs for her next movie, "Black Orchid," for approval. Sophia wrote back that she loved them, but neglected to return the designs and Miss Head is slightly going off her cute rocker because she needs them for the picture which is scheduled to start January 27. I asked Edith, who has won six Oscars, about the new look, and she replied: "I'm doing clothes that make girls look like girls, and to hell with fashion." Amen to that—for the current styles, anyway.

You don't ask **Elvis Presley** about the future of his sideburns in the Army. "It's a ticklish question," I was warned before setting foot on his "King Creole" set. **Charlie O'Curran** is doing the choreography, and when I asked, "How much wiggle-waggling?" he replied, "Only on one leg."

* * * *

O'Curran flew back to New York during the holidays just for the pleasure of bringing wife **Patti Page** to Hollywood. He couldn't fly back there with her, but called to ask, "How was the trip?" "Fine," said Patti nonchalantly, "the plane caught fire on landing and most of the passengers slid through a chute."

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

file

Wash. Post and Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star A-14
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 1-11-58

62-102693-627

ENCLOSURE

Mr. Don Whitehead,
C/o Random House,
New York, N.Y.

Milwaukee, Wisc.
Jan. 15th. 1958.

Dear Sir:

I read with a great deal of interest your book " The F.B.I. Story" A REPORT TO THE PEOPLE

Why 368 pages.

You told the complete story on page # 340 referring to chapter # 1

( A Dec. 22nd. 1955, Boston Globe headline said (( F.B.I. paid Bugas $6500.00 per year. Ford's salary $ 183,785.00.))

Strange that this man Bugas from Wyoming replaces Harry Bennett, (former Ford ) that goes to Wyoming to ranch.

Was he Bugas the best of the litter?

My weasel mind tells me that the secrets of the U.S. Goverment are for sale.

If you at any time write another book on this subject please let me (with-out pay or indenture ) preface it with(not the vulgar American phrase of:

'There's more way's then one to skin a cat'..

But rather the old English adage that follows:

RECORDED - 88 INDEXED - 88

" It is a sin to steal a pin,
but Guineas are fair game. 62-102693-628
The hound who hounds a million pounds,
writes " Lord " before his name." EX - 146

18 JAN 20 1958

Respectfully Yours (Debatable)

Herbert F. Ryan

Herbert F. Ryan.
1714 E. Irving Pl.
Milwaukee, Wisc.

Copy/
J. Edgar Hoover.

62 JAN 23 1958 10

CRIME

SAC, Washington Field Office

January 27, 1958

Director, FBI

AUTOGRAPHED COPY OF "THE FBI STORY" FOR SERGEANT MAX DWYER, SERIOUSLY WOUNDED IN LINE OF DUTY AT LEESBURG, VIRGINIA, ON 1/19/58

RECORDED - 71

62-102693-629

Reurlet of January 22, 1958.

Attached herewith is a copy of "The FBI Story" which I have autographed in accordance with the request of Special Agent Edgar L. Carter. It was indeed a pleasure to do this, and I hope he will convey to Sergeant Dwyer my best wishes for a speedy recovery.

EX-135

Enclosure

NOTE: Bufiles reflect no information identifiable with Max Dwyer and no correspondence with the Leesburg, Virginia, Police Department.

CFM:cag
(4)

COMM - FBI
JAN 27 1958
MAILED 31

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

62 JAN 30 1958

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 1/22/58

ATTENTION: MR. GORDON NEASE

FROM : SAC, WFO

SUBJECT: AUTOGRAPHED COPY OF "THE F.B.I. STORY" FOR SGT. MAX DWYER, SERIOUSLY WOUNDED IN LINE OF DUTY AT LEESBURG, VA., ON 1/19/58

Special Agent EDGAR L. CARTER has brought the following matter to my attention:

In the early morning of 1/19/58, Town Sergeant MAX DWYER, Leesburg, Virginia, suffered serious internal injuries as the result of gunfire encountered during the apprehension of WILLIAM (FATS) MASON.

MASON, minutes before his apprehension, in company with four accomplices, had broken into a radio and television store in Leesburg.

DWYER, reeling from wounds inflicted by MASON's gun, proceeded to disarm MASON and did so while falling to the ground as a result of his stomach wounds.

MASON is currently under arrest in the Leesburg Hospital recovering from stomach wounds received during the apprehension. He is well known in Washington, D. C., as a treacherous and vicious hoodlum with a record for meanness and violence.

DWYER is recovering from bullet wounds in the abdomen and leg and is a patient at the Leesburg Hospital. It is still too early to definitely predict the full outcome of his injuries. DWYER's condition was given as extremely critical last Sunday and Monday. He is now stated to be progressing favorably and making forward progress each day.

This officer is known to Agent CARTER to enjoy an excellent reputation in the Leesburg, Loudoun County, area and there is substantial movement currently being made to have him run for the office of Sheriff of Loudoun County, Virginia. DWYER,

ENCLOSURE

62-103629-629

(2) - Bureau (Encl. 1)
1 - WFO
ELC:gjm
(3)

RECORDED - 71 EX-135

JAN 28 1958

CRIME REC.

previous to the above shooting, had made known a desire to be sheriff of the county. Sergeant DWYER's condition and progress are the subjects of considerable local interest and conversation in the town of Leesburg (Pop. 1800).

Agent CARTER has heard Sergeant DWYER express sincere and strong interest in the Bureau and it is known that he has the highest admiration for the Director.

It is believed that the Bureau's interest would be well served in this case by sending to Sergeant MAX DWYER, Leesburg Hospital, a copy of "The F.B.I. Story" autographed by the Director with an appropriate short inscription such as "To a Courageous Law Enforcement Officer."

Should the above suggestion meet with approval, there is attached a personal check of SA CARTER to defray the cost of book publication.

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-7321) 1/7/58

SAC, NEW YORK (100-10769)

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD
IS - C
ISA 1950

A special issue of the Lawyers Guild Review on "Criminal Law Reform" contains a review of the book "The FBI Story".

Enclosed for the Bureau are two Photostats of this book review which is critical of the Bureau and Director HOOVER.

This is being submitted for the information of the Bureau.

(2) - Bureau (100-7321) (Encs. 2) (RM)
1 - New York (100-10769) (7-2)

MPL:RML
(3) 2 ENCLOSURE

62-102693-
NOT RECORDED
175 JAN 22 1958

ORIGINAL FILED IN

states and human beings are the same everywhere one would expect similar results.

Another moral argument against capital punishment is the ever-present possibility that the man being put to death is innocent. This should require no elaboration for United States lawyers. As a matter of fact in our country we must add, to those executed by mistake, as Professor Cahn points out, those executed because of their race or color.

Certainly if innocent men have been executed in England, and they have been proved to be, would we not expect a more frequent occurrence in our country because, unlike England, we have two great institutions; the prosecutor who wants to go places and the newspaper that wants to sell papers. Koestler points out that in judging a fallible system you must take account of the fact that the death penalty is irrevocable.

The final moral argument derives from the simple fact that only poor people get executed.

Much more should be said about this book and the provocative, challenging questions it raises. No review can do justice to the book and any review fails that does not inspire to read it. Progressive lawyers have a job to do in this country to delimit and then abolish the death penalty. Remember this is the country that executed the Haymarket Martyrs, Sacco and Vanzetti, Willie Mc Gee, the Rosenbergs (but for the workers of St. Petersburg, Tom Mooney would also be on the list).

REFLECTIONS ON HANGING will appeal to lawyers and others. Being well written and well documented it can be read or it can be studied. For those who want to study further this reviewer suggests the Report of the Subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee of the California Assembly, entitled "Problems of the Death Penalty and Its Administration in California." (1957)

AUBREY GROSSMAN,
*Member of the California Bar,*
*Oakland, California.*

**THE FBI STORY: A Report to the People.** By *Don Whitehead.* Random House. 357 pp., preface, foreword. $4.95.

The author's preface and Mr. J. Edgar Hoover's foreword present this book as an "accurate portrayal of the record of the FBI", which gives the "real story", the "inside story", "the truth" and a "clear picture". Mr. Whitehead, a well-known journalist with two Pulitzer prizes to his credit, did indeed have a unique opportunity to produce a comprehensive and scholarly treatment of a highly important subject. The FBI gave him access to its files and freely answered his questions, subject to limitations of security and the protection of individuals from needless embarrassment. These limitations obviously were not a serious impediment in view of the assurance that the "real story" emerges. Nor should it be supposed that Mr. Whitehead limited himself to FBI-supplied material. He points out that in addition to having a tremendous amount of unpublished material, he collected almost all important published matter.

Mr. Whitehead recognizes that the FBI (originally known as the Bureau of Investigation) was from its inception in 1908 to 1924, when Mr. Hoover took over its direction, an inept, politics-ridden, corrupt police force. His theme is that under Mr. Hoover the Bureau has become a highly efficient law-enforcement agency of trained professionals who, while scrupulously observing our civil liberties, have protected the nation from criminals, domestic subversives, and agents of hostile nations. This theme is developed for the most part by capsule narratives of cases handled by the FBI, ranging from Mann Act violations through kidnapping, bank robberies, espionage, Smith Act violations, etc. These accounts are written in a style which combines the features of Time Magazine journalese and detective fiction. For example:

> "The President looked up from his work and smiled. 'Sit down, Edgar.' He pushed himself back from his oval desk and lit a cigarette."

---

> "At his desk in the Department of Justice building on Pennsylvania Avenue, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover studied a top-secret report—and his face flushed with shock and anger. * * * Hoover reached for the intercom telephone. He gave a series of orders to his key subordinates and soon the vast machinery of the FBI was in high gear. In essence, Hoover's orders were: 'The secret of the atomic bomb has been stolen. Find the thieves!' "

---

> "An older scientist leaned on the ship's rail beside the young man, whose eyes seemed large and round behind his thick-lensed glasses.
>
> " 'There it is, Klaus,' the older man said. 'The colony we traded for a cargo of tea. And I'm bloody glad to be here.' "

The case narratives are singularly uninformative about the FBI's operations. By and large, they hardly do more than describe the depredations of the crim-

inals and end up with their apprehension by the FBI, generally by undescribed, but assumedly heroic, efforts. Such important cases, in which the "inside story" would indeed be welcome, as those involving Hiss, Judith Coplon, the Rosenbergs and Sobell, and Harry Dexter White, are presented in a wholly inadequate fashion.

The *Hiss* case, for example, receives only about two pages of a loaded discussion. Mr. Whitehead assumes that Hiss' guilt was proven beyond peradventure, ignores the numerous disturbing features of the case, including those concerning the role of the FBI, and simply lists in a one-sided manner some of "the damning evidence" collected against Hiss by the FBI. Thus he states that the FBI agents found some one who had seen Chambers and Hiss together by locating Chambers' maid, Edith Murray, who was able to testify that she had seen the Hisses in Chambers' home in Baltimore. He says nothing about the facts that: (1) Mrs. Murray was introduced as a rebuttal witness, so that Hiss was handicapped in disproving her testimony; (2) Mrs. Murray's identification was shaken by a cross-examination which showed that she could not identify the Hisses until after FBI agents had had her visit Chambers for about three hours; and (3) her testimony was contradicted by affidavits, produced on motions for new trial, that Chambers never lived at one of the addresses claimed by Mrs. Murray and did not employ a maid at the other. Nor does Mr. Whitehead rebut, or even allude to, the post-trial evidence indicating that the famous Woodstock typewriter was a fake machine. An even stranger omission in a history of the FBI is the failure to mention the FBI surveillance and roadblocks which interfered with post-trial investigations attempted by Hiss' counsel.[1]

Mr. Whitehead's treatment of the FBI and civil liberties is thoroughly unsatisfactory. The inadequacies in the discussion of this subject are foreshadowed in the author's foreword, which states: "And I wanted to know whether there was any basis of truth to insinuations I had heard that the FBI represented a shadowy menace to civil rights." This is indeed a determined head-in-the-sand way of describing documented assertions of specific FBI inroads on freedom of speech, opinion and assembly.[2]

In recent years, perhaps the most damaging evidence of FBI interference with civil liberties has been supplied by the *Coplon* documents. Mr. Whitehead's discussion of these documents is alone enough to demolish the contention that his book is objective and accurate.

In 1949, in the District of Columbia trial of Judith Coplon, the prosecution was compelled by a ruling of the trial judge to produce certain FBI investigative reports. An analysis of these reports[3] disclosed the following disturbing facts about the FBI:

> 1. The FBI, so far from confining itself to investigations of federal offenses or other matters properly within its jurisdiction, is conducting a program to investigate the "loyalty" (i.e., the political views and associations) of virtually the general population. In this connection it maintains political dossiers on the "loyalty" of many thousands of persons who are not government employees or applicants for government jobs, and it spies on numerous organizations and lawful public meetings.
>
> 2. The criteria of "loyalty" employed by the FBI in this program are comparable to those of the late Senator McCarthy.
>
> 3. A basic investigative technique used by the FBI in this program is wire-tapping on a large and indiscriminate scale. (In the *Coplon* case, the FBI even intercepted conversations between the defendant and her counsel, during the trial.) In addition, the FBI commits other federal offenses, such as opening mail and searching private homes without search warrants.
>
> 4. Assertions made by FBI director Hoover are inconsistent with the facts of the FBI's operations. These assertions include statements that the FBI does not investigate non-specific complaints or political views and does not keep indiscriminate dossiers.

Mr. Whitehead evades this devastating evidence simply by dismissing the *Coplon* reports as FBI "raw files". This is a repetition of a canard which the FBI and its apologists zealously advanced when the *Coplon* documents were first produced, thereby finding it unnecessary to defend the agency against conclusions drawn from the documents. The fact is, of course, that the FBI documents were not "raw files"—i.e., "unevaluated" and untested items, perhaps volunteered by unreliable observers, which lodged in the FBI's

---

1. See Cook, *Hiss: New Perspectives on the Strangest Case of Our Time,* The Nation, Sept. 21, 1957, pp. 142, 150-151, 174-177. Mr. Cook points out that Mr. Hiss' counsel, in his new trial motion, made statements which are "probably as close as any attorney has ever come in court to accusing the FBI of Gestapo-like methods, of creating the atmosphere of a police state which is the very antithesis of democracy." (*Id.*, p. 176.)

2. See, *e.g.*, Lowenthal, THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION (1950), *passim; Report on Certain Alleged Practices of the FBI,* 10 Lawyers Guild Review 185; DeVoto, *Due Notice to the FBI,* Harper's Magazine, Oct. 1949, p. 65.

3. *Report on Certain Alleged Practices of the FBI,* 10 Lawyers Guild Review 185.

files through no particular efforts of its own. The documents were FBI agents' standard investigative reports, which described the investigations and collected the "relevant" material (mostly developed by the FBI) discovered thereby. Mr. Whitehead himself recognizes the distinction between "raw files" and investigative reports, and realizes that the latter supply a proper basis for judging the FBI's operations. Indeed, if they are not, it is impossible to say what is.

Another subject neglected by Mr. Whitehead is the role of FBI informers. Aside from an unilluminating footnote on the Matusow affair, Mr. Whitehead ignores the accumulating body of evidence establishing that the FBI uses numerous informers of whose unreliability it should be aware. These informers include witnesses who repeatedly give testimony which, though peculiarly apt for the particular cases in which they appear, is contradicted by their contemporary reports to the FBI or by their testimony in other cases. Mr. Whitehead's reticence in this area is shown by his discussion of the case against the Communist Party before the Subversive Activities Control Board. He gives the FBI credit for developing the evidence against the Party in this proceeding and mentions that the case was remanded to the Board by the Supreme Court. But he fails to state that the reason for the remand was evidence that three of the witnesses employed by the FBI had repeatedly committed perjury as government witnesses. See *Communist Party* v. *Subversive Activities Control Board,* 351 U. S. 115.

Mr. Whitehead asserts that if for any reason an informer's unreliability became questionable, the FBI dropped him and notified interested agencies. He does not, however cite any instances of such an occurrence and ignores the substantial number to the contrary. His *ipse dixit* cannot, for example, be reconciled with the government's continued use of Manning Johnson as a witness even after he admitted that he had lied under oath to keep what he considered an obligation to the FBI and said that he would lie again a thousand times for similar purposes.[4]

It would be possible to state many more inadequacies, omissions, and inaccuracies which appear in Mr. Whitehead's book. The fact is that it is not the "real story" of the FBI at all. It is no more objective and reliable than if it had been the product of a press agent hired to glamorize the agency without regard to the facts.

JOSEPH FORER,
*Member of the District of Columbia Bar,*
*Washington, D. C.*

4. See Rovere, *The Kept Witnesses,* Harper's Magazine, May 1955, pp. 25, 33.

**THE SANCTITY OF LIFE AND THE CRIMINAL LAW** by *Glanville Williams.* Alfred A. Knopf, N. Y. $5.00.

Professor Williams gives an amplified version of the Carpentier lectures which he delivered at Columbia Law School as visiting professor in 1956. In his preface he describes his book well. "It is a book about the conflict between the ideals of happiness and holiness; about the way in which morals become entangled with semantics; about the humanitarian impulses of medical men and the anxiety neuroses to which these give rise in the sister professions of theology and law; about the alternate fears of mankind that the human race will dwindle out of existence or fill the planet to bursting point. It treats of monsters and morons, reproduction and repression, eugenics and euthanasia, original sin and the origin of the soul. The connecting thread is the extent to which human life, actual or potential, is or ought to be protected under the criminal law * * *."

Specifically, the author covers "The Protection of Human Life"; "The Control of Conception"; "Sterilization"; "Artificial Insemination"; "The Law of Abortion"; "The Problem of Abortion: Morality and the Social Facts"; "The Prohibition of Suicide"; and "Euthanasia".

The quotation from Thomas Jefferson with which he opens the book—"Error of opinion may be tolerated when reason is left free to combat it"—gives a hint of the quality of the work to follow. In general, Professor Williams takes the liberal, moral and common sense viewpoint, previously supported by Dr. Joseph Fletcher in his excellent book, "Morals and Medicine", in favor of the human right to choose life, health and death, namely to control fertility, to use contraceptives, to be furnished artificial insemination in case of need, to be sterilized, and to have a merciful death, by the administration of the necessary drugs, when suffering from severe pain in an illness believed to be of an incurable and fatal character.

He reviews and weighs with a clear, balanced mind, the many objections, the obstacles, the brakes, some based on the Old Testament, the New Testament the arguments from "nature", the texts such as "Be fruitful and multiply", the sin of Onan (which has nothing to do with the case), Adam and original sin, the many differing interpretations by various church fathers, St. Augustine and Aquinas, the changes in the position of the Catholic Church—the rhythm method or so-called "safe period", explicitly denounced by St. Augustine, and finally sanctioned in 1930 in an encyclical of Pope Pius XI.

3311-29th Street
Lubbock, Texas.
January 14, 1957.

Mr. Don Whitehead, Author
% Random House
New York, N.Y.

Sir:

Page 122 of "The F.B.I.Story" describes as "old fashioned" the parents of one of the FBI agents ;they being the kind of people who bow their heads and say Grace at meal time and teach their children to say their prayers at bed time."

I think the word "old fashioned" could well have been omitted that you might simply have stated, "his parents were the type who". If it really is "old fashioned" then we at our house are old fashioned and I hope my children may skip page 122.

If this fine practice is passing away it may be one of the big reasons for the crime rate in spite of our fine FBI.

RECORDED - 67 62-102693-630
INDEXED - 67
6 JAN 28 1958

Respectfully

R. E. Williams

EX - 140

CC
Mr. J. Edgar Hoover

f440
76 JAN 31 1958

Bufiles
CRIME REC

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nease

DATE: January 28, 1958

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "THE FBI STORY"

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

Attached are yellows of outlines prepared by the Crime Records Section for the use of Don Whitehead in writing "The FBI Story." The originals of this material are maintained in the Crime Records Section. These outlines served as a guide to available sources and also contain considerable background information about the FBI.

The numbers in the left hand margin refer to documents used at time of writing and are no longer pertinent.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached yellows be filed as an enclosure in "The FBI Story" file, 62-102693.

[redacted]

[redacted]

FCS:amg
(3)

Bulky destroyed per form 4-341 dated 9/9/69 destroyed 9/15/69 amg

RECORDED-18 62-102693-631

20 JAN 31 1958

EX-135

4-Fdl.

[redacted]

10 EX-135

32 JAN 31 1958

February 20, 1958

Mr. John Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

It would be appreciated if you would autograph the attached copy of "The FBI Story" for a young neighbor of the writer, [redacted] b6 b7C

Young [redacted] is fourteen years of age, the [redacted] son of Brigadier General Jack N. Donohew, of the U.S. Air Force. Approximately six weeks ago, [redacted] was mixing chemicals in his basement on a project connected with rocket fuel. He and another young friend, both of whom are extremely interested in science matters, had been recording in their notebooks various steps of their experiments with certain chemicals when there was a terrific explosion. Since that time, [redacted] has been in the Bethesda Naval Hospital and will probably spend another month there undergoing extensive medical treatment. Fortunately, his young friend escaped with minor injuries. [redacted]

The writer has spoken with [redacted] mother who has commented that [redacted] would be very thrilled to receive a copy of this book. It would be sincerely appreciated if you would add to [redacted] enjoyment by autographing a copy to him. b6 b7C

Very truly yours,

Alexander W. Neale, Jr.
Special Agent

Alexander W. Neale Jr.

62-102693-635

REC-85

FEB 28 1958

390

68 MAR 6 1958

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nease

DATE: February 21, 1958

FROM : M. A. Jones

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

SUBJECT: POCKET BOOK EDITION OF "THE FBI STORY"

Attached is a copy of the pocket book edition of Don Whitehead's FBI Story. It will be noted that this edition contains the complete book and sells for 50¢. The Whitehead book itself, of course, sold for $4.95.

Bureau files reflect that under date of August 30, 1957, former Assistant to the Director Nichols wrote a memorandum to Mr. Tolson reporting his discussion with Bennett Cerf on the pocket book edition. Cerf stated that this edition had a guaranteed circulation of one million copies and that Pocket Books was by far the best of the paper back covers.

Attached is the memorandum of Mr. Nichols concerning this matter.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

Enclosure - det'd

MAJ:mcq
(2)

REC-98 62-102693-633

MAR 4 1958

52 MAR 7 1958

CRIME REC'D

DO-7

FROM

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:

Routed for Director
The Times-Tips
3-11-58

New York, N. Y.
February 27, 1958

Mr. Hoover:

An Agent on duty during the early morning hours recently received a telephone call from William Emmet Mann, subject of an Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution-Robbery matter, who stated that he was wanted in Houston, Texas, for two armed robberies committed in February 1954. When inquiry was made of the subject as to why so long a period of time had elapsed from the time of the robberies until the time he decided to surrender himself, he stated, "I have just finished reading THE FBI STORY by Don Whitehead, and decided to give myself up to the FBI." Mann subsequently appeared at the New York office and was turned over to local authorities.

E. J. POWERS

REC-47

62-102693-634

EX-128

2 MAR 5 1958

52 MAR 26 1958

REC- 9 62-102693-635

EX. - 126

March 7, 1958

Miss Marjorie Currey
Random House Incorporated
457 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Miss Currey:

Our representative in Rome has just informed me he has heard that Editrice Sugar, Galleria del Corso 4, Milan, Italy, is in the process of translating "The FBI Story" and that the Italian version of the book will be ready for sale around the end of March, 1958. It would be appreciated if you would let me know if this is true in order that we will be in a position to furnish accurate answers to inquiries as to what distribution the book is receiving around the world.

As we naturally want to be sure that the Italian version has been accurately translated, I would like to know what arrangements have been made in this regard.

With every good wish,

Sincerely yours,

Gordon A. Nease

cc - Rome (94-2)
Reurlet 2/25/58
ATTENTION LEGAL ATTACHE: You will be kept advised as to further developments in this matter.
cc - Foreign Liaison Unit
cc - Mr. Nease
GEM:gaw
(7)

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

MAR 13 1958
MAIL ROOM

COMM — FBI
MAR 7

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The American Embassy
Rome, Italy

Date: February 25, 1958

To: Director, FBI

From: Legat, Rome (94-2)

Subject: ITALIAN PUBLISHING RIGHTS
"THE FBI STORY"; A Report To The People
RESEARCH - CRIME RECORDS

ReRomelet dated 10/9/57.

[redacted] b7D

Bureau is requested to advise with reference to any arrangements made concerning publication of THE FBI STORY in Italian. This office has numerous contacts who have expressed great interest in the book and it would be most appropriate to make arrangements to obtain copies of the book in Italian and to compliment them to office contacts prior to or at the same time as the book is put into circulation.

AAC:mpd (4)

3/7/58 EX-126 REC-9 62-102693-635

18 MAR 4 1958

CRIME REC.

March 14, 1958

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

Mr. Nease:

With reference to the attached rather curt letter from Marjorie Currey of Random House, Inc., it is noted that she states Mr. Nichols gave Random House clearance last September to enter into agreement with the firm of Editrice Sugar of Milan.

This is not correct. In Mr. Nichols' letter to Miss Currey dated September 18, 1957, he stated: "In connection with the offer from Editrice Sugar in Milan for the Italian rights to "The FBI Story" which you mentioned in your letter of September 5, 1957, I have been informed that Editrice Sugar is a very recent offspring of the large and reputable musical publishing firm of Messaggeria Musicale in Milan. For this reason, I would like to suggest that you wait for an offer from a more established publishing house in order to insure the best handling of the Italian edition."

The letter from Miss Currey needs no reply. Since Random House has already entered into an agreement with the Italian firm, it does not appear that much good could be accomplished by straightening Marjorie Currey out, particularly in view of her attitude suggested by the tenor of her letter; therefore, it is suggested that no further action be taken in this matter.

1 ENCLOSURE

M. A. Jones

Enclosures

EX-136

53 MAR 25 1958

EX-136

REC-89

17 MAR 20 1958

RANDOM HOUSE INC. 457 MADISON AVENUE · NEW YORK 22

THE MODERN LIBRARY
LANDMARK BOOKS
AMERICAN COLLEGE DICTIONARY

March 10, 1958

Mr. Gordon Nease
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Nease:

Yes, THE F.B.I. STORY by Don Whitehead will be published in Italian by Editrice Sugar of Milan. If you will refer to my correspondence with Louis B. Nichols you will see that last September he gave us clearance to enter into an agreement with that firm.

The one restriction imposed upon Random House in regard to this book was that we must clear with the Bureau all offers for foreign publication. We have been scrupulous in doing so and your files of 1957 will show all the offers we submitted to Mr. Nichols and his approval or disapproval of each one. With the approval of the Bureau we have contracted for publication of the book in England, France, Germany, Italy, and Argentina (for Spanish distribution everywhere). Also there will be a small edition in Japan and there have been newspaper serials in Germany and in Brazil. Our contract with every foreign publisher obliges him to translate faithfully and accurately and to make no changes or deletions without our consent.

Yours sincerely,

Marjorie Currey

mc

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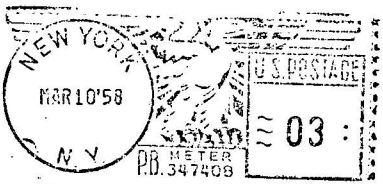
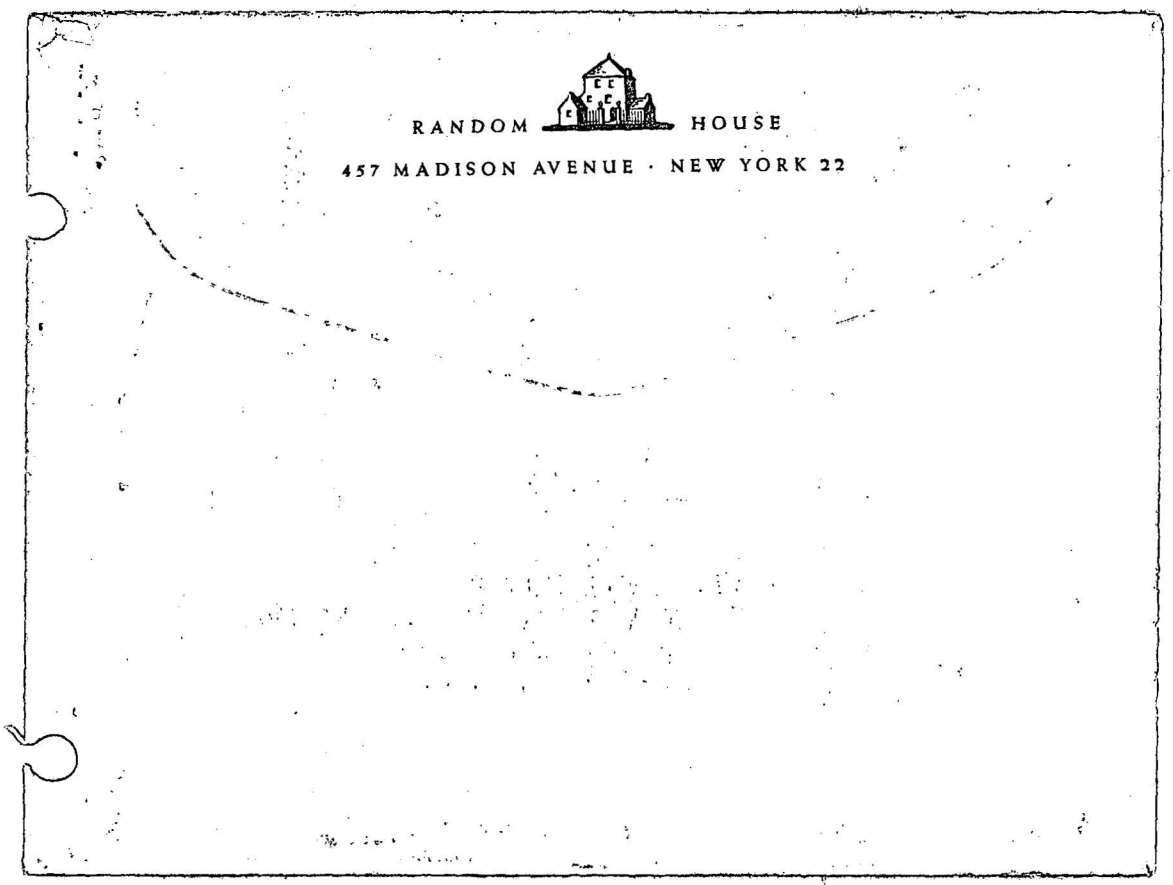



5640

Mr. Gordon Nease
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.




ENCLOSURE
62-102693-636

EX-136

REC- 89 17 MAR 20 1958

REC-93 62-102693-637

EX-135

March 27, 1958

Mr. Christopher Tsavalas
730 West 183rd Street
New York 33, New York

Dear Mr. Tsavalas:

Your note of March 20, 1958, has been received.

It was indeed gratifying to read your fine message, and I want to thank you sincerely for your kind words and best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

[illegible] Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

DCL:gfs
(3)

MAILED 9
MAR 27 1958
COMM-FBI

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
MAR 27 11 15 AM '58

60 APR 1 1958

MAIL ROOM

New York 3 / 20 /1958

Hon. J. EDGAR HOOVER

Diretor of the F. B. I.

Washington D. C.

Dear Mr. HOOVER

I just finished readinc the F. B. I. story and Idon,t know how to express my admiration to You but to tell you that you are deep in my heart as A GREAT and OYTSTANDING PERSONALITY, for the tremendous job you and your men are doing.

It,s Men like you that make our country GREAT.

Washington was the Founder but you are better. the SAFE KEEPER of our WONDERFUL DEMOCRACY. GOD BLESS YOU.

Sincearly Yours

Cristopher Tsavalas

Christopher Tsavalas

730 W. 183 ST.

New York 33, N. Y.

nmd
air 3/27/58
DCL

REC- 93 62-102693-637

12 MAR 28 1958

EX-135

CRIME REC.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: March 21, 1958

FROM : G. A. NEASE

SUBJECT: THOMAS HOADE
INFORMATION CONCERNING

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

Tom Hoade is the manager of the Stidham Tire Company, 2011 M Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C. He is a humble, honest individual who constantly brags about the FBI. He is a friend of numerous Bureau representatives and on one occasion was very helpful to the widow and family of former Special Agent Curtis Nelson when Agent Nelson died of a heart attack while serving as a Seat of Government supervisor.

Don Whitehead has given a copy of "The FBI Story" to Mr. Hoade. Mr. Hoade has requested that the Director personally autograph this book. He stated he would deeply appreciate this.

ACTION:

As indicated above.

autographed book sent Mr. Hoade 3/28/58

REC- 42

62-102693-638

16 MAR 28 1958

Enclosure
cc-Mr. Jones
CDD:jmr
(3)

EX-128

76 APR 2 1958

390

March 19, 1958

CABLEGRAM

URGENT OK per Mr Mohr mar

REC-31 62-102693-639

EX-110

TO LEGAL ATTACHE LONDON

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

"THE FBI STORY" BY DON WHITEHEAD. RANDOM HOUSE, INC., HAS RECEIVED OFFER FROM BRITISH REPRINT PUBLISHER, PANTHER BOOKS, LONDON, TO DO PAPERBACK EDITION OF CAPTIONED BOOK. BUREAU FILES NEGATIVE. PLEASE MAKE DISCREET INQUIRY REGARDING REPUTATION AND BACKGROUND OF PANTHER BOOKS. REPLY BY CABLEGRAM NO LATER THAN MARCH TWO FIVE RESULTS OF INQUIRIES, TOGETHER WITH YOUR RECOMMENDATION AS TO SUITABILITY OF FIRM HANDLING PAPERBACK EDITION OF "THE FBI STORY."

NR. 2 11

ENC. 7911-1925 BY

CK. 1910-1947 BY

APPROVED BY

TYPED BY

FILED BY

cc - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for review)

NOTE: Letter to Miss Currey will be acknowledged upon receipt of reply from Legat London.

~~Follow-up made for March 25, 1958.~~ Killed per cablegram from London 3/25/58

Tolson
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Nease
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

GEM:lmh
(6)

64 APR 7 1958

MAIL ROOM

Sent via Cable 3-20-58 3 P JG

RANDOM HOUSE INC. 457 MADISON AVENUE · NEW YORK 22

THE MODERN LIBRARY
LANDMARK BOOKS
AMERICAN COLLEGE DICTIONARY

March 17, 1958

Mr. Gordon Nease
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Nease:

A British reprint publisher in London, Panther Books, would like to do a paperback edition of THE F.B.I. STORY by Don Whitehead. Their offer is a good one and we shall accept it provided you approve of this firm. Will you be good enough to make the usual inquiries and let us know whether we can proceed with this transaction?

We already know that Panther wants to make some cuts in the book, but they have been told that any such changes will have to be submitted to the F. B. I. for approval.

62-102693-639
REC-31
EX-110

Yours sincerely,

Marjorie Currey

Marjorie Currey

APR 2 1958

mc

cablegram to London
3-19-58
GEM

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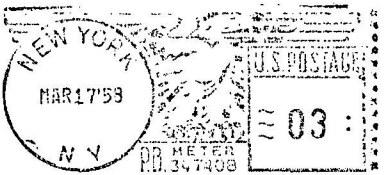


Mr. Gordon Nease
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

Dept. of Justice

5640

RANDOM HOUSE

457 MADISON AVENUE · NEW YORK 22

Legal Attache, Tokyo (66-58)

April 1, 1958

Director, FBI

"THE FBI STORY"
BY DON WHITEHEAD
RESEARCH (CRIME RECORDS)

REC- 5

20524

62-102693-640

EX-110

Reurlet of March 19, 1958, indicating that Dr. Gunji Hosono, Chairman, Board of Directors, Japan Institute of Foreign Affairs, Inc., requested to be furnished with two additional 8 x 10 glossy photographs of Agents on the Bureau firearms ranges. Enclosed are two copies each of Bureau photographs Numbers 2-35, 24-41, 24-42 and 24-43.

Enclosures (8)
2 - 8 x 10 glossy photographs 2-35, 24-41, 24-42 and 24-43.

APR 1 4 24 PM '58
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit

APR 1 3 14 PM '58
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

GEM:lmh
(5)

LEGAT
4 - APR - 2
COMM-FBI

6 APR 9 1958

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Tele. Room
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MAIL ROOM

OARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 3/19/58

FROM : Legat, Tokyo (66-58)

SUBJECT: "THE FBI STORY"
By Don Whitehead

Dr. GUNJI HOSONO, Chairman, Board of Directors, Japan Institute of Foreign Affairs, Inc., advised 3/17/58 during a meeting with DON WHITEHEAD and representatives of Warner Brothers that he contemplated releasing the Japanese edition of "The FBI Story" to coincide with the release of the movie to be made from the same book. Dr. HOSONO expressed the opinion that the simultaneous release of the book with the movie would give the book a wider distribution in Japan.

Dr. HOSONO expressed his appreciation for the special introduction by the Director and the photographs furnished for inclusion in the Japanese edition. He requested, however, to be furnished with two additional 8-x 10-inch glossy photographs of agents on the Bureau firearms ranges. At the suggestion of Mr. WHITEHEAD he specifically requested a copy of the photograph depicting agents shooting at a building at night using tracer bullets, and of agents using the practical pistol range at Quantico.

Dr. HOSONO was advised that the Bureau would be requested to furnish such photographs if available to him.

RGK/mer
(3)

REC 5 62-102693-640

EX-110

APR 3 1958

Ltr to Tokyo 4-1-58 6EM

DIRECTOR, FBI
Attention: Central Research Desk

4/4/58

SAC, SAN DIEGO (100-0)

Mr. DON WHITEHEAD'S STORY OF THE FBI (A criticism by G. W. Elderkin, professor emeritus, Princeton University)
SECURITY MATTER - X

Under date of 3/31/58, FRED RUIZ, 5636 Electric Avenue, La Jolla, California, forwarded to the San Diego FBI Office a large number of leaflets which he felt might be of interest to this Office. The majority of the information was anti-religious and atheistic and is being returned to Mr. RUIZ at his request, since it appears there is no need to retain the material in this Office.

The article as above captioned, is being forwarded to the Central Research Desk with the possibility that such information heretofore has not been made available.

2 - Bureau (Encl. -1)
1 - San Diego
1 - Newark (info)

WED:mid
(4)

62-102615

NOT RECORDED
156 APR 18 1958

INITIALED ON ORIGINAL

76 APR 24 1958

April 10, 1958

REC- 91 62-102693-641

Mr. Jack Feltz
The Pan Press
5880 Hollywood Boulevard
Hollywood
Los Angeles, California

EX-110

Dear Mr. Feltz:

Thank you for your letter of April 3, 1958, in which you commented so generously concerning the book, "The FBI Story."

It was most thoughtful of you to permit me to have the benefit of your observations on reading this book, and I am grateful to you in this regard.

Letters such as yours are certainly encouraging, and your offer to be of assistance to this Bureau is deeply appreciated. It is gratifying to learn of your support of the activities of the FBI.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

RECD-READING ROOM
APR 10 2-15 PM '58
81

MAILED 5
APR 10 1958
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Correspondent is identifiable in Bufiles only through a letter which he addressed to the Director on 11/9/56, following the first contact of him and his wife with the Bureau, which involved a call on SA Henry Tuck, Resident Agent at Fayetteville, Arkansas. Feltz wrote a letter commending SA Tuck on that occasion.

CFM:cjc
(4)

Tolson
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Trotter
Clayton
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

APR 16 1958
MAIL ROOM

The Pan Press, Book Publishers
5880 Hollywood Boulevard, Hollywood, California

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

April 3, 1958

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

Dear Mr. Hoover;

I have just read "The F.B.I. Story," and wish to write you and express my gratitude for making this picture of the Bureau available to the public.

Many of us have read so much criticism of the F.B.I., and its potential as a Gestapo, that we have scarcely had pause to consider its merits. I sincerely believe that I have read more criticisms of the Bureau than I have read otherwise. It would not be honest of me to say that these millions of words of criticism(especially regarding the Russian program in the United States) did not influence my attitude toward the Bureau, and it is logical to assume that many others have been likewise swayed. We need more books in our libraries upholding the American Tradition, and counteracting the subtle influences which seek to turn citizens against the American Institutions.

A citizens thanks for your great work. Both my wife and I are writers, and we shall henceforth endeavor to meet every challenge to the F.B.I. with which we are confronted, with the facts so well-presented in this book.

Respectfully,

JACK FELTZ

EX-110 REC-91 62-102693-641

P.S. It has occured to me that, due to my contact with numerous authors, would-be authors and what-not, we are undoubtedly unwittingly in touch with various kinds of subversives. If at any time we could be of assistance to the Bureau, you may be certain of our co-operation.

8 APR 11 1958

JF

mail rec'd 4/10/58 JFM

CRIME REC.

EXP. PROC.

Legal Attache, Rome (94-2) April 14, 1958

Director, FBI

ITALIAN PUBLISHING RIGHTS
"THE FBI STORY"
RESEARCH (CRIME RECORDS)

REC- 58 62-102693-642

Reurlet dated 4/4/58.

The Bureau is interposing no objection to the agreement made by Random House with the firm of Editrice Sugar of Milan to publish an Italian translation of "The FBI Story" by Don Whitehead. No further action is necessary in this matter.

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit ( Route through for review)

NOTE: By letter to the Bureau dated 3-10-58, Miss Marjorie Currey of Random House advised that an agreement had been reached with Editrice Sugar.

GEM:pv
(6)

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Tele. Room
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Gandy

LEGAT
10 APR 16
COMM-FBI

64 APR 21 1958

MAIL ROOM

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The American Embassy
Rome, Italy

Date: April 4, 1958

To: Director, FBI

From: Legat, Rome (94-2)

Subject: ITALIAN PUBLISHING RIGHTS
"THE FBI STORY"
RESEARCH - CRIME RECORDS

ReRomelet dated 2/25/58.

[redacted]

[redacted]

b7D

EX-REC'D
APR 9 1958

Bureau is requested to advise of any action it desires this office to take with reference to this matter.

AAC:mpd (4)

REC-52
62-102693-642
17
17 APR 9 1958

CRIME REC.

April 18, 1958

REC- 18 62-102693-643

EX-101

Miss Marjorie Currey
Random House Inc.
457 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Miss Currey:

It was a pleasure to learn from your note of April 14 of the offer you have received from "The Irish Press" in Dublin to run twelve articles taken from "The FBI Story" by Don Whitehead. We have no objection to such an arrangement, and I am looking forward to your letter indicating what chapters they hope to publish.

With every good wish,

Sincerely yours,

G. A. Nease

1 - London - Enclosure
ATTENTION LEGAL ATTACHE: Bufiles reflect no derogatory information regarding "The Irish Press" of Dublin.

1-Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for review)

NOTE: "The Irish Press" is published by Irish Press, Ltd., the largest newspaper publisher in Dublin and one of the largest in Ireland.

GEM:mlw (6)

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MAIL ROOM

Sent to Times
APR 10 1958
CME

7 MAY 7 1958

RANDOM HOUSE INC. 457 MADISON AVENUE · NEW YORK 22

THE MODERN LIBRARY
LANDMARK BOOKS
AMERICAN COLLEGE DICTIONARY

April 14, 1958

Mr. Gordon Nease
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Nease: Ireland

~~The~~ Irish Press, a newspaper in Dublin, wants to run twelve articles taken from THE F.B.I. STORY by Don Whitehead. Although I have not yet found out exactly what portions of the book they wish to use, I wonder whether you could make the necessary inquiries as to the suitability of this paper as a medium for the material. As soon as I know what chapters they hope to publish, I shall write you.

Yours sincerely,

Marjorie Currey

Marjorie Currey

mc

I anticlaimade 4-18-58 mlw

(mail) acb 4-18-58 GEM

REC-18 62-102693-6[illegible]

EX-101

APR 23 1958

CRIME REC.

April 25, 1958

PERSONAL

62-102693-

Mr. Donald Kenneth Brown
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Los Angeles, California

Dear Mr. Brown:

I was glad to receive your very informative letter of April 21, with which you enclosed a clipping from "The Hollywood Reporter" concerning the meeting which Messrs. Johnston and Shurlock had with distributing companies regarding the release of the rash of films dealing with criminals. While it is regrettable that your relations with the Production Code Office have recently become strained, I feel that our taking a firm stand at this time will be beneficial in the long run. For your information, my introduction for the May issue of the Law Enforcement Bulletin concerns films glorifying criminals, and I have no doubt that it will create further comment.

It was good to hear that Walter Winchell has high expectations of returning to the news field over television and radio. This is his first love, and I can imagine how pleased he is over the prospect.

We are all looking forward to receiving the final script for "The FBI Story" and certainly hope we can soon get under way with the actual production. While I know that this hardly needs saying, I want you to keep a very close watch for items concerning the forthcoming motion picture, particularly in regard to casting. As you know I am sending a representative to the Coast as soon as casting gets started to supervise this most important matter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

COMM — FBI
APR 28
MAILED 28

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MAIL ROOM

66 MAY 9 1958

1 - Mr. Nease
1 - Mr. DeLoach
JTM:vwf
(8)

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

D. K. BROWN

Los Angeles, California
April 21, 1958

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Parsons
Mr. [illegible]
[illegible]
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director - FBI
Washington, D. C.

PERSONAL

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am enclosing a clipping from The Hollywood Reporter which indicates that the Motion Picture Producers Association met in New York recently concerning crime films. I have not been able to get any details of this meeting because we are not being received at the local Code Production Office with the same cordiality which existed before our recent meetings to protest the handling of the subjects. Eugene Daugherty has previously been a good source of information there, but he has managed to make himself quite unavailable recently and Geoffrey Shurlock has been out of town. Possibly the New York Office has some information on this for you.

I have talked to Walter Winchell several times recently and he wanted you to know that he expects to start a good news program over ABC television and radio in the near future. He expects his program to be carried on 228 television and radio stations and is quite thrilled with the prospects of getting back into this type of work. At the moment, he is waiting for ABC to sell the show to a sponsor; best possibility for sponsors thus far are Liggett-Myers and Jantzen Swim Suits.

Mervyn LeRoy has scheduled conferences with Jimmy Stewart on "The FBI Story". I understand from Mervyn that polishing of the script is about completed except that some effort might be made to improve the part of the female lead in order to attract a better actress. It is our feeling that production on this movie will not actually get under way until after the Hollywood Park racing season ends on July 20, 1958. I will keep you informed on this.

APR 30 1958

Sincerely,

D. K. Brown

Enc.1

ENCLOSURE

D.K. Brown

62-102693-

NOT RECORDED
170 MAY 1 1958

94-5-0570-61

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

SAC, Los Angeles

April 28, 1958

Director, FBI

"THE FBI STORY"
WARNER BROTHERS
MOTION PICTURE

The following is quoted from a column by Sheilah Graham which appeared in the Washington Star for April 23, 1958:

> "Mervyn LeRoy, who gave Nick Adams his first big break in 'Mister Roberts' and followed it with 'No Time for Sergeants,' has just set Nick for another good role in his next for Warners, 'The FBI Story.'"

Adams cannot be identified in Bufiles. From confidential sources and your files, forward any available information. No inquiry should be made of LeRoy or Warner Brothers.

COMM - FBI
APR 28 1958
MAILED 20

ECK:grs
(5)

ENCLOSURE

REC. 59

62-102693-644

APR 29 1958

EX-128

EX-128

MAY 5 1958

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MAIL ROOM

5-19 (Rev. 10-29-57)

# HOLLYWOOD

By SHEILAH GRAHAM

## No Film Plans for Lana

HOLLYWOOD. (NANA). — **Dennis Day** refused the offer to substitute for **Hal March** in the summer layoff of "The $64,000 Question." The Days expect their seventh child, and Dennis does not want to move his family to New York in the summer. . . . There are two schools of thought as to why Paramount is rushing **Lana Turner's** recent picture, "Another Time, Another Place," into release right away. One, to cash in on the current publicity. Two, to get the picture out before the public has a change to decide whether to continue—or not—supporting Lana at the box office. One thing is sure: There are no future movie plans on Lana's schedule right now.

The **Kenneth More** role in "Sheriff of Fractured Jaw" is too big, or **Jayne Mansfield's** part is too small. Anyway, hers is being expanded. There will be no giggling for Jayne in this one, glory be. . . . **Nat "King" Cole's** wife Maria gifted him with a sports car for their 10th wedding anniversary. . . . **Maurice Chevalier** gives his "one-man show" at the Greek Theater in Hollywood sometime in July and will include material from "Gigi," the musical he recently completed at MGM.

* * * *

**Gig Young** and wife **Elizabeth Montgomery** are looking for a play to do together on Broadway next season, unlike **Joanne Woodward** and **Paul Newman** who want to do a play next season—but not together. . . . Eighty-five-year-old **Adolph Zukor,** still active at Paramount, showed his first movie in a cab stand in New York, in 1909. The place is now a cheap jewelry shop.

**Dick Powell** has a problem. A nice one. He's so busy as director and producer at 20th Century-Fox, and with **Charles Boyer** in France and **David Niven** busy elsewhere, Dick is in the market for a production manager to take over his "Four Star Playhouse"—much as he would like to continue himself. Dick's fine "Enemy Below" movie—he directed—is cleaning up at the box office. And should.

* * * *

**Heather Sears,** who scored such a hit in the **Joan Crawford** picture, "The Story of Esther Costello," is flying to New York from London to star in "Wuthering Heights" with **Richard Burton** and British actress **Yvonne Furneaux.** After the spectacular, Heather flies back to England for her "Room at the Top" film.

It doesn't pay to be paid with a present—sometimes. **Gary Cooper** took an expensive auto in lieu of payment for a TV show a few months back. He has just been informed he must pay a tax of $5,000 on it!

There'll soon be a **Zsa Zsa Gabor** cosmetic line and dress line on the market. The dresses will be made by the same manufacturer who backed the **Janet Leigh** creations.

**Rock Hudson's** off-again-on-again plans to sail on author **Ernest Gann's** yacht on the first leg of an 18,000-mile voyage is definitely and permanently off. Rock, instead, will do promotional stuff for "Twilight for the Gods."

* * * *

**Van Heflin** made his first TV appearance in Italy before 20 million Italians, dressed in a Western outfit (by request) to sing "Home on the Range." Van is considered one of the top Western stars in Italy because of the tremendous success of "Shane." He's currently starring in Rome in "The Tempest," with **Silvana Mangano.**

**Mervyn Le Roy,** who gave **Nick Adams** his first big break in "Mister Roberts" and followed it with "No Time for Sergeants," has just set Nick for another good role in his next for Warners, "The FBI Story."

**Dorothy Danbridge** tells me there is a five-month shooting schedule for "Porgy and Bess." After which she returns to France to dub the English version of "Tomango," her picture with **Curt Jurgens.** The film was made in French only, but they have now decided to release an English version too.

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Wash. Post and Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star C7
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 4-23-58

Ltr-2A 4-28-58 eah

62-102693-64ff

ENCLOSURE

April 30, 1958

REC- 93 62-102693-645

-108

Miss Marjorie Currey
Random House Inc.
457 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Miss Currey:

Many thanks for your prompt and informative letter of April 25, 1958, regarding the portions of "The FBI Story" by Don Whitehead which "The Irish Press" desires to use. As a review of the material indicates a rather well-rounded coverage of the book, we feel it perfectly acceptable, providing it meets with your approval and conditions.

Sincerely yours,

MAILED 3
MAY 1 - 1958
COMM-FBI

G. A. Nease

1 - London - Enclosure

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for review)

NOTE: By letter dated April 18, 1958, to Miss Currey, Mr. Nease advised that we have no objection to "The Irish Press" in Dublin, IRELAND running 12 articles taken from "The FBI Story" by Don Whitehead.

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Gandy

53 MAY 7 1958 (6)

GEM:geg

MAIL ROOM

RANDOM HOUSE INC. 457 MADISON AVENUE · NEW YORK 22

THE MODERN LIBRARY
LANDMARK BOOKS
AMERICAN COLLEGE DICTIONARY

April 25, 1958

Mr. Gordon Nease
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Nease:

Thank you for your word of approval on The Irish Press as publisher of a series of articles from THE F.B.I. STORY by Don Whitehead. It has been a bit troublesome to track down just what they want to use because they evidently have renamed some of the sections and also because they have worked from the British edition of the book. Here is their proposed table of contents (I should say series of newspaper installments) as nearly as I can calculate it:

The Story Begins (complete section)
Palmer's Red Raids (complete section)
The Klu Klux Klan (pp. 58 - middle 63)
The Gangsters Rise to Power (complete section)
Capture of an Army (middle p. 88 thru "cleanup" p. 90)
Rebellion Against Crime (p. 92 - 1st Para. p. 96)
G-Men (p. 98 2nd para. - 1st l. p. 103)
The Round-up (pp. 103-108)
Murder By Proxy (complete section)
Espionage Ltd. (complete section condensed)
The Attack on Communism (complete section condensed)
Worse than Murder (complete section condensed)

The page number indicated are, of course, from our edition. Where I have specified a paragraph or a line of a certain page, I must confess it is somewhat of a guess. Having only British edition page numbers to guide me I tried to visualize the only logical start and finish of these portions lifted from the middle of a section. If you feel more accurate information is necessary in the cases where complete sections are not being used, I shall write our London agent once more. The Irish Press does want to start the series the first week in May, so I am trying to be cooperative. Thank you for your help on this matter and I look forward to hearing from you.

REC- 93 62-102693-C45

Yours sincerely,

15 MAY 2 1958

EX-108

Marjorie Currey

mc

Miss M. Patricia Corcoran
939 Woodycrest Avenue
Bronx 52, New York

March 12. 1958.

Dear Mr Hoover

I want to thank you sincerely for taking time out from your busy schedule to autograph the F.B.I. story for me. This indeed is going to be one of my prized possessions.

It is definitely both an honor and a great privilege to be working for your former assistant - Mr Louis B Nichols - He is a grand and wonderful person. Again thanking you and wishing you continued success in the great work you are doing for our country.

Cordially Yours
Miss Patricia Corcoran
Secretary to
L. B. Nichols.

True copy

REC- 74 62-102693-646
MAY 8 1958
66 MAY 12 1958
390

DU-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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

March 12, 1958

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I want to thank you sincerely for taking time out from your busy schedule to autograph the F. B. I. Story to me. This indeed is going to be one of my prized possessions.

It is definitely both an honor and a great privilege to be working for your former Assistant - Mr. Louis B. Nichols. He is a grand and wonderful person.

Again thanking you, and wishing you continued success in the great work you are doing for our country.

no reply.

Cordially,

/s/ M. Patricia Corcoran
secretary to L. B. Nichols

COPY:hbb

EXP. PROC.
MAR 14 1958

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

CHICAGO SUN-TIMES
5A FINAL Editio
Date APR 21 1958
Page 40 Col. 1

# KUP'S COLUMN

KUPCINET

**Mervyn LeRoy**, preparing "The FBI Story," with **Jimmy Stewart** in the **J. Edgar Hoover** role, will come to Chicago shortly to film the shooting of **John Dillinger** in front of the Biograph Theater on N. Lincoln. LeRoy has this problem: No fewer than a dozen FBI agents have written him, each claiming he was the one who fired the bullets that got Dillinger. (So much lead was pumped into Dillinger that night— could be!) . . . The Friars Club in N.Y., which planned to honor Mike Todd

A Report To the people
— and only 3 men (3 FBI) fired the shots.

REC-9 62-102693-647

EX-135

MAY 8 1958

52 MAY 9 1958

March 27, 1958

REC-91 62-102693-648

EX-102

Miss Marjorie Currey
Random House, Inc.
457 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Miss Currey:

After I received your note of March 17, 1958, I had a few checks made regarding Panther Books, the British reprint publisher in London, which desires to handle the paperback edition of "The FBI Story" by Don Whitehead. We have no objections to your accepting their offer, and we hope that everything will work out satisfactorily.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

COMM - FBI
MAR 28 1958
MAILED 30

G. A. Nease

cc - London
Reur Cablegram dated March 25, 1958

cc - Foreign Liaison

NOTE: Legat London was requested by cablegram on March 19, 1958, to make a discreet check of Panther Books. By cablegram dated March 25, 1958, Legat London advised firm reputable and no unfavorable information known concerning it. Therefore, Legat recommended firm as a suitable one for handling paperback edition of book.

GEM:sak
(6)

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

FBI MAIL ROOM

~~62-102693-64~~

REC-A 62-102693-648X

April 15, 1958

Miss Marjorie Currey
Random House Inc.
457 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Miss Currey:

Thank you for your note of April 9 in which you mentioned receiving an offer for the Hebrew serial rights to "The FBI Story" by Don Whitehead from the "Rimon Hebrew Weekly" of Tel-Aviv.

Although the "Rimon Hebrew Weekly" is a relatively new publication in Israel, we have no objection to your entering into an agreement of the type you mentioned.

Sincerely yours,

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit

G. A. Nease

NOTE: Bureau files reflect no information identifiable with the "Rimon Hebrew Weekly." [redacted] through Bureau liaison. b3
It was determined that the publication is a rather expensive, sophisticated weekly, comparable to "Life" magazine in this country, which has been in operation for about one year. [redacted] The quality of photography and printing reportedly is very good.

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

GEM:blh
(5)

66 APR 21 1958

OCT 12 1960

MAIL ROOM

COMM - FBI
APR 15 1958
MAILED 30

RANDOM HOUSE INC. 457 MADISON AVENUE · NEW YORK 22

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LANDMARK BOOKS
AMERICAN COLLEGE DICTIONARY

April 9, 1958

Mr. Gordon Nease
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Nease:

We have an opportunity to license Hebrew serial rights to THE F.B.I. STORY by Don Whitehead to a newspaper in Tel-Aviv called the Rimon Hebrew Weekly.

Will you let us know, after investigation, whether it is all right for us to enter into an agreement with this newspaper? Thank you for your help.

Sincerely,

Marjorie Currey

Marjorie Currey

mc

94-4-4042-34
62-102693-1648X
REC-4
EX-108
APR 16 1958

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MODERN
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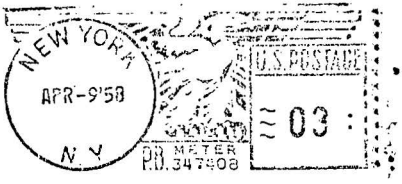
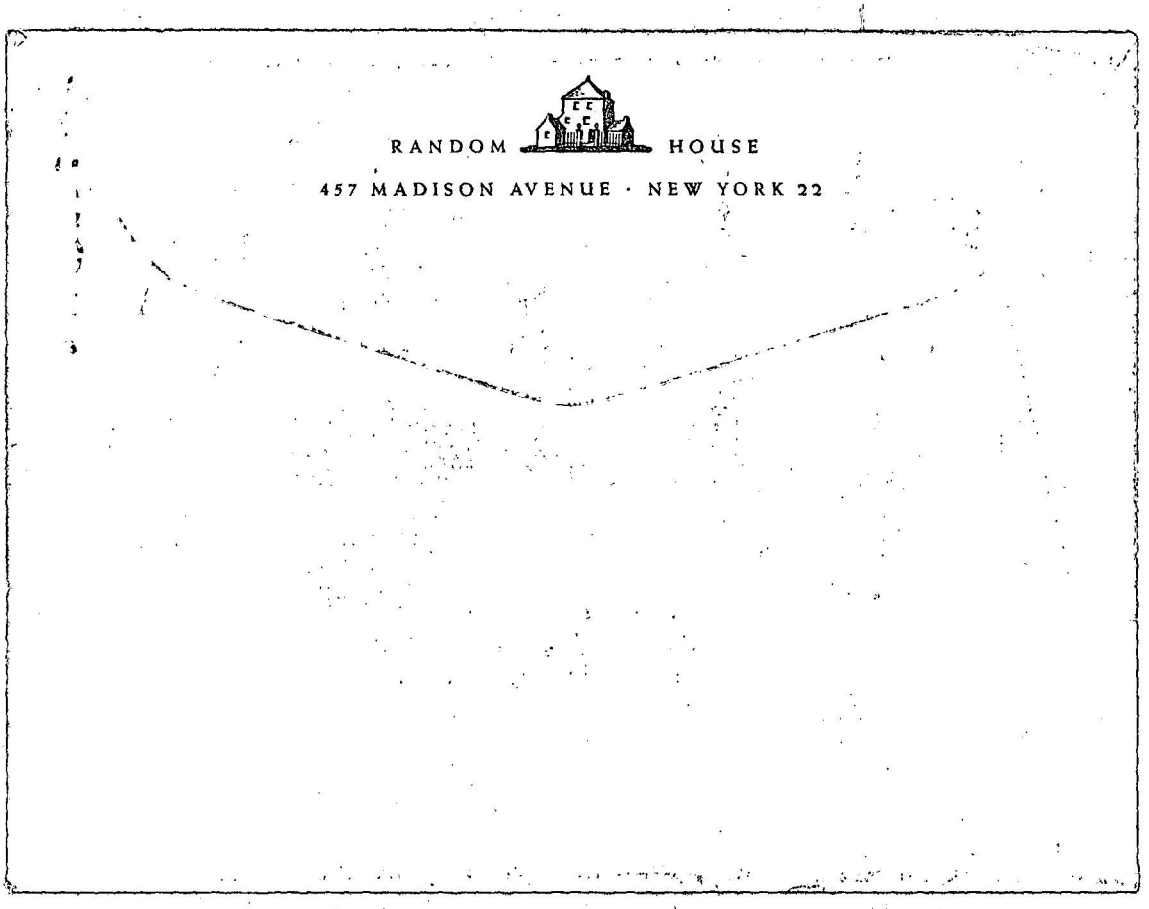



Mr. Gordon Nease
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.


RANDOM HOUSE
457 MADISON AVENUE · NEW YORK 22

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR

DATE: 5/21/58

FROM : CLYDE TOLSON

SUBJECT:

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

I called Mervyn LeRoy this morning at his home. I told him that with respect to various communications with him and with Mr. Warner we wanted him to know exactly our position with regard to the script of "The FBI Story."

I told him that it was most unsatisfactory; that the latest script contained absolutely unnecessary killings and violence and that this would completely improperly portray the manner in which the Bureau operates, and that we could not possibly approve it. I told him that the latest script contained a number of errors which had previously been called to his attention, but which had not been corrected. I explained to him that we were not the final authority; that the final script of the picture would have to be approved by the office of the Attorney General and we could not possibly send that office the latest script sent to us.

I further pointed out he had not sent us a script covering the final part of the picture. I told him we should not be portrayed as a bunch of cops; that our people are lawyers and accountants and there is plenty of scientific and interesting material in the work of the Bureau to make a fascinating and interesting motion picture, without all of the "bang, bang" included in the script. He said the writer of the script, Breen, had added the material on page 70, involving a lot of murders and shootings and that he had not seen it. I told him I thought this was the trouble; that he had too many people working on the picture and that they do not have a picture which maintains a continuity of action and interest. I told him that the latest script would indicate that we transfer people around the country like playing checkers; that I specifically mentioned to both Warner and Breen that this was not satisfactory and did not accurately portray the work of the Bureau.

REC- 69 62-102893-649

I told him we obviously could not send any representatives at this time as if we did they would have to take the picture over and complete it for the studio. LeRoy indicated that, of course, he was very anxious to make a fine, high class, dignified presentation; that the studio has already invested some $300,000 in this picture (I doubt this.) He stated he would

13 MAY 27 1958

EX-135

SENT DIRECTOR 5/21/58

51 JUN 9 1958

immediately have the script re-prepared in the light of our suggestions and would return it, together with the script covering the final portion of the picture. I told him we would be very glad to look at it but very frankly someone in his organization would have to give this matter considerable attention in order to bring forth a script which would indicate a high-class, dignified presentation of the work of the Bureau.

Mr. LeRoy assured me that both he and Mr. Warner were extremely anxious to do everything possible to meet our wishes in this matter. I left no misunderstanding with him that we could not possibly approve any script along the lines of the latest one which he sent to us.

We are not going to
write the script that
is Warner Junction.
Our "confirmation" never
called for any such
thing.
K

CT:DSS

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: May 21, 1958

FROM : G. A. NEASE

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

SUBJECT: "THE FBI STORY"
CALL FROM MERVYN LEROY
10:35 AM, May 21, 1958

Mr. LeRoy called from Los Angeles 10:35 AM, May 21, 1958. In your absence, he was referred to Mr. DeLoach Mr. LeRoy indicated he had just finished talking with you and in thinking over his remarks, he now thinks that it would be a good idea, pending yours and the Director's permission, to send Dick Breen, the Warner Brothers' script writer, back to Washington again just as soon as Breen has made the changes we desire to be made in the two portions of the script that we have returned to Warner Brothers as unsatisfactory. Mr. LeRoy stated that these changes would immediately be made by Warner Brothers and Breen could fly then to Washington for discussions with us. He stated that further discussions could be held regarding the remaining portions of the script and he felt certain that everything could be worked out satisfactorily.

Mr. LeRoy stated he regretted the fact that the first two portions were unsatisfactory and that he and Warner Brothers would do everything to make the script acceptable to the FBI. Mr. LeRoy requested that you be consulted regarding this matter and that his call be returned this afternoon.

ACTION:

62-102693-650

It is suggested that we be allowed to call Mr. LeRoy this afternoon and tell him that we have no objections to Mr. Breen returning to Washington and that we will be glad to confer with him regarding this matter.

1 - Mr. Jones
1 - Mr. Kemper

EX-135

CDD:ejp
(4)

(SEE ADDENDUM PAGE 2)

51 JUN 9 1958

Memorandum to Mr. Tolson from G. A. Nease
Re: "THE FBI STORY" et al

ADDENDUM: (CDD:jmr) 5-21-58

In accordance with the instructions of the Director, I had DeLoach call Mervyn LeRoy at 6:15 P.M. Washington time (3:15 P.M. Los Angeles time), 5-21-58, and advise him it would be satisfactory for Dick Breen, Warner Brothers script writer, to return to Washington. He was told that he should give us advance notice as to Breen's arrival so that our work could be arranged in such a manner that sufficient time would be available to confer with Breen. Mr. LeRoy stated he would do this.

LeRoy reiterated his regrets that the two portions of the script mentioned above were found to be so unsatisfactory. He stated that he had not personally read page 70, in which so many killings were mentioned, and that he thoroughly agreed with you and the Director in your viewpoints regarding such acts of brutality.

Mr. LeRoy stated that Breen would be in Washington "soon" and that he would be in further touch with us.

Mr. LeRoy called DeLoach at 6:50 P.M. Washington time. He stated that Dick Breen would arrive in Washington Sunday night, 5-25-58, and would be at the Bureau the first thing Monday morning, 5-26-58, to confer with us. He indicated that Breen would have the revised scripts with him at that time. He was told this would be satisfactory.

I am getting "fed up" with this whole operation & particularly so at last mins Jack Warner and me. It was presumptuous & completely inaccurate. We cannot the ones who kept Jack & co- operate. It has been Warner Bros who don't intend to stand for any more

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 5/13/58

FROM : Legat, Tokyo (66-58)

SUBJECT: "THE FBI STORY"
BY DON WHITEHEAD

On 4/22/58, Dr. GUNJI HOSONO, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Japan Institute of Foreign Affairs, Inc., Tokyo, made available to SA ROBERT G. KUNKEL the enclosed brochure on "The FBI STORY" by DON WHITEHEAD and he advised that this book would be released to the public either in June or September, 1958, noting that the months of July and August were poor months to release books in Japan.

The Bureau will be advised of developments in publication of the Japanese edition.

Enclosure
HLC:vw
(3)

EX-102

62-102693-651

REC- 62

EX-102

1 - ENCLOSURE

4 - [illegible]

52 JUN 4 1958

*TRANSLATION FROM JAPANESE*

*AMERICAN BEST SELLER SERIES*

*THE FBI STORY*
*by*
*DON WHITEHEAD*
*Translated by MAKOTO MOMOI*

*(Approximately 400 yen)*

*Pulitzer Prize Winner and Continuously Best Seller in the United States*

*COMMENT BY NEW YORK TIMES*

*"There are very few crime novels, I have read which interested me so much as did this book." It tells the history of the FBI without exaggeration. The book is filled with incidents dealing with "Who-------did" passages which so many short story and literary writers fail to successfully portray no matter how hard they try.*

*G-men, who are they?*

*At daybreak, one autumn day in 1933, a group of men pressed toward a lonely house located in the city of Memphis, Tennessee. They were a group of men consisting of FBI and Memphis police who were trying to capture "Machine-gun KELLY" while he was still asleep. He was being sought for kidnapping which occurred in Oklahoma two months previously. KELLY, without resisting, surrendered to the FBI agents who appeared before him suddenly. The stunned "Machine-gun KELLY" pleaded, "Do not shoot, G-men, please do not shoot." Since then the word G-men had been in use synonymously with FBI. (Abbreviation for Government men)*

"TRANSLATED BY: M. MIYATAKE: jt MAY 26 1958"

62-102693-651

ENCLOSURE

COPIES DESTROYED
270 DEC 11 1964

*DON WHITEHEAD*

*Birth - 1908. Chief of New York Herald Tribune, Washington Branch Office. Received the Pulitzer Prize, most coveted prize in the field of journalism, two times.*

*THE FBI STORY*

*Filmed by Warner Studios, starring JAMES STEWART.*

*Book is expected to go on sale the same time film is released for public showing this autumn.*

* * *

*The rest of the brochure consists of introductions to other books translated into Japanese.*

JIFA RESEARCH INFORMATION CENTER FOR WORLD AFFAIRS

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**日本外政学会出版局**

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アメリカ・ベストセラー・シリーズ

# FBI物語

ドン・ホワイトヘッド
桃井 真・訳
予四〇〇円

**ピュリッツアー賞受賞作品**
**アメリカで連続ベストセラー**

**ニューヨーク・タイムズ紙評** 「自分が今迄読んだ犯罪物語のなかで、これほど魅せられたものは少ない」この本は余すところなくFBIの歴史を語っている。同書には「誰がやった」を面白く画こうとする小説家および文筆家たちにとって、彼らの余生をついやしても書ききれないような、事件が充満している。

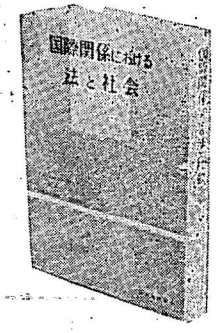
**Gメンとは？** 一九三三年秋の未明。テネシー州メンフィスの、とある一軒家に迫る一団の物々しい男達があった。いわずとしれたFBIとメンフィス警察である。オクラホマで二カ月前に行った誘拐事件で追っていた「機関銃のケリー」の寝込みを襲おうとしていた。すばやくとびこんだFBI捜査官に、ケリーは傍の拳銃に手を伸ばす間もなく手を上げてしまった——がその時驚いた「機関銃ケリー」が「射たんでくれ！ Gメン頼む射んでくれ！」と哀訴した。——これ以来Gメンが（FBIの通り名になってしまった。（Goverment Men の略である）

**ドン・ホワイトヘッド** 一九〇八年に生れる。ニューヨーク・ヘラルド・トリビューン紙のワシントン支局長。新聞界における最高名誉であるピュリッツアー賞を二回受賞している。

今秋、映画日本公開と同時に本書発売予定

**ワーナー映画会社超大作**
**撮影最高潮！**

ジェームス・スチュアート主演
「窓よ、あれが巴里の灯だ」の主演者




## 国際関係における法と社会

P・E・コーベット　一又正雄訳

B6判 548頁　定価350円

**日本読書新聞・慶大中村洗助教授評**

……理論、慣例、規範型、機構の発達の三部から構成されている本書は、伝統的国際法理論に内在するアブリオリズムを指摘し、現実主義に立って偏見のない評価の試みを企てた労作で、今日までかような現実主義を導入して、国際法を解説した文献を、邦語で読みえなかっただけに、この日本語訳はまことに時宜をえたものといえよう。

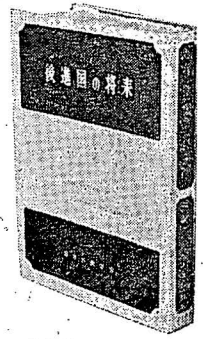
## 保守主義—フランス革命からチャーチルまで—

ピーター・ブィーレック　戸井田　耕訳

B6判 364頁　定価270円

**但馬毎日新聞評**

……第一部では保守主義について、その歴史的・哲学的起源を説き、かつ保守主義にも国際的と民族主義の二つの型があることを、欧米にわたり具体的に人物をあげて論じている。……第二部は「資料」である。……主として保守主義政治家あるいは思想家と目される英米人の論文、演説などが収められている。……これ程まとめ上げた書は、珍重すべきである。




## 後進国の将来

ユーヂン・スティレイ　村松　祐次訳

B6判 480頁　定価400円

世界経済の発展を多角度からみて、これを分析しながら、とくに後進国経済に重点をおいて論じている。そして後進国の経済諸問題に関連してこれに伴う政治的意義を具体的事例をあげて明らかにしようとしている。第二次大戦後政治的に独立した後進国の大部分はその経済的裏付けに苦闘している。本書は、このような政治と経済のからみ合いを探究することに力を注いでいる

アメリカ・ベストセラー・シリーズ

H・A・キッシンジャー

# 核兵器と外交政策

佐伯　喜一　校閲　A5判
田中　武克　六二〇頁
桃井　真　共訳　五五〇円

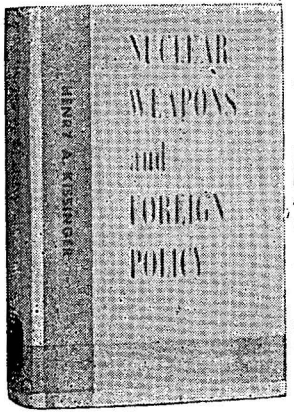
## アメリカで異常なベストセラー

**R・オッペンハイマー博士評**　キッシンジャー博士の「歴史をつくる」本の内容は、非常によく充実している。その意味で核兵器軍備のフィールドにおいては、他に追従を許さぬものである。

**ワシントン・ポスト・アンド・タイムズ・ヘラールド紙評**

一九五七年における最も重要な本である……世界歴史上、考えられるあらゆる「核兵器矛盾」の面に対して探りを入れる理知的かつ挑戦的討論である。われわれは核時代に生きている。不安と恐怖の中に生きている。過去のあらゆる経験が、殆ど教訓らしいものを提供してくれない時代である。われわれは未知の世界と革命の激浪にもまれている。今こそ、変革や革命に適した考え方をしなければならない。過去の幾多のノスタルジアを捨て、新しい考え方を摑むのが、本書の課題であり、生きぬく道である。

Council on Foreign Relations は、外交・軍事・科学の専門家三四名の委員会をつくり、委員会としては結論を求めず、一八カ月にわたり討論した。その研究部長に就任したのが、ハーバード大学国際問題研究所員・統合参謀本部政策顧問である少壮政治学者H・A・キッシンジャー博士である。博士は、この委員会の討論の成果を従横に駆使して、独自の立場で本書を執筆している。本書は、核兵器のもたらした革命と、軍事原理の特異性とを特に問題とし、核時代と革命時代の挑戦に対するための外交と戦略を探求している。このような時代において外交に力を与え、力と政治を結合させうるものは限定核戦争政策であるとしている。




五月一日
発売

REC-1

May 27, 1958

EX-117 62-116207 652

Miss Marjorie Currey
Random House Inc.
457 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Miss Currey:

Your letter of May 22, 1958, has been received. We have no objection to Panther Books shortening the text of "The FBI Story" as you indicated. This would mean deletion of the section entitled "Roosevelt and the FBI" and all chapters under "The Cold War" except number 33, "Worse Than Murder."

It is a pleasure to cooperate with you in this regard.

Sincerely yours,

G. A. Nease

COMM-FBI

1 - London - Enclosure
1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for review)

NOTE: By letter dated 3/17/58, Miss Currey requested Bureau authority for Panther Books, British reprint publisher in London, to issue a paperba edition of "The FBI Story." After making a discreet inquiry, we advised Currey on 3/27/58 that we had no objections concerning Panther Books issuing this edition. Miss Currey's current letter deals with the actual text which will be published by Panther Books. Under the deletions, Chapters 18, 19, 29, 30, 31 and 32 will be eliminated. These deal largely with securit matters.

2S:cic

RANDOM HOUSE INC. 457 MADISON AVENUE · NEW YORK 22

THE MODERN LIBRARY
LANDMARK BOOKS
AMERICAN COLLEGE DICTIONARY

May 22, 1958

Mr. Gordon Nease
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Nease:

The British edition of THE F.B.I. STORY by Don Whitehead was, as you know, published by Frederick Muller Ltd. Muller wishes to license the British reprint rights to Panther Books. Panther has to shorten the book to make it marketable and would like permission to delete the section entitled "Roosevelt and the FBI" and the sub-sections under the section entitled "The Cold War" except for the last one called "Worse than Murder." Will you be kind enough to let me know whether this plan meets with your approval?

Thank you for your attention to this query. You can understand that Panther Books is eager to proceed and hopes for your approbation.

Yours sincerely,

Marjorie Currey

Marjorie Currey

autosat 5/26/58 mc

mc 5/27/58 FBI

REC-1 62-116373-65

EX-117

14 MAY 29 1958

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1353346-000

Total Deleted Page(s) = 11
Page 5 ~ Duplicate;
Page 6 ~ Duplicate;
Page 17 ~ Duplicate;
Page 24 ~ Duplicate;
Page 25 ~ Duplicate;
Page 26 ~ Duplicate;
Page 27 ~ Duplicate;
Page 28 ~ Duplicate;
Page 29 ~ Duplicate;
Page 46 ~ Duplicate;
Page 47 ~ Duplicate;

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

RA

62-102693-755

REC-48

December 30, 1959

Mr. Manfred Reagen
(22c) Bonn /a. Rh.
Argelanderstrasse 110
Northrhine, Germany

Dear Mr. Reagen:

Your post card of December 1, 1959, concerning the serialization of Mr. Mitchell's book, "The FBI Story," in a German newspaper, has been received, and I appreciate the interest which prompted you to write.

It was very good of you to offer to send us this series, but I do not believe it will be necessary. Thank you very much for your consideration in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

MAIL ROOM
DEC 30 1959
COMM-FBI

DEC 30 4 08 PM '59
FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM

1 - Donn - Enclosure

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. In August, 1958 Random House was authorized to make arrangements with the "Frankfurter Illustrierte" to serialize parts of "The FBI Story". This is undoubtedly the paper he is referring to.

NHC:kfy/bie
(7)

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W C Sullivan
Tele Room
Gandy

62 ENCLOSURE
JAN 15 1960

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TRANSLATION FROM GERMAN

Postcard postmarked Bonn 1, Germany, December 1, 1959, 6:00 P. M., and addressed to Mr. J. EDGAR HOOVER, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C., USA, with the return address of:

Medical Student
MANFRED RONGEN
(22c) Bonn /a. Rh.
Argelanderstrasse 116
Northrhine, Germany

* * *

Bonn
December 1, 1959

Dear Sir:

The serialization of the F. B. I. Story by DON WHITEHEAD, an extremely interesting series of articles, began to appear in an important German newspaper in the August 18, 1959, issue (No. 33) and is still coming out. I would like to find out if you are interested in this series. Please, let me know and if this is the case, after the series is concluded, I will send you the clippings.

With best regards from Germany.

Sincerely yours,

s/ MANFRED RONGEN

REC-48 62-102693-

EX-117

ack 12-30-59 NNC

CRIME RECORDS

Absender (Name und Zuname)

cand.med.

Manfred R o n g e n

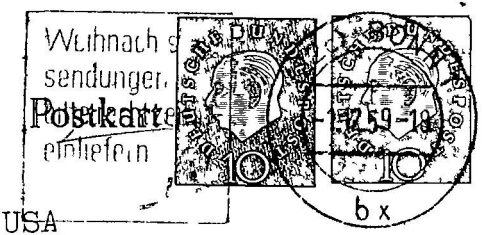
( 22c ) B O N N /a.Rh.

Wohnort auch Zustell- oder Leitpostamt

Argelanderstr. 116

Straße, Hausnummer Gebaudeteil Stockwerk oder Postschließfachnummer bei Untermietern auch Name des Vermieters

Northrhine-Germany-




USA

To

Mr.J.Edgar H o o v e r

( ) W A S H I N G T O N

Federal Bureau of Investi-
gation (FBI)

Straße, Hausnummer, Gebaudeteil Stockwerk oder Postschließfachnummer bei Untermietern auch Name des Vermieters

Bonn, den 1. Dezember 1959

Sehr geehrter Herr Hoover,

in einer großen deutschen Zeitschrift erscheint ab Nr. 33 vom 15.8.1959 eine fortlaufende Artikel-Serie "Die FBI-Story" von Don Whitehead, die sehr interessant ist. Nun möchte ich Sie, sehr geehrter Herr Hoover, fragen, ob Sie an dieser Serie interessiert sind. Teilen Sie es mir bitte mit; dann schicke ich Ihnen nach Abschluß dieser Serie die Ausschnitte zu.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen aus Deutschland

Ihr sehr ergebener

Manfred Rommel

REC-70 62-102692-756

January 21, 1960

Mr. Gilbert W. Clark
541 Robins Street
Tupelo, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Clark:

It was a pleasure to receive the letter from your wife and you postmarked January 15, 1960, and to read your generous comments concerning Don Whitehead's book, "The FBI Story," and this Bureau. You may be sure that all of us will strive to merit your continued approval.

I am sorry that the illness you have suffered has incapacitated you somewhat; however, it is quite obvious that it has in no way impaired your ability to live a fruitful life. Please accept my best wishes for many more enjoyable hours with "The Talking Books."

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 2
JAN 21 1960
COMM-FBI

JAN 21 3 49 PM '60
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

NOTE: No record was located in Bufiles concerning Gilbert W. Clark. One G. W. Clark was sentenced to two years in the Atlanta Penitentiary on July 6, 1921, for violation of the Railroad Control Act. It is not known that he is identical with correspondent.

BDA:lln/tmf
(3)

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W C Sullivan
Tele Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

DO-6 -

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Jones
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele Room
Mr Ingram
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

541 Robins St.
Tupelo, Miss.

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

Dear Mr. Hoover,

For over forty years I was connected with the retail drug business as pharmacist to which numerous Federal Laws applied. In 1951 I developed glaucoma which handicap deprived me of the ability to either read or write; the- I had to retire. But this entitled me to the splendid service of "The Talking Books" as furnished by the Dept. of Education of Congress. Among these "Talking Books" which I have greatly enjoyed was "The F.B.I. Story" written by Don Whitehead. The information derived from this book gave me an insight into the splendid work you and your department have done in solving crime, subversives, and miscarriage of justice, and the integrity and high plane on which these investigations were made.

Mrs. Clark joins me in expressing our most sincere appreciation for the efforts of your department.

Wishing you many more years of useful service.

I beg to remain

Most Respectfully,

/s/ Gilbert W. Clark
By Mrs. C.

COPY:hbb

ack 1/21/60
BDA:jn

JAN 18 1960

36

541 Robins
Tupelo, Miss.

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

Dear Mr Hoover,

For over forty years I was connected with the retail drug business as pharmacist to which numerous Federal Laws applied. In 1951 I developed glaucoma which handicap deprived me of the ability to either read or write, therefore I had to retire. But this entitled me to the splendid service of "the Talking Books" as furnished by the Dept. of Education of Congress Among these "Talking Books" which I have greatly enjoyed, was "The F B. I Story" written by Don Whitehead. The information derived from this book gave me an insight into the splendid work you and your department have done in solving crime, subversives and miscarriage of justice, and the integrity and high plane on which these investigations were made.

Mrs Clark joins me in expressing our most sincere appreciation for the efforts of your department.

Wishing you many more years of useful service,

I beg to remain

Most Respectfully

Gilbert W. Clark

B. Mrs C.

REC-70 62-102693-

11 JAN 22 1960

ack 1/21/60
BGA:pc

62-102693-757

**CHANGED TO**

94-53636-X

APR 26 1960

BC / Bjp

49398

REC- 96
62-102693-758
EX- 105

January 26, 1960

Dr. Gunji Hosono
Chairman
Board of Directors
Japan Institute of Foreign Affairs, Inc.
Suzuya House
12 Likurakatamachi
Azabu, Minato-ku
Tokyo, Japan

JAN 26 5 04 PM '60
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Dear Dr. Hosono:

I have received your letter of January 14, 1960, and it was indeed kind of you to send me a copy of the Japanese edition of "The FBI Story." I am looking forward to receiving this volume.

JAN 26 4 01 PM '60
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

All of us in the FBI are pleased that the film based on this book has been so well received in your country, and I am glad that Mr. Child and I were able to be of assistance to you in the publication of Mr. Whitehead's book in Japanese. I earnestly hope that this story of our operations will be of interest to your people.

MAILED 27
JAN 27 1960
COMM-FBI

I am particularly grateful for your kind expression of New Year's Greetings, and I would like to take this opportunity to extend to you my very best wishes for all possible happiness during 1960.

Sincerely yours,

1 - Legal Attache, Tokyo - Enclosure
1 - Foreign Liaison Unit - Enclosure
1 - Personnel file of SA Harold L. Child, Jr. - Enclosure

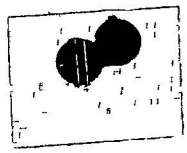
NOTE: See next page.

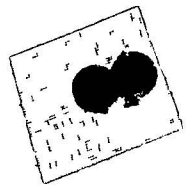
RFL:ncr
(6)

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W C Sullivan
Tele Room
Ingram
Gandy

FEB 9 1960

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT





NOTE: We have had prior cordial relations with Dr. Hosono and his organization. Bufiles reflect that this Institute has the rights for the Japanese translation of "The FBI Story," and "Masters of Deceit." The Director furnished prefaces for these editions on 9-25-57 and 10-21-59 respectively. The Japanese translations are being made by Mr. Makoto Momoi. SA Harold L. Child, Jr., EOD 9-16-41 clerk, 9-16-43 SA, assigned Legal Attache, Tokyo, GS-15.

62-102693-759

JAPAN INSTITUTE OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, INC.

Office Suzuya House, 12 Ikurakatamachi
Azabu, Minato-ku, Tokyo

Cable Address GAISEIJIFA TOKYO
Mailing Address
C.P.O. Box 301, Tokyo, Japan

President
Kumakichi Nakajima
Chairman, Board of Directors
Gunji Hosono, Ph D, LL D

January 14, 1960

49399

Mr. Tolson
Mr Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr Rosen
Mr Callahan
Mr DeLoach
Mr Malone
Mr McGuire
Mr Rosen
Mr Tamm
Mr Trotter
Mr W C Sullivan
Tele Room
Mr Ingram
Miss Gandy

The Honorable John Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

O -
F.B.I. History

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have pleasure of sending you under separate cover a copy of the Japanese edition of Don Whitehead's F.B.I. Story which we have recently published. The excellent translation was made by Mr. Makoto Momoi who became a good friend of the author since the latter's visit to Japan. Mr. Momoi is very careful and faithful translator, doing a considerable amount of research in order that F.B.I. may be correctly represented.

We have published the Japanese translation in conjunction with the release in Tokyo of F.B.I. Story's film which wins the recommendation from the National Police Board. The book has been favorably received so that it would become a bestseller in Japan. I am fully convinced that the book has a great educational and informative value for the Japanese people who have been poorly informed heretofore about F.B.I.

I take this opportunity of expressing our deep appreciation for your preface for the Japanese edition. We are so grateful to Mr. William Child of American Embassy for the assistance extended to us regarding the publication.

With best wishes for a happy and prosperous new year,

Sincerely yours,

Gunji Hosono

Gunji Hosono
Chairman
Board of Directors

The book has not yet been received.

GH:yn

REC-96 62-102693-758

16 FEB 2 1960

mail
ack 1-26-60
RFL

3 cent
1-25-60
mm

TRANSLATION FROM GERMAN

Post card postmarked at Bonn, West Germany, on January 20, 1960, addressed to the Director of the FBI, from Cand. med. MANFRED RONGEN, (22c) Bonn a. Rh., Argelanderstr. 116, West Germany.

- X -

Bonn, January 20, 1960

Dear Mr. HOOVER:

At first many hearty thanks for your kind letter which I received this morning. It is no trouble at all for me to send you the series of the "FBI-Story." You can probably use it in your archive. I send it to you by separate mail as a printed matter and hope to be able to bring you some joy, Mr. HOOVER. I should like to see your Federal Criminal Bureau (sic). But how can that be possible? As a student of medicine (seventh semester) I listen to very many lectures on forensic medicine and, therefore, I am very much interested.

With the best wishes for your health I remain with hearty greetings,

Yours respectfully;

s/ MANFRED RONGEN

REC-48
EX-131

62-102693-759

FEB 1 1960

CRIME

53 FEB 5 1960

Absender
(Vor- und Zuname)

cand.med.

Manfred R o n g e n

(22c) B O N N /a.Rh.

Wohnort, auch Zustell oder Leitpostamt

Argelanderstr. 116

Straße, Hausnummer, Gebäudeteil, Stockwerk oder Postschließ fachnummer; bei Untermietern auch Name des Vermieters

Northrhine-Germany-

POSTKARTE

USA

To

Mr.J.Edgar H o o v e r

W A S H I N G T O N 2[redacted]

D.C.

Federal Bureau of Investigation(FBI)-U.S.Department of Justice-

Straße, Hausnummer, Gebäudeteil, Stockwerk oder Postschließ fachnummer; bei Untermietern auch Name des Vermieters

MIT LUFTPOST
PAR AVION

Received
8/11/60
MRE

Bonn, den 2o. Januar 196o

Sehr geehrter Herr Hoover,

zunachst recht herzlichen Dank fur Ihr liebes Schrei-
ben, das ich heute morgen erhielt! --Es macht mir gar
nichts aus, wenn ich Ihnen die Serie von der "FBI-
Story" zusende. Sie konnen sie wahrscheinlich doch
in Ihr Archiv verwenden. Ich schicke sie mit getrenn-
ter Post als Drucksache heute ab und hoffe, Ihnen,
sehr geehrter Herr Hoover, doch noch eine kleine Freu-
de machen zu konnen. -Ich mochte so gerne einmal Ihr
Bundeskriminalamt besichtigen. Aber wie wird das mog-
lich sein? Als Medizinstudent (7. Semester) hore ich sehr
viele Vorlesungen uber Gerichtsmedizin, und so inter-
essiere ich mich sehr dafur.
Mit den besten Wunschen und gute Gesundheit bin ich
mit herzlichen Grüßen

Ihr ganz ergebener

Manfred Rongen

62-102693-760

**CHANGED TO**

94-536 36-X1

APR 26 1960

BC / Bff

49400

Jon B. Gandelot
Jon B Gandelot yw
832 Hampton Road
Grosse Pointe Woods
Michigan

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

FBI

Dear Mr. Hoover.

I should like to thank you sincerely for sending me an autographed copy of The F.B.I Story. This was a most generous offer from a man I have long admired. I find this a most interesting book and am thrilled to have it. Once again, thank you so much for your generosity.

Sincerely,
Jon B. Gandelot

REC- 71 62-102693-761

23 FEB 10 1960

ltr from SAC Mason requested above - per check with index in 4236 - 2-12-60 -

52 FEB 16 1960

CRIMES REC.

## SUMMARY FROM GERMAN

Manila envelope, postmarked (22 c) BONN 4 c, Germany, January 20, 1960, and addressed to Mr. J. EDGAR HOOVER, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington 25, D. C., USA.

The return address reads:

From: Medical Student
MANFRED RONGEN
Argelanderstrasse 116.
(22 c) BONN/on the Rhine
Northrhine, Germany.

HISTORY OF THE FBI,

The magazine clippings apparently were taken from the FRANKFURTER ILLUSTRIERTE, issue No. 33 ff., date and year unspecified. They have been numbered from 1 through 42 in ink.

The serialized story is an abridged translation into German of DON WHITEHEAD's "The FBI Story."

The magazine clippings numbered from 1 through 7 are a translation of pages 1 through 11 of the book. The translation is a full translation and the only omissions concern references to local personalities that would not be understood by a German reader.

Magazine clippings 8 through 14 relate Special Agent JIM TRENT's experience in Tennessee in full, summarize the ALPHONSE DUFAUR's case and provide background information on the passage and enforcement of the White Slave Traffic Act. The remaining material dealt with in the magazine clippings is a summary of the contents of the book up to page 82.

62-102693-762
NOT RECORDED
REC- 79 © FEB 19 1960

Clippings 15 through 21 describe the FBI's successful fight against organized crime in the gangsters' era. They end with the episode of KELLY nicknaming the FBI Agents "G-Men." (Page 101 of the book.)

ENCLOSURE
62 FEB 26 1960

Clippings 22 through 26 are a full translation of chapter 13 of the book entitled Murder by Proxy (page 113 through page 118).

Clippings 27 through 30 relate the story of the FBI Laboratory successfully filtering out the last words of the naval pilot who could not bail out of his crippled test plane (page 141 through page 143 of the book). They also contain the story of the FBI clearing Mrs. PARKS of the charge of murdering her husband (pages 148 and 149 of the book).

Finally, they provide a description of the FBI Laboratory facilities especially in connection with firearms.

Clippings 31 through 34 are devoted to the story of the "Microdots."

Clippings 35 through 42 relate the story of the capture of Colonel ABEL, probably obtained from some other source than the book.

4-528

62-102693-763
CHANGED TO
62-104323-817X

OCT 12 1960

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Jones
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

February 16, 1960

The attached copy of "The FBI Story" in Japanese was sent to the Director from the Japan Institute of Foreign Affairs, Inc., C.P.O. Box 301, Tokyo, Japan.

By letter dated 1-14-60, Gunji Honsono, Chairman, Board of Directors, Japan Institute of Foreign Affairs, Inc., Tokyo, Japan, advised he was sending the Director under separate cover a copy of the Japanese edition of this book, which had recently been published.

Attachment
hbb

2/17/60
No Acknowledgment
Necessary. He was
thanked for consideration
in sending book by
letter 1/26/60 EX-130

62-102693-764

REC-10

FEB 24 19

58 MAR 1 1500

1-ENCLOSURE (WA)

6.7 102613-764

7

NCLOSI

**JAPAN INSTITUTE OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, Inc.**
**C.P.O. Box 301, Tokyo, JAPAN**

TO:

The Honorable John Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.
U.S.A.

20 DIRECTOR

CONTENTS: Book ( a gift copy)

[illegible]

2度ひピューリッツァー賞に輝く

読売新聞評

アメリカ警察特捜班のルポ　その誕生から現在まで，キャング，スパイ，テロ，
アフレ犯罪と現代文明の毒花に対象するかれらの活躍を鋭く追っている
それに著者か作家てあるたけに一つ一つのそう話にも骨大い構成か与えられて
好読み物を形成している

米国で18カ月ベスト　セラー——記録文学の最高峰

犯罪物語決定版
Gメン活闘物語

ジェイムス・スチューアート主演　ワーナー超大作　上映時間　総天然色　2時間半

■ あの事件はとうたった？

保険サギ（航空機爆破）事件，インディアン皆殺事件，ギャング・
ティリンジャー，テロKKK団秘密結社なと

■ いまたから話そう！

真珠湾奇襲攻撃の真相，日　独スパイの活躍，原子力スパイ団，ロ
ーセンバーク夫妻スパイ事件の真相なと

定価 300 円——原著150万部突破！　本邦独占完訳

January 29, 1960

~~94-44642~~
62-102693-764X

REC- 60

A/3C Stanley D. Banash, AF 16628015
C. M. R. Number 3, Box 10458
Keesler Air Force Base, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Banash:

I have received your letter of January 19, 1960, with enclosure, and in response to your request, I am pleased to return to you under separate cover your copy of "The FBI Story," which I have autographed to you.

I want to assure you that your very generous comments concerning the FBI and my administration of its operations constitute a source of great encouragement to me. I earnestly hope that our future endeavors will merit your continued confidence.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 27
JAN 29 1960
COMM FBI

JAN 26 9 26 AM '60
FBI-READING ROOM

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W C Sullivan
Tele Room
Ingram
Candy

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record of Stanley D. Banash.

RFL:jrf
(3)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

52 FEB 8 1960

249

TRUE COPY

C. M. R. #3 Box 10458
Keesler AFB, Mississippi
19 January 1960

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

Dear Sir:

I would appreciate it very much if you would personally autograph the book "The F. B. I. Story". It was you and your superb guidance of all your employees that has made the Federal Bureau of Investigation the brilliant, well respected organization it is today. Mr. Hoover, you have well earned the honor "Father of the F. B. I." I know the Bureau will continue its fine performance under your supervision.

I thank you,

s/ Stanley D. Banash

A/3c U.S.A.F.
AF 16628015

mail
ack 1-24-60
RFL:jgy

J-RL

Mr Tolson
Mr Mohr
Mr Parsons
Mr Belmont
Mr Callahan
Mr DeLoach
Mr Malone
Mr McGuire
Mr Rosen
Mr Tamm
Mr Trotter
Miss Sullivan
Tele Room
Mr Ingram
Miss Gandy

CMR #3 Box 10758
Keesler AFB, Mississippi
19 January 1960

Mr John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D C

Dear Sir,

I would appreciate it very much if you would personally autograph the book "The FBI Story". It was your and your superb guidance of all your employees that has made the Federal Bureau of Investigation the brilliant, well respected organization it is today. Mr Hoover, you have well earned the honor "Father of the FBI" I know the Bureau will continue its fine performance under your supervision

REC- 60 62-102693-764X

I thank you

Stanley D. Banash
A/3c U.S.A.F.
AF16628015

ENCLOSURE

EX-132

JAN 25 1960

CRIME REC.

mnd
ach 1-29-60
RFL jgf

62-102693-765

REC-11

March 14, 1960

Miss Sharon Nero
Providence Aspirancy
St. Mary-of-the-Woods, Indiana

Dear Miss Nero:

I received your letter on March 9, 1960, and I was pleased to read the comments of members of your freshmen class concerning "The FBI Story."

You will be interested to know that the FBI does not employ women Special Agents. Agent applicants must have reached their twenty-fifth birthday on the date the application was filed, and Special Agents are eligible for retirement at age fifty with at least twenty years of service. There are no restrictions on our Agents traveling from one state to another in this country, and we are subject to the same travel restrictions as other citizens who visit foreign countries. The FBI has no investigative jurisdiction outside the United States with the exception of the territory of Puerto Rico. In view of your interest in this regard, I am enclosing some material I thought you might like to read.

My associates and I appreciate the confidence your classmates and you have in us, and we earnestly hope our future endeavors will continue to warrant your praise. Please convey my best wishes and thanks to the students who also signed your letter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 8
MAR 14 1960
COMM-FBI

MAR 14 3 30 PM '60

FBI - READING ROOM

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W C Sullivan
Room

Enclosures (2)
The Story of the FBI
Facts About a Career

NOTE: Bufiles reflect no record of correspondent.

62 MAR 18 1960

DMM:mas/jet (3)

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Providence Aspirancy
St. Mary-of-the-Woods,
Indiana

Dear Mr. Hoover,
Our Freshmen class would like to congratulate you and your department for the splendid work you have done. Six of the girls read The F.B.I. Story and had a panel discussion on it. It helped us to see what the F.B.I. really is. We enjoyed listening to it and many of us would like to read the book now.

Some of the other girls would like to express their opinions.

Dear Mr. Hoover,
I enjoyed the panel discussion in our English class on the book written about the F.B.I. It sounds most interesting and at my first opportunity I hope to enjoy reading it.

Sincerely,
Nancy Vogler

Dear Mr. Hoover,
I was on the panel since I played Mr. J.Edgar Hoover. While I was reading the book, I enjoyed the story very much. I learned that the F.B.I. is really a wonderful organization. All I can say is that if you are inlife as you are in the book, then I know our country is in good hands.

Sincerely,
Mary Jeanne Smith

Dear Mr. Hoover,
On our panel discussion I played the part of the critic. I must admit that I didn't give the book much praise; although the story was interesting,the history was boring, never-the-less,I appreciate the F.B.I. more since I have read the book.

Sincerely,
Diane Fassel

ack 3-14-60
WLD

Dear Mr. Hoover,
In the panel I was elected to play the part of Mr. John Daly, and I was interviewing you. When I read the book, I came to realize what a dangerous, but interesting, job the organization really has.

Sincerely,
Barbara Kovats

Dear Mr. Hoover,
On the panel I played Mr. Moore, special agent from New York. After reading The F.B.I. Story I realize what you and your men are doing for our country.

Sincerely,
Jamie Nelson

Dear Mr. Hoover,
I played the part of a typical agent, John J. Jones, in the panel discussion. I thoroughly enjoyed reading about and discussing the life of this typical agent. I really think you and your men are doing an excellent job in the defense of our country.

Sincerely,
Mary Beth McLaughlin

Dear Mr. Hoover,
On our panel I played Mr. Don Whitehead, the author. If I really were the author I feel that I could not appreciate the F.B.I. any more.
I live right outside Washington, D.C. and this summer I plan to visit the Bureau. I am sure it will mean a lot more to me now that I have read The F.B.I. Story.

Sincerely,
Liz Lawton

I hope you will excuse me for asking questions, but after discussing the book, these questions could not be answered:
Can women becaome special agents, or do they just work in the office?
What are the age requirements for entering and retiring from the F.B.I.?

Does an agent in one state need a special permit to arrest people in another state or in foreign countries?

We are following the paper in reading about the cases of Dr. Spears from Indianapolis and the Negro, Mark Charles Parker, down in Mississippi. We hope you get results in these cases as you did in the past.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,
Sharon Nero

62-102612-765

REC-11

EX-131

12 MAR 15 1960

March 29, 1960

AIRMAIL

62-102643-766

REC-31

Mr. Jose A. Gomez-Parra
Venezuela Number 63-A-04
Medellin, Colombia, South America

-135

Dear Mr. Gomez:

I have received your letter of March 18, 1960, relative to "The FBI Story," by Don Whitehead.

It was indeed thoughtful of you to write me about this, and I am glad to know that you enjoyed it. Your kind expressions of confidence are most reassuring, and you may be sure that we in the FBI will constantly strive to merit your continued approval and support.

Sincerely yours,

1 - Rio de Janeiro
1 - Foreign Liaison Unit

MAILED 9
MAR 29 1960
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Jose A. Gomez-Parra is not identifiable in Bufiles.

ELC:cfn
(5)

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W C Sullivan
Tele Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ , TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. McLaren
Mr. Nease
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

*TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH*

*Stationery reading:*

*Airmail Post Office Box 805*
*National Post Office Box 28*

*Cable Address:*
*GOMEPARRA*

*JOSE A. GOMEZ - PARRA*
*Barranquilla, Colombia*

*J. MORGAN JONES Publications, Ltd.*
*International Handbook*

---

*Airmail Envelope addressed to MR. J. EDGAR HOOVER, c/o Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C. The postmark reads: "Airmail - Medellin - ..... (illegible).*

---

*March 18, 1960*

REC 54 62-102693-766

*To: Mr. J. EDGAR HOOVER*
*c/o Department of Justice*
*Washington, D. C.*

135

23 MAR 31 1960

*Dear Mr. HOOVER:*

*You will find it strange to receive this letter from a faraway city in South America; however, it has a reason and this reason is the fact that I have just finished reading the Spanish-language edition of the book entitled: "The F.B.I. Story," by DON WHITEHEAD, published by Editorial Sopena of Argentina, translated from English by RODOLFO J. WALSH, first edition of March, 1958.*

A Report To The People

*Indeed, it is a fascinating book because not only during my trips to the United States, but everywhere else*

I have heard and read a great deal about that marvelous work of yours known as the FBI. This book shows your great struggles, your disappointments and your triumphs, year after year, in your fight against crime.

One thing that I have always brought to the attention of my friends concerning my experiences in the United States is that marvelous sensation of protection that is felt while walking in the streets of your towns, while traveling in your vehicles, in short, while being a guest of your great nation. Now, I just learned that this is so, in great part, because of you.

Well, Mr. HOOVER, I only wanted you to know that in the minds of many people, your person stands out as one of the most brilliant beings of all times.

With admiration

/s/ JOSE A. GOMEZ-PARRA

Return address:
JOSE A. GOMEZ-PARRA
Venezuela No. 63-A-04
Medellin, Colombia, South America

Apartado Aereo No 805
Apartado Nacional No 28

JOSE A. GOMEZ-PARRA
BARRANQUILLA - COLOMBIA

Cable
GOMEPARR

J Morgan Jones Publications, Ltd
VADEMECUM INTERNACIONAL

Marzo 18.60

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
c/o. Department of Justice
Washington. D.C.

Muy apreciado Mr. Hoover:

Le extrañara esta carta desde una lejana ciudad de suramerica, pero tiene una razon y es que acabo de leer la edicion en español del libro "Historia del F.B.I." por Don Whitehead, editada en la Editorial Sopena de la Argentina, traducida del ingles por Rodolfo J. Walsh, primera edicion en marzo de 1.958

Realmente es un libro apasionante, pues por mas que en mis viajes a los EE.UU. habia oido y habia leido mucho sobre esta maravillosa obra suya que es el F.B.I. este libro muestra sus grandes luchas, sus amarguras, sus triunfos y sus desiluciones, por años de años contra el crimen.

Una cosa que siempre he subrayado a mis amigos, de mis experiencias en los EE.UU. era de la maravillosa sensacion de amparo que se siente al caminar por las calles de sus ciudades, al viajar en sus vehiculos, en fin durante todo el tiempo que se es huesped de esa gran nacion, y ahora he venido a entender que en mucha parte se debe a Vd.

Bien Mr. Hoover he querido solamente que Vd. sepa que en la conciencia de muchas gentes la figura suya se destaca como uno de los seres mas brilantes de todos los tiempos.

Admirativamente.,

José A. Gómez-Parra

Direccion:
José A. Gómez-Parra
Venezuela N°63-A-04
Medellin. Colombia. S.A.

mmb
3/29/68

62-102693-767

April 8, 1960

REC- 89

Mr. J. Ben Ali Haggin
Tuxedo Park, New York

Dear Mr. Haggin:

Your letter, with enclosures, was received on April 6, 1960, and I appreciate your interest in writing me. In response to your request, I have autographed the copy of "The FBI Story" to [redacted] and I am returning it to you under separate cover.

APR 8 11 43 AM '60
READING ROOM

b6
b7C

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 5
APR 8 - 1960
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Return envelope being utilized to return the book. Mail Room advises there is sufficient postage attached. Bufiles reflect that the New York Office had a special service contact, Ben Ali Haggin, until his death. In 1945 he was recommended for a meritorious service award and was sent a letter by the Director congratulating him and commending him on his efforts dated 11-20-45. This letter was directed to Tuxedo Pa New York and we have subsequently written Mrs. Haggin at the same address. [redacted] is not identifiable in Bufiles, however, it is noted he is only 16 years of age. It is also noted that his birthday is [redacted]

b6
b7C

NOTE CONTINUED NEXT PAGE

ELC:cfn (3)

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W C Sullivan
Tele Room
Ingram
Gandy

APR 20 1960

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

FBI - FILES
67-296767

NOTE: (CONTINUED)

ASAC Winterrowd advised J. Ben Ali Haggin is 26-year-old wealthy son of deceased Ben Ali Haggin. He is well regarded, and according to the Chief of Police, has a good reputation.

TRUE COPY

[redacted]

Dear Mr. Hoover,

A young friend of mine, [redacted] has had an avid and thorough interest in the F. B. I. since he was a small child. He is consequently a great admirer of yours. He is also an honor student at Horace Mann High School in New York and plans to go through law school, then apply for a job with the Bureau.

b6
b7C

His sixteenth birthday is April 7th.

If it is not too presumptuous of me, or too inconvenient for you, I would greatly appreciate it if you would sign - or even indorse to him - the inclosed copy of The F. B. I. Story.

There could be no other present than this which he would cherish more. You have no idea how grateful he would be this were possible for you to do. I have not told him I am asking you this favor as he would be disappointed if it were too inconvenient for you.

You will find a stamped return-envelop inclosed.

Thank you for your consideration of this favor.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ J. Ben Ali Haggin

Tuxedo Park,
New York

ack rec'd 4/8/60 E&C
true copy 4/7/60 ep

Mr Tolson
Mr Mohr
Mr Parsons
Mr Belmont
Mr Callahan
Mr DeLoach
Mr Malone
Mr McGuire
Mr Rosen
Mr Ingram
Miss Gandy

b6
b7C

Dear Mr Hoover,

A young friend of mine, [redacted] has had an avid and thorough interest in the F.B.I since he was a small child. He is consequently a great admirer of yours. He is also an honor student at Horace Mann High School in New York and plans to go through law school, then apply for a job with the Bureau.

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APR 1960

62-102693-

REC- 80

12 APR 12 1960

disappointed if it were too inconvenient for you.

You will find a stamped return-envelop inclosed.

Thank you for your consideration of this favor

Sincerely yours,

J. Ben Ali Haggin

Tuxedo Park,
New York

RECVD DE LOACH
F B I
APR 6 10 37AM '60
RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
F B I
APR 6 9 56 AM '60
RECEIVED - F B I
APR 6 10 50 AM '60
F B I

Mr Tolson
Mr Mohr
Mr Parsons
Mr Belmont
Mr Callahan
Mr Dalbey
Mr Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr Rosen
Mr Tamm
Mr Trotter
Mr W C Sullivan
Tele Room
Mr Ingram
Miss Gandy

TIMBERCOVE

Cold Spring-on-Hudson, N. Y.

The Hon. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, F.B.I. Wash. D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The fact that you autographed my copy of "The FBI Story" is a source of great pride and pleasure to me. I am deeply indebted to you and to Mr. Ben Ali Haggin, who arranged the transaction.

My delight in having your signature in the book is not diminished by the fact that my aim is to become an FBI agent as soon as I have completed the prerequisites.

With much appreciation and all good wishes,
I am

Sincerely yours,

/s/ [redacted]

b6
b7C

COPY

hcw

62 MAR 7 1960

Timbercove
COLD SPRING-ON-HUDSON, N Y

The Hon. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, F. B. I. Wash. DC.

Dear Mr. Hoover: F.B.I. STORY

The fact that you autographed my copy of "The FBI Story" is a source of great pride and pleasure to me. I am deeply indebted to you and to Mr. Ben Ali Haggin, who arranged the transaction.

My delight in having your signature in the book is not diminished by the fact that my aim is to become an FBI agent as soon as I have completed the prerequisites.

With much appreciation and all good wishes, I am

Sincerely Yours,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

REC- 20 62-103693-768

25 MAY 18 1960

EX 112

CORRESPONDENCE

MAY 18 1960

62-10693-769

July 20, 1960

REC- 45

L. L. J. Meunier

Mr. Lionel L. J. Meunier
Post Office Box 535
Myrtle Beach, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Meunier:

I have received your letter of July 14, 1960, with the three dollars which you enclosed for a copy of "The FBI Story." In response to your thoughtful request, I am forwarding, under separate cover, a copy of the book which I have autographed to [redacted] Moshoures.

b6
b7C

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED
JUL 20 1960
COMM-FBI

JUL 20 11 42 AM '60
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

NOTE: Lionel L. J. Meunier is former SA, EOD 2-5-35 as fingerprint classifier, 10-19-36 as SA and retired 4-30-59. Bufiles contain no record of John Moshoures or his 12 year old son [redacted] Moshoures. Meunier enclosed $3.00. Price for "The FBI Story" is $3.15; however, in view of Meunier's status as former SA and to avoid possible embarrassment, no mention is being made of the 15¢.

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W C Sullivan
Tele Room
Ingram
Gandy

AFH:cfn

5 JUL 29 1960

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

P. O. Box 535
Myrtle Beach, S. C.
14 July 1960

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

One of my very good friends here at Myrtle Beach, Mr. John Moshoures, (owner of a restaurant, naturally), has a twelve year old boy named [redacted] who is a very good booster for the FBI and who idolizes you.

I am enclosing herewith $3.00. I would be most appreciative if the Bureau would forward me, at the above address, a copy of the book, "The FBI Story" so that I may give it to [redacted] Moshoures. b6 b7C

I realize how busy you are, and for this reason I hesitate to ask you to autograph this book. However if you do find time to do so you may rest assured I would be most grateful, since this boy is very sincere, a member of the local Boy Scouts, and I am sure the book will have a wonderful effect on his future life.

Sincerely yours,

[redacted]

L. L. J. Meunier

LLJM/r

Enclosure ($3.00)

ack 7-20-60 AFH

ENCLOSURE 3 one dollar bills

enclosure submitted & routed to Library.

62-102643-76

REC-45

10 JUL 15 1960

CORRESPONDENCE

EXP PROC JUL 15 1960

November 9, 1960

62-102693-770

REC- 35

Miss Marjorie Currey
Random House Inc.
457 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Miss Currey:

Your letter of November 3, 1960, has been received, and I do appreciate your interest in writing.

For your information, the FBI has no objection to your entering into negotiations with "La Derniere Heure" to reprint portions of "The FBI Story." You will recall that in November, 1958, we indicated approval of similar arrangements for this newspaper to publish a series of articles from Mr. Whitehead's book.

MAILED 6
NOV 9 1960
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

C. D. DeLoach

NOTE: Miss Currey by letter 11-6-58 advised that the French language Belgian newspaper, "Derniere Heure" desired the right to publish 20-25 articles from "The FBI Story." We instructed Legal Attache Paris to discreetly determine background of this newspaper. Legat Paris advised that "Derniere Heure" was a well-regarded, old-line daily paper established for 30 years. Bufiles contain no derogatory information concerning this paper.

JVA:dgs
9(4)

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W C Sullivan
Tele Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

50 NOV 17 1960

RANDOM HOUSE INC.
457 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N Y TELEPHONE PLaza 1·2600

RANDOM HOUSE BOOKS THE MODERN LIBRARY LANDMARK BOOKS
LEGACY BOOKS ALLABOUT BOOKS THE AMERICAN COLLEGE DICTIONARY

November 3, 1960

~~Miss~~ Cartha D. DeLoach
United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear ~~Miss~~ DeLoach:

A Brussels newspaper, ~~LA~~ LA DERNIERE HEURE, BRUSSELS, BELGIUM wants to publish 15 extracts from THE FBI STORY by Don Whitehead.

Our agent in Paris says the paper is of good reputation. Would publication of this material by them meet with your approval?

We shall look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely,

Marjorie Currey

Marjorie Currey

8

EX 100

mc:es

REC-35 62-102693-770

7 NOV 10 1960

CORRESPONDENCE

mmk
acR 11-9-60
Don't sign
DeLoach's signature

REC-46

62-10-693-771

EX-124

November 10, 1960

Mr. Jean Hames
64, rue Fr. Ganglor
Bonnevoie, Luxembourg

Dear Mr. Hames:

Your letter was received on November 14, 1960, and I am pleased to know that you enjoyed reading "The FBI Story."

In response to your request, I am happy to enclose with this letter bearing my signature some material about the FBI which should answer your questions.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 10
NOV 18 1960
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (6) 1 - Paris - Enclosure
SA Job Sheet
What It's Like To Be An FBI Agent
Know Your FBI
The Story of the FBI
Fingerprint Identification
The FBI Laboratory

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

SAW:gcb
(5)

NOV 18 1960 FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM

Nelson
Rohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Olsen
Romm
Trotter
C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Mandy

63 NOV 28 1960

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Luxembourg, on November 2nd 1960

Dear Sir;

I have the honour to ask you wether it would be possible to send to me some public explanations about figuration and working of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

One of my best books that I ever readed was "The FBI Story". I also readed many great processes about mobsters and spions, that where catched by your G-men. (What schools must have done a candidate to become a G-man?). If it's possible send me some photos and prospects of your organization (a photo of the FBI-headquarters from Washington or New York, and some photos of your different archives, how the finger-print archiv. I were also glad to receive a photo of your great card-register-system.)

And if one of my greatest wishes could be fulfilled, I should be thankfull to you for ever; and my wish is: to have the signature of your FBI-president, Sir Edgar Hoover.

I'm a student at a college, and I'm very interested in the police-organization.

I thank you very much in anticipation for your meet of my wishes.

Yours sincerely

Hames Jean

Sender: Jean Hames
64, rue Fr Gongler
Bonnevoie
LUXEMBOURG

Hames

62-102693-31

REC-46

12 NOV 22 1960

EX-124

CORRESPONDENCE

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. [redacted]on
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Jones
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele Room
Mr Ingram
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

November 22, 1960

Dear Mr. Hoover,

I just completed reading your book, The F. B. I. Story, you so generously sent me.

It's a great book and a great story for all Americans.

Thank you so much.

Please extend my personal regards to Crawford for me.

Sincerely,

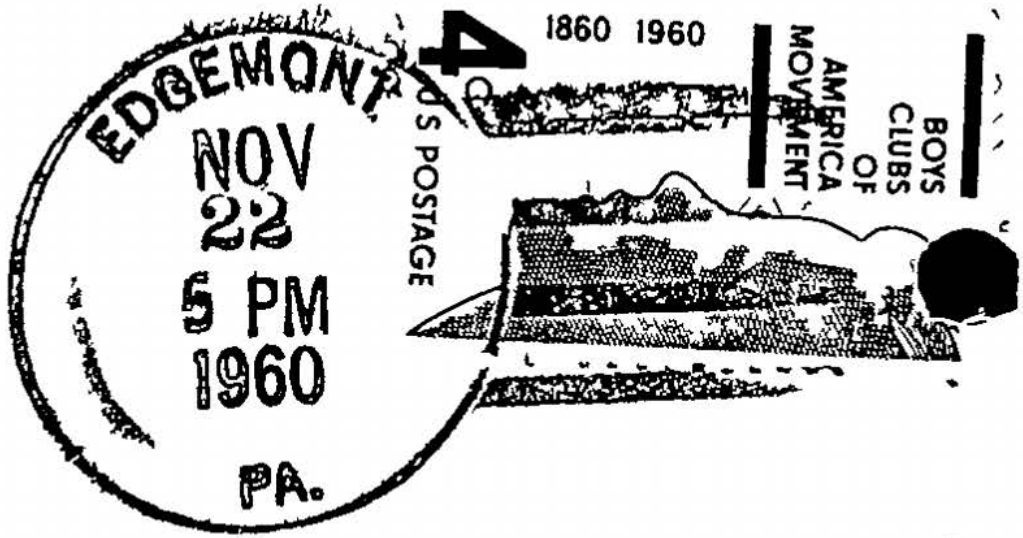
David McClure
(Radnor Rd. and Oakland Dr., Edgement, Pa.)

COPY:hcw

Autograph cards reflect FBI stamp dated 11/14/60 per Crawford - Ex-this is mainly thanks - No reply 11/29/60 pm

62-102693-772

62 DEC 2 1960




Mr J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau Investigation
Washington
D C

Director
11-23-60
Opened By
Dorothy

Personal

D McClure
Radnor Rd & Oakland Dr
Edgemont - Pa.

pink

November 22, 1960

Dear Mr Hoover,

I just completed reading your book, The F.B.I. Story, you so generously sent me. It is a great book and a great story for all Americans.

Thank you so much.

Please extend my personal regards to Crawford for me.

Sincerely

David McCabe

62-102693-772
REC-44
EX-105
4 NOV 30 1960

LAND JOCKEY CLUB

PIMLICO RACE COURSE

BALTIMORE 15, MARYLAND

Art. C. Chambers

December 2 1960

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr Belmont
Mr Callahan
Mr DeLoach
Mr Malone
Mr McGuire
Mr Rosen
Mr Tamm
Mr Trotter
Mr W C Sullivan
Tele Room
Mr Ingram
Miss Gandy

FBI STORY

Mr J Edgar Hoover
United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25 DC

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I wish to thank you for taking the time to send me your autographed copy of the F.B.I Story.

I shall always look upon it with the greatest esteem

Sincerely yours,

Arthur Chambers

ARTHUR CHAMBERS ✓

need no reply

EX 102

REC-92

62-102643-773

2 DEC 7 1960

CORRESPONDENCE SECTION

50 DEC 9 1960

America's Oldest Racing Association

62-102693

November 29, 1960

PERSONAL

Mrs. Mary F. Emmons
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Emmons:

I have been advised of your suggestion that a form be established for employees making requests for autographed copies of "Masters of Deceit" and "The FBI Story." Careful consideration has been given to your idea, and it has been concluded that sufficient justification does not exist for adopting the suggested form.

Although favorable action is not being taken on your idea in this instance, I want you to know that I very much appreciate your interest in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

J Edgar Hoover

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Personnel file of Mrs. Mary F. Emmons

RWB:bmw (Suggestion #269-61, dated 11-18-60)
(5)

NOTE: Mrs. Emmons suggested that a form be prepared (copy attached) for use of Bureau employees requesting autographed copies of "Masters of Deceit" or "The FBI Story." Mr. DeLoach strongly objects to the use of this form since it makes the request for the Director's autograph more or less automatic. The Training and Inspection Division agrees with Mr. DeLoach's views. We feel that a form makes the request for the autograph an impersonal and mechanical request. (OVER)

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W C Sullivan
Tele Room
Ingram
Gandy

51 DEC 21 1960

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

NOV 29 11 08 AM '60

FBI - READING ROOM

NOTE: (con't)

Mrs. Emmons, in her suggestion, stated that the New York and Miami Offices are utilizing a form when ordering books. Since these offices do not have the authority to use such a form, they have been instructed by the Crime Records Division to discontinue the use of the form for making a request for an autographed copy of either of these books.

Employee Suggestion
FD-252 (Rev. 9-11-59)

#269-61

Date
November 18, 1960

| To | From (Suggester's name) | Division of Assignment |
|---|---|---|
| Director, FBI | Mrs. Mary F. Emmons | Crime Records |

SUGGESTION That attached form be adopted for use by employees in the field and Seat of Government who order autographed copies of "Masters of Deceit" and "The FBI Story." It is noted that since 1-1-60, FBI employees have purchased 1,897 copies of "Masters of Deceit" and approximately 350 copies of "The FBI Story." Almost all of these purchases involved requests for the Director's autograph. A Report To The People

There is no established rule or practice currently in effect relative to ordering these books. The method of submitting orders varies considerably among the field divisions. Some orders are received by letter, some by routing slip. Some are typed, others are handwritten (occasionally in an almost illegible fashion). Frequently, pertinent information necessary in processing the order is omitted. Only two offices--Miami and New York--utilize a form in ordering books.

~~XXXXXXXXX~~ or rule (Include manual citation as well as facts)

Advantages of suggestion and annual savings (include basis for estimate) Adoption of attached form would (1) provide uniformity and completeness of information throughout the field and Seat of Government in requesting autographed copies of these books, thereby eliminating possibility of error in processing these orders, (2) expedite handling of the orders, and (3) save stenographic time since the employee purchasing the book can personally execute the order form.

If suggestion is approved, one copy of attached form will be made available to each field office and each Division at Seat of Government, together with appropriate instructions. Each field office can then prepare its own copies of the form, consistent with its needs. This form, of course, can be prepared on the least expensive paper we stock, such as the manila paper used for rough drafting purpose

Disadvantages of suggestion It is an "informal" form and is eventually destroyed after the order has been filled.

None.

62-102693
NOT RECORDED
DEC 19 1960

ORIGINAL FILED IN

(The use by the United States of my suggestion shall not form the basis of a further claim of any nature by me, my heirs, or assigns upon the United States. I understand that I will be considered for any justified award only if my suggestion is adopted within two years after submission.)

☐ Mr. ☒ Mrs ☐ Miss Mrs. Mary F. Emmons
Signature and Title of Suggester

Recommendations and comments of Division Head

I strongly object to the use of this form. While it may have certain efficient advantages, it makes a request for the Director's autograph more or less automatic, therefore, not coming from the heart of the person requesting the autograph.

Assistant Librarian
C. D. DeLoach Assistant Director
Signature and Title

(Do not write in this space - for Bureau use only)

ENCLOSURE

DEC 16 1960

2-Rec'd

1 - Mr. DeLoach
BS:lln (6)

OFFICE MEMORANDUM . UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI DATE:

FROM :
EOD
Assigned
Title

SUBJECT: "MASTERS OF DECEIT" ($2.95) ☐ (Please print or type)
"THE FBI STORY" ($3.15) ☐ (Check one)
RESEARCH (CRIME RECORDS)

I intend to give a copy of the above-named book to:

Name: _____

Address: _____

Relationship: _____

Results of check of _____ (Office) indices: _____.

It would be greatly appreciated if the Director would autograph the book as follows:

_____

_____

My check for $_____ is enclosed.

Enclosure (1)

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

62-10326 9-5

January 5, 1961

REC- 91 62-103[illegible]-774

[redacted]

Scarsdale, New York

Dear [redacted]

Your letter dated December 30, 1960, has been received.

Although I would like to be of service, the FBI has no material which we can currently send you relating to the subject you have chosen for your research paper. It is suggested, however, that you can secure information by referring to "The FBI Story," by Don Whitehead. Perhaps a copy of this book will be in your school or local public library. Enclosed is a publication about the FBI which you may find of interest.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

Story of the FBI

MAILED 25
JAN 5 - 1961
COMM-FBI

DCL:elw
(3)

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W C Sullivan
Tele Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TRUE COPY

[redacted]
Scarsdale, New York
December 30, 1960

Dear Sir,

I am presently a senior in high school and am doing a research paper on the German- American Bund. I am finding it very difficult to obtain information concerning this pre-war organization.

I would certainly appreciate your sending some information on this topic to me.

b6
b7C

Thank -you very much for your time and trouble .

Yours truly,

/s/ [redacted]

moved 1-5-61 DC [illegible]

J Del

I.T.C. ebw 1-4-61

[redacted]

Scarsdale, New York
December 30, 1960

0, I, C, - SC. 04-4

Dear Sir,

I am presently a senior in high school and am doing a research paper on the German-American Bund. I am finding it very difficult to obtain information concerning this pre-war organization.

I would certainly appreciate your sending some information on this topic to me.

Thank you very much for your time and trouble.

Yours truly,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

CORRESPONDENCE

REC-91 62-10323-774

JAN

REC-113

62-102693-775

March 7, 1961

Mr. Lionel L. J. Meunier
Post Office Box 535
Myrtle Beach, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Meunier:

In accord with the request contained in your letter of March 1, 1961, I am sending to you under separate cover ten copies of "The FBI Story." I autographed one to [redacted] of Myrtle Beach High School and a second copy to Lawrence LaBruce, Sr. The other eight copies bear only my signature.

b6
b7C

I am glad to note your continued interest in the work of the FBI exemplified through your desire to distribute additional copies of "The FBI Story."

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

1 - M. A. Jones
USC MATERIAL
10 copies "The FBI Story"

NOTE: See Jones to DeLoach memo dated 3-6-61 captioned "Former Special Agent Lionel L. J. Meunier, Request for Ten Autographed Copies of 'The FBI Story,'" BMS:jcs.

BMS:jcs
(4)(6)

Tolson
Parsons
Mohr
Belmont
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Tavel
Trotter
W C Sullivan
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 25
MAR 7 - 1961
COMM-FBI

XEROX
MAR 17 1961

FBI
HEADING ROOM
MAR 16 PM '61

63 MAR 21 1961

MAIL ROOM TYPE UNIT

March 1, 1961

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
F. B. I. - U. S. Dept. of Justice
9th St. and Pennsylvania Ave. N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed is my check for $32.00 to pay for postage and ten copies of "The F. B. I. Story."

I would appreciate it very much if you could kindly autograph one book as follows:

S.c Sincerest Best Wishes to
[redacted]
Myrtle Beach High School

b6
b7C

Another as follows:

Sincerest Best Wishes to
Lawrence LaBruce, Sr. S.c

And the other eight copies just with your signature.

I intend to give these ten copies to good friends of mine in Myrtle Beach who have stated they enjoyed the movie and would like to have the book. Mssrs. Altizer and LaBruce are expecially good friends of the F. B. I. and have sincere admiration for you.

REC-113 62-102693-77

Respectfully yours,

MAR 8 1961

Lionel L. J. Meunier

Lionel L. J. Meunier
Retired Special Agent
P O Box 535
Myrtle Beach S.C.

JM/cs
Encl: one check

Sent 1 ENCLOSURE

1 XEROX MAR 13 1961

PERS. FILES

CRIME RECORDS

REC-72 62-102693-776

March 13, 1961

Virginia Sammon

EX-113

Miss Mary Ann Leavy
Ladycliff College
Highland Falls, New York

Dear Miss Leavy:

Your letter of February 28, 1961, which you and Miss Virginia Sammon forwarded to Special Agent Harold P. Leinbaugh has been referred to me.

With respect to your inquiry, I understand that Mr. Leinbaugh informed you of the information relating to the FBI's role concerning the bombing of Pearl Harbor contained in Don Whitehead's "The FBI Story." I am enclosing a copy of a booklet which on page 7 gives additional data on this subject. This is the only available information we have on the matter for distribution. I hope it will be of help to you.

Sincerely yours,

MAILED 27
MAR 13 1961
COMM-FBI

Enclosure
Story of the FBI

Mr Tolson
Mr Parsons
Mr Mohr
Mr Belmont
Mr Callahan
Mr Conrad
Mr Malone
Mr Rosen
Mr Tavel
Mr Trotter
Mr W C Sullivan
Tele Room
Miss Gandy

NOTE: Bufiles contain no information identifiable with either Mary Ann Leavy or Virginia Sammon. These girls talked to SA Leinbaugh after a tour of Bureau Headquarters. They have already asked him about the FBI's activities during Pearl Harbor and he referred them to the material found in "The FBI Story."

JWO'B:hmm (3)

63 MAR 21 1961

MAIL ROOM

Ladycliff College
Highland Falls, New York

February 28, 1961

Dear Mr. Leinbaugh,

Virginia Sammon and I would like to thank you very much for the interview you so kindly gave us relative to obtaining information on the F. B. I. during our recent trip to Washington.

We are now making an outline from which we will develop our thesis. Do you believe it would be possible for us to obtain a direct statement from J. Edgar Hoover pertaining to the participation of the F. B. I. relative to the bombing of Pearl Harbor? If so could it be obtained through your Office? If not,

62-102693-776

REC-72

7 MAR 14 1961

EX-113

nml

ack 3-13-61 JWO'B

could advise us just now to go about this?

Thank you again.

Gratefully,
Mary Ann Leavy
Virginia Sammon
Mary Ann Leavy
Virginia Sammon

Mr. Harold P. Leinbaugh
Room 5634 F.B.I. Building
Ninth and Pennsylvania, N.W.
Washington 25, D.C.

62-102693-777

**CHANGED TO**

94-553526-X

MAY 18 1961

BS/mm

REC-92

March 16, 1961

62-102615-778

EX-113

Miss Elaine Seedle
123 West Redwater Road
Texarkana, Texas

Dear Miss Seedle:

Your kind letter of March 9 has been received, and I appreciate your giving me the benefit of your observations and comments.

It was indeed thoughtful of you to express concern over the possibility of my retiring from my position as Director of the FBI. Please be assured that I have no such plans, and that my only desire is to remain in my present capacity as long as I can be of service to our Nation. I appreciate your very generous comments and I trust our future endeavors will merit your continued approval and support.

In view of your interest, I am enclosing some material which you may like to read.

Sincerely yours,

J Edgar Hoover

MAR 16 1 16 PM '61
FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM

MAILED 25
MAR 1961
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)
American Legion Speech
Christianity Today Series

NOTE: No record could be located in Bufiles concerning the correspondent.

HHA:lc (3)

Tolson
Parsons
Mohr
Belmont
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Tavel
Trotter
W C Sullivan
Tele Room
Ingram
Gandy

63 MAR 22 1961

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Belmont
Mr Callahan
Mr Conrad
Mr. Dalbeck
Mr Evans
Mr Malone
Mr Rosen
Mr Tavel
Mr Trotter
Mr W C Sullivan
Tele Room
Mr Ingram
Miss Gandy

123 West Redwater Road
Texarkana, Texas
March 9, 1961

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director of the F B I
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

While reading The F B I Story by Don Whitehead, A Report To The People, I was quite impressed with the work you and the F B I are doing to make this country a better place in which to live. You have done an outstanding job of controlling crime in our country.

The job of educating our nation's people on communism and its aims is a difficult one, but I think you are doing a wonderful job of it. A knowledge of communism is essential for the preservation of freedom and liberty. I appreciate the work you have done in this field and hope you will continue your work.

Men like you are extremely valuable to our country. I sincerely hope that you will continue with your fight against crime and communism in the years to come. As an American I thank you.

Yours very truly,

REC- 92 62-102692-778

Elaine Seedle

Miss Elaine Seedle

MAR 17 1961

MAR 13

X-113

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104-01

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (64-29833-201) DATE 5-4-61

FROM : LEGAT, RIO DE JANEIRO (64-107)

SUBJECT POLICE RELATIONS - ARGENTINA

ReRiolet 3/27/61 captioned as above and Riolet 4/17/61 entitled "THE KEY TO CUBAN DIPLOMATIC CODE UTILIZED BY THE CUBAN EMBASSY IN ARGENTINA".

On April 7, 1961, Inspector General CAMILO SALCES, Director of the Division of Criminal Investigation, Federal Police, Buenos Aires, Argentina, advised that his Department is interested in securing books, articles or other printed material pertaining to the following topics:

(1) A copy of the the U. S. Code Annotated

(2) Legislation in force relating to the prohibition and repression of gambling, lotteries and other games of chance

(3) Regulations or laws governing gambling in states where it is legalized. This would include regulations pertaining to operation of gambling establishments.

(4) Legislation in effect relating to counterfeiting and circularization of counterfeit money

(5) Laws governing the practice of medicine in the United States

(6) Literature dealing with: 1. Crimes of moral turpitude 2. Illegal medicine or medical practices, and 3. Studies in toxicology

(7) Ballistics studies

(8) Literature dealing with laboratory techniques relating to examination of blood, wine, hair and metal specimens

2 - Bureau
1 - Rio de Janeiro
JEG:LM
(3)

62-107693
NOT RECORDED
141 MAY 22 1961

66 MAY 24 1961

7 MAY 1961

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 64-29833-201-272

EXEC. FILES

(9) Formulas for the preparation of---and samples of---white and gray adhesive powders for the lifting of fingerprints

(10) Writings or literature dealing with modus operandi employed in the commission of burglaries, robberies and thefts

(11) Instructions or plans for the establishment and usage of a police filing system which could be adapted by the Federal Police Organization in Argentina

(12) How the Fingerprint Section of the FBI Identification Division is organized, including the mechanics of processing fingerprint cards received.

SALCES noted that the Federal procedures and codes governing violations of the laws and prosecutions are currently under revision and that the request for regulations and laws as set forth above is made in order that useful points may be drawn from them for adaptation to conditions and circumstances prevailing in Argentina.

SALCES said that the material of a technical nature requested is desired in connection with the reorganization of the Federal Police and for inclusion in the Federal Police Library in Buenos Aires.

In further discussion on the same date, SALCES informed that translation has been made of "THE FBI STORY" from the English into the Spanish language by the Translation Unit of the Federal Police. He said this was done in order that ranking officer personnel of the Department might have an opportunity not only to familiarize themselves with the story of the FBI and its splendid record of accomplishments but also in order that they might have a thorough understanding of and orientation in what the Federal Police hope to achieve in their current plan to reorganize and model that organization as nearly as possible along FBI lines. SALCES said that the success which limited distribution of the translation has met with among the administrative corps of the Department has indicated that a wider dissemination of this translation would be most desirable at other levels in the Police Department, including the rank and file.

To effectively accomplish this, he said, a printing through police facilities of between five and six thousand copies of the translation would be necessary. He pointed out that this measure, if adopted, would be completely devoid of any commercialization, and distribution of the translation would be confined solely to Federal Police personnel and for the reasons stated.

Before attempting to put this move into action, SALCES said that the Department would like to inform the Bureau of this idea and to insure also that no misunderstanding would arise between the publisher of "THE FBI STORY" and his Department with regard to possible copyright infringements. SALCES said that while normal procedure in a matter of this kind would be direct contact between the Federal Police and the publisher of "THE FBI STORY", he wondered whether, in this instance, the Bureau would consider contacting the publisher and determining whether or not they would interpose any objection to the idea. He said he was anxious to emphasize that if such usage is made of this material, it would serve as an important impetus in generating enthusiasm and incentive among Federal Police personnel at all levels toward the reorganizational goals which the Federal Police hope to accomplish.

In assessing the worthiness of SALCES' proposed plan for use of the above-described translation, Legat would like to note that distribution of data and material supplied by the Bureau to the Federal Police in Buenos Aires has resulted in an impressive and constantly-increasing display of cordiality and collaboration on the part of this agency. Legat, through personal observation, has noted that material and counsel furnished the Federal Police, which included copies of "THE FBI STORY", as well as numerous copies of the Spanish language edition of "MASTERS OF DECEIT", have created a tremendously favorable reaction in the top echelon of the Federal Police. The official atmosphere currently prevailing is one which demonstrates not only unusual receptivity to Bureau organizational efficiency and guidance but one which augurs ever-increasing potential for exploitation of the facilities of this Department by the Bureau.

It is noted that in conference with Chief of Police RICAREDO VASQUEZ on 4/10/61, he indicated that the requests made

by SALCES were the result of several conferences held within the Department and that he personally approved these requests.

It is the firm conviction of the Legat that the proposed distribution of the translation of "THE FBI STORY" would, in terms of eventual benefits to the Bureau, prove of the greatest importance in that it would extend to all levels of the Federal Police in Argentina the same spirit of enthusiasm and collaboration which presently exists at top level. As an additional advantage in terms of future relations, this factor would to a large extent overcome certain handicaps experienced in the past as a result of change in police administrations, in that once the Bureau's organizational procedures are integrated into the police system, succeeding police administrations will necessarily be bound by them, thereby eliminating many liaison problems which such changes have entailed in the past.

The program of assistance and counsel given by Legat to date to the Federal Police is considered highly successful in the results obtained. This has been evident not only in their handling of specific requests for assistance but also in an unusual display of initiative on the part of police officials in volunteering important information to this office. A prime example of the latter was supplied the Bureau by relet of 4/17/61 which transmitted a copy of the key to the Cuban diplomatic code utilized by the Cuban Embassy in Argentina.

In view of the foregoing, Legat recommends that the Bureau comply with the requests set forth herein as received from the Federal Police.

May 16, 1961

AIRMAIL

F C 26, 62-102673-779

Miss Gesine Schmidt
Berlin - SO36
Skalitser Str. 31
Germany

REC'D-READING ROOM
F B I
MAY 16 10 41 AM '61

Dear Miss Schmidt:

Your letter of April 18, addressed to the District Chief of the New York Office of the FBI, has been referred to me. I have also received the book, "This is Germany," which you forwarded to me. I was pleased to learn of your interest in this Bureau and it was indeed thoughtful of you to send me the book about your homeland.

I am enclosing some booklets pertaining to the work of the FBI which you may like to read.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 5
MAY 16 1961
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (3)
The FBI Laboratory
The Story of the Federal Bureau of Investigation
Fingerprint Identification

NOTE: No record could be located in Bufiles identifiable with correspondent. She forwarded a large picture book. This book appears to have been used and published in 1955. It contains photographs of Germany along with photo captions. This material was forwarded from the New York Office.

RWE:cah
(3)

Tolson
Parsons
Mohr
Belmont
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Tavel
Trotter
W C Sullivan
Tele Room
Ingram
Gandy

62 MAY 24 1961
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

TRUE COPY

Gesine Schmidt
Berlin den 18. 4. 1961
Germany

To the
Districtchief of the New Yorker
Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York

Mr. Unknown,

My name is Gesine Schmidt and I am an 18 years old german girl from Berlin. Our beautiful city is, you know it, the capital of our divided fatherland and in the American Part from Berlin I live.

Now, because I like all things about the United States of America and his people I also admired the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I have the book "The FBI Story" written by Don Whitehead (here is a proôf: at the 10th of May in 1924 J. Edgar Hoover had taken upon the FBI; and that are the signs from the cardindse fingerprints of Dwight D. Eisenhower:)

15M 9R 000 18
L 19W 000

I think this three ideals: "Fidelity, Bravery and Integrity" are the best for this organisation and all the g-men.

Well, because I like this I send you the book about my wonderful fatherland, that you can see it in pictures at least. My english is not correct, I know, but I hope and wish that you can understand me and my ideas.

America and Germany are so far away, but now I hope it is not so far.

EX 104 REC-26 62-109693-779

With the best wishes and greetings

Booklet per mail ack - 5-16-61 ltr - 5-15-61 RWE/cah

MAY 19 1961

Sincerely

Gesine Schmidt

Gesine Schmidt

To the

Districtchief of the New Yorker

Federal Bureau of Investigation

New York / N Y

U. S. A

b6
b7C

Gesine Schmidt

Berlin, den 18 4 1961

Germany

To the

Districtchef of the New Yorker

Federal Bureau of Investigation

New York

SEARCHED .. INDEXED....
SERIALIZED ..... FILED....
MAY 10 1961
FBI — NEW YORK

Mr Unknown,

My name is Gesine Schmidt and I am an 18 years old german girl from Berlin Our beautiful city is, you know it, the capital of our divided fatherland and in the American Part from Berlin I live

Now, because I like all things about the United States of America and his people I also admired the Federal Bureau of Investigation I have the book "The FBI Story" written by Don Whitehead (here is a proof at the 10th of may in 1924 J. Edgar Hoover had taken upon the FBI; and that are the pics-8 signs from the cardindese fingerprints of Dwight D. Eisenhower)

read ack -5-16-61 15 M 9R 000 18
IC -5-15-61 RWE/cab L 19 W 000

I think this three ideals "Fidelity, Bravery and Integrity" are the best for this organzation and all the g-men.

Well, because I like all this I send you the book about my wonderful fatherland, that you can see it in pictures at least My english is not correct, I know, but I hope and wish that you can understand me and my ideas

America and Germany are so far away, but now I hope it is not so far

With the best wishes and greetings

Sincerely

Gesine Schmidt

REC'D-DIR. & TOURS
FBI
MAY 17 4 58 PM '51

OPTIONAL FORM NO 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# *Memorandum*

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO Mr. DeLoach

DATE 6-6-61

FROM D. C. Morrell

SUBJECT MISS MARY ANN LEAVY
MISS VIRGINIA SAMMON

PURPOSE:

To recommend handling of attached letter dated 5-31-61 received from captioned individuals in which they state:

> "We would like your critical comment on the role played by the F. B. I. in the investigation of the Pearl Harbor tragedy and the effect of the investigation on the position of the F. B. I. in the government of the United States."

BACKGROUND:

Misses Leavy and Sammon spoke to Special Agent Harold P. Leinbaugh after a tour of Bureau Headquarters earlier this year. They asked him about the FBI's activities during Pearl Harbor, and he referred them to the material found in Don Whitehead's "The FBI Story." Miss Leavy, giving her address as being Ladycliff College, Highland Falls, New York, forwarded a subsequent letter dated 2-28-61 to Special Agent Leinbaugh making additional related inquiries. Bulet 3-13-61 over the Director's signature forwarded a copy of our booklet, "The Story of the FBI," pointing out pertinent data on page 7 and again referred her to "The FBI Story." She was informed that that was the only information we have on the matter available for distribution.

No other references appear on either of these two girls in Bufiles.

RECOMMENDATION:

62-102693-780

Since Miss Leavy and Miss Sammon have been advised appropriately twice before, it is recommended that the attached letter not be acknowledged and their current inquiries be ignored.

Enclosure

DCL:js

(2)

ENCLOSURE

CORRESPONDENCE

50 JUN 14 196

TRUE COPY

Mary Ann Leavy
268 Woodworth Ave
Yonkers, New York
31 May 1961

Dear Mr. Hoover,

We are so sorry to be this long in acknowledging your letter of March 1961 by which you were kind to send us a letter and a booklet entitled The Story of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It was of much value to us, and we deeply appreciated it.

Could we ask another favor? We would like your critical comment on the role played by the F.B.I. in the investigation of the Pearl Harbor tragedy and the effect of the investigation on the position of the F.B.I. in the government of the United States.

Thank you for your kindnesses thus far. We want to do a praiseworthy thesis and your co-operation, along with Mr. Leinbaugher has been of great value.

Sincerely,

/s/ Mary Ann Leavy
Virginia Sammon

ENCLOSURE

62-102693-780

REC-97

10 JUN 7 1961

CORRESPONDENCE

mnl Memo to DeLoach 6-6-61

Mary Ann Leavy
268 Woodworth Ave
Yonkers, New York
31 May 1961

Dear Mr Hoover,

We are so sorry to be this long in acknowledging your letter of March 1961 by which you were kind to send us a letter and a booklet entitled The Story of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It was of much value to us and am deeply appreciated it

Could we ask another favor? We would like your critical comment on the role played by the F.B.I. in the investigation of the Pearl Harbor tragedy and the effect of the investigation on the position of the F.B.I. in the estimation of the United States.

Thank you for your kind cooperation

CORRESPONDENCE

thus far. We want to do a praiseworthy thesis and your co-operation, along with Mr Kimbaugher has been of great value

Sincerely,
Mary Ann Leavy
Virginia Simmons

REC'D-CORR & TOURS
F31
JUN 2 11 33 AM '81

August 7, 1961

REC- 17 62 - [illegible] -781

EX - 107

Mrs. John W. Pugh, Jr.
Box 73
La Plata, Maryland

Dear Mrs. Pugh:

Your card was received on August 4, 1961, during Mr. Hoover's absence from the city; however, I have been in touch with him regarding your request, and he asked me to send you an item for use in your Parcel Post sale. I am, therefore, sending a memento under separate cover. Mr. Hoover wanted you to know that he appreciated your interest in contacting him.

Sincerely yours,

Helen W. Gandy
Secretary

1 Adcock (sent direct)

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. Pocket edition of "The FBI Story," by Don Whitehead, forwarded to Mrs. Pugh under separate cover.

MAILED 30
AUG 7 - 1961
COMM FBI

SAW:cah (3)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

56 AUG 14 1961

AUG 7 3 17 PM '61
FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM

FBI
REC'D MAIL ROOM

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Jones
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

# SACRED HEART CHURCH

**LA PLATA, MARYLAND**

AS A SPECIAL FEATURE OF OUR **ANNUAL DINNER** and **BAZAAR** WE ARE FEATURING A **PARCEL POST SALE** WILL YOU HELP US?

Please send a package worth not less than fifty cents to the person whose name appears on this card

Thank you,

Mrs. John W. Pugh, jr
Box 73,
La Plata, Maryland

The attached card was sent to the Director at his home address.

REC- 17 62-102693-781

AUG 9 1961

EX-107

REC-13 62-13693-782

February 7, 1962

Mr. Howard Mathers
42 Tripp Street
Forty Fort, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Mathers:

Your letter of February 1, 1962, has been received, and I am pleased to know that you enjoyed the book, "The FBI Story." I want to thank you for your kind remarks concerning my administration of the FBI and my receipt of the Criss Award. In view of your interest, I am enclosing a copy of the complete text of the address I delivered on this occasion, together with some other material you may like to read.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 5
FEB 7 - 1962
COMM-FBI

FEB 7 3 06 PM '62
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Enclosures (5)
The Annual Report - 1961
What You Can Do To Fight Communism
Internal Security Statement 4-17-61
The Communist Party Line
The Faith To Be Free (12-7-61 Criss Award Speech)

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record of correspondent. The Director's notepaper is not being used inasmuch as correspondent's primary purpose in writing concerned the book, "The FBI Story."

RLR:kkw
(4)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TRUE COPY

Forty Fort Pa
Feb. 1 1962

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover,
c/o F. B. I.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have just completed reading Don Whitehead's book about the F. B. I. and it makes me feel much encouraged that your, organization so ably managed, is brought out for us citizens, that we could understand your accomplishments over the years and really understand your purposes and aims.

As little that I knew of the inner workings of the F. B. I., this book, touched the spot, and I hope every citizen in the U. S. A. will read it.

Don's Book and Your Foreword was surely a Masterpiece. I hope soon to see a sequel to it, published.

Again thanking you for the fine co-operation you gave Don, I am -

Yours Truly
/s/ Howard Mathers
42 Tripp St
Forty Fort, Pa

P. S. I witnesed your citation
of merit on Television-
It was a treat - believe me.
HM

ltr 2-5-62
Bbw

none
acb 2-7-62
RLR:Bbw

EXP. PROC.

FEB 5 1962

Forty Fort, Pa.
Feb. 1, 1962

Mr Tolson
Mr Belmont
Mr Mohr
Mr Callahan
Mr Conrad
Mr DeLoach
Mr Evans
Mr Malone
Mr Rosen
Mr Sullivan
Mr Tavel
Mr Trotter
Tele Room
Mr Ingram
Miss Gandy

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover,
c/o F. B. I.
Washington, D C.

Dear Mr. Hoover: I have just completed reading Don Whitehead's book about the F. B. I. and it makes me feel much encouraged that your, arginigation so ably managed, is brought out for us citizens, that we could understand your accomplishments over the years and really understand your purposes and aims.

As little that I knew of the inner workings of the F. B. I., this book touched the spot, and I hope every citizen in the U. S. A. will read it.

EX-107

REC-13 62-102693-789

Dons Book and your Foreword was surely a Masterpiece. I hope soon to see a sequel to it, published.

Again thanking you for the fine co-operation you gave Don, I am

12 FEB 8 1962

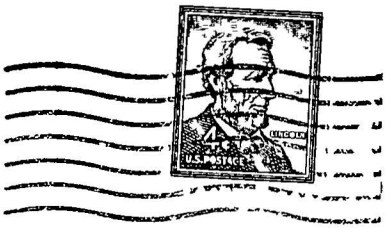
8/10/62 CORRESPONDENCE

Yours Truly
Howard Mathers
42 Tripp St
Forty Fort, Pa

P.S. I witnessed your citation of merit on Television — It was a treat - believe me.
Hms

From Howard Matthers
42 TRIPP ST.
FORTY FORT PA.

WILKES-BARRE
FEB 2
11 30 AM
1962
PA



Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
c/o F.B.I.
Washington
D.C.

1 Rec 2-5-62
Labor
Circ 2-7-62
RLF

PERS. REC. UNIT

# JACK MEUNIER

Distributor *Wall Street Journal*
Distributor and Advertising Salesman
*Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel*

413 40th Ave., North
Myrtle Beach, S.C.

P O Box 535
Tel Hillcrest 8-3085
Myrtle Beach, S C


Feb. 16, 1962

Miss Helen Gandy
c/oDirector's Office
FBI
Washington, D.C.

Dear Miss Gandy,

I recently received a very nice letter and autographed photo of the Director and also a copy of the poem Loyalty by Elbert Hubbard, however I did not receive the six books, "Masters of Deceit" that were mentioned in Mr Hoover's letter. The thought occurred to me that someone inadvertently forgot to send them to me.

I am enclosing herewith a three dollar check and I would be most grateful to you if you would kindly send me one copy of the "FBI STORY". I plan to give this copy to my good friend, Mr OLIN LITTLE, manager of the HOWARD JOHNSON RESTAURANT here in Myrtle Beach. He has the highest regard for Mr Hoover and the FBI and I am certain he would be most grateful if Mr Hoover were to autograph this book for him.

Sometime when you are in Mr Hoover's office and he is not too busy, please tell him that I shall be forever grateful to him for giving me a job in the midst of the depression when my own New Hampshire police would not take me on in spite of the fact that I was a college graduate with about two years' experience on the Nashua, N.H., Police Department. I saw several other candidates get on the State Police Force through political connections when I was turned down. My gratification knew no ends when I was accepted by that splendid organization-the FBI. I just hope that I shall never do anything unworthy because I would never want to embarrass the FBI. Recently I wrote to the SAC at Savannah explaining that the local High School Principal had persuaded me to address the High School Assembly on Feb. 9th on the subject, "Job Opportunities in the FBI". I am afraid that Mr Jamieson got the wrong idea and thought that I was trying to misrepresent myself as being still connected with the FBI because he phoned the local High School Principal and told him that it would not be necessary for me to appear since they had Special Agents available to make such talks.

I have never misrepresented my retired condition and I certainly would never do anything to embarrass the Bureau. Please tell Mr Hoover that my wife and I are very happy in our retirement and that we have completed all payments on our home and car and that we save about $100. every month. We remember Mr Hoover in our prayers every day and whenever I have to make any weighty decisions I always say to myself, "What would Mr Hoover expect me to do under those circumstances".

REC-24 62-102693-783
25 FEB 28 1962

If you would stop and visit us sometime you would make us both feel highly honored. We are only about 400 miles from DC on US HIghway 17.

Most sincerely yours,

Lionel L. J. Meunier


Member Greater Myrtle Beach Chamber of Commerce
Our motto "*Your Favorite Newspapers At Published Prices!*"



MAR 15 1962
XEROX
MAR 1962
PERS. REC. UNIT

PERS. REC. UNIT

62-102615-784

REC- 24

February 26, 1962

Mr. Lionel L. J. Meunier
Post Office Box 535
Myrtle Beach, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Meunier:

Your letter of February 16, 1962, with enclosure, and your postal card of February 19th have been received, and you may be sure that I will convey your remarks to Mr. Hoover. He will be most appreciative of your thoughtfulness.

In accordance with your request, I am forwarding, under separate cover, a copy of the book, "The FBI Story," which Mr. Hoover has autographed.

Sincerely yours,

Helen W. Gandy
Secretary

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
FEB 26 3 29 PM '62

MAILED 20
FEB 26 1962
COMM-FBI

1 - Savannah - Enclosures(2)
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Miss Gandy

NOTE: Bufiles contain no identifiable information concerning Olin Little for whom correspondent requested the book. Correspondent is a former Special Agent (EOD 2-5-35 as clerk; 10-19-36 as Agent) who retired on 4-30-59 pursuant to advice from his physician relative to a nervous condition. He is on the Special Correspondents' List. Correspondent was sent 10 copies of "The FBI Story" in March, 1961, and on 2-9-62 he was sent under separate cover 6 copies of the Director's book, "Masters of Deceit," in addition to one of Mr. Hoover's photographs and the "Loyalty" statement by Mr. Elbert Hubbard. Correspondent requested these books for close friends of his. Correspondent's check for $3 has been sent direct to Inspector Suttler.
RLR:bis (6)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele Room
Ingram
Gandy

XEROX
MAR 7 1962

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

413-40th Ave N
Myrtle Beach SC
Feb. 19, 1962

FBI STORY

Dear Miss Gandy,

Please disregard reference to the six books in mylet. I just received these 6 books.

Sincerely

/s/ Lionel L. J. Meunier

REC- 24

62-102693-78

25 FEB 28 1962

XEROX
MAR 7 1962

PERS. REC. UNIT

8/R&R

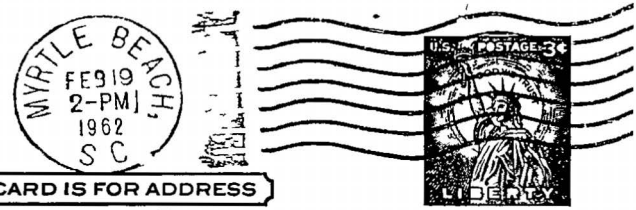
413-40th Ave N
Myrtle Beach SC
Feb. 19, 1962

Miss Sandy,

Please disregard reference to the six books in myletr. I just received these 6 books.

Sincerely
Lionel R. J. Meunier

T. C.
2-23-62
Mrs Ack 2-23-62
R LR. Mrs




THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Miss Helen Gandy
c/o Director's Office
FBI - Justice
9th + Penn Ave NW
Washington, 25, D.C.

Mr Tolson
Mr Belmont
Mr Mohr
Mr Callahan
Mr Conrad
Mr DeLoach
Mr Evans
Mr Malone
Mr Rosen
Mr Sullivan
Mr Tavel
Mr Trotter
Tele Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Alex G. Graham Jr.
Alex Graham

3303 Coryell Lane
Alexandria, Va.
April 19, 1962.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Avenue at 9th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The book you thoughtfully autographed for me was forwarded last week by my Grandfather, Thomas Sheridan. You may be sure I shall always cherish it. I have also already shown it proudly to many of my friends. TOM

I hope, in the future, to be able to build a fine library of worthwhile books by authors whose names and works will endure through the years. Your wonderful gift, THE FBI STORY, will be one of the first and most treasured of my collection.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,
Alex Graham

Alex G. Graham, Jr.

cc: Mr. Tom Sheridan

3 9 DC

APR 23 1962

REC-72 62-102693-785

24

APR 23 1962

CORRESPONDENCE

no reply. Acknowledgment & receipt of autographed "The FBI Story" - 4-11-62. HHH

51 APR 30 1962

EX-105

62-102673 786

May 10, 1962

Mr. Mark Narins
Nine Stratton Road
Scarsdale, New York

Dear Mr. Narins:

Your letter postmarked May 7, 1962, has been received, and I am pleased that you enjoyed reading "The FBI Story" and that you are interested in this Bureau.

I am enclosing some material which gives additional information about our work.

If you ever visit Washington, I hope you will stop by FBI Headquarters for a tour. Our tours are conducted daily from 9:15 a.m. to 4:15 p.m., excluding Saturdays, Sundays and holidays.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 20
MAY 10 1962
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (5)
Know your FBI
The Story of the FBI
The Role of The Lawyer in The FBI
What it's like to be an FBI Agent
Facts about a Career in the FBI

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

SAW:pjt
(3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

MAY 10 10 14 AM '62
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

TRUE COPY

Nine Stratton Road
Scarsdale New York
May 1, 1962

Dear Mr. Hoover

I have read the book The F.B.I. Story. I enjoyed the forward you wrote. You mentioned the training of a secret Agent. I don't know yet but I either want to be a secret agent or a lawyer. I have always wanted to visit the F.B.I. building, but my family has never been able to go their. When I read the F.B.I. book by Quentin Reynolds I was amazed how you and your G-men could catch so many criminals. The time you caught the scientist who sold the Atomic bomb plans to the Russians was the most clever plan in the whole book. The way you located the criminal and finally caught him was amazing. If it is not to much trouble I would like you to tell me more about the F.B.I. If I ever visit the F.B.I. building I hope, by some miracle I will meet you.

Your Admirer,

/s/ Mark Narins

62-102693-786

REC-25

EX-105

MAY 11 1962

Nine Stratton Road
Scarsdale New York
May 1, 1962

Dear Mr. Hoover

I have read the book The F.B.I. Story. & enjoyed the foreward you wrote. You mentioned the training of a secret agent. I don't know yet but I either want to be a secret agent or a lawyer. I have always wanted to visit the F.B.I. building, but my family has never been able to go their. When I read the F.B.I. book by Quentin Reynolds I was amazed how you and your G-men could catch so many criminals. The time you caught the scientist who sold the Atomic bomb

CORRESPONDENCE

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Your Admirer,
Mark Navies

RECD CORR & TOURS
MAY 3 4 45 PM 1962

5 MAY 8 1962

ltr 5-9-62 pd

Addl. 5-10-62 SAW. pd

nml

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# *Memorandum*

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO MR. MOHR

DATE January 31, 1963

FROM N. P. CALLAHAN

SUBJECT APPROPRIATION HEARINGS
FISCAL YEAR 1964

F.B.I. Story

The office of Congressman John M. Slack of West Virginia telephonically contacted my office yesterday evening and asked if 25 copies of the booklet "The Story of the Federal Bureau of Investigation" could be delivered to his office for handing out to constituents when they came in.

I delivered these to Congressman Slack's office at 9:15 this morning and left them with his secretary, the Congressman not being in. She expressed appreciation for the prompt delivery of this material.

Jay Howe, in a discussion with him this morning, indicated that the Chairman had called to the two new members' attention the booklet that had been delivered to the hearing room containing their names and Jay stated they were both obviously very pleased at this recognition.

The above is submitted for information purposes.

NPC:jlk
(3)
1 - Mr. DeLoach

13 FEB 4 1963

62-102693-

NOT RECORDED
128 FEB 5 1963

161

FEB 5 1963

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-40772-5917

February 15, 1963

REC-47 62-102693-786X
94-150042-4

Mr. John Staum
161 East 4th Street
Richland Center, Wisconsin

Dear Mr. Staum:

Your letter of February 13, 1963, has been received.

In response to your inquiry, the FBI does not have any publications available for distribution concerning Al Capone. You may wish to refer to "The FBI Story," a book written by Mr. Don Whitehead, which contains some data relative to him. You may be able to obtain a copy of it at your local library.

Enclosed is some literature about our work which I hope you will find of interest.

Sincerely yours,

MAILED 31
FEB 15 1963
COMM-FBI

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures (4)
Know Your...FBI
The Story of the FBI
Fingerprint Identification
The FBI Laboratory

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bureau files.

SAW:bsw (3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

OCT 29 1963
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

62 FEB 20 1963

FBI

Febuary 13, 1963

161 East 4th Street
Richland Center, Wisconsin

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C..

Gentlemen:

I am doing a term paper on crime in the prohibition era. I would you like to send me some information on Al Capone . Could you send me information on his part in the prohibition era. Also could you send me information on anything that would have influenced him to do what he did. Thank you for doing so.

Yours truly
John Staum
John Staum

62-102693-786X
94-44042-44

REC-47

FEB 18 1963

CORRESPONDENCE

EX-117

REC 34 62-102693-787

March 27, 1963

AIRMAIL

Mr. Carol Crowley
Ballinacarriga, Dunmanway
County Cork, Ireland

Dear Mr. Crowley:

Your letter of March 20th has been received.

Although I would like to be of service, this Bureau does not have available for distribution copies of Mr. Don Whitehead's book, "The FBI Story." It is suggested you contact the publisher, Random House, Inc., 457 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record identifiable with correspondent.

NJM (3)

MAILED 19
MAR 1 1963
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAR 1 1963
105

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TRUE COPY

Ballinacarriga,
Dunmanway,
Co. Cork,
Ireland
20/3/'63

Dear Mr. Hoover,

I hope I am not being presumptuous in writing to you, and I am sure you have more to deal with than something like this. However, I said I would write, because I am very anxious to get a book called "The F.B.I. Story" by Whitehead, and I failed to get same here. It seems it's out of print.

If any of your people have a spare copy, maybe they would let me have it on loan, if it would not cost too much to send it over. I will be very grateful.

Yours faithfully,

(Mr. ) Carol Crowley.

62-102693-787

FX-117

REC. 34

6 MAR 28 1963

ack 3-27-63

I.T.C. 1-25-63

BALLINACARRIGA,
DUNMANWAY,
CO CORK,
IRELAND
20/3/'63.

Dear Mr Hoover,

I hope I am not being presumptuous in writing to you, and I am sure you have more to deal with than something like this However, I said I would write, because I am very anxious to get a book called "The FBI Story" by Whitehead, and I failed to get same here it seems it's out of print.

If any of your people have a spare copy, maybe they would let me have it on loan, if it would not cost too much to send it over I will be very grateful.

Yours faithfully,
(Mr.) CAROL CROWLEY.

CORRESPONDENCE

rmd m

ltr 3-27-63 mpm

ltr 3-25-63 mpm

May 16, 1963

REC-89 62-112673-788

Mr. Bob Tedford
Fauquier Hospital
118 Waterloo Street
Warrenton, Virginia

Dear Bob:

I learned today, through Reverend Melvin Lee Steadman, pastor of the Methodist Church in Gainesville, Virginia, of your illness and your interest in law enforcement. You certainly deserve the honors conferred upon you by the Boy Scouts, the Sheriff's Office of Prince William County and the Sheriff's Office of Fauquier County, and I wish to offer my congratulations.

I was particularly pleased to hear of your interest in the work of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and thought you might enjoy reading "The FBI Story" by Don Whitehead, which I was happy to autograph to you. The book is being forwarded under separate cover.

With warm personal regards,

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 8
MAY 16 1963
COMM-FBI

1 - Mr. DeLoach (sent with cover memo)
1 - Miss Gandy (sent with cover memo)

NOTE: See cover memorandum from M. A. Jones to DeLoach dated 5-15-63 captioned "Bob Tedford, Aged 15, Leukemia Victim, Autographed Copy, 'The FBI Story.'"

BMS:par
(6)

68 MAY 27 1963

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# *Memorandum*

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO Mr. DeLoach

DATE 5-15-63

FROM M. A. Jones

SUBJECT BOB TEDFORD
AGED 15, LEUKEMIA VICTIM
AUTOGRAPHED COPY
"THE FBI STORY"

Today Frank M. Steadman, Trial Attorney, Lands Division, who has been in the Federal Government for 45 years and with the Department of Justice in various capacities since 1928, called at Inspector Suttler's office. Suttler has known him for many years. Mr. Steadman stated he had received a call from his nephew, Melvin Lee Steadman, pastor of the Methodist Church in Gainesville, Virginia, asking whether or not Mr. Hoover would write a letter to Bob Tedford, aged 15, who is dying of leukemia at the Fauquier Hospital in Warrenton, Virginia. It seems that Bob Tedford has always been an avid enthusiast concerning all types of law enforcement work, particularly the work of the FBI. He has been made an honorary Deputy Sheriff of Fauquier County, Virginia; an honorary Deputy Sheriff of Prince William County, Virginia; and has been given an honorary Boy Scout award during the time of his illness. He knows he has a fatal disease and has been very brave throughout the ordeal. Mr. J. Edgar Hoover is his hero, and the minister of the Methodist Church in Gainesville feels that a letter from Mr. Hoover would brighten this young man's remaining days.

Suttler feels that a copy of "The FBI Story" autographed by Mr. Hoover would be his most prized possession and would give him many happy reading hours in the future. An appropriate letter has been prepared and is attached.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That the Director autograph the attached copy of "The FBI Story" to Bob Tedford. (This is his baptismal name.)

2. That the attached letter be sent.

3. That "The FBI Story" be returned to Suttler so that he can mail it directly to Bob Tedford at the Fauquier Hospital, Warrenton, Virginia.

REC-89 62-102693-78

MAILED 2
MAY 16 1963
COMM-FBI

Done 5-16-63

Mailed 5-16-63 BMS/pe

13 MAY 20 1963

CRIME RESEARCH

Enclosures (2)
1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure
1 - Miss Gandy - Enclosure
BMS:vc
(5)

RALPH G SHUMATE
SHERIFF

JOSEPH LUNCEFORD
CHIEF DEPUTY

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGI
INCE WILLIAM C TY
MANASSAS VIRGINIA
SHERIFF S OFFICE
PHONE EMPIRE 8-2154

Mr Tolson
Mr Belmont
Mr Mohr
Mr Casper
Mr Callahan
Mr Conrad
Mr Felt
Mr Evans
Mr Gale
Mr Rosen
Mr Sullivan
Mr Tavel
Mr Trotter
Tele Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

May 23, 1963

Director John Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you, Sir, for the interesting book, "The FBI Story", and your letter, dated the 16th day of May, 1963.

Yes Sir, so very many people have been nice to honor me, I sincerely hope I can live up to them.

The book, "The FBI Story", certainly pays a wonderful tribute to what most of us think of as the most dedicated American of our generation, J. Edgar Hoover, the number one G-Man.

May you continue your success in fighting against lawlessness and communism.

EXECUTIVE
MAY 27 1963

Respectfully,

Bob Allen Tedford

Bob Allen Tedford
Special Deputy Sheriff
Prince William County

B. APPROX 1948
MANASSAS, VA

BAT/jt

62-102693-7

EX-117 REC 14

6 MAY 29 1963

Crime Research
Section

CORRESPONDENCE

63 JUN 4 1963

OPTIONAL FORM NO 10

UNITED STATES GOV

# *Memorandum*

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO Mr. DeLoach DATE 5-29-63

FROM M. A. Jones

SUBJECT "THE FBI STORY FOR YOUNG PEOPLE" BY DON WHITEHEAD

Book

F.B.I. Story

Attached are copies of the galley proofs for Don Whitehead's new book, "The FBI Story for Young People." This new book is based, in large part, upon Don Whitehead's original best-selling book, "The FBI Story," which was published in 1956. Over the past several months, we have been working very closely on this new book with Whitehead, as well as with Paul Lapolla, who is handling all details of the book at Random House in New York.

The attached galley proofs represent only the 16 chapters of the manuscript. They do not include the Director's Introduction for the book, the photographic illustrations, the table of contents, and other matters of this type. Lapolla will, of course, send us the galleys for these other items as soon as they are available.

All corrections which are noted on the attached copies of the galley proofs have been brought directly to the attention of Paul Lapolla at Random House.

The type face which Random House has selected for this book is extremely attractive and readable--particularly from the standpoint of its appeal to teen-agers. Random House plans to make "The FBI Story for Young People" the feature attraction on its list of Giant Landmark books which will be published this fall for the Christmas market.

RECOMMENDATION:

ENCLOSURE

For information. We will continue to follow this project very closely.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. DeLoach

GWG:par
(5)

62-102693-789X

77-

REC 23

22 JUN 5 1963

SEP 27 1963

OPTIONAL FORM NO 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# *Memorandum*

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO Mr. DeLoach

DATE 8-22-63

FROM M. A. Jones

SUBJECT "THE FBI STORY"
YOUNG READERS' EDITION
BY DON WHITEHEAD

Attached are the final galley proofs of Don Whitehead's forthcoming Young Readers' Edition of "The FBI Story." It will be recalled that the original proofs for this book were approved by the Bureau and returned to Whitehead's publisher, Random House, last May. These final galley proofs incorporate our original suggested changes, and they also include the photographs, table of contents, index and Foreword by the Director which were not in the first set of proofs.

The book is, of course, excellent. Whitehead has tailored it to appeal to school-age readers. The text is fast-moving, factual and illustrated with photographs dating from the World War I era to the present time. While Whitehead leaned heavily on his original "The FBI Story" (published in 1956) in writing this new book, it does contain a great deal of new material--including current statistics, outstanding recent cases which the Bureau has solved, scores of photographs (no illustrations appeared in Whitehead's previous book), and the like.

A careful review of the final galley proofs reflects that they are in excellent shape. Very few changes are necessary, and they have been brought directly to the attention of Miss Louise Bonino, Vice President in charge of the Juvenile Department at Random House.

As you know, Whitehead has negotiated with "Boys' Life" (monthly Boy Scout magazine) for serialization of this book; and Random House plans to feature the book on its fall publication list which is directed primarily at the heavy Christmas market. Thus, we should very soon begin to feel the benefits of this book as an aid in clerical recruitment.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information. The Crime Records Division will continue to follow this matter very closely.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Miss Gandy
GWG:par (6)

ENCLOSURE

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# The FBI Story

## Young Readers' Edition

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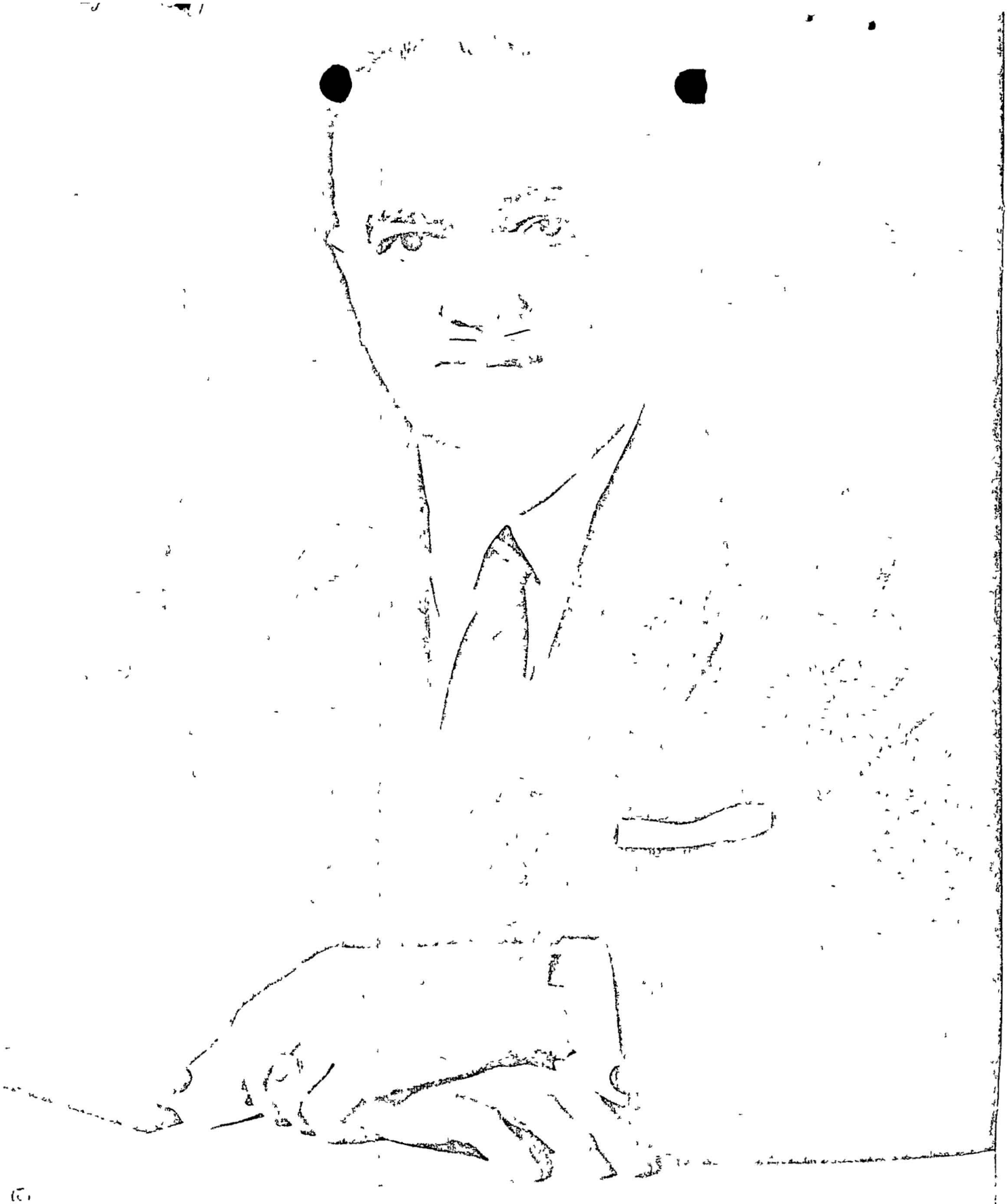

John Edgar Hoover, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice.

# The FBI Story

## Young Readers' Edition

by DON WHITEHEAD

Foreword by J. Edgar Hoover

RANDOM HOUSE NEW YORK

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*To Boots, Miss Rixon, and my sister,*

*Mrs. J. W. Nolan*

# Foreword

Each year, hundreds of alert-minded students write letters to the FBI, and thousands of others pay visits to our headquarters We welcome the interest which these young citizens show in our operations Every American should take a more active role in examining the affairs of his government

The FBI's record—which is subject to constant review by the courts, the Budget Bureau, committees of Congress, and a corps of vigilant newsmen—speaks clearly for itself

With the exception of limited areas of the intelligence field where great damage would be done to the national security if full disclosures were made, our day-to-day accomplishments are open to inspection by the public May this always be true As long as our country remains free, law enforcement must be responsive to the needs of the people and answerable to them for its actions

The FBI is a warm, human organization It is comprised of 14,000 men and women who serve in the 55 field divisions across the United States and Puerto Rico, as well as at Washington headquarters Some of these employees are recent high school graduates Others, including alumni of colleges and universities from Maine to California, have been on the rolls for 30 years and more All pride themselves in meeting the high standards of Fidelity, Bravery and Integrity which are the watchwords of the service

We are proud of the esprit de corps which exists in the FBI Ours is a closely knit, "team" organization Every member has clearly defined duties as well as personal responsibility for the performance of those duties Investigations are not solved through the efforts of any one person Our achievements rise from the combined efforts of the organization

I never miss an opportunity to remind my associates that the FBI was not built into the law enforcement agency it is today by any lone individual Rather, the combined loyalty and sacrifices of thousands of employees—past and present—were required We are ever mindful that although one person did not build the FBI, one man can pull it down

To carry the credentials of the FBI is a heavy responsibility The Congress, the President and the Attorney General of the United States have entrusted approximately 170 Federal investigative matters to the Bureau's care These include many of the principal violations of Federal laws

The FBI investigates criminal acts *only* when there is information indicating that a *Federal* law within its jurisdiction has been violated My associates and I are constantly alert to the danger of a national police force We respect the sovereignty of other law enforcement agencies and avoid encroachments upon their authority

As the investigative arm of the United States Department of Justice, it is the FBI's responsibility to (1) detect violations of Federal laws, (2) locate witnesses and evidence regarding these crimes, and (3) apprehend the persons charged The facts gathered during our investigations are reported, without recommendation, to the Attorney General and his subordinates for review and decisions as to prosecutive action

The FBI functions solely as the investigator—not an accuser, prosecutor, jury or judge

These are among the basic guidelines for the functioning of the FBI which were laid down in the office of the then Attorney General Harlan Fiske Stone at the time I agreed to take over the Bureau's reins Other points agreed upon were

- The FBI must be completely divorced from politics
- New appointments to the service were to be based strictly on merit, promotions, on the employee's record and proven ability
- A career service must be established in which vacancies in the higher positions would be filled exclusively from within the ranks

Chief Justice Stone gave his unqualified support to each of these provisions And I am happy to acknowledge that they have also received the full endorsement of each of the 12 Attorney Generals since

The FBI is not a policy-making agency It is our duty to carry out the policies laid down by others We do not issue "clearances," attempt to influence administrative decisions, or otherwise interfere in the legitimate affairs of others

During my lifetime, I have seen sweeping improvements within the law enforcement profession None of these has been more important than the rapid growth of mutual cooperation Each month, thousands of requests for the cost-free services of the FBI Laboratory, the Identification Division, and our police training instructors are received from local, county and state agencies We are glad to comply with as many as possible These services not only strengthen the bonds of mutual assistance and understanding throughout our profession, but also help to promote greater efficiency, public service and protection of civil rights

Today, we stand at the threshold of a major breakthrough against crime All that remains needed are additional public interest and support These are essential if our country is to forge ahead

Four

Forge ahead we must, for the odds become more ominous every day Last year, 70 per cent more serious crimes were committed in the United States than a decade ago In the past five years, crime has increased nearly five times as fast as our growing population

Accompanying this crime problem is the deadly threat of subversive enemies of freedom In 1939, as war clouds rumbled over Europe and Asia, President Franklin D Roosevelt named the FBI the civilian investigative agency primarily responsible for safeguarding America's internal security Since that time, our investigations of espionage, sabotage and subversion have increased greatly

Today, the primary subversive threat is communism—a godless international conspiracy which controls more than one third of the earth's people and a fourth of her land surface It is represented in this country by a cunning and defiant Communist Party, USA

One of the Party's foremost goals in America today is to capture the minds of youth In furtherance of this objective, "front groups" have been formed, special publications issued, and Party spokesmen have embarked on an intensive speech-making campaign at colleges and universities from coast to coast

There is a great opportunity in law enforcement for outstanding young men and women who wish to devote their lives to the honest and impartial administration of justice Each year, the FBI receives many more applications for appointments than there are positions to fill Nonetheless, we invariably are able to find openings for those truly qualified and sincere

My associates and I are deeply honored that an author of Don Whitehead's outstanding ability and international reputation has taken time to closely study the inner workings of the FBI and prepare this factual report for youth

J. Edgar Hoover

Director

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# The FBI Story

## Young Readers' Edition

FBI Headquarters, Pennsylvania Ave. – Big 2

# 1. A Mystery at Turkey Creek

The kidnaper who also was a killer planned his crime well—but not well enough to cover his trail which the FBI followed from California across the United States into Canada

The killer was a quiet, harmless-looking man who liked to be alone When he came to Denver, Colorado, in December, 1955, the few who became his friends had no way of knowing he had escaped from a prison in California where he was serving time for murder Neither could they know that the name he used was not his own

He called himself Walter Osborne He was 31 years old, a little more than six feet tall and weighed about 170 pounds He had brown hair, light gray eyes, and glasses to improve the vision in his 20/100 eyes

When not working at the mixing vats at the Benjamin Moore Paint Co in Denver, he likely could be found in his apartment reading books on philosophy, adventure, and mysteries Or else he would head for the nearby mountains to hunt, to fish or merely to roam in the hills Often he was seen on the mountain trails, ambling along stoop-shouldered and loose-jointed He never had a companion to share these pleasures He walked the hills alone.

Perhaps it was on one of these trips into the mountains that he began planning to kidnap Adolph Coors III, a wealthy Colorado businessman, and to demand $500,000 in ransom No one knows But when he carried out his plot, he set off one of the greatest manhunts in the long history of the FBI

He covered his movements carefully before and after the crime He might even have succeeded in leaving behind a never-to-be-solved mystery had it not been for the remarkable memory of a miner who recalled a fragment of an automobile license number had a truck driver not gone target shooting on a Sunday afternoon . and had the FBI not been developed into a scientific crime-fighting organization.

This story began a few minutes before 8 A M on February 9, 1960, when 45-year-old Adolph "Ad" Coors said good-by to his wife and four children at their large, comfortable home in the shadows of the Rockies near Morrison, Colorado, west of Denver

As usual, Coors climbed into his white and blue-green International Travelall station wagon and began the 12-mile drive to the town of Golden There he and his brothers, Joseph and William, directed the affairs of the two prosperous family businesses, porcelain-making and brewing

Patches of snow clung to the winter-gray lower slopes of the mountains and Coors was warmly dressed He wore a tan baseball cap, a navy blue, quilt-lined zipper jacket, dark gray flannel trousers, a white shirt with faint green checks, and a dark tie A silver tie clasp in the shape of a ski bore his initials, AC III

Coors drove along a little-traveled road which curved to the northeast, passed over a small stream called Turkey Creek, and entered Soda Lake Road leading to Morrison and Golden It was at Turkey Creek bridge—only two miles from his home—that Adolph Coors III vanished.

Approximately two hours after Coors left his home, milkman Daniel M Crocker reached the Turkey Creek bridge on his delivery rounds and found the road blocked by a white and blue-green station wagon

"Darned careless drivers!" he muttered He honked the horn of his truck impatiently until he noticed there was no driver behind the wheel of the station wagon He stepped from his truck and walked across the bridge The car's engine was running and from the radio came the sound of music

Crocker returned to his truck and blew the horn for a couple of minutes in short, angry blasts There was only silence when the echoes of the horn died away

"I can't wait here all day," Crocker said to himself He walked back across the bridge This time he noticed a dark, reddish stain on the bridge floor It looked like blood Then, glancing over the side of the bridge, he saw a tan cap and a brown hat lying at the edge of Turkey Creek

Crocker slid behind the wheel of the station wagon and backed it away from the bridge He parked it beside the road, switching off the ignition, and continued his deliveries A short time later, he reached a filling station near Morrison and telephoned the Colorado State Patrol at Golden

About 11 30 AM, State Patrolman George Hedricks arrived at Turkey Creek to investigate Crocker's call He found a card attached to the steering column of the station wagon showing it was registered to the Adolph Coors Company Hedricks called the Patrol dispatcher on his car radio "Verify the ownership of this vehicle," he said, describing the Coors car "See if the Coors company knows anything about it"

Even before the call came from the State Patrol, William and Joseph Coors had been uneasy about the failure of their brother to show up for their weekly executive meeting They had learned from their sister-in-law that Adolph had left home about 8 AM and he had planned to go directly to the office in Golden. It wasn't like him to miss a meeting without telephoning an explanation—but perhaps he had been delayed on an errand and couldn't get to a telephone

The report of the abandoned car sent the Coors brothers hurrying to Turkey Creek where they and Patrolman Hedricks soon were joined by investigators from the county sheriff's office The tan cap lying at the water's edge was identified as the one Ad Coors had worn when he left home that morning The felt hat nearby—a size 7⅜ dark brown fedora—carried the label of the May D & F Company, a Denver store It had no marks to identify its owner

Lying in shallow water at the edge of the bridge, a pair of glasses was found by an officer They were Coors'

"Ad wouldn't run off and leave his glasses," someone said "He couldn't see fifteen feet without them"

"It looks pretty bad," another said

No one seriously considered the possibility that Coors, for some reason of his own, had run away or that he had been attacked by an enemy with a grudge against him

"Ad Coors didn't have an enemy in this world," one of his close friends said, and everyone else who knew him agreed There was little if any doubt that he had been kidnaped

Bridge at Turkey Creek where car belonging to Adolph Coors III was found

Within a short time, searching parties were fanning out across the rough countryside by horse, by jeep, and by helicopter But no trace of the missing man was to be found

At 4 50 P M , Undersheriff B Lewis Hawley called the FBI Field Office in Denver and reported the search that was underway for Coors "We haven't found a sign of him," Hawley said "It looks as if he has been kidnaped and we may need your help"

Two FBI agents left Denver immediately to relay reports from the Jefferson County sheriff's office in Golden At this point, there was no evidence of any violation of a federal law but the FBI was prepared to give what help it could If Coors were missing for 24 hours, it could be presumed he had been kidnaped and forced across a state line Then the FBI could join in the search under the federal kidnaping statute

The Denver office at 5 54 P M sent a brief summary of the situation by teletype to the FBI headquarters in Washington, D C The message ended "No demands for ransom or otherwise have been received by family Liaison is being maintained with Jefferson County sheriff's office and Bureau will be advised of any pertinent developments"

After reading this teletype message in Washington, FBI Director J Edgar Hoover issued an order "Give top priority to all angles."

That night a list was made of special agents, experienced in criminal investigations of this type, who could be sent to Denver When no trace of Coors had been found the next morning, a task force of twenty-five agents was ordered to Denver to aid the agents already on the scene Special Agent in Charge Donald S Hostetter hurried from his office in Detroit to direct the investigation

As the agents were pouring into Denver on February 10 by plane and by automobile, Mrs Adolph Coors III—already in a state of shock—received in the mail the cruelest note of her life It was a ransom demand, typed on a good quality of bond paper, which said.

> Your husband has been kidnaped His car is by Turkey Creek
> Call the police or F B I he dies
> Cooperate he lives
> Ransom $200,000 in tens and $300,000 in twenties
> There will be no negotiating .
> When all set, advertise a tractor for sale in Denver Post section 69 Sign ad King Ranch, Fort Lupton Wait for instructions after ad appears
> Understand this Adolph's life is in your hands We have no desire to commit murder All we want is that money If you follow the instructions, he will be released unharmed within 48 hours after the money is received

The Coors family followed the kidnaper's instructions A want ad was inserted in the Denver Post which read "John Deere, 1957 model 820, 69 H P. Tractor for sale—King Ranch, Fort Lupton, Colorado"

Then the family began the nerve-wracking wait as the story of Coors' disappearance leaked out to the press It was impossible to hide such a story with scores of men scouring the countryside Headlines bannered the news and, as usual in such cases, brought a flood of false tips from people trying to be helpful

One by one, the false leads and ru-

mors were run down by the agents Possible suspects were traced as far as Mexico and Binghamton, N Y, before their names were dropped from the list

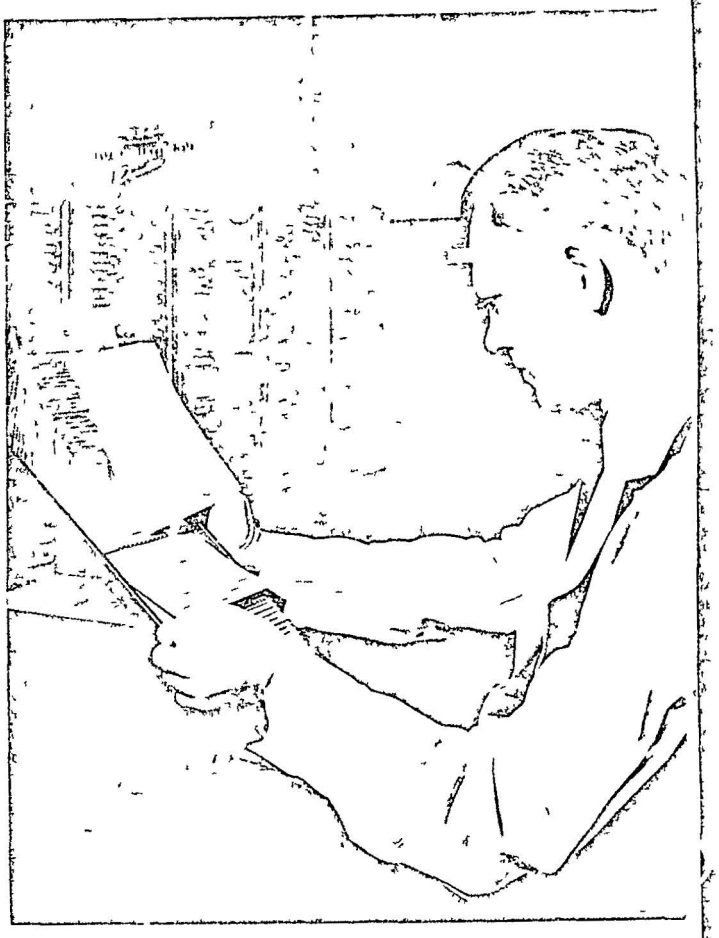
Then the FBI picked up the first faint trail of the kidnaper Experts in the Bureau's laboratory in Washington, D. C., found that the ransom note probably had been written on a Royalite portable typewriter The type-face on the note was identical to that used on this particular portable machine The paper used by the kidnaper was identified as a watermarked paper known in the trade as "Eaton's Diamond White Bond Berkshire"

With this information, agents began checking Denver stores which sold typewriters and stationery They found that the May D & F Company—whose name was imprinted in the hat found near the Turkey Creek bridge—also sold Royalite portable typewriters and the same brand of stationery used by the kidnaper

The store manager turned over the names of everyone who had purchased a Royalite typewriter for months prior to Coors' disappearance One after another, the names of some 500 people were eliminated as possible suspects until there was only one name remaining—that of a man named William Chiffins

Store records showed that on October 8, 1959—exactly four months before the kidnaping—a man who called himself William Chiffins had paid $66 55 in cash for one of the machines He gave his address as 1735 Pennsylvania Street But when agents made inquiries they found no one at this address or in the neighborhood who had ever heard of Chiffins

Jerry Davis, the clerk who had sold the typewriter, was questioned "Could you possibly describe the man who



**An examiner in the document section of the FBI Laboratory, Washington, D C, compares an extortion letter against the anonymous letter file**

bought the machine?" an agent asked

Davis studied the sales slip and then nodded "I remember him," he said, "because not many customers ever pay cash He was thirty-five to forty-five, I'd say Tall fellow About six feet He was wearing glasses, the kind that have a plastic frame on top and a metal rim on the lower part I don't believe he was wearing a hat"

This information, standing alone, was of no use in locating the hunted man or in solving the mystery at Turkey Creek bridge But it was a teasing clue to be filed away.

Other agents, working with local and state officers, had been questioning everyone who lived near the Coors' home and the bridge, as well as the miners who worked in nearby small ore mines

Mrs Pauline Moore, who lived a little more than two miles from the Turkey Creek bridge, said she was hanging her wash on a back-yard line on the morning of February 9 and she distinctly heard a shot in the distance

"It was so windy I was having trouble hanging the clothes," she said "I heard a gunshot and I'm sure it came from the direction of Turkey Creek"

Mrs Rosemary Stitt, who lived about a quarter of a mile from the bridge, told agents she had just finished getting the children off to school when, about 8 o'clock that morning, she heard a sound "like lightning striking a tree" This was approximately the time that Coors would have reached the bridge

Time after time, agents asked residents in the area if they had noticed any strange automobiles in recent weeks The agents were told of a 1954 or 1955 Ford sedan, a two-tone Buick, a dark green car that "probably was a Dodge," and a green Ford station wagon However, the car named most often was a yellow Mercury sedan

James N Massey, a cattle breeder, recalled seeing a 1951-model yellow Mercury near the Turkey Creek bridge on four different days prior to Coors' disappearance 'The first three times I saw it," he said, 'it was parked facing north into a cave about one hundred yards west of the bridge I saw it again on the morning of February 8—the day before Ad Coors' car was found A heavy-shouldered man was sitting behind the wheel He was wearing a dark brown hat and glasses"

James Roy Cable, a miner who lived nearby, also recalled seeing a yellow Mercury near the bridge on the morning of February 8

"There has been so much vandalism going on around here that I generally take a good look at any strange car," he said "This one was a yellow Mercury, all right, with a Colorado license"

"Can you remember the license number?" an agent asked

Cable said "I can't say for sure, but I think the license number started with AT 62 It might have been AT 6205 or something like that"

Agents began checking Colorado automobile registrations The search showed four licenses issued for Mercurys in the AT 6200 series Among the four was a yellow sedan, sold by a used car dealer in Denver on January 8, 1960, to a Walter Osborne of 1435 Pearl Street

The address was a three-story apartment building Agents asked the apartment manager if he had ever had a tenant named Walter Osborne

"Sure," he said "Walter Osborne used to live here but he moved out about three weeks ago—on February 10, to be exact He didn't give any notice He just knocked on my door about 7 30 in the morning and said he was leaving"

"Did he leave a forwarding address or say where he was going?" an agent asked

"He said something about going back to Boulder and returning to school," the manager said "He didn't leave any address"

Had he ever seen Osborne driving a yellow Mercury sedan?

"No," the manager said "I never saw

a yellow Mercury He had a gray-and-white Ford which he kept parked in a space right beside the building He must have sold the car late last December As far as I know, he didn't buy another one"

Former neighbors of Osborne's described him as a quiet man who kept to himself Some of them even referred to him jokingly as "the mystery man" He usually wore khaki work clothes which were neat and clean He spent quite a bit of time washing and polishing his automobile They had seen him with two or more kinds of guns This was all they knew of him None recalled seeing a yellow Mercury

As these questions were being asked, other agents were looking over the records of law enforcement agencies throughout the area They found that on January 25, two weeks before Coors' disappearance, an officer had issued a traffic ticket to a Walter Osborne near Morrison, Colorado He was driving a yellow 1951 Mercury sedan It was the same car purchased by a Walter Osborne from the Denver used car dealer

Now things were moving fast The production manager of the paint company where Osborne had worked remembered him well

"He was on the 3 30 to 11 30 P M shift," he said "He worked for us for about three and a half years, then he resigned last October He said he was going back to school He wasn't absent or late for work a single time He had a good background—two years of college as well as previous experience with a paint company in Spokane, Washington"

"May we see Osborne's personnel file?" an agent asked

"Certainly," the manager said But after looking for the file he said "It isn't here Somebody has taken everything out of Osborne's file"

"Were the files kept where Osborne could get to them?"

The manager nodded "Yes, they were He could have gotten to them at night when no one was in the office"

Officials at the University of Colorado in Boulder, Denver University, and the Colorado School of Mines all reported they had no record of a student named Walter Osborne Paint companies in Spokane said they knew nothing of a former worker by that name

When the name Walter Osborne was relayed to other FBI offices, it brought quick results On March 4 in Los Angeles, FBI agents found that a man with the same name had worked for an ice company during the Fall of 1955 His description was the same as that of the Osborne wanted in Denver Company records showed he had joined a union and his dues had entitled him to a life insurance policy As beneficiary, he had listed the name of Joseph Corbett, Sr, of Seattle, Washington, identified only as "a friend" This information was quickly relayed to Seattle

Inquiries made in Seattle disclosed that Joseph Corbett, Sr, had a son, Joseph Corbett, Jr, whose description fitted exactly that of Walter Osborne The son was 31 years old, a little more than six feet tall and weighed about 170 pounds He wore glasses

Criminal files showed Joseph Corbett, Jr, had been convicted in California of killing Air Force Sergeant A L Reed in December, 1950 The sergeant was found dead, lying on a road on the outskirts of Larkspur, California, with two

bullet holes in his head Los Angeles police had arrested Corbett two weeks later as he was stepping into a stolen car He was armed with two revolvers, both loaded

Corbett claimed he picked up Reed, who was hitchhiking They got into an argument Reed lunged for a gun on the back seat of the car and he shot him Corbett pleaded guilty to second degree murder and was sent to San Quentin to serve a ten-year sentence Early in 1955 he was transferred from San Quentin to the California Institution for Men at Chino He escaped from Chino in August of that year by removing a screen from a barracks window It appeared he had obtained a job with the ice company in Los Angeles soon after his escape, and then had made his way to Denver.

Piece by piece, the puzzle fell into place Agents in Denver got a copy of Walter Osborne's right index fingerprint which had been taken when he applied for a driver's license in 1956 and 1959 The copy was sent to the Bureau in Washington, D C Experts in the FBI's Identification Division compared the fingerprint of Walter Osborne with the fingerprint record of Joseph Corbett, Jr , the convicted killer

The comparison left no doubt Walter Osborne and Joseph Corbett, Jr , were the same man Jerry Davis, the department store clerk, was shown a picture of Corbett "That looks like the man who bought the typewriter," he said

And so on March 7, 1960—twenty-seven days after Coors vanished at the Turkey Creek bridge—the FBI sent a special airmail notice to all its offices to be on the lookout for Corbett as "a prime suspect" in the Coors abduction

The notices carried a description of Corbett and the yellow Mercury sedan which he had been driving

Seven days after the wanted notice was circulated, the search for the yellow Mercury ended An agent in New Jersey found the burned-out hulk of the car near the city dump outside Atlantic City, almost 1,800 miles from Turkey Creek Witnesses were found who remembered seeing the car burning on the night of February 17, eight days after Coors' disappearance

On March 30, the FBI added Corbett's name to its list of the "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives" The list went to newspapers, magazines, and police agencies throughout the United States with pictures and a description of the hunted man Reports came from scores of towns and cities that Corbett had been seen at a restaurant, at a filling station, a movie house, or bus station But none produced results and the search went on

As spring came the fate of Coors was still a mystery Heavy snows and bitter cold, icing over the landscape, had made further searches in the mountains almost impossible Mrs Coors had received no further word from the kidnaper after placing the want ad in the Denver *Post* There had been clumsy attempts by would-be extortionists to obtain money from the Coors family Each of the notes and calls was recognized as the work of vultures preying on a family's misery The certainty grew that Coors was dead

The first solid evidence of what had happened to Coors came on Sunday, September 11, seven months and two days after the kidnaping at Turkey Creek On that day, 30-year-old Edward Lee Greene, a truck driver, wandered

A fingerprint expert is shown verifying an identification in the assembly section of the FBI Identification Division, Washington, D C

Joseph Corbett, Jr

in the hills some 20 miles south of Turkey Creek looking for a spot where he could do some target shooting with his 25 caliber pistol

He passed a rubbish dump near the road and walked down a steep slope through a stand of pines and aspens He noticed a pair of brown shoes with spider webs in them, and then he saw a pair of dark gray flannel trousers, badly ripped He kicked the trousers and heard something jingle

Curious, Greene picked up the trousers and reached into a pocket He pulled out 43 cents in change and a set of keys with a silver penknife attached to a short chain. The knife had the initials "AC III" engraved on it

Later Greene said "Well, I knew then what it was It gave me a creepy sort of a feeling and I guess the hair stood up on the back of my head"

Quickly, he scrambled up the slope to his parked car and started for his home in Englewood. Along the way he stopped at the home of C R Riddle, an Englewood policeman, and showed him the knife and the keys Riddle called the FBI and passed along the information

Greene led FBI agents to the spot where he had stumbled onto the shoes and trousers Near a bubbling, weed-covered creek the agents found a leather glove and a wrist watch which had belonged to Coors At intervals down the slope they found his initialed tie clasp, a monogrammed handkerchief, a battered blue nylon jacket, and shirt and undershirt It appeared the clothing had been ripped from the body of the victim by wild animals dragging it down the slope

For four days, searchers combed the area They found a shoulder blade bone which had two holes in it about the size of a .38 caliber bullet—holes which were in direct alignment with holes found in parts of the jacket, shirt and undershirt

Also, they found a human skull in the underbrush Mr Coors' dentist examined the teeth, and after careful comparison with dental records in his office, he identified the skull as positively that of Adolph Coors

Now the picture was clear enough The kidnaper had waited for Coors at

Turkey Creek bridge He had forced him or tricked him into stopping his station wagon But Coors had not given up meekly Perhaps he had charged straight at the man holding the pistol, losing his cap and glasses and knocking the kidnaper's hat from his head A shot had felled Coors—the shot heard by the woman that morning

With Coors dead or dying, the kidnaper had carried his victim up the mountain road in the yellow Mercury and thrown the body down the mountain slope Perhaps he fired another bullet into Coors' back to make certain he would never talk And then he had fled

The grim hunt for Corbett went on In October *The Reader's Digest* carried a brief story of the Coors kidnaping along with a picture of Corbett It was titled "The FBI Wants This Man" The story ended "Somebody, somewhere, knows this man If you do, call the FBI at once"

On October 25, a former warehouse worker in Toronto, Canada, was leafing through the *Digest* when the picture of Corbett caught his attention He read the story and then hurried to the telephone to call the Toronto police He called their attention to the *Digest* article "I worked with this fellow during the summer at a warehouse," he said "He called himself Michael Brent"

This information was relayed by Toronto police to FBI agents That night a quick check disclosed that Michael Dean Brent—also using the name Walter Osborne—had lived in Toronto from late February to the end of August He had disappeared from his small apartment, leaving no address

The next day, a woman who ran a rooming house in Winnipeg also called the police after reading the *Digest* story She said Corbett had once roomed at her place

Agents quickly picked up Corbett's trail Working closely with the Canadian police, they found he had used the names Michael MacLean and Ian N McIntosh while living in Winnipeg from September 3 until October 8 Then he rented a fire-engine-red Pontiac and disappeared Descriptions of the red Pontiac and Corbett were furnished to police stations across Canada

In Vancouver, British Columbia, a police officer pondered the description and recalled he had seen a bright red Pontiac drive into a motor hotel about two weeks earlier Immediately checking at the hotel, he learned that the driver of the Pontiac was still registered there under the name Thomas Wainwright.

Within minutes, a squad of Vancouver police officers and FBI agents were guarding the hotel's exits Then an officer knocked on the door of the room occupied by Wainwright

When the door opened, Joseph Corbett, Jr , stood looking at the armed men in the hallway for a moment Then he said meekly "I give up I'm the man you want I'm not armed" A loaded automatic pistol was found in a zipper bag near the bed

The FBI returned Corbett to Colorado where state authorities charged him with the murder of Adolph Coors III He was not tried in a federal court because the federal kidnaping law had not been broken since Coors had not been carried into another state

Corbett sullenly refused to talk But the evidence against him, collected by

the FBI, was so convincing that a jury convicted him of murder on March 29, 1961. He was sentenced to life imprisonment, with no hope of parole.

The kidnap-murder of Adolph Coors III is only one of uncounted thousands of cases solved by the agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. But the telling of the story gives a glimpse into how the FBI operates today through agents who are experts in the field of law enforcement.

# 2. 2,000 Miles of Danger

The FBI is now more than fifty years old It is known around the world for its efforts to make efficiency and honesty an everyday practice in police work and not something that is unusual Yet until recently it remained a sort of mystery organization, with few people knowing how it operated in fighting criminals, protecting civil rights and guarding against espionage

There is, of course, nothing mysterious about the FBI It is simply a highly trained force of men who work under stern rules of discipline, laid down by Director J Edgar Hoover, in a never-ending struggle against criminals and subversives The Congress, the Attorney General, and the President of the United States decide which laws and directives are to be enforced by the FBI, and once the laws are passed the FBI shoulders the burden

Discipline within the FBI is as strict as that of the U S Marine Corps Hoover has insisted there must never be a scandal connected with the Bureau because "One man didn't build the FBI, but one man can tear it down"

The life of an FBI agent isn't an easy one He must follow the rules—rules which may seem inconsequential until they help save lives in emergency situations He must be ready to leave home at a moment's notice on dangerous missions anywhere in the country. He must keep himself physically fit and become an expert at self-defense and the use of firearms He must be ready to work long hours while trailing a suspected criminal or spy, or while searching records, files and columns of figures for one small clue He learns quickly that a small piece of information, even a bit of dirt on a shoe, might prove to be the key to solving a case

He can not drink whiskey while on a case He is forbidden to use force or strongarm methods in getting information from suspects He can not accept rewards or gifts for doing his duty He must pay his taxes and other legal debts But these are merely a few of the rules of conduct which guide the agents in their work

**FBI Laboratory examiner compares the photograph of a heel print with the heel of a suspect's shoe.**

The reason for these rules is that the FBI was not always an organization that was worthy of respect In its early years many of its agents were chosen because they had powerful friends in politics and not because they were men of ability The methods used in investigations often were worse than the crimes that had been committed

All this has changed The change within the FBI began in 1924 when Herbert Hoover (who later became President of the United States) suggested to Attorney General Harlan Fiske Stone that 29-year-old J Edgar Hoover be given the task of rebuilding the FBI Young Hoover was no relation to the man who was to be President

Hoover was named FBI Director and he started out by bringing together college-trained men who would be guided by the rule that proving one man's innocence was just as important as producing evidence to prove another man's guilt

Hoover put together a hard-hitting force of young agents who were willing and able to move into roaring gun battles against the gangsters For years the mobs terrorized the country much as the bad men of the Old West terrorized frontier towns—with guns and violence

Out of this force grew the modern FBI, a highly trained corps of 6,000 special agents backed by 8,000 technicians, specialists, stenographers, and clerks stationed in the Washington, D C, headquarters and fifty-five field divisions across the country

The FBI has men who are specially trained to combat Communist efforts to obtain military secrets and to undermine the government of the United States But the greater part of the FBI manpower through the years has been used to fight a rising rate of crime, mostly in the big cities

It is not unusual for Hoover to move as many as fifty men into a single investigation such as the Coors kidnaping Nor is it unusual for the FBI to mobilize more than a hundred men when the lives of many people are endangered by a madman—or even a fool

Such a case developed a few years ago in California when a man desperately in need of money threatened to blow up Sunset Limited Train No 2 unless he received $500,000 from the Southern Pacific Railroad The mailing of the note demanding the money was itself a violation of the Federal Extortion Act—and nearly 150 agents across five states went into action to prevent the unknown man from carrying out his threat.

This story began on May 16, 1958, when James H Pruett, Jr, a Southern Pacific Railroad manager, opened his mail and found a crudely typed letter which said

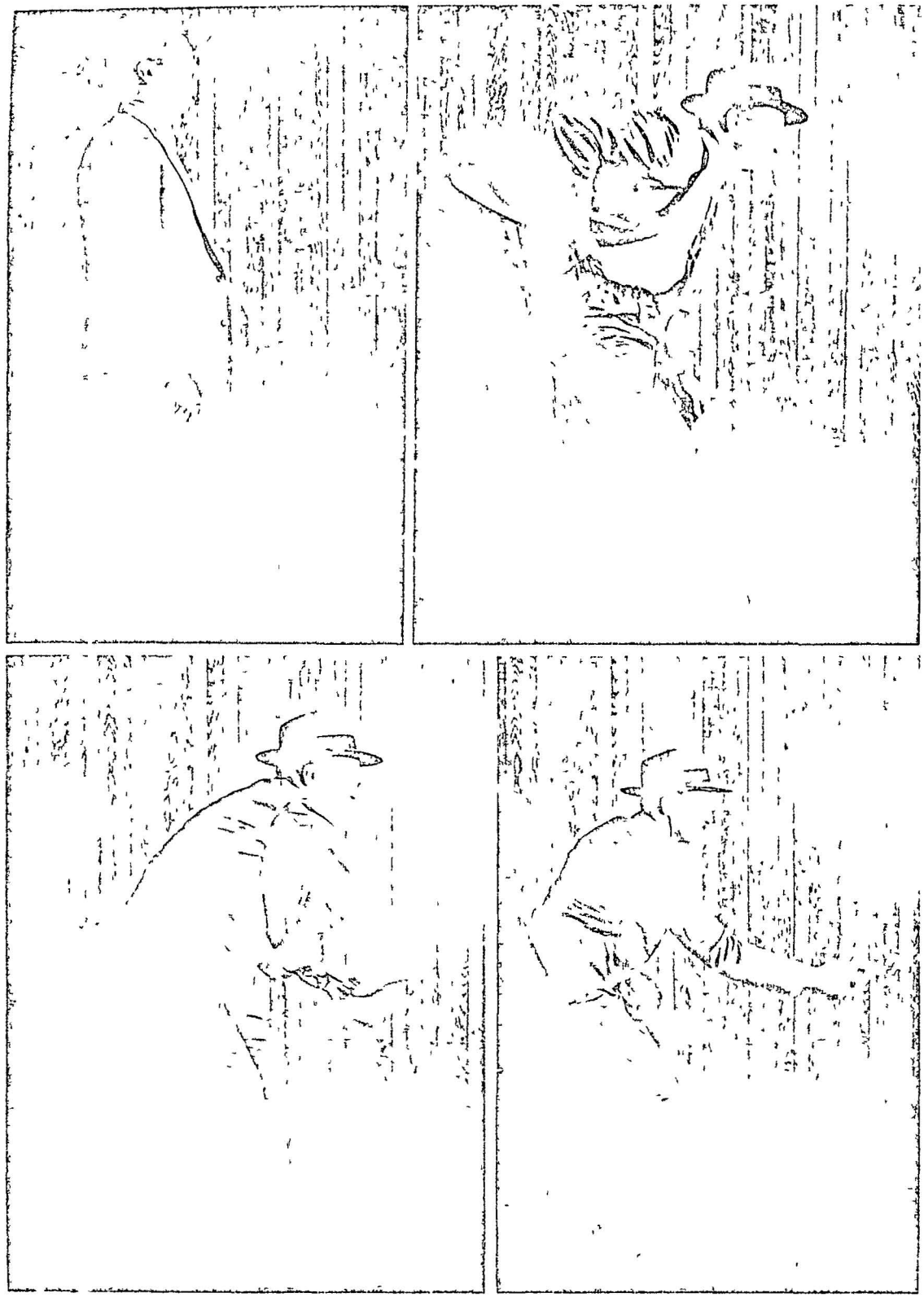
MAT—ER OF LIFE OR DEATH
READ VERY VERY CAREFULLY

It is very important that every step of this program go exactly as it is written here

1 If one thing you are instructed to do is not kept in complete secret any one of your passenger trains that run on the west coast will be blown off the track with dynamite

2 What you are to do

Put 500,000 dollars in 20 dollar bills only firmly packed in an unlocked box that will not break open by hard fall Put box in mail bag which is well secured Put mail bag containing the box



FBI agent in quick draw series.

of money on the SUNSET LIMITED NO 2 May 23, 1958 Instruct a member of the crew who can see the roadway clearly at all times to throw the bag off the train as close as possible where he sees a strange flashing light The train is to proceed on as usual I don't think 500,000 dollars means so much to a railroad co as to be so foolish as to sacrifice a train load of pass

The saftey of your pass from this monent on depends on how well you can read and beleive it That is all

Company officials decided this was a case that should be handled by the FBI While the threat might have been made by a harmless crank, no chances could be taken with the lives of so many people by ignoring it The note was turned over to Ralph W Bachman, assistant special agent in charge of the Los Angeles FBI office

The FBI had less than one week in which to capture the mystery man—this Mr X who had set May 23 as the deadline for delivery of the money If he were not caught in time, then a train loaded with passengers might be "blown off the track some place somewhere in the night " And the FBI also had to consider the possibility that other persons might be assisting Mr X in this extortion plot

But where was the most likely place for this Mr X to be waiting for the money? The note gave no hint where he would be with the flashing light It could be anywhere along the 2,000-mile route of the Sunset- Limited No 2, stretching from Los Angeles to New Orleans

Each night this train rolled out of the Los Angeles Union Station at 9 25 (8 25, Pacific Standard Time) It moved slowly at first through a maze of railroad yard tracks, across highways and streets, and then picked up speed for the run to Palm Springs Leaving this desert resort, the train then moved through the mountains and into the vast desert of the Southwest It passed through Yuma, Arizona, near the Mexican border, and then sped on to Phoenix and Tucson It passed through Lordsburg, New Mexico, and paused at El Paso, Texas From El Paso, it carried its passengers on to San Antonio and Houston and then to their final destination in New Orleans

At some places the railroad ran side by side with the highways But there were long, lonely stretches of track in the desert which were as much as forty miles from the nearest highway

Working closely with officers of the Southern Pacific, FBI Agent Bachman and his aides worked out a plan by which agents could keep a watch over the train along every mile of its 2,000-mile route

First, the plan called for agents to be stationed in the cab of the locomotive and in the last car of the train Other agents would be placed at street and highway intersections and at points where the tracks ran near a highway Agents in automobiles would be stationed at points along the highways to look for any unusual flashing signals When the train left one FBI Field Office zone and entered another, fresh teams of agents would take over

On those long desert stretches far from the highways, the train was to be watched over by agents in Air Force and Coast Guard helicopters which these services had promised to supply.

All the agents were to be equipped with radios. An automobile with a two-

way radio was to be stationed at a mountain-top pass near Los Angeles It would act as a relay point for messages sent from the Control Center in Los Angeles and the mobile units along the train's route

The plan was approved by FBI headquarters, and on May 20 Director Hoover sent a message to the Los Angeles office saying "This investigation is to be vigorously pursued Every effort must be expended to identify and locate subject Keep Bureau promptly advised of all developments "

The next day an urgent teletype message was sent from Los Angeles to FBI Field Offices in Phoenix, Albuquerque, El Paso, San Antonio, Houston and New Orleans It said

> Sunset Limited leaves Los Angeles 8 25 P M , Pacific Standard Time, May 23 next Twenty-five watt FM radio transmitter and aerial being installed on main locomotive Two agents and Road Foreman of Engineers will ride in cab Two additional agents will ride in rear car for observation Two agents to ride in plane and maintain radio contact with train and ground units From Pomona, cars strategically placed along highway paralleling railroad to Yuma will maintain radio contact with train Phoenix, Albuquerque, El Paso, San Antonio, Houston and New Orleans consult Sunset Limited timetable and arrange similar automobile radio coverage from Yuma to New Orleans by arrangement with offices in adjoining territory Locomotive changes in San Antonio, therefore San Antonio arrange for installation of antenna on cab and use of transmitter for radio contact from San Antonio to New Orleans In order to afford continuity, two Los Angeles agents will ride train from Los Angeles to New Orleans Phoenix have two agents board train at Phoenix to relieve other two Los Angeles agents El Paso board two agents to relieve Phoenix agents San Antonio board two agents to relieve El Paso agents and continue to New Orleans Establish liaison with Southern Pacific Railroad special agents who are being alerted All offices advise the Bureau and Los Angeles by teletype by noon, Pacific Standard Time, May 23 next, details of coverage established

Now the plan was set Two metal boxes were fashioned in the railroad's shop in Los Angeles and two heavy canvas sacks were borrowed from the post office Twin packages were prepared just in case those aboard the train should mistake a railroad signal light for the flashing light of Mr X and toss out a package at the wrong place The boxes were stuffed with paper

In a conference with railroad officials, Bachman said "If the writer of the letter should call, try to find out where we can expect his signal, and exactly what kind of signal it will be If we can narrow this down to one stretch of track, it will simplify things for all of us "

At noon on May 23, the FBI offices along the route of the Sunset Limited reported they were ready And then at 3 15 P M the telephone rang in the Southern Pacific office of Lloyd V Greer, secretary to Manager James H Pruett, Jr A man's voice asked to speak to Pruett

"I'm sorry," Greer said, "but Mr Pruett is out of his office He is arranging for a meeting he has tonight "

"Do you know if Pruett received a

letter about a week ago?" the caller asked "Is the meeting tonight about this letter?"

"That's right," Greer replied "But listen Mr Pruett is afraid he might miss your signal He's concerned about how long he is going to have to ride the train In other words, he isn't sure just what type of signal to look for Will it be a flashing signal? Will it be waved from side to side, up or down, or will it be a flashing red light, like a brakeman's lantern?"

Mr. X said "Yes, that's it Like a brakeman's lantern"

Greer said "Can you tell us whether or not to expect the signal on this side of Beaumont Pass or on the other side?"

"I don't know," Mr X said "I'll call back at 4 30 I am going to have a hard time getting this information to them"

"You probably have to tell several people?"

"That's right," the man said, and hung up

At 4 30 PM Mr X again called Greer's office Part of the conversation went like this

Mr X "Is it all right?"

Greer "Mr Pruett seemed to think so There are a couple of details he wanted answered He asked again if you could give us any idea at all where he could expect to put the thing off"

Mr X "I don't think it will be too far but I don't know at this time That is being arranged by the other party . I don t think it will be past Indio I don't believe so "

Agents tried to trace the calls to their source, but the best they could do was to establish that the calls had been made from pay stations somewhere outside the eastern edge of Los Angeles

The kind of signal Mr X would use posed a problem The railroad rules called for the engineer to bring his train to a halt whenever he saw a red light along the railroad right-of-way It was decided that the Southern Pacific's division superintendent, Paul D Robinson, should ride aboard the locomotive with the two FBI agents to identify signal lights, and to take responsibility for passing any strange red light along the route

A heavy fog hung over Southern California on May 21–22 but the night of Friday, May 23, was clear and mild Early in the evening Robinson, two FBI agents, and Foreman of Engines Raul C Hayden climbed aboard the Diesel locomotive in the railroad yards They concealed themselves in the "nose cone" of the engine so that no one could see them when the train moved through the yards

Engineer B O Bailiff asked no questions since the two strangers were accompanied by railroad officials In fact, it was not unusual for the company to invite newsmen, magazine writers, and television people to ride in the forward part of the locomotive

The Sunset Limited No 2 pulled out of Union Station in Los Angeles at 9 27 PM, two minutes behind schedule It was then that Superintendent Robinson disclosed to the locomotive crew the real purpose of their presence The FBI agents began at once to hook their radio equipment onto the emergency antenna Within minutes they were in touch with the two agents in the rear car of the train and with the entire emergency network

The agents stood with Robinson behind Engineer Bailiff and Fireman V. L

Roberts Robinson and Hayden called out the names of the streets, highways, and landmarks as the train passed them In this way the location of the train was known to every agent listening on the network stretching far into the desert country

Looking from the window of the locomotive, the agents suddenly were aware of how many lights there were along the tracks of a railroad Flashing stop lights, red signal lights at crossings and on nearby railroad tracks, flashing red neon lights at filling stations and stores, the headlights and taillights of automobiles and trucks lights by the hundreds They wondered if anyone possibly could pick out the flashing light of Mr X somewhere ahead in the darkness

The Sunset Limited No 2 paused briefly at the suburb of Alhambra and then picked up speed for the 50-mile run to its next stop, with Engineer Bailiff trying to make up the two minutes lost in leaving Union Station None of the passengers aboard that night was aware of his role in this strange drama

As the locomotive rounded a slight curve about nineteen miles east of Los Angeles, rolling along at seventy miles an hour, Robinson saw a red light flashing near the right side of the tracks He knew it was not a part of the railroad's signal system

"There it is!" he exclaimed It was 10 07 P M

Quickly, one of the agents shoved a canvas sack out of the window of the locomotive as the train thundered by the light without slowing its pace At the same time the second agent tossed a glass jar of red paint and a plastic bag filled with "glitter" from the other window to mark the spot.

All this took place in a matter of seconds During this time one of the agents was talking into a radio microphone "There's the light! . . . We're going to drop! It's out!"

The voice from the locomotive was picked up by the radio control center and also by two agents whose car was following the train along a side road only a short distance from where the sack had been hurled from the engine The Control Center ordered the two agents to move out quickly The rear lights of the Sunset Limited No 2 had barely faded in the distance before they were on their way to the scene

Working their way cautiously to the railroad, the agents located the mail sack lying at the bottom of an embankment Nowhere did they see a flashing light nor could they hear anyone moving about.

The finding of the sack was reported to the Control Center by walkie-talkie radio "Set up a surveillance," the Control Center ordered Other agents in the area were told to remain at a distance

The two agents crawled into a thick patch of weeds, leaving the mail sack where they found it They lay waiting, listening to the insects and the other voices of the night For more than an hour they waited, saying nothing

Near midnight, they heard a slight noise like the sound of tall weeds being rustled apart Then they saw a shadow moving slowly alongside the tracks The shadow became the figure of a man creeping on hands and knees He stopped when he reached the sack and turned it over

It was then that the agents, guns drawn, leaped from hiding and caught him in the beams of their flashlights.

"Don't move!" an agent commanded "We are FBI agents"

The man crouched there before them was middle-aged, more than six feet tall, and weighed about 180 pounds He wore a black-and-red work jacket over a white T-shirt, gray trousers, and black boots He stared wildly at the agents

"You've got the wrong man," he stammered

Within minutes, other agents were on the scene The man was 35 years old, a frequently jobless truck driver and the father of two sons, aged 10 and 11

At first he claimed he knew nothing of the extortion note He said he had met two men in Compton, California, the day before and they had promised to pay him $200 if he would flash a red light at that spot

But finally the man confessed 'I didn't really mean to blow up that train," he said "I don't know anything about dynamite I just thought if I threatened the railroad, they'd throw some money off the train I didn't expect them to throw off $500,000"

He told of an unhappy life at home, arguments with his wife, the loss of his job, and the wild desire to force someone to give him some money so that he could buy his family the things they wanted—and take them on a vacation

That was when he got the idea of writing the letter to the Southern Pacific He had found the name and address of Manager Pruett in a travel folder and he had borrowed a typewriter from a neighbor to write the note

When the Sunset Limited No 2 passed, he was flashing the light but he didn't see the bag thrown from the window of the locomotive Uncertain whether the extortion money had been dropped, he had walked with the light to his truck which was parked nearby and had driven around the area looking for police cars or other indications that officers were in the area Then he had returned to search for the sack—only to be caught

At one point, he said plaintively "Gee, fellows, I'd like to say I'm sorry Can't we forget this thing, let me apologize and go home?"

The attempted extortion could hardly be wiped off the record with an apology. But the court was sympathetic and the man served less than a year in prison

In this case, the man who threatened the lives of scores of people aboard the Sunset Limited No 2 may never have carried out his threat But who knows? The next man may mean every word of his threat—and for that reason the FBI can take no chances

# 3. Spies and Saboteurs

The FBI was born in a tempest—a dispute between President Theodore Roosevelt and Congress that started soon after Roosevelt entered the White House in September, 1901

The man who touched off the uproar in the capital was Roosevelt's Secretary of the Interior, Ethan A Hitchcock of Missouri After a few months in office, Hitchcock suspected that some government employees and perhaps even a few members of Congress were guilty of what amounted to the theft of government-owned land in the Far West

Over the years, the federal government had set aside almost forty million Western acres as forest reserves The land was too rough and broken for farming, but the timber on the land was worth many millions of dollars and some of it was good for cattle grazing

Hitchcock was told that large tracts were being sold illegally and that some of the Land Office's own people were involved along with others Quietly, he sent a man to investigate The reports this man brought back left no doubt the situation was even worse than Hitchcock had thought

The Secretary asked the Department of Justice to make an investigation even though the Department then had no agent force of its own for gathering evidence—not even if the President himself knew the law was being violated and asked for the facts

Soon after the Civil War, the Secret Service had been organized to halt a flood of counterfeiting A bit later Congress also had approved an expanded force of agents for the Customs Service so it could fight the smuggling of goods from overseas But no investigators had ever been approved for the Justice Department despite the fact that this was the Department responsible for enforcing most of the laws passed by Congress

Having no agents of its own, the Department "borrowed" agents from the Secret Service and sent them to the Far West to look into the reported thefts of land The agents found that men were fencing government land and using it as their own Large tracts were being sold to timber companies and to private owners

The reports from the Secret Service agents led to the indictment of scores of people Many were convicted of fraud, including a United States Senator But the methods used in prosecuting the cases enraged many members of Congress There was reason for this anger because witnesses had been forced through threats by private detectives to give false testimony and juries had been "rigged" against the defendants in some cases

In the uproar that followed, a move was made in Congress to forbid the Department of Justice from using Secret Service agents in its investigations There also were charges that Roosevelt had been using "detectives" to spy on the senators and representatives who opposed him

Roosevelt fought to block the move He said it would "work very great damage to the government in its endeavor to prevent and punish crime" and that "there is no more foolish outcry than

this against 'spies,' only criminals need fear our detectives" There were other protests, too But Congress was in no mood to listen The bill was passed

Now unable to call for help from the Secret Service, Roosevelt ordered Attorney General Charles J Bonaparte to organize his own force of agents within the Department of Justice without Congress's approval Bonaparte issued the order on July 26, 1908, and this was the beginning of the FBI

In its early years, the agency was called the Bureau of Investigation It had no training program for its agents Those who did join were poorly paid and frequently lacked experience in law enforcement The Bureau chiefs had little real control over the men They could transfer a man from one city to another—but often these moves were blocked by politicians looking after their friends.

This weak, untrained, undisciplined Bureau was the chief agency on which the United States government had to depend for internal security when the guns of World War I began roaring in Europe in August, 1914

The German government could not have chosen a better time to send two agents to the United States to set up an espionage and sabotage ring It was the first such ring to be organized in this country by a foreign power since the Revolutionary War The two agents were Count Johann von Bernstorff, German ambassador to the United States, and Dr Heinrich Albert, the German commercial attaché

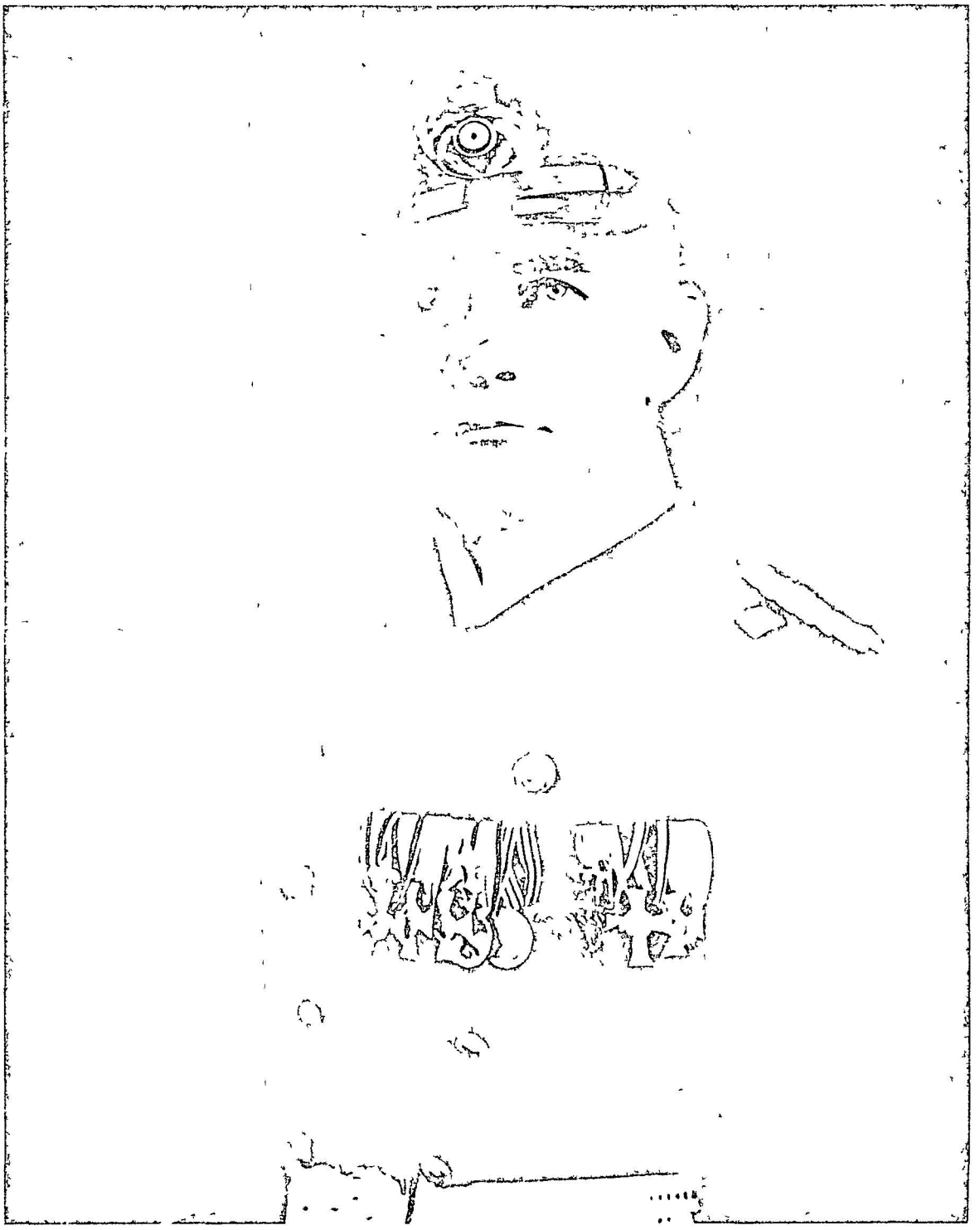
They arrived in New York aboard a transatlantic liner in August Since both of them were in the German diplomatic service, they were given the courtesy of passing through Customs without an inspection of their luggage Had von Bernstorff's luggage been opened, Customs agents would have found $150,000,000 in German treasury notes—money which was to be used to finance the spying and dynamiting of American defense plants But no one did open it

In fact, there were few who thought this country needed protection from spies and saboteurs, or that there was any real danger even though a war was being fought in Europe Americans felt safe because of the almost 4,000 miles of ocean that separated them from Europe As a result, the government had never taken the trouble to organize an intelligence service worthy of the name

When von Bernstorff reached the German embassy in Washington, he quickly set to work to put together his organization Dr Albert was responsible for handling the money and business end of the operations, Captain Karl Boy-Ed, the naval attaché, was to arrange for the sabotage of any American ships that might be carrying arms to Great Britain, France, or Russia, and Captain Franz von Papen, the military attaché, was in charge of all other espionage and sabotage

In January, 1915—five months after von Bernstorff and Dr Albert arrived in New York and two years before the United States entered the war—the German General Staff sent a secret message to the German embassy in Washington which said

> For Military Attaché People fit for sabotage in United States and Canada can be ascertained from the following persons (three names listed) In United States sabotage can reach to



Karl Boy–Ed.

all kinds of factories for war deliveries, railroads, dams, bridges must not be touched there Under no circumstances compromise Embassy

Then came a series of mysterious explosions across the country which blew up ammunition dumps, powder plants, guncotton storehouses and chemical plants Factories making war materials were gutted by fires Fires broke out on American ships which were headed for Europe with war supplies

In the early morning hours of July 30, 1916, two million pounds of dynamite exploded on Black Tom Island in New York harbor The fearful blast was heard 100 miles away It shattered windows throughout Jersey City and broke heavy plate glass windows in Manhattan and Brooklyn Three men and a child were killed The blast also destroyed the island as an important transfer point for supplies being shipped to Europe

Six months later, a similar explosion blew up a shell assembly plant in Kingsland, New Jersey, causing $17 million damage

Not until after the war was the United States to learn the vast extent of Germany's success in destroying vital American facilities But even when a spy or a saboteur was caught, he could not be charged with espionage or sabotage There were no federal laws at this time making sabotage or espionage a crime

One of the most brilliant and successful of the German agents was Franz von Rintelen He spoke English fluently He knew America and American ways well because he had once spent several months in this country studying banking

In the spring of 1915, Berlin sent a message to Ambassador von Bernstorff which said "Inform Rintelen who arrives today . about Papen's proposals" This was followed by a message saying "Inform Boy-Ed as to Papen's proposals for transmission to Rintelen"

Von Rintelen arrived in the United States, by way of Norway, carrying a forged Swiss passport and posing as a businessman Actually he was an officer in the German navy and such a trusted agent that he had authority to spend up to $500,000 in carrying out his plots

The first move von Rintelen made was to organize a company in New York known as E V Gibbons, Inc The firm specialized in finding and exporting war supplies for Germany's enemies On the surface, the company appeared to be anti-German But it was a front behind which von Rintelen could obtain the sailing schedules of ships and learn which cargoes were going where This was valuable information for his agents whose job it was to hide fire-bombs aboard ships The bombs were timed to explode when the ships were at sea

The bomb was the invention of a German-born scientist, Dr Walter T Scheele, who had lived in the United States for twenty-five years When the war began, he was eager to do something for his native country He was recruited into von Bernstorff's ring

When von Rintelen heard of Scheele's fire-bomb invention, he put the scientist to work in Hoboken turning out from thirty-five to fifty bombs a day He had no trouble locating men—for a price—who would hide the bombs in the holds of outgoing ships In this manner it is believed von Rintelen was able to destroy or to damage the cargoes in some

thirty-six ships, valued at $10,000,000

Bureau of Investigation agents got on von Rintelen's trail when he boldly tried to buy 300,000 rifles from the United States government while using an assumed name A short time later a Secret Service agent was trailing Dr Albert, who had arrived in New York with von Bernstorff When Dr Albert left his brief case unguarded for a moment on the seat of an elevated train, the agent snatched it and ran

Papers found in the Albert brief case revealed some of the operations of the ring and its link with the German embassy By this time many millions of dollars of damage had been done by the German agents

Congress declared war on Germany on April 6, 1917 The final break came over the German submarines' sinking of American ships at sea without warning

President Woodrow Wilson turned over to the Bureau of Investigation the job of policing the "enemy aliens"—Germans who were not American citizens At this time the Bureau had only 300 agents, and there were more than 1,000,000 male aliens who were required to register The agents also were expected to guard against espionage and sabotage, to protect harbors and war factories, to aid in locating army deserters, and then to carry on their regular work of investigating federal law violations

Even when 100 agents were added to the Bureau rolls the burden was more than the agents could handle Bureau Chief A Bruce Bielaski was appalled at the work load For that reason he became interested in the plan of a Chicago advertising executive, A M Briggs

Briggs proposed that he and other citizens be allowed to organize groups of loyal Americans who would serve without pay in helping the Bureau This aid would cost the government nothing, Briggs said The citizens would pay any costs out of their own pockets

The idea sounded good to both Bielaski and Attorney General Thomas W Gregory Encouraged to go ahead, Briggs at once formed what he called the American Protective League (APL), with national headquarters in Chicago

There rarely has been anything like it in the history of the United States The APL's membership climbed rapidly to 100,000 and then leaped to 250,000 Units were organized in every major city in the land For 75 cents, each member received a badge which was to be worn, but concealed The leaders made it clear that the badge did not give anyone police powers, but all too often, such warnings were soon forgotten

Secretary of the Treasury William McAdoo was disturbed because the badges carried the words "Secret Service" when in fact the APL had no connection whatever with the government's Secret Service He wrote to Attorney General Gregory recalling that a volunteer citizens' organization much like the APL had been tried during the Revolutionary War, but it had "committed grave abuses and injustices" He said the APL "contains the same evil potentialities ."

McAdoo was right The APL became a disorganized, undisciplined army of "detectives" in which the good work of a few was lost in the injustices done by many Men were arrested without cause and searches were made illegally Labor leaders complained some APL

members were interfering in labor-management disputes and taking sides against strikers Innocent people reported that APL volunteers were high-handedly creating the false impression that they were federal officers

The urge to "do something to help the country" in time of war spread like a virus Men sometimes committed violent crimes in the name of patriotism In Butte, Montana, six masked men entered a boarding house and seized a man who they thought was not as loyal to the United States as he should be Giving him no chance for a fair trial, they hanged him from a railroad trestle

This state of affairs caused President Wilson to speak out against "the great danger of citizens taking the law into their own hands" At times when the APL volunteers were called on by the Justice Department to do police work, newspapers charged a "monstrous invasion of human rights" and a "shameful abuse of power"

Out of this mess came the lesson that law enforcement and the guarding of American security are jobs for trained, professional agents—not for amateurs, no matter how well-meaning they might be. The American Protective League was disbanded, never to be reorganized, soon after the war ended on November 11, 1918, with the defeat of Germany

# 4. New Enemies to Fight

The American soldiers returned home from World War I to the cheers of millions Celebrations were staged across the land Prayers of thanksgiving were said for the end of the killing on the battlefields But the silencing of the guns had not brought peace as most people dreamed that it would

Around the world there still was unrest, bitterness and revolution Before the war had ended, the Czar of Russia had stepped down from his throne, his armies in revolt, with soldiers throwing down their rifles and refusing to fight For a few months Russia was ruled by men seeking to form a government in which there would be free elections and the people at last would have a chance to name their own leaders

But a small group of Bolsheviki (Communists) headed by Nikolai Lenin fought to gain power for themselves Their aim was to set up a dictatorship in which they, and not the people, would control Russia If they could do this, they were certain that revolutions would sweep Communists into power in every country

The Communists succeeded in Russia Promising "land and bread" to the peasants—and no more war—they crushed the young government of Russia Lenin said "Now we have a revolution The peasants and workmen control the government This is only a preliminary step toward a similar revolution everywhere"

The revolution in Russia had its admirers in the United States They, too, were eager to overthrow the government of the United States and establish a "new order" They announced their aim with a wave of terror.

It came on the night of June 2, 1919 Violent explosions jarred Washington, D C., Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, New York, Boston, Cleveland, Newtonville, Massachusetts, and Paterson, New Jersey

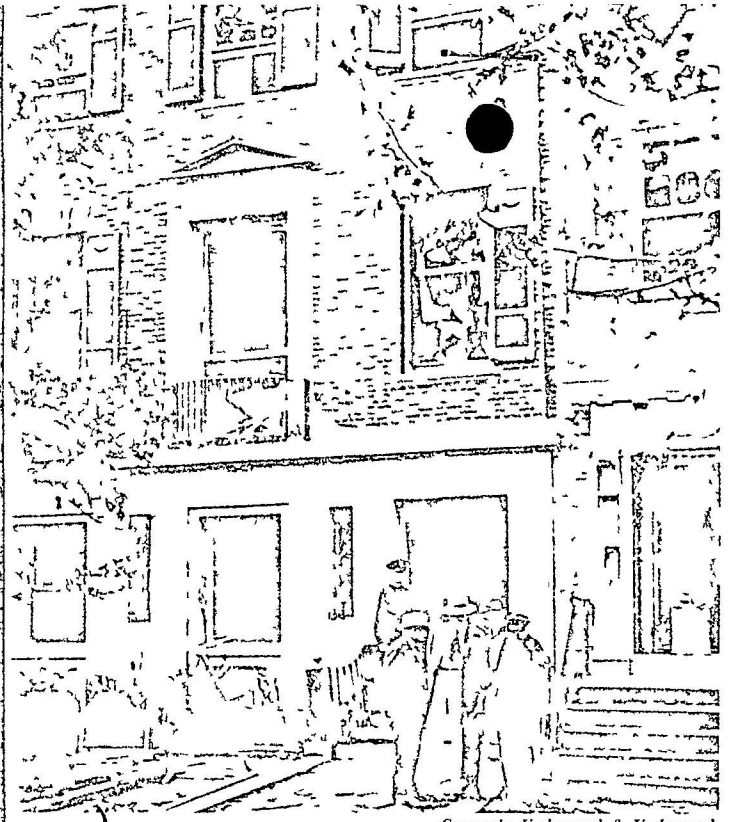
In Washington, the night was warm and star-filled Near midnight, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D Roosevelt (later to be President) drove through the quiet streets to his home at No 2131 R Street and entered his house. About the same time Attorney General A Mitchell Palmer and his wife snapped off the lights in their first-story library and went to their bedroom upstairs

The Palmers heard something thump against their front door Then the house shook from the blast of explosives Part of the front wall was blown in, wrecking the library where the Palmers had been sitting a few minutes earlier Windows were blown out of the Roosevelt home across the street and houses were damaged two blocks away Fortunately, the Palmers were unhurt

Police rushed to the scene to find bits of clothing and parts of the bodies of two men in the wreckage Apparently the dynamiters had used a faulty fuse and had been blown up by their own bomb Scattered about were handbills which read

**Plain Words**

**The powers that be make no secret of their will to stop here in America the worldwide spread of revolution . . . Class war is on, and cannot cease but with a**



Copyright Underwood & Underwood

Damaged home of A Mitchell Palmer, former Attorney General, Washington, D C, June, 1919 This outrage was part of a nation-wide bomb plot

complete victory for the international proletariat . . .

Only a month earlier bombs had been sent through the mails addressed to well-known men including John D Rockefeller, banker J P Morgan, three members of the President's Cabinet, a Supreme Court justice, four U S senators, two U S representatives, a U S district judge, and two governors Most of the bombs were intercepted One exploded, injuring a servant of Senator and Mrs Thomas W Hardwick of Georgia

The terrorism caused a wave of outrage across the nation It brought demands for the federal government to find and to punish those who had done these things The Department of Justice set up an intelligence division to make a thorough study of the activities of all groups who were urging force and violence to overthrow the government, as well as to determine what prosecutive action could be taken against them The man placed in charge of this division was 24-year-old J Edgar Hoover, then a Special Assistant to the Attorney General

Hoover dug into the background of those who had been preaching violence He found they were divided roughly into three groups—the anarchists, the International Workers of the World, and the Communists The anarchists were opposed to all governments, regardless of their nature The IWW wanted a state controlled by workers

As for the Communists, Hoover saw that they were the most dangerous of all He was convinced by the Communist leaders' own words that each Party member was a willing agent of Moscow, engaged in a plot to place communism in power in every country in the world by force, violence and subversion

It became clear to him their aim was to destroy the old governments as well as the old religions and the private ownership of property Factories, farms, houses, apartments, banks—everything —would belong to the state Children would be taught to be atheists There would be nothing more important than the Communist state

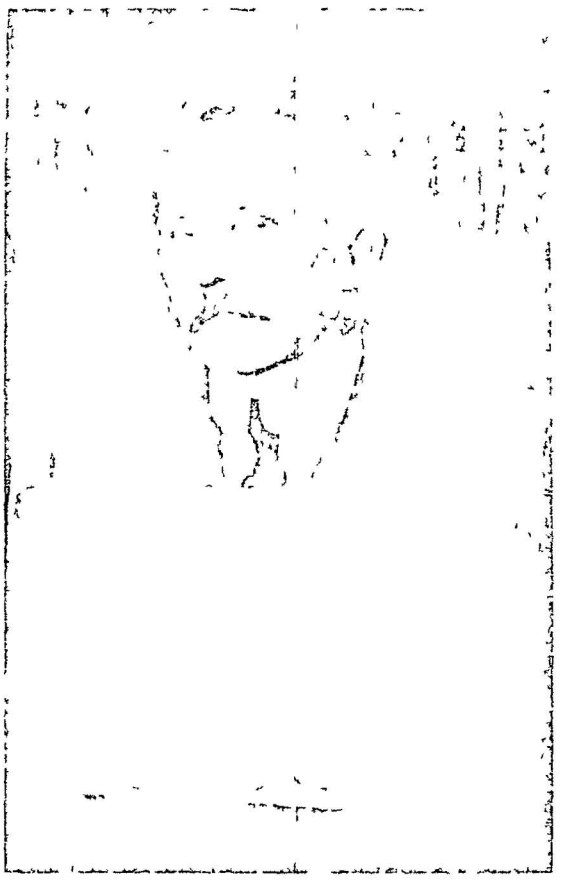
It was shortly before Hoover began making this study that Moscow sent to the United States the first official representative from the Soviet Union He was Ludwig C A K Martens who, it was rumored, had brought $200,000,000 in gold to be used in making trade agreements His secretary was Santeiri Nuorteva who had charge of Communist propaganda in this country.

Maitens talked a great deal about making deals for American-made goods, but about all he ever did was to take part in Communist propaganda drives It soon became clear that Maitens was more interested in enlisting recruits for the Reds' cause than in trade

Bureau agents discovered that a Swedish sailor was acting as a Communist courier, smuggling envelopes to Maitens One envelope was found to contain $50,000 in diamonds to be used for paying the cost of the Reds' propaganda drive in the United States Maitens at last was forced to leave the country.

For a time the Communist Party was driven underground and the members carried on their work in the greatest of secrecy as they tried to win places of power in the nation's labor unions and to enlist new members in their cause Before many years had passed, they were out again in the open—denying the Party was a tool of Moscow or that it was trying to overthrow the United States government by force and violence

Ludwig C A K Maitens



The years that followed World War I were years of unrest Scandals were uncovered in the administration of President Warren G Harding Men of prominence were accused and sent to prison for defrauding the Treasury of millions of dollars It is hardly surprising that in this period a secret society known as the Ku Klux Klan grew into a powerful organization whose influence reached into forty-six states from Maine to California

In its written purpose, the Klan was "to protect the weak, the innocent, and the defenseless from the indignities, wrongs and outrages of the lawless, the violent, and the brutal, to relieve the injured and oppressed, to succor the suffering and the unfortunate ."

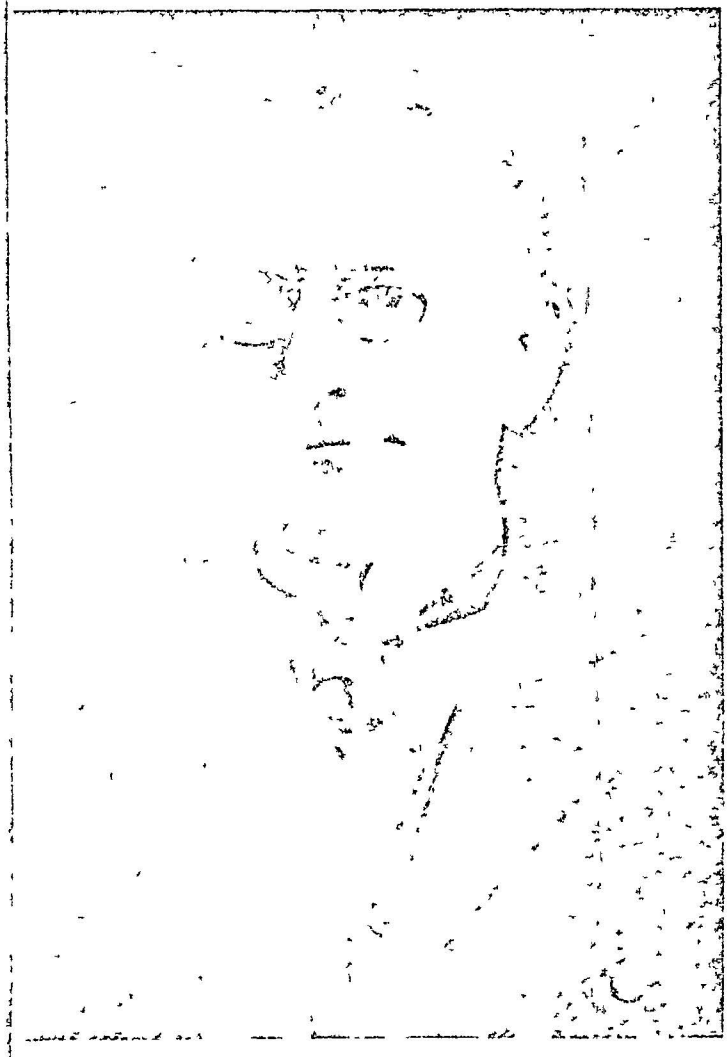
These were noble-sounding aims Actually, the Klan was anti-Negro, anti-Catholic, and anti-Jew

The first Klan was born in the terrible days after the Civil War when the South was struggling to rebuild its shattered cities and fortunes Some say it was started in Pulaski, Tennessee, by a group of young men who formed a club because they were bored—and who found it was amusing to ride around the countryside at night on horseback wearing hoods and frightening people Then hooded men used the Klan as a means

to terrify Negroes and to take the law into their own hands

The old Klan died out But in 1915 Colonel William S Simmons of Atlanta (at least he called himself colonel) revived the Klan with the aid of a shrewd publicity agent named Edward Young Clarke Each new member paid a $10 initiation fee, of which $8 went to Clarke and $2 went to Simmons Robes and hoods that cost $1 25 were sold by Simmons and Clarke to the members for $6 50 The Klan membership swelled into tens of thousands

Col William Joseph Simmons, Second Imperial Wizard and Founder of the New Klan. (From *Knights of the Ku Klux Klan* by Col Winfield Jones, Copyright 1941 )



There were towns where the Klan operated merely as a fraternal lodge or as a political club But in other places hooded men began to terrorize families, then towns and sometimes an entire state

In September, 1922, J Edgar Hoover —then an assistant director in the Bureau of Investigation—listened to a strange tale told by Paul Wooton, Washington correspondent for the New Orleans *Times-Picayune.*

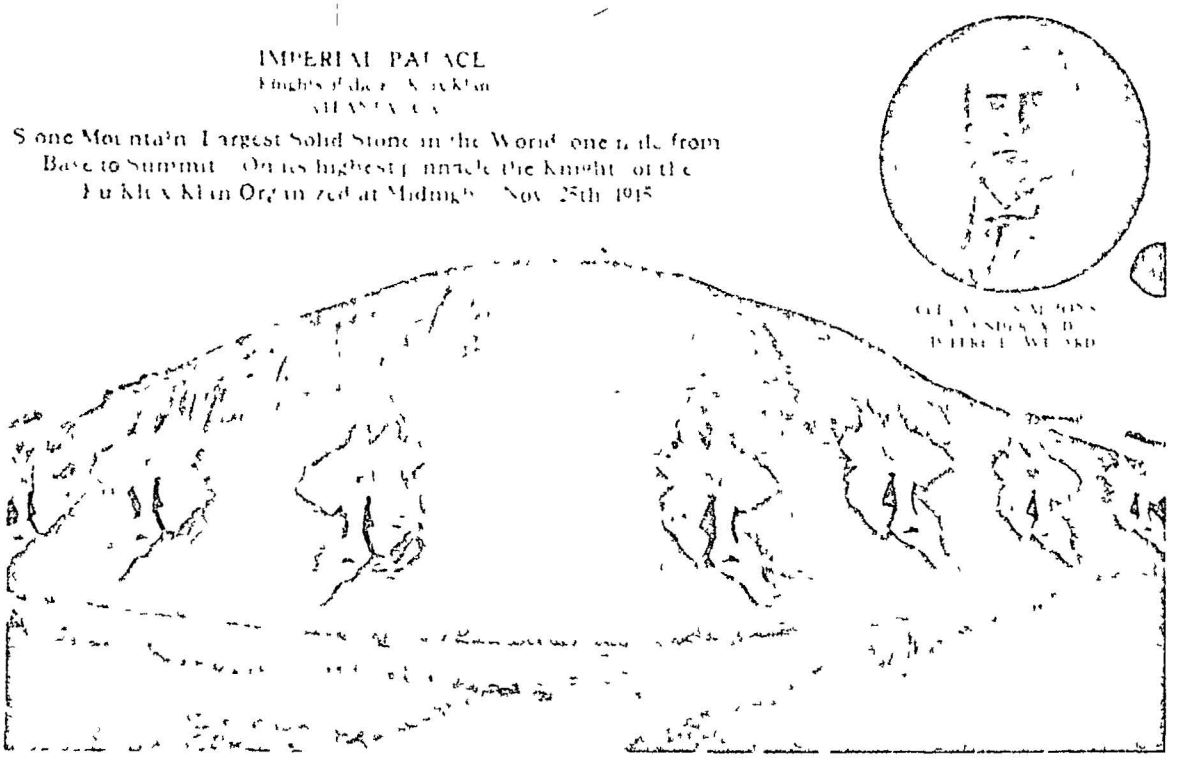
"Do you mean to say the Governor of Louisiana can't even use the telephone, telegraph, or the United States mails because of the Klan?" Hoover exclaimed

"That's just what the Governor told me personally when he sent for me to come to Louisiana," Wooton said He gave Hoover a letter written by Governor John M Parker of Louisiana "I brought you this letter because Governor Parker can't trust the mails His mail is watched by the Klan and his telephone is tapped by klansmen He needs help"

It sounded fantastic, but it was true The Governor was asking federal help to break a reign of terror by the Klan in northern Louisiana where its members were believed to have kidnaped, tortured, and murdered two victims Law enforcement had broken down because police officers themselves were klansmen and people were afraid

Finally, it was decided that Governor Parker should appeal for help directly to President Harding This the Governor did on October 2, 1922, saying in part

Due to the activities of an organized



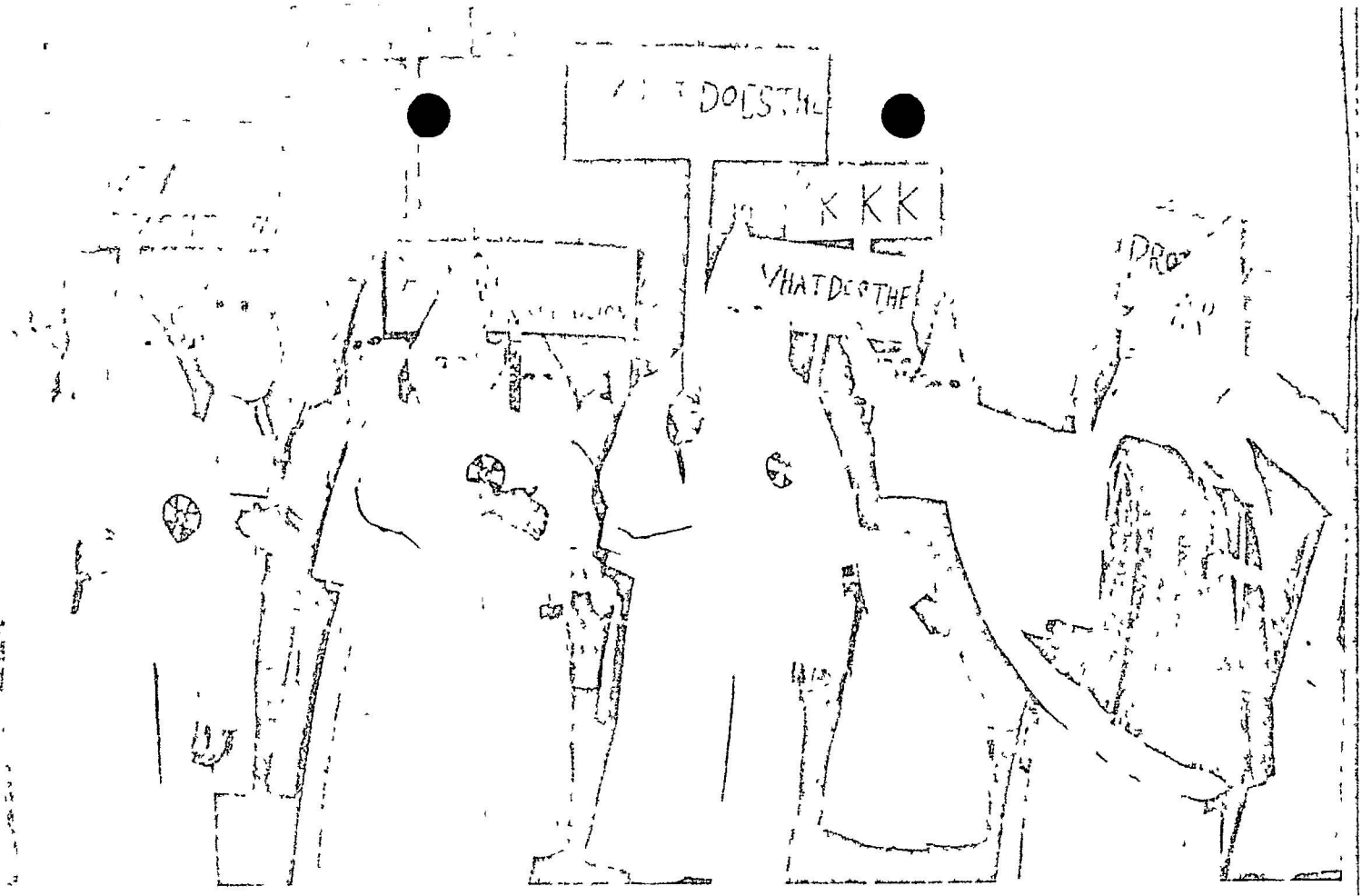

**Post card printed shortly after rejuvenation of the Ku Klux Klan by Col Simmons.**

body reputed to be the Ku Klux Klan not only have the laws been violated, but men taken out, beaten and whipped Two men have been brutally murdered without trial or charges my information tonight is that six more citizens have been ordered to leave their homes (in Morehouse Parish) under penalty of death These conditions are beyond the control of the Governor of this State a number of law officers and others charged with the enforcement of law in this State are publicly recognized as members of this Ku Klux Klan

Parker asked for help under Section 4, Article 4, of the Constitution of the United States which guarantees all states federal protection against domestic violence, if an appeal for help is made either by a state legislature or a governor

Agents were sent to Louisiana To protect themselves, they had to work in secrecy but they found the Governor's story to be true The Klan ruled with terror Among the members were police officers, businessmen and well-known community officials Women and men often were hauled from their homes in the night by hooded men, flogged, and even thrown into jail simply because the Klan ordered it The klansmen themselves decided what was right and what was wrong, what was legal and what was not legal

The agents gathered evidence that in August, 1922, klansmen—among them a doctor and a deputy sheriff—had kidnaped two men, tortured them to death




Klansmen picketing the *Atlanta Constitution*, Georgia daily newspaper opposed to the Klan (From *Knights of the Ku Klux Klan* by Col Winfield Jones, Copyright 1941)

Burning a Fiery Cross (From *Knights of the Ku Klux Klan* by Col Winfield Jones, Copyright 1941)

in the light of a blazing cross, and then thrown their headless bodies into the waters of Lake La Fourche The bodies were found after a dynamite explosion had dislodged them from the lake bottom four months later

Murder charges were filed but the grand jury returned no indictments because, according to the *Times-Picayune*, most of the jurors were klansmen

Slowly, public anger built up against the Klan—stirred by newspaper crusades, prosecutions, and exposés such as the Louisiana case

All through these years, the Bureau of Investigation itself was the center of bitter disputes There were charges that government officials had used agents to spy on members of Congress who opposed them One agent, Gaston B Means, told a Congressional committee that he had broken 'into senators' offices, opened their mail, and looked through their desks in search of anything that might be used to embarrass them There were even demands that the Bureau be broken up and its work placed under control of other departments of the government

This was the low state to which a few men had brought the Bureau when President Harding died suddenly of an illness on August 2, 1923 Vice President Calvin Coolidge became President

Coolidge, a sternly honest New Englander was convinced there had to be a clean-up in the Department of Justice, which was being called the 'Department of Injustice' He forced Attorney General Harry Daugherty to resign and in his place he named Harlan Fiske Stone, a former dean of the Columbia University School of Law

One of Stone's first acts as Attorney General was to accept the resignation of William J Burns as Director of the Bureau of Investigation At a Cabinet meeting, he mentioned to Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover that he was looking for 'the right man" to take over the Bureau

When Hoover returned to his office, he happened to mention Stone's remark to his secretary, Larry Richey

'Why should they look around?" Richey said 'They have the man they need right over there now—a young, well-educated lawyer named Hoover"

'You think he can do the job?" Herbert Hoover asked

"I know he can," Richey said "He's a good friend of mine"

Herbert Hoover told Stone of the talk he had had with Richey and suggested that Stone might be wise to give young Hoover a chance He had been in the Department of Justice for several years and knew its problems

The day after Burns resigned, Stone summoned 29-year-old J Edgar Hoover into his office.

"Sit down," Stone said, looking at Hoover with a scowl The frown was a habit with the big man who was over six feet tall and weighed more than two hundred pounds

"Young man," Stone said, "I want you to be Acting Director of the Bureau of Investigation"

Hoover was so surprised he could say nothing for a moment At last he said, 'I'll take the job, Mr Stone, on certain conditions"

'What are they?"

"The Bureau must be divorced from politics and not be a catch-all for political hacks Appointments must be based on merit Second, promotions will be

made on proved ability and the Bureau will be responsible only to the Attorney General"

Stone replied "I wouldn't give it to you under any other conditions That's all, good day"

This interview took place on May 10, 1924, and on that day the new FBI had its beginning Known for years as the Bureau of Investigation, it was later to be re-named the Federal Bureau of Investigation

Soon Hoover was deep into the task of weeding out the incompetents and those who had held onto their jobs through political influence One of the first to go was Gaston B Means Hoover made it a rule that new agents should be college men with degrees in law or accounting—for how could the guilt or innocence of a man be proved in court unless the facts in a case were gathered by experts? He saw the collection of facts as the key to justice in the courts

Six days after taking over, Hoover sent a note to Stone saying "I have instructed the heads of the respective Divisions of the Bureau that the activities of the Bureau are to be limited strictly to investigations of violations of the federal statutes under your direction

"I have already commenced an examination of the personnel files of each of the employees of the Bureau and have already recommended a number of Special Agents whose services may be discontinued for the best interests of the service I shall continue to submit these recommendations to you as rapidly as I can examine the personnel files"

It wasn't easy, getting rid of the deadwood Senators and representatives complained when a relative or a friend was fired One senator called on Hoover and demanded to know why an agent was being transferred from one city to another when the senator needed the agent to work for him in his coming campaign

"I'm very sorry," Hoover said, "but I think it will be best for the agent and best for the Bureau if he gets away from his political ties This will give him a new chance"

"I'll take this up with the Attorney General," the senator snapped, stalking from the office

Later Stone called Hoover to his office "Hoover," he said, "what are the facts in this case?"

Hoover explained his reasons for transferring the agent

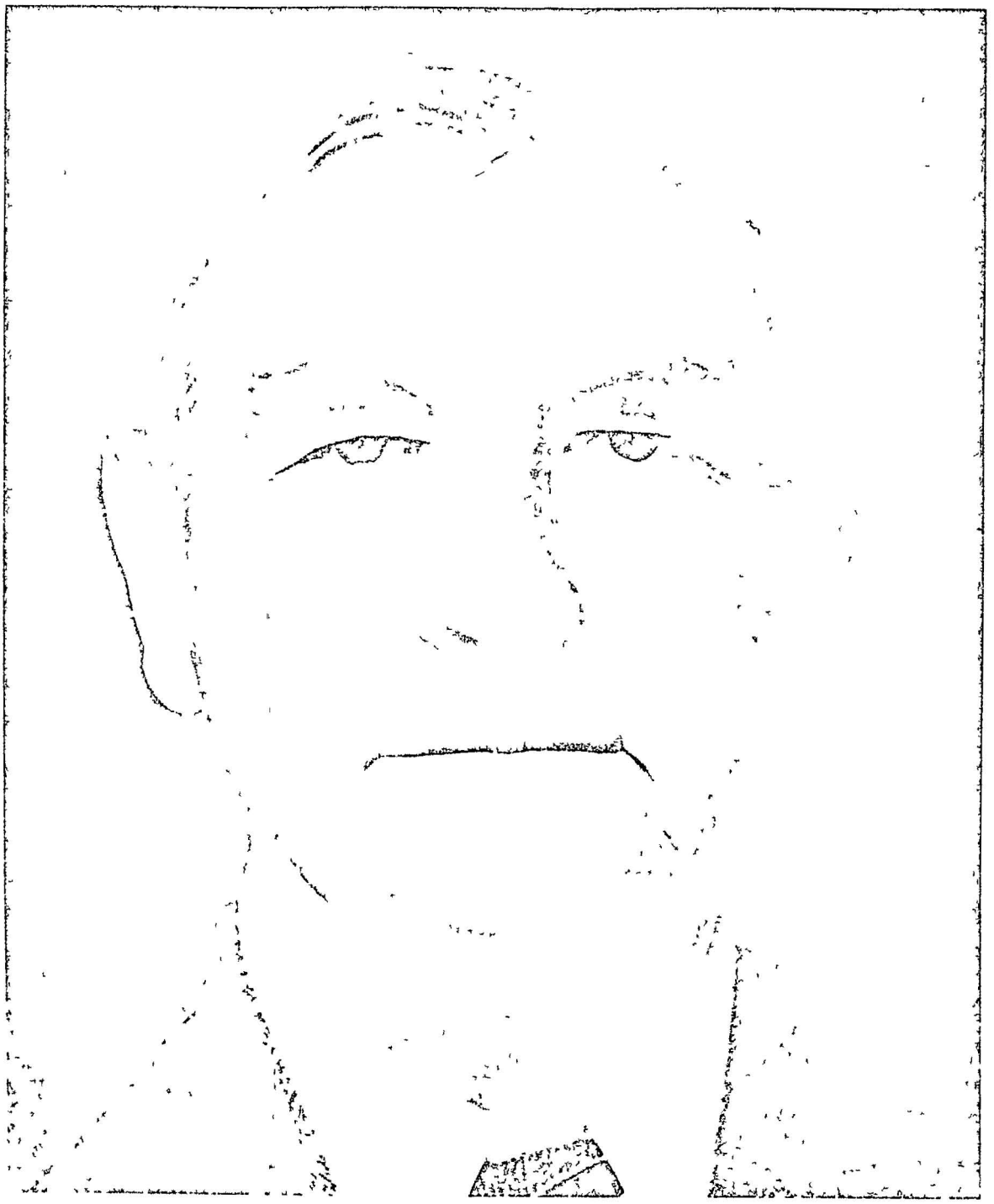
Stone said, "I think you are not entirely on sound ground"

As Hoover looked at Stone in dismay, the Attorney General said with a smile "I'm surprised you didn't fire the fellow at once"

With Stone's strong support, Hoover laid down a stern code of conduct for the agents In letters and instructions to his men he hammered on one main point "This Bureau is to operate solely upon the basis of efficiency Influence, political or otherwise, will not be tolerated and any Agent or employee of this Bureau resorting to same will be disciplined"

Many agents in the field paid no attention at first to the new orders coming from Washington They figured it was just another "reform" wave that would soon be forgotten and things would be as they always had been If they waited long enough, the whole thing would fade away

But this time it didn't fade away



Harlan Fiske Stone.

Hoover sent inspectors into the field to check each office and to report on the agents' efficiency, character, and industry The rules were enforced Office routine was made the same in every office An agent shifted from one office found the same methods and rules when he arrived at another

After watching Hoover at work for a few months, Stone gave him the full title of Director Hoover demanded that agents conduct themselves properly on and off the job On one occasion he wrote "This Bureau cannot afford to have a public scandal visited upon it in view of the all too numerous attacks made . during the past few years I do not want this Bureau to be referred to in terms I have frequently heard used against other governmental agencies . "

And so the new FBI shook loose from the tainted years of the past Hoover had taken the job intending to remain only a short time before starting into law practice himself Instead, he stayed on to guide the FBI through one crisis after another

The change in the Bureau was so great that Harlan Fiske Stone (who became Supreme Court Chief Justice) was moved to write Hoover

> I often look back to the days when I first made your acquaintance in the Department of Justice, and it is always a comfort to me to see how completely you have confirmed my judgment when I decided to place you at the head of the Bureau of Investigation The Government can now take pride in the Bureau instead of feeling obliged to apologize for it

# 5. The Outlaws Come to Power

In the Roaring Twenties and early Thirties, it seemed that the gangsters were more powerful than the law itself —until an aroused public demanded and got an end to the worst of the hoodlum terror

The underworld grew into an invisible empire with its own laws, its own judges and executioners It had squads of gunmen who were better armed, better paid, and better equipped than even the city, state and federal police officers With threats and bribery, the gangs corrupted politicians, lawyers, doctors, judges, and law enforcement officials The top leaders had their winter homes in Florida and used resorts such as Hot Springs, Arkansas, for their playgrounds

Alphonse "Scarface" Capone came out of the New York and Chicago gutters to become one of the richest and most feared men of his time The Chicago gangs at the peak of their power raked in from $100,000,000 to $300,000,000 a year The money came from bootleg whiskey, beer and alcohol, and from robberies, gambling, and narcotics It poured in from rackets Businessmen were forced to buy "protection" and many labor unions slipped into the hands of hoodlums

By 1926, homicides in the United States reached the alarming rate of 12,000 a year Wholesale murders became common as gangland gunmen fought over the control of the rackets In one thirty-month period in 1924-1926, Chicago alone had ninety two gang-type murders Only one out of ten was ever solved

Crime was costing the United States billions of dollars each year Worse yet, the underworld was allied with political machines across the country and, in many cases, with the police

The FBI's hands were tied unless a federal law for which the FBI was responsible was broken Murder, kidnaping, and terror in the cities were not federal offenses They were violations of state laws for which the police were responsible

For years it seemed that Al Capone was above the law and no one could reach him But in 1929 he made the mistake which gave the FBI an opening He was called as a witness before a federal grand jury in Chicago When the time came for him to testify, he did not appear His excuse was that he had been so ill with pneumonia in Miami that his doctor had ordered him to bed for six weeks He filed a doctor's sworn statement that he was too sick to travel

FBI agents checked on Capone's claims and found a quite different story They discovered that during the time Capone said he was ill, he had been seen at the race track He had flown to the Bahamas for a brief visit He had also taken a boat trip to the British West Indies And he had been seen at several places around town, looking in the best of health

With this evidence, a federal court judge cited Capone for contempt of court in refusing to appear as a witness before the grand jury in Chicago On March 27, 1929, he was arrested in Florida and released on $5,000 bail

Before coming to trial on the con-

tempt charge, Capone was arrested in Pennsylvania for carrying a concealed weapon and was sent to jail for one year When he was released, he was jailed for another six months on the contempt charge

During this time, the Internal Revenue Service had been checking Capone's lavish spending against the income he had reported in his tax return They found evidence he had made a false report He was charged with income tax evasion and sent to prison for ten years—the beginning of the end of Capone's reign of terror

In New York, the most dangerous of the gang lords was a fawn-eyed, soft-voiced man named Louis "Lepke" Buchalter He left a trail of dead men behind him for over ten years before he meekly surrendered to J Edgar Hoover one August night as the FBI chief sat in his car a few steps off Fifth Avenue

Lepke may well have been the most vicious criminal this country ever saw —and the most efficient His crime syndicate became known as Murder, Inc, because it dealt in murder by the dozens Yet for years Lepke managed to hide his moves so skillfully and with such secrecy that few people in New York knew he was the boss of rackets which produced a multimillion dollar yearly income

Only a few knew that it was Lepke who coldly issued the orders for the murders of seventy or eighty men because dead men tell no tales Those

**Al Capone.**

**Louis "Lepke" Buchalter His crime syndicate became known as Murder, Inc.**

gentle-looking eyes and the soft voice fooled a lot of people But then Lepke was never seen around the favorite hangouts of the gangsters When a day's work was done, he returned home for a quiet evening with his wife and son just as any other businessman might do

Lepke was born on February 6, 1897, on the Lower East Side of New York City where his father ran a small hardware store He was one of eleven children and his mother called him "Lepkeleh" (Little Louis), a name which his playmates soon shortened to Lepke

His father died when he was thirteen and the family was broken up, although by this time Lepke already had decided to quit school He worked for a time as a delivery boy and at other odd jobs around the tough neighborhood When his mother left New York and moved to Colorado, Lepke refused to go along

Police records show that in his late 'teens, Lepke had turned to picking pockets, stealing from lofts, and running errands for hoodlums of the East Side underworld By the mid-Twenties he had risen in the ranks and become associated in a clothing company with a leading New York mobster known as "Little Augie"

Lepke was shrewd He planned crimes so well that his admirers began to call him "the Judge" and "Judge Louis" It was a title of honor for the black-haired, neat little man But he still was playing second fiddle to Little Augie

Little Augie was soon removed from the scene He was standing in a doorway one October day in 1927 talking to Jack "Legs" Diamond when a car swerved to the curb and a machine gun poured out a hail of bullets Little Augie fell dead Diamond was wounded but lived to write his own career in crime

Police arrested Lepke, knowing so little of him he was booked as Louis Buckhouse But they could prove nothing No one could or would identify the men in the car from which the gun was fired The police were forced to release him

With Little Augie out of the way, Lepke began to run things as he thought they should be run When labor leaders sent over a request for a squad of thugs to beat up the rebels who were making trouble for them, Lepke saw to it that his men did a good job

Once the job was done, he did not accept his fee and call off his hoodlums as Little Augie had done He installed his men in the union and saw to it that they were put into positions of power They took charge of ballot boxes in elections They voted to raise the members' dues—and those who protested were beaten The increase in dues went into Lepke's pocket The labor leaders were in no position to complain since they had started the whole thing

Lepke used the same system when a manufacturer hired his men to break a strike or to prevent workers from joining a union He gladly accepted the contract When the job was finished he placed one of his lieutenants in the firm's business office to watch over the books Lepke then took over the placing of contracts from which he got a kickback The owners found themselves working for Lepke

Lepke muscled his way into the fur, garment, baking, and trucking industries as well as dozens of other businesses while hiding his own role as the master-

mind behind the schemes Those who refused to cooperate were beaten, their merchandise was ruined by acid, or a bomb was tossed into their place of business They lived with fear and violence until they agreed to Lepke's terms

Lepke followed the simple rule that if there were no witnesses to a crime, there could be no indictment or trial He sent witnesses out of the state under threat of death if they ever returned When they disobeyed his orders, his killers hunted them down His gunmen were paid a regular salary

One of those who came back to New York was Max Rubin, a man who knew too much Lepke had given Rubin money to go to Salt Lake City, then to the Catskills, and finally to New Orleans Each time he was told to stay away, but Rubin always got homesick for New York and slipped back into the city

The last time he returned, in 1936, Lepke sent one of his men to bring Rubin to him The rain was pouring down that night as the hoodlum drove Rubin up Amsterdam Avenue The car stopped near 150th Street

"Get out," the driver said "The boss wants to talk to you"

Rubin stepped from the car and saw the figure of a man standing beneath a dripping awning in front of a darkened store It was Lepke

"Why did you come back?" Lepke asked

"I got homesick," Rubin said

"How old are you?"

"I'm forty-eight," Rubin said

Lepke said, "That's a ripe age, Max"

A few nights later a gunman held a pistol to Max Rubin's neck on Gunhill Road in the Bronx He shot him and left him for dead But Rubin lived It was one of the worst mistakes Lepke ever made because Rubin's testimony one day would help send Lepke to the electric chair

Lepke also helped organize a ring which smuggled an estimated $10,000,000 worth of narcotics into the United States in 1936–1937 The key to this operation was two Customs inspectors who helped pass drug-filled trunks through Customs without inspection They were paid $1,000 each time one of the trunks crossed the pier For Lepke, it was a bargain

At last, federal, state, and city officers began to close in on Lepke as more and more was learned of his operations He was indicted for violation of the Anti-trust Act because of his control over the fur industry, and when the case was called for trial in 1937, he fled into hiding, ordering death for the witnesses who could be used against him The underworld had never seen such a wave of murders as that which followed Even Lepke's old pals were not certain who would be next—shot, stabbed in the back with an ice pick, or dumped at some lonely spot in the Catskills

For almost two years Lepke hid while the manhunt went on His name was among the top ones on the FBI's most-wanted list New York's District Attorney Thomas E Dewey put a $25,000 price on his head—dead or alive—in a drive to break the gangsters' hold in the city

The underworld shielded Lepke for months He hid in the Oriental Dance Hall in Coney Island for a time and then in a Brooklyn flat When he tired of this place, he found refuge in an apartment on Foster Avenue in the

Flatbush district, posing as the paralyzed husband of a Mrs Walker But now and then he toured the city's streets, disguised only by a moustache and a pair of dark glasses He continued to receive huge sums of money from his union victims and from businesses which he now owned

Slowly the underworld turned against Lepke He was too much of a millstone around the necks of too many people The word got around that Lepke might be killed by someone in the underworld if he didn't give himself up

Early in August, 1939, columnist Walter Winchell received a telephone call from a man who refused to give his name The man told Winchell that Lepke wanted to surrender but was afraid because he had been told he would be shot "while trying to escape"

Winchell kept his friend, J Edgar Hoover, advised of this call and others from the same man As the days dragged on, Hoover's patience wore thin He told Winchell to pass along the word that Lepke must surrender immediately It was then that a plan was agreed on for Lepke to surrender to Hoover himself as a guarantee that he would receive safe conduct to jail

On the night of August 24, the FBI Director sat in his car on 28th Street a short distance from Fifth Avenue He had been there only a few minutes when Winchell walked up with a slender man who wore a moustache and dark glasses They ducked into the car

"Mr Hoover, this is Lepke," Winchell said

"Glad to meet you," Lepke said "Let's go"

And so ended the hunt for Louis 'Lepke" Buchalter, the "Judge" who had sentenced so many men to death He was turned over to state authorities Months later he was convicted in a New York court of ordering the murder of Joseph Rosen, a man whom Lepke had driven out of the garment business One of the key witnesses against him was Max Rubin—the man his gunman had shot through the neck and failed to kill

Lepke died in the electric chair at Sing Sing Prison on March 4, 1944

Lepke, Capone, and others like them rose to places of power on a wave of unrest, confusion, and change which swept the country after World War I One of the greatest opportunities for the gangsters was opened when the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution was ratified, making unlawful the manufacture and sale of alcoholic drinks

The Treasury Department was given the job of enforcing Prohibition A force of 4,000 "dry agents" was organized to stop the flow of whiskey and other spirits

But though the country had voted dry, there were millions who simply ignored the law The hoodlums quickly moved in to supply the demand for booze Ships from England, France, and other countries—loaded with cargoes of whiskey and alcohol—anchored three miles offshore in international waters They were beyond the legal reach of American law enforcement and their anchoring place became known as Rum Row on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts

The cargoes were unloaded from the ships into the fast, smaller boats of the rumrunners Under cover of darkness, the bootleggers sneaked past the Coast Guard cutters patrolling the coasts—

sometimes engaging in machine gun battles Liquor was smuggled across the Canadian border in huge quantities

It was a dangerous business but it paid big profits A case of whiskey that cost $15 could be sold for $70 to $80 A barrel of beer costing $3 brought $60 The trade ran into uncounted millions of dollars

The gangsters now had money with which to bribe city officials, police, and federal Prohibition agents A police officer or a federal agent earning $25 to $45 a week could make several hundred dollars in the same time merely by looking the other way when he knew the law was being broken

There was one Prohibition official in New Jersey who complained bitterly that every agent in his office except three was taking bribes from the gangsters and that he couldn't "lead an army into battle" when most of his soldiers were in the pay of the enemy The same kind of thing was happening in every state

Early in 1925, officials in Cincinnati, Ohio, threw up their hands in despair and called on the Department of Justice for help in ridding the city of graft The police themselves were allied with the crooks Saloons were running wide open within two blocks of the Federal Building The sale of narcotics was spreading

Attorney General Stone called in Hoover to discuss what steps could be taken to restore decent law enforcement in Cincinnati Hoover suggested the FBI send a special squad of agents to gather evidence, and Stone agreed

The agents talked to hundreds of witnesses and persuaded scores of people to give them sworn statements They got a confession from one narcotics peddler who admitted that in a thirty-month period he had taken in $455,056 and paid out $18,000 in protection money The owner of four saloons taking in $3,500 a day admitted he had paid policemen some $200,000 over a span of three years The agents got names, places, dates, and the amounts of money paid out

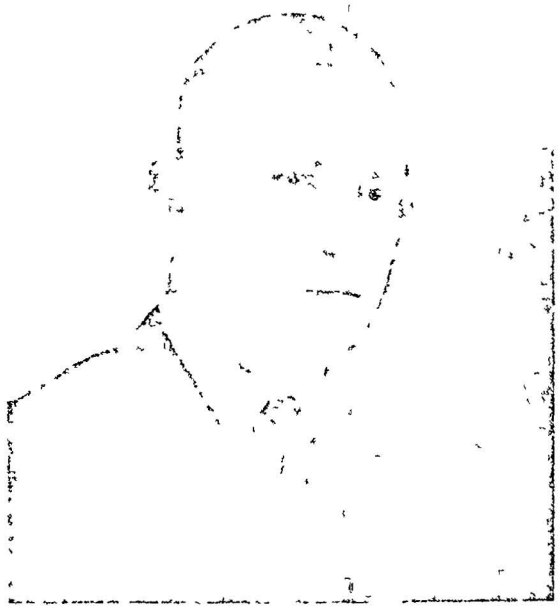
In small towns on the edge of the city, the agents found many Justice of the Peace courts which were nothing more than racket centers The "dry agents" were being paid a fee based on the number of arrests they made, plus a share of the fines

The FBI had enough evidence for a crackdown in less than ninety days A special federal grand jury met secretly and brought indictments against forty-eight Cincinnati police and twenty-three of the "dry agents" They were charged with conspiracies to violate the federal Prohibition and narcotics laws

This time the accused men couldn't buy their way out by bribery Some of them fled FBI agents trailed them as far as Miami, Los Angeles, and Syracuse, New York Out of the seventy-one who were indicted, seventy were tried and sixty-two convicted The only one who wasn't brought to trial escaped into Canada

Moving on the heels of this FBI exposé, the people of Cincinnati were able to force the old gang out of city hall and the police department

Soon after this cleanup, Hoover was shocked by the news that a twenty-four-year-old thief named Martin James Durkin had shot and killed Special Agent Edwin C Shanahan He was the first FBI agent to be slain in line of duty



Special Agent Edwin C. Shanahan, the first FBI agent to be slain in line of duty

The FBI had been looking for Durkin for some time Shanahan had spotted him sitting in a car and had moved toward him to make an arrest Durkin grabbed a pistol from the car seat and sent a bullet smashing into Shanahan's chest

Hoover called in an aide and said grimly, We've got to get Durkin If one man from the Bureau is killed, and the killer is permitted to get away, our agents will never be safe We can't let him get away with it"

Hoover was determined to make the FBI one agency which would be feared by the underworld Agents set out to track down the killer They got on his trail when Durkin killed one policeman and wounded another in a gun battle in Chicago They tracked him into California and lost all trace of him

But then a Cadillac sedan was stolen in San Diego from the display room of a sales agency The report of the theft sounded to the FBI as though Durkin might have done the job because he had used the same tricks before They showed a picture of Durkin to a salesman at the agency

"That's the man," the salesman said "He was around several times looking at cars and asking prices"

From California, the agents followed Durkin into Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas It was difficult work because the day of close cooperation between the FBI and local police had not yet arrived Also, there was little teamwork between the police of one state and those in another

The agents picked up the trail in one town only to lose it in another · The chase almost ended in Pecos, Texas, when the sheriff walked over to take a look at a new Cadillac parked on the main street He saw a pistol lying between the man and woman sitting in the front seat

'What are you doing with that pistol, young man?' the sheriff asked

The man at the wheel of the car glibly explained that he was a deputy sheriff from California, passing through Pecos with his wife on his vacation He said he had left his papers in his room at the hotel, but he would be glad to get them for the sheriff to prove he had a right to the pistol

"I guess maybe you had better do that," the sheriff said

Suddenly the driver started the engine and the Cadillac roared out of Pecos into the desert country

The Pecos sheriff wrote a letter to the FBI office in El Paso describing the driver of the car "I figured you just might have something on this bird," he

said The description he gave fitted that of Durkin

FBI agents hurried to Pecos and followed the road Durkin had taken out of town They found the Cadillac, badly wrecked, in a clump of mesquite It was the car which had been stolen in San Diego

A rancher living nearby told the agents that a man and woman had knocked at his door and told him a hard-luck story They had asked to be driven to the nearest railway station "I hauled them over to Girvin," the rancher said 'They were talking about going from Girvin to Alpine to catch a train"

Alpine was a town near the Mexican border but the agents were almost certain Durkin wouldn't head into Mexico or try to hide away in the desert He liked the cities and night life too much They questioned the ticket agent at the railroad station, giving him a description of Durkin and the woman

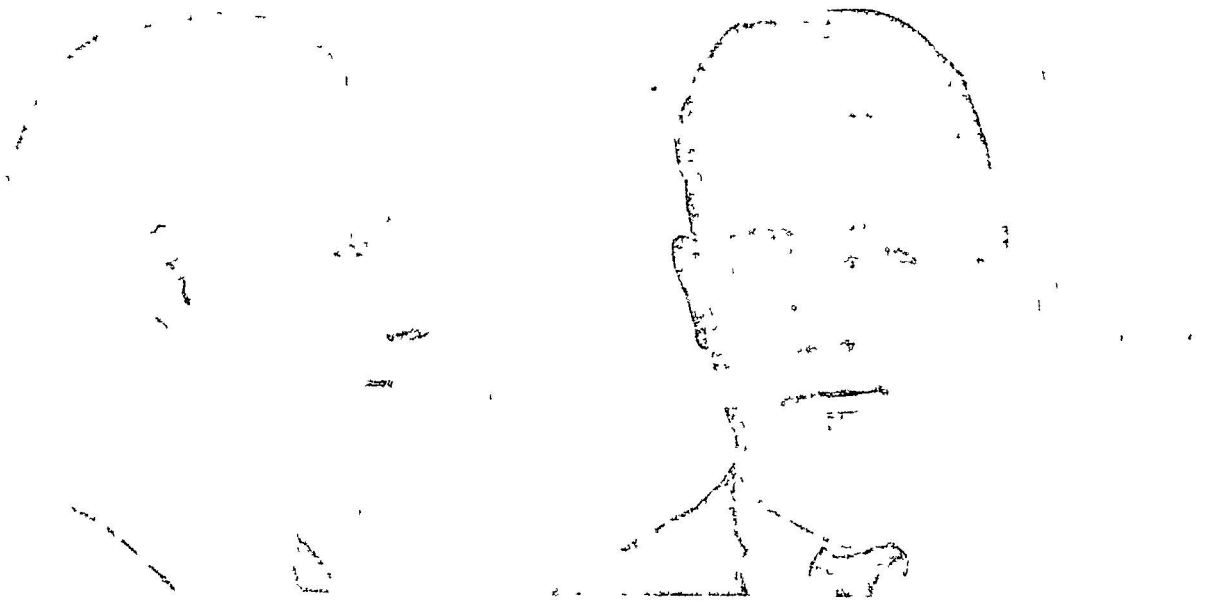
"Come to think of it," the agent said, "a young fellow and a woman—he said she was his wife—got aboard No 110 night before last He bought tickets for San Antonio"

The agents questioned conductors, ticket agents, and porters On the morning of January 20, 1926, they learned that Durkin and his girl were aboard the M K & T "Texas Special" due to arrive in St Louis at eleven o'clock that same morning They phoned this information to the FBI office in St Louis, giving the number of the car and the compartment occupied by the couple

St Louis agents got in touch with city detectives to ask their help Odd as it might seem, the FBI agents could not arrest Durkin and charge him in federal court with the murder of Shanahan Killing a federal officer was not then a federal offense The killer could be prosecuted only in the courts of the state in which the crime had taken place

Railroad officials had the Texas Special halted at a village outside the city

Martin James Durkin, slayer of Special Agent Shanahan, from a photo taken in 1926



If there was to be any shooting, the agents didn't want it to take place in the crowded railroad station in St Louis Too many people would be in danger

When the train came to a stop, the agents and detectives rushed aboard and burst into Durkin's compartment before he could reach for the pistols in his overcoat pocket He was led from the train in handcuffs

Durkin's arrest came a little more than three months after he had slain Shanahan He confessed and was sentenced to a total of fifty years in prison —fifteen for a number of car thefts and thirty-five for murder He was released in 1954 after serving twenty-eight years

One of the strangest cases in which the FBI became involved in those years was that in which agents helped in capturing an army that was on its way to invade Mexico—a story that still would make a good theme for a musical comedy

In 1924, Major General Enrique Estrada, who was Secretary of War in the government of Mexico's President Obregon, secretly plotted to overthrow the Obregon government The revolt failed and Estrada fled with his friends into California They settled down in Los Angeles to curse their bad luck and to make plans for the future

The more they talked among themselves, the more they became convinced that they could overthrow the Mexican government They figured that all they had to do was recruit a few men in Los Angeles, give them arms, put them into trucks, and lead them across the border They would storm the Mexican garrison at Tecate, just south of the border The news would spread Recruits would flock to their banner, and the march on Mexico City would get underway, sweeping everything before it

General Estrada did not bother to get in touch with any of the great arms makers to supply his army He made a deal with a hardware store to buy guns and ammunition

Also, he sent his recruiters into the Los Angeles Mexican colony to enlist men for the infantry The promises of the recruiters went something like this "Come with us You will be paid generously You will advance quickly in rank And when the revolution succeeds, you will be given land and good jobs in Lower California"

The general and his friends spent about $62,400 for arms For their money they got 400 Springfield rifles and 150,000 rounds of thirty-caliber ammunition, two Marlin machine guns, 5,000 rounds of machine gun ammunition, 300 pounds of dynamite, pipe fittings, and sheet iron with which to make their own aerial bombs, four Ryan monoplanes, two two-and-a-half-ton trucks with sheet iron sides, and five used trucks in which to carry men and supplies

Now Estrada had an air force, an armored task force, 115 infantrymen, and a supply train It was summer (1926) and the weather was ideal for making a surprise invasion Few rumors of the plan had leaked to the Mexican government

Unluckily for the general, the FBI received a tip that a revolutionary army was being trained and equipped on American soil to be used against a friendly neighbor An investigation was ordered

The spearhead of the army—an automobile and two trucks loaded with ammunition—moved out of Los Angeles on

Saturday afternoon, August 14 None was aware that the three automobiles trailing along at a distance carried FBI agents and Los Angeles police officers The convoy halted for the night at Santa Ana.

Next day, the "troops" in Los Angeles were issued canteens of water, tobacco, and cigarettes They piled into trucks and automobiles and drove south to join the spearhead unit at a point near the Mexican border The infantry moved under the watchful eyes of FBI Special Agents James G Findlay and A A Hopkins

Before the invaders could cross the Mexican border, they were attacked from the rear by FBI agents, Border Patrolmen, police officers, and deputies from the San Diego County sheriff's office Actually it wasn't an attack The officers just moved in and put the generals and their troops under arrest without a shot being fired Estrada was taken into custody by Agents Findlay and Hopkins

The generals—there were four in addition to Estrada—were convicted of organizing a military expedition on American soil They were sentenced to prison for terms of twelve to twenty-one months and fined from $1,000 to $10,000 As for the privates in this strange little army, most of them were sent home with a warning to behave themselves

The capture of the army was an amusing episode—but there was nothing amusing in the crime problem as the Roaring Twenties came to an end The gangsters still were riding high Efforts to enforce the Prohibition laws were a disgrace

President Herbert Hoover was so troubled that in 1929 he named a commission of well-known men to study crime conditions and to make a report At the end of two years, the commission reported that blame for the crime situation had to be shared by the police, politicians, Congress, crooks, and the public

The report touched off angry disputes and denials But the most important thing it did was to underline the fact that crime was a problem which spilled across state lines And the federal government had to do something about it

# 6. Underworld Terror

A baby boy was kidnaped and murdered in New Jersey. Six law enforcement officers were shot down by gangsters' guns in Kansas City, Missouri. And a wealthy oil man was kidnaped from his home in Oklahoma.

These were the crimes in 1932–1933 which aroused such anger against the hoodlums that Congress passed special laws clearing the way for the FBI to plunge into gun-blazing, open war against the underworld.

The first shock came from news reports that a kidnaper had stolen the twenty-month-old, blue-eyed son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh.

Less than five years earlier, Lindbergh had flown across the Atlantic in his tiny plane, The Spirit of St. Louis. He had become the first man—flying alone—to span the ocean. Paris went wild when his plane touched down outside the city. Millions cheered him when he returned home to ride up Broadway in showers of ticker tape. He was hailed as a hero just as Astronaut John Glenn would be thirty-five years later.

Then he had married Anne Morrow and a son was born. They made their home in the Sourland mountains near the small town of Hopewell, New Jersey.

Early in the evening of March 1, 1932, the Lindbergh nurse had tucked blond-headed little Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr., into his bed, kissed him good-night, and left him snuggled beneath the covers. Silence settled over the house.

Soon after the lights went off in the second-floor nursery, a man moved from the shrubs outside carrying a crude, homemade ladder. He placed it against the house, climbed silently up the rungs to the unlocked window, and crept into the nursery.

He lifted the sleeping child from the crib. Little Charles made no outcry—at least none was heard. Then the kidnaper slipped back through the window, placing a note on the window sill. He eased himself and the child down the ladder and slipped away into the night.

When the nurse peeped into the room for a final look at the child around 10 P.M., she was stunned to see the empty crib. She spread the alarm. It was Lindbergh who found the note on the window sill which said:

> Dear Sir
>
> Have 50000$ ready 25000$ in 20$ bills 15000$ in 10$ bills and 10000$ in 5$ bills. After 2-4 days we will inform you where to deliver the mony. We warn you for making anyding public or for notify the police. The child is in gut care. Instruction for the letters are singnature.

At the bottom of the note were drawn two interlocking circles with three holes punched through the paper. This was the "singnature."

Lindbergh notified the New Jersey State Police. Day after day passed with no word from the kidnaper and no trace of the missing child. News reporters swarmed into Hopewell. People across the country eagerly grabbed each edition of their newspapers, hoping to read that the child had been found unharmed.

Dr. John F. Condon, a retired school principal, became the Lindberghs' agent

in trying to make contact with the kidnaper. Using the name "Jafsie," Condon had a notice published in the Bronx, New York, *Home News* saying he was ready to act as the link between the kidnaper and the Lindberghs. Soon "Jafsie" was in touch with a man who called himself "John."

On the night of April 2—one month after the kidnaping—Condon slipped into St. Raymond's Cemetery in the Bronx carrying a package containing $50,000 in cash. From the shadows stepped the mystery man who called himself "John." Condon turned over the package of money after insisting on a receipt showing where the kidnap victim was. "John" told him the boy was safe and could be found on a boat named "Nellie" which was tied up at Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts.

But there was no boat with the name "Nellie" at Martha's Vineyard. And there was no further word from the kidnaper.

The fate of the Lindbergh child re-

Sketches of "John," who received the Lindbergh kidnap ransom money.

mained a mystery until May 12, 1932 On that day a truck driver's helper noticed a small mound of dirt near a road only four and a half miles from the Lindbergh home It was the shallow grave of Charles A Lindbergh, Jr The child had been killed by a crushing blow on his head

Doctors who examined the body said he had been killed soon after being lifted from his nursery bed He was dead when "John" told Condon in the cemetery that he would be found safe aboard the boat at Martha's Vineyard

Discovery of the body sent a wave of sorrow and of outrage from coast to coast One month later, Congress passed an act known as the Lindbergh Kidnap Law This made the death penalty possible for anyone convicted of carrying a kidnaped person across a state line Thus the door was opened for the FBI to enter kidnap cases

The hunt for the mysterious "John" went on through the summer and fall of 1932 It continued through 1933 and on through the spring and summer of 1934, with every clue leading to a dead end The New Jersey State Police were in charge of the case but they worked closely with the New York City police, the FBI, and other government agencies Every clue was thoroughly investigated, and a special alert was posted for the ransom money In fact, thousands of lists of the serial numbers on the ransom bills were published and distributed to banks, grocery stores, air terminals, department stores, and other establishments where the money might appear

The first break came on September 15, 1934, in New York City A motorist drove his car into a filling station in the Bronx and bought five gallons of gasoline He handed the attendant a ten-dollar bill, received his change, and drove away

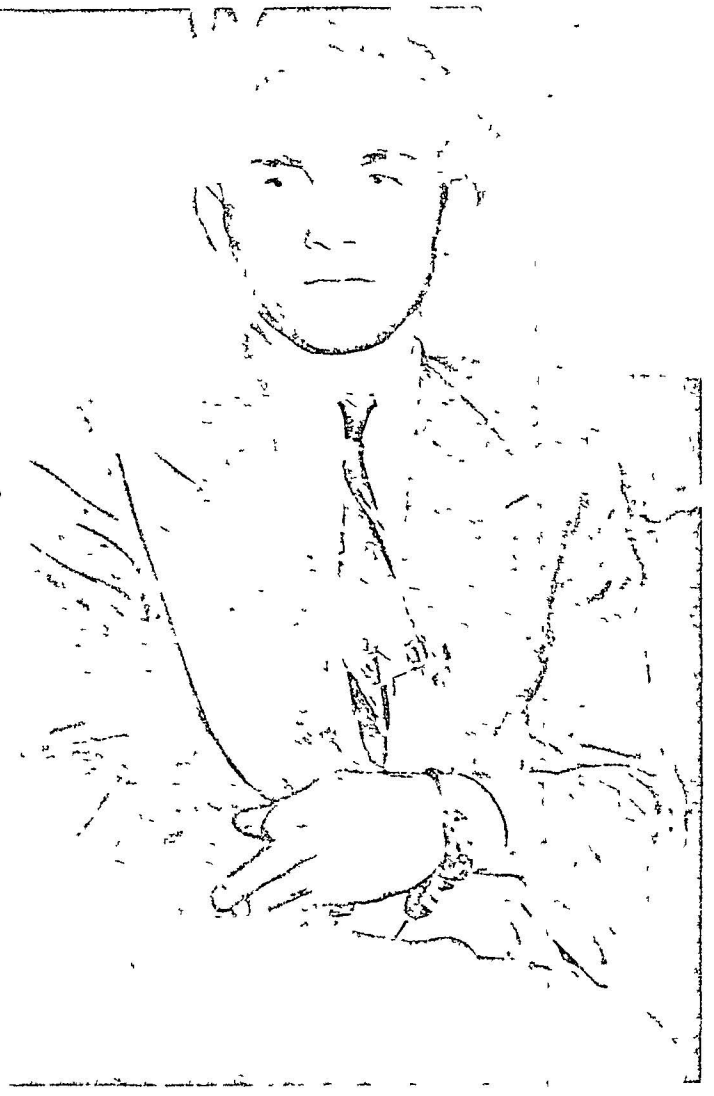
But as the car moved away from the gas tanks, the attendant wrote on the bill the license number of the automobile—4U-13-41 He did this because the bill was a gold certificate—one of the kind which the Treasury had called in more than a year earlier when new paper money had been issued If anyone asked any questions about the bill, the attendant wanted to make sure he could say where he got it

The bill was deposited at the bank along with other money taken in by the filling station On September 18, a teller at the Corn Exchange Bank and Trust Company spotted the old bill He saw that it was the same type which the banks had been warned to look for in the Lindbergh kidnap case A quick check of the serial numbers showed the bill was part of the ransom money

The FBI was notified and the ransom bill was turned over to one of the City-State-FBI teams organized to concentrate on the kidnaping A check with the State Motor Vehicle License Bureau showed that license number 4U-13-41 had been issued to Bruno Richard Hauptmann of 1279 East 222nd Street, in the Bronx, New York

When Hauptmann was arrested, officers found in his pocket a twenty-dollar bill which also was a part of the ransom money A search of his garage uncovered another $13,000 of the bills Condon identified Hauptmann as the "John" to whom he had handed over the $50,000 in the cemetery

Hauptmann denied the crime But the evidence against him left no doubt with the jury that he was guilty He was con-



Bruno Richard Hauptmann

victed and on April 3, 1936, died in the electric chair for the murder of Charles A Lindbergh, Jr

The Lindbergh case led the FBI into strange byways On one of these, FBI agents came across the tracks of Gaston B Means—the same man who years before had been an agent in the old Bureau of Investigation and had admitted to searching the offices of senators

Means was a crook and his reputation was well known But for that very reason, Mrs Evalyn Walsh McLean of Washington, D C, thought that Means might be able to find the Lindbergh baby through his underworld contacts She was a wealthy woman who was deeply touched by the Lindberghs' sorrow, and she wished to help

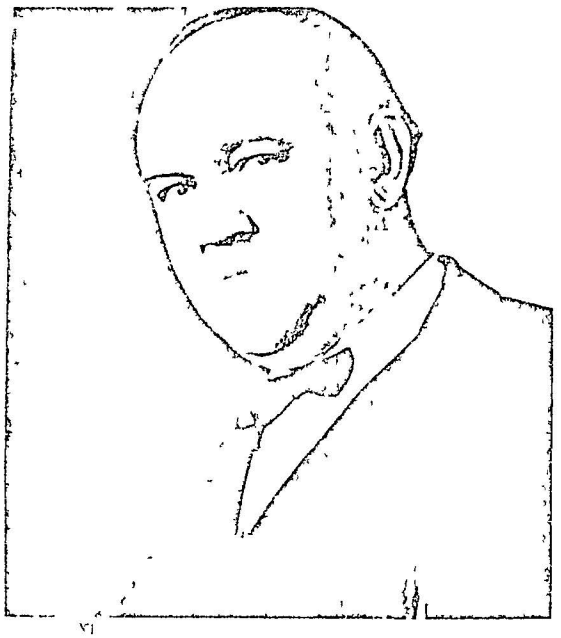
Mrs McLean telephoned Means and asked him to come to her home The liar, rogue and ex-convict must have wondered why he was being invited to one of the most fashionable homes in Washington to talk with one of the city's richest women But he hurried to keep the date.

Mrs McLean came quickly to the point She asked her visitor if he thought he could get in touch with the child's kidnaper and arrange for his safe return Means said solemnly he thought it was a very strange thing that Mrs McLean should ask him that question It so happened, he said, that shortly before the kidnaping he was sitting in a New York saloon when he saw an old friend who had served time with him in the Atlanta prison His friend had offered to let him in on a "big kidnaping job"—but he had refused

When he read the news of the Lindbergh kidnaping, Means went on, he knew this was the job his friend had been talking about Then he had checked around and learned that this fellow was a member of the gang which was holding the child

"Do you think you could get in touch with them?" Mrs McLean asked

Means nodded "I know I can," he said And Mrs McLean was convinced she had found the right man for the job She told no one about the exciting game she was playing There was time enough for that when the Lindbergh boy was returned to his mother and father



Gaston B Means

A few hours later Means made his first report to Mrs McLean He said he had been in touch with the kidnapers and they wanted $100,000 for the release of the child He could do nothing without the money

Still keeping her secret, Mrs McLean got the money from her bank and turned it over to Means He assured her he would not give the money to the kidnapers until they had delivered the child safely into her hands

It was then that Means told Mrs McLean of the secret code they must use in all notes and telephone calls When he said anything about "The Book," he would be talking of the Lindbergh baby Means would be "Number 27" and Mrs McLean "Number 11" If he spoke of "The Fox" or "Number 19" he would be talking of the gang leader.

In some strange manner, Means was able to weave his stories into a believable tale for the woman who wanted so much to save the child. She received telephone calls at night from Means and from a man who called himself "The Fox."

Once Means brought "The Fox" to see her when she was at her country home in Aiken, South Carolina The man wore gray suede gloves When he touched the arm of a chair or the edge of a desk, he would carefully wipe the spot with a handkerchief as though his gloves would leave a telltale mark He talked about ways to get the child to her without the police knowing it

For weeks, Means continued the hoax He brought Mrs McLean stories of how the gang was trying to deliver the child but was being blocked by the police at every turn He got her to give him another $4,000 for expenses and then insisted all their plans would be wrecked unless she paid the gang another $35,000 Success was always just around the corner

Mrs McLean was preparing to pawn her jewels to raise the money when her lawyer learned what had been going on The FBI was asked to investigate

Agents set out to find "The Fox" They checked on the long-distance calls which had been made to Mrs McLean and to Means during the time the fraud was being carried out Most of them were from pay stations But on the night of March 23, there had been station-to-station calls a short time apart to Mrs McLean and to the residence of Norman T Whitaker The Bureau's criminal records showed that Whitaker was an ex-convict and a disbarred attorney. He was arrested

When Mrs McLean saw Whitaker she identified him as "The Fox" Others in her household remembered him as the

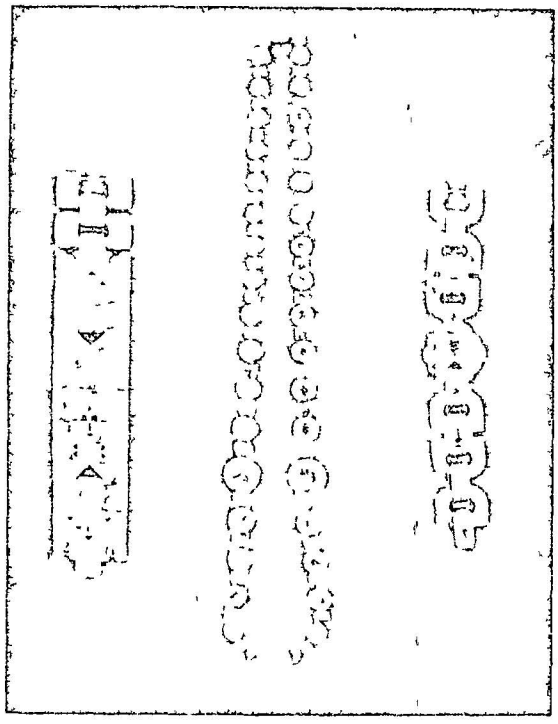


Photo of the jewels Mrs Evalyn Walsh McLean, of Washington, D C planned to pawn to raise some of the ransom for the return of the kidnaped child of Col Charles A Lindbergh

man who came to the home in Aiken wearing gray suede gloves Means and Whitaker were convicted of a conspiracy to commit larceny Means was sentenced to fifteen years in prison and Whitaker to eighteen months

By 1933, it became clear to more and more people in and out of government that the federal laws were not of much help in fighting interstate crime The most effective law under which the FBI could act against organized racketeers was the Antitrust Act, but this was a law which had been passed to regulate big business—not to fight criminals The criminals moved much as they pleased across state lines

Banks were being robbed at the rate of almost two a day Kidnapings had increased Criminal gangs used fast cars with bullet-proof glass They were well armed with machine guns and high-powered rifles

But most of their crimes were not in violation of any federal law And there were some odd twists to the law For example, a bank employee who stole $500 or $1,000 from a federal bank was guilty of breaking a federal law But a gang could rob the same bank of $500,000, shoot down its employees, and flee into another state without breaking a single federal law

Also, the FBI's special agents had never been given full police powers by Congress They could make arrests as any citizen can who witnesses a crime—but in most cases they were forced to ask the help of city and state police Even then the agents found their plans were sometimes known to criminals within a matter of minutes Too often the men they were after had a friend on the police force who tipped them off.

Norman T Whitaker, alias the "Fox"

"The Fox" (See reference to "The Fox" on other pages.)

The FBI was still fighting crime with one hand tied behind its back when the gangsters sneered at the forces of law with the merciless killing that became known as the "Kansas City Massacre" It happened this way.

On June 16, 1933, FBI special agents came to the end of a three-year manhunt when they located Frank Nash—escaped convict and dangerous gunman—in Hot Springs, Arkansas An arrest was not as simple as it might have been in another city because Hot Springs at that time was a favorite hangout for criminals

Nash was among friends, and they were friends who would shoot to protect him if necessary The agents felt they could not appeal to the Hot Springs police for fear Nash would be tipped off and the long chase would have to be started again

With Police Chief Otto Reed of McAlester, Oklahoma, as a companion, two FBI agents waited in a car near a cigar store where Nash was chatting with a group of men As the group disbanded, the agents walked up to Nash, grabbed him, and shoved him into their car They sped out of Hot Springs, doubled back to escape any ambush by the gangsters, and drove to Fort Smith, Arkansas There they boarded a train with their prisoner, heading for Kansas City and then Leavenworth Prison

Hoodlums in Hot Springs passed along the word of Nash's capture to Vern Miller in Kansas City Miller was a gunman and a pal of Nash's

Where are they taking Frank?" Miller asked the caller

They've got him on the train that gets into Kansas City at 7 15 in the morning,' Miller was told

That night Miller called together Charles "Pretty Boy" Floyd and Adam Richetti, two of the most dangerous men in the Middle West They talked of ways to free Nash before he reached the gates of the prison It was agreed that when the train arrived at Union Railway Station in Kansas City, the chances were Nash would be taken at once to a waiting automobile and then driven to Leavenworth

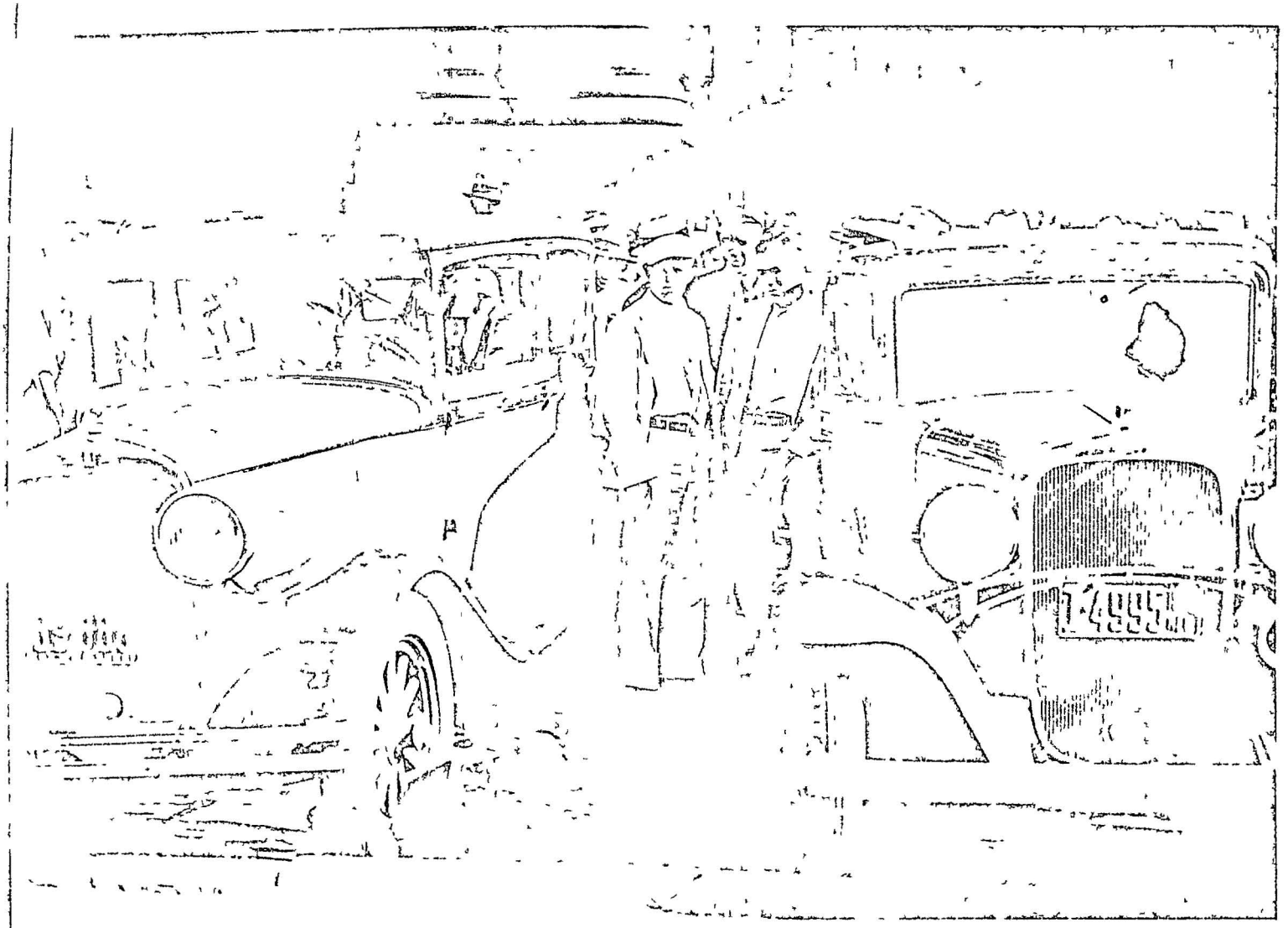
"When they reach their car," Miller said, "that's when we'll jump them and take Frank"

That same night FBI agents and Kansas City police were making their plans, too They decided that two FBI agents, Detective W J Grooms, and Detective Frank Hermanson should meet the train to aid the three men guarding Nash The prisoner would be brought from the train to the car of FBI Special Agent Raymond Caffrey, who would be waiting in front of the station Then Nash would be taken to prison

The train arrived in Kansas City on schedule The agents and detectives surrounded Nash and the group walked quickly among the early morning travelers toward the east end of the station They crossed the street to where Caffrey's car was parked

"Get into the front seat," Caffrey said to Nash

Police Chief Reed and two FBI agents got into the rear seat where they could keep Nash covered Caffrey walked around the car to slide under the wheel Momentarily, the officers dropped their guard, and at this instant, three men suddenly appeared from behind nearby cars Two of the men carried machine guns and the other held a pistol in each hand



Kansas City, Missouri, Union Station Massacre.

One of the gunmen shouted, "Up! Up!" Then came a snarling command, "Let 'em have it" The blast of gunfire at close range ripped into the officers Chief Reed, Detectives Grooms and Heimanson, and FBI Agent Caffrey fell dead Two other FBI agents were wounded, one so badly that he would be forced to retire from the Bureau

The killers leaped into their car and escaped, leaving Nash dead with one of their own bullets through his brain But none of them was to live long Two met violent deaths The third was executed in the gas chamber of the Missouri State Penitentiary for his part in the crime

The shock of the Kansas City Massacre had hardly worn off when gangsters boldly invaded the home of Charles F Urschel of Oklahoma City and kidnaped the wealthy oil man along with his friend, Walter R Jarrett

During the evening of July 22, 1933, the Urschels and Jarretts were playing bridge on a screened porch at the Urschel home Suddenly two gunmen, armed with a machine gun and a pistol, shoved open the screen door

"Which one of you is Mr Urschel?" a gunman demanded

Neither Urschel nor Jarrett spoke "Well," the gunman said, "we'll take both of you" He warned the two women not to touch the telephone Then the men shoved their captives through the door A car roared off into the night

Mrs Urschel ran at once to the telephone and called the special "kidnap number" which the FBI had urged people to use in just such cases—National 8-7117, Washington, D C

A switchboard operator at the Bureau relayed the call directly to the home of Director Hoover to whom Mrs Urschel poured out her story

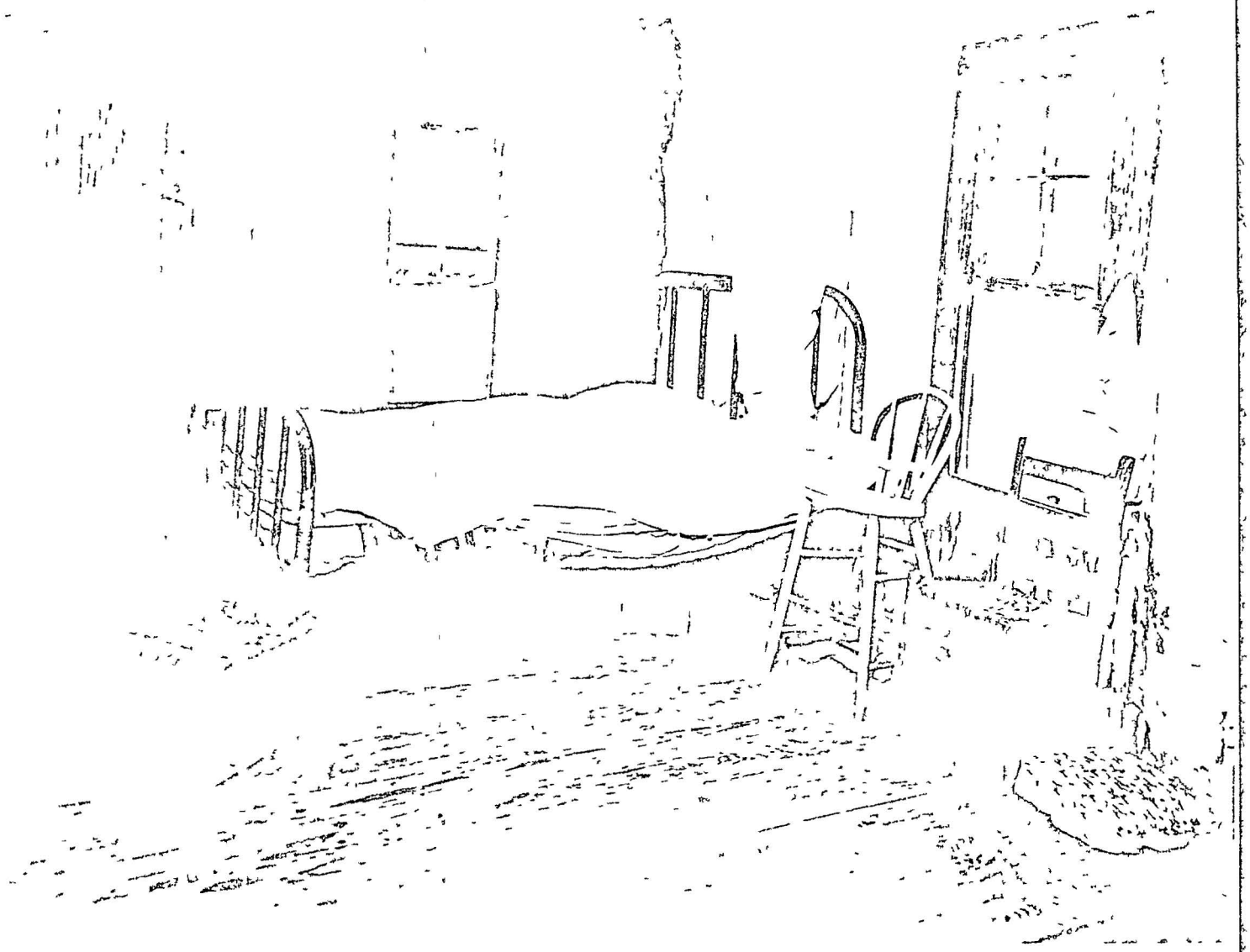
Hoover called the FBI office in Oklahoma City and ordered agents to go at once to the Urschel home after alerting the Oklahoma City police Other agents were sent from nearby cities Their orders were to give every aid possible to the families but not to do anything that might endanger the lives of the missing men, if demands for ransom were received, the families should make their own decision whether to pay or not to pay

Jarrett showed up at the Urschel home about two hours after the kidnaping, shaken but unhurt He said the kidnapers stopped the car ten or twelve miles northeast of the city, robbed him of $50, and told him to get out Then the car had headed south with Urschel

The pattern was the same in this case as in other kidnapings There was the agonizing wait by the family for some word For four days they waited Then a Western Union messenger delivered a package to a friend of the Urschels The package contained one letter written in Urschel's own handwriting. Another letter, written on a typewriter, was addressed to E E Kirkpatrick of Oklahoma City, also one of Urschel's friends Inside was a ransom note demanding $200,000 in cash

The note said that if Mrs Urschel was willing to pay the money for the safe return of her husband, she must place a want ad in the *Daily Oklahoman* reading

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



Bedroom in house of Armon Shannon

After the ad appeared in the paper, a letter came from Joplin, Missouri, with instructions on how the money was to be delivered. The following day, Kirkpatrick left Oklahoma City for Kansas City, Missouri. The handbag he carried was filled with packages of twenty-dollar bills. The FBI agents made no effort to follow Kirkpatrick, but they had made a record of the serial numbers of the bills.

On July 30—seven days after Urschel's kidnaping—Kirkpatrick registered as "Mr. Kincaid" at the Muehlebach Hotel in Kansas City. Late in the afternoon a man telephoned him and told him what he must do.

Kirkpatrick left the Muehlebach with the money and took a taxi to the LaSalle Hotel. He paid the driver and then began walking west as instructed. He had not gone far when a man walked up beside him and said, "Mr. Kincaid, I'll take that bag".

Kirkpatrick insisted that before he turned over the money, he had to know when Urschel would be freed. The stranger said, "The title deeds to the farm will be delivered within twelve hours." He took the bag and walked away.

This time, the kidnapers kept their word. Urschel returned home the next night, tired but unharmed. After resting for a time, he sat down with FBI agents and told them what had happened—a story in which he revealed an astonishing memory for small but important details.

This was Urschel's story. After Jarrett had been robbed and put out of the car, the kidnapers had taped cotton and gauze over his eyes. Then they had driven steadily all night. At dawn, the car had swung into a garage or a barn, he couldn't tell which. The three of them got into another car which was much bigger than the first one, probably a Cadillac or a Buick. He was forced to lie on the floor.

After another three hours or so of driving, the car stopped at a filling station. He heard a woman's voice ask, "What can I do for you?"

"Fill 'er up," one of the men said.

As the gasoline splashed into the gas tank, the man said, "How are crop conditions?"

"The crops around here are burned up," the woman said, "although we may make a little broom corn."

The automobile pulled away from the gas station and they drove for another five or six hours. Again the car was driven into a garage or barn. Mr. Urschel asked the time, and one of the men said, "It's half-past two."

They gave him a ham sandwich and a cup of coffee, the first food any of them had eaten as far as Urschel knew. After nightfall they led him on foot to a nearby house where he spent the night. Next morning the men put him into another car and they drove for fifteen minutes or so to a farmhouse. He knew it was out in the country because he heard chickens cackling, hogs grunting, and cattle bawling.

He heard the sound of water being drawn from a well. He was given a drink from a tin cup which had no handle. The water had a mineral taste. It was in this house they took off the blindfolds long enough for him to write the letter which the Western Union messenger had delivered. He was in a bedroom, poorly furnished, with covered windows.

After the letter was written, the kid-

napers blindfolded him again and handcuffed him to a chain While unable to see, he carefully noted the sounds around him Twice a day, he heard the drone of an airplane overhead By subtle questions to his captors, he learned that the planes passed this spot at about 9 45 each morning and at approximately 5 45 in the afternoon

He kept track of the days and on July 30, a Sunday, he heard rain beating down on the roof and pouring from the eaves of the house He listened as usual for the plane to pass overhead but on this morning he didn't hear it

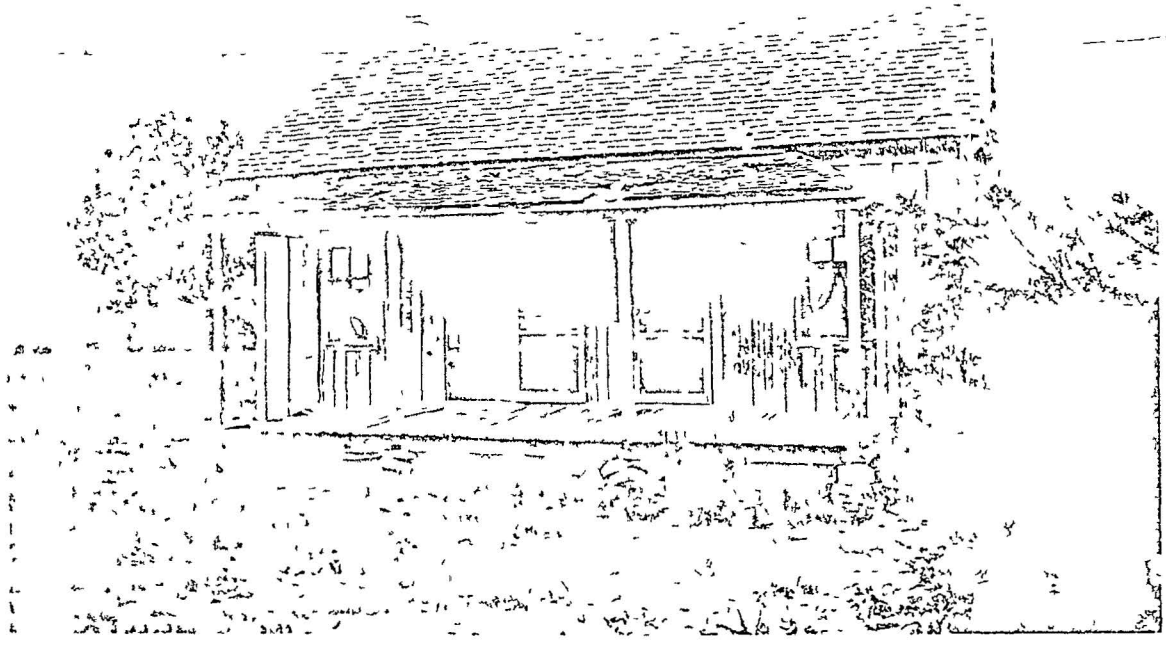
The next day his captors put him back into a car and drove him to a point outside Norman, Oklahoma, where they freed him

The FBI agents made a careful study of Urschel's story and the clues it contained The woman at the filling station had spoken of a long, dry spell Then there had been the sudden downpour of rain on July 30—and Urschel had not heard the plane that morning

The agents checked with the airlines which had flights within 600 miles of Oklahoma City The American Airways reported that on Sunday, July 30, the pilot on the Fort Worth to Amarillo flight had swung his plane north from the usual route to fly around a rainstorm This point was marked on a map and then checked with Weather Bureau charts in Dallas The charts showed that the area marked on the map had suffered from a long drought which was broken by a heavy downpour on July 30

They found, too, that the American Airways' morning plane which left from Fort Worth usually passed near Para-

**Home of Armon Shannon near Paradise, Texas, where Charles F Urschel was held for ransom in 1933**



dise, Texas, about 9 45 A M The plane leaving Amarillo in the afternoon passed over this same point around 5 45 P M There was no doubt left The kidnapers had held Urschel captive somewhere near the town of Paradise

Agents found the two houses where Mr Urschel had been held They were on ranch land of the R G Shannon family The water from the well had a mineral taste The tin cup had no handle There was a chain to which a man could be handcuffed

Mrs Shannon's daughter by an earlier marriage, Kathryn, was the wife of the notorious "Machine Gun" Kelly He had once boasted he could shoot walnuts off a fence at twenty-five yards with his machine gun—and never touch the fence

R G Shannon and his 22-year-old son confessed that they helped guard Urschel They named the kidnapers as "Machine Gun" Kelly and his pal, Al Bates

On August 12, Bates was arrested in Denver, Colorado, and $660 of the ransom money was found in his possession Kelly and his wife were tracked across the country to a house in Memphis, Tennessee, the city where Kelly had once bootlegged whiskey into the city's fashionable homes

A squad of FBI agents and Memphis police raided the house in the early morning hours of September 26, 1933 As they burst in on Kelly, he pleaded "Don't shoot, G-Men! Don't shoot, G-Men!" And for years the FBI agents were known throughout the country as G-Men, Kelly's own term for government-men

If any case ever underscored the interstate nature of crime, it was the Urschel kidnaping The victim was seized in his home in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, and carried into Texas The ransom demand was mailed from Joplin, Missouri Part of the ransom money was spent in St. Paul, Minnesota, and some of it turned up in Oregon A bundle of the money was found buried in a cotton patch in Texas Bates was arrested in Colorado and Kelly in Tennessee.

By this time the outcry against crime and criminals had become a roar of outrage. One senator wanted a bill passed by Congress to permit the governor in each state to name his own force of FBI special agents Another plan was for the President of the United States to put the country under martial law and then send the United States Army into action against the hoodlums Another would have placed all policemen under the control of the federal government

Hoover fought against these moves which would have turned the police into a huge federal force directed from Washington He argued that local police had the responsibility to enforce the laws of the states and it should never be taken from them He favored new laws to give some muscle to federal law enforcement

In May and June, 1934, Congress acted quickly Nine major bills were passed giving the federal government more power in dealing with interstate crime President Franklin D Roosevelt signed them into law

The passing of these laws was a turning point in the fight against crime FBI agents now had full authority to carry firearms in line of duty and to make arrests without calling on local police for help Now it was a federal crime to attack or to kill a federal agent, or to

rob a federal bank It was unlawful in some cases to flee from one state to another to escape trial or to avoid being a witness It was against the law to carry stolen property worth $5,000 or more across a state line Using interstate communications such as the telephone or telegraph for extortion was a crime The kidnaping law was tightened up

Now the FBI was ready for battle.

George "Machine Gun" Kelly and his wife, Kathryn, discuss tactics at their trial for the kidnaping of Charles Urschel

# 7. The FBI Fights Back

John Herbert Dillinger wrote his sister a letter in 1934 in which he said, "I am having a lot of fun."

The "fun" he was having was a crime rampage through the Midwest in which he and his gang left behind ten murdered men, seven wounded, a half-dozen banks robbed of tens of thousands of dollars, three police stations robbed of guns, and three jails from which they freed their friends.

They swooped into small towns like Old West outlaws, plundered banks, and shot their way out again. They did it without breaking a single federal law until Dillinger drove a stolen car from Indiana into Illinois—a mistake that would cost him his life.

Early in 1934, Dillinger was one of the most-wanted men in the United States. Among other crimes, he was wanted by police for the murder of an East Chicago policeman who had been shot down in Indiana. The Indiana police sent notices throughout the country asking other police to be on the watch for him.

The "wanted notices" on the Dillinger gang brought quick results. Late in January, Dillinger and three of his confederates were arrested in Tucson, Arizona. A fireman had identified two of the gang from their photographs and tipped off the police. At the time of their arrests, the four had more than $25,000, part of which had been stolen from an East Chicago bank. The gang also had five bullet-proof vests, three Thompson submachine guns, two Winchester rifles, and several pistols.

Dillinger was returned under heavy guard to Crown Point, Indiana. He was locked in the County Jail which, local officers boasted, was "escape proof." He was to be held there until time for his trial on a charge of murder.

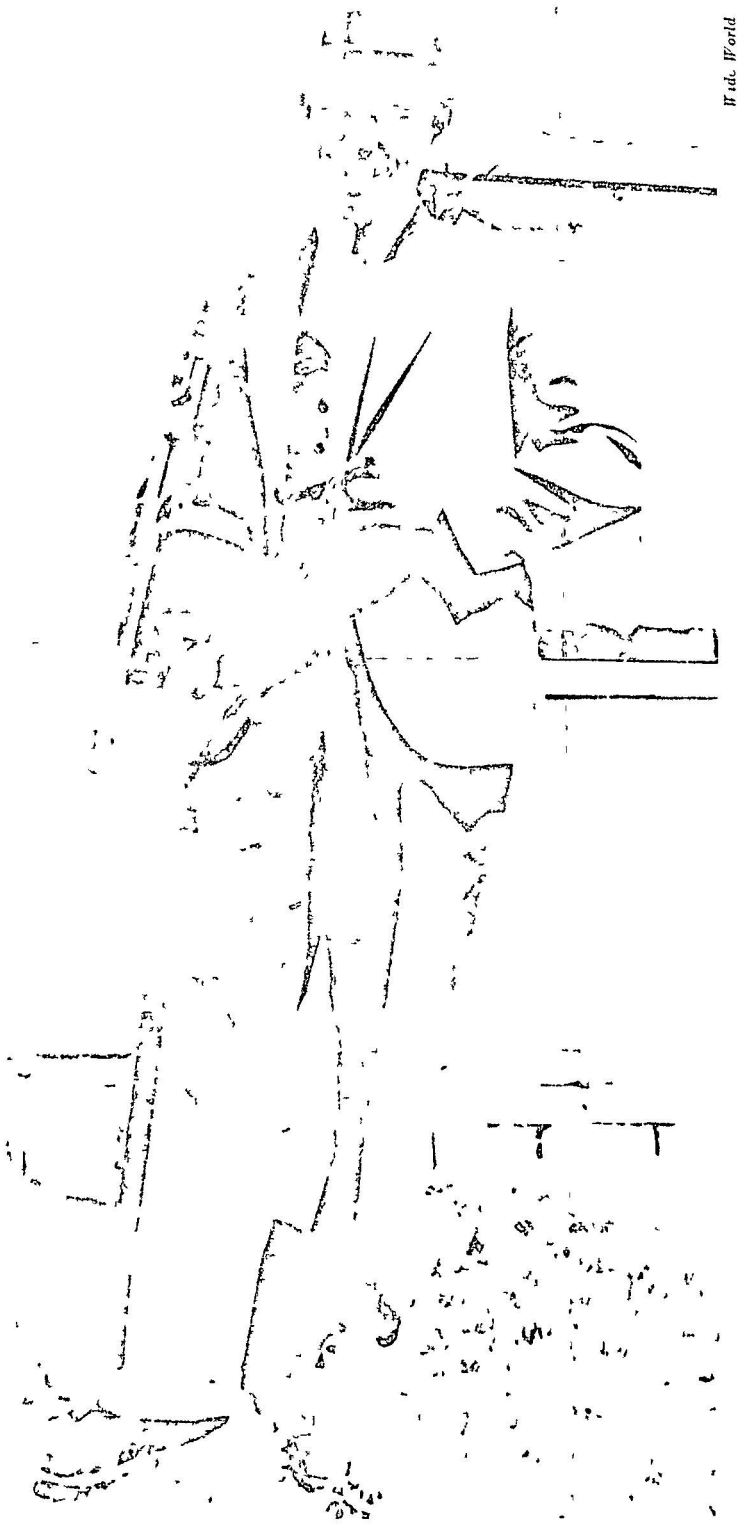
On March 3, 1934, a jail guard opened the cellblock so that a morning clean-up crew could enter and found himself staring into the black muzzle of a forty-five caliber pistol. At least it looked to him like a pistol.

Using the guard as a shield, Dillinger captured five other jailers. After locking them up, he crept toward the warden's office and added another guard and a trusty to his growing list of prisoners. In the warden's office, he grabbed up two machine guns. In a matter of minutes, Dillinger had locked the guards and several unarmed jail trusties behind bars. He slipped out of the jail and headed for Chicago—driving a car stolen from the sheriff.

The guards swore that Dillinger had a real pistol in his hand when he escaped from his cell, a gun that must have been slipped to him from the outside. But Dillinger hooted that he had whittled a make-believe gun from a piece of wood with a razor blade—and this was the only weapon he had until he got his hands on the machine guns.

He wrote his sister:

> (the reports) I had a real forty five. Thats just a lot of hooey to cover up because they don't like to admit that I locked eight Deputys and a dozen trustys up with my wooden gun before I got my hands on the two machine guns. I showed everyone the wooden gun after I got a hold of the



Wide World

Dillinger proudly exhibits the wooden gun he said was used in his escape from Crown Point.

machine guns and you should have seen their faces Ha! Ha! Ha! Pulling that off was worth ten years of my life Ha! Ha!

Perhaps it cost him a good deal more than ten years of his life when he drove the stolen car from Indiana into Illinois In doing so, he broke the federal law known as the Dyer Act which forbids driving a stolen motor vehicle across a state line and the FBI went after him

Twice the agents thought they had Dillinger trapped Each time he got away Once Dillinger and his gang holed up at a summer place called Little Bohemia Lodge about fifty miles north of Rhinelander, Wisconsin As agents crept toward the lodge at night, barking dogs gave the gang warning They escaped from the lodge

The officers raced through the dark woods pursuing the gang Some of them ran into an ambush by Lester Gillis, known as "Baby Face" Nelson Special Agent W Carter Baum was killed Another agent and a police officer were wounded

In the two months following the battle at Little Bohemia, Congress passed the Crime Bills broadening the FBI's police powers Hoover called Special Agent Samuel P Cowley to his office and told him to take charge of the hunt for Dillinger Cowley was a big man, thirty-four years old, and a former lawyer who once had served as a missionary in the Mormon Church.

"Stay on Dillinger," Hoover said. "Go anywhere the trail takes you Take everyone who ever was remotely connected with the gang Take him alive if you can but protect yourself"

Telegram Milwaukee Sentinel

After the Battle of Little Bohemia Sitting in the truck is one of the dogs which barked as FBI agents converged on the Dillinger gang

The trail led Cowley into Chicago where Dillinger was reported in hiding There were rumors that a doctor had performed plastic surgery on his face to change his features He was said to be in hiding until the scars were healed

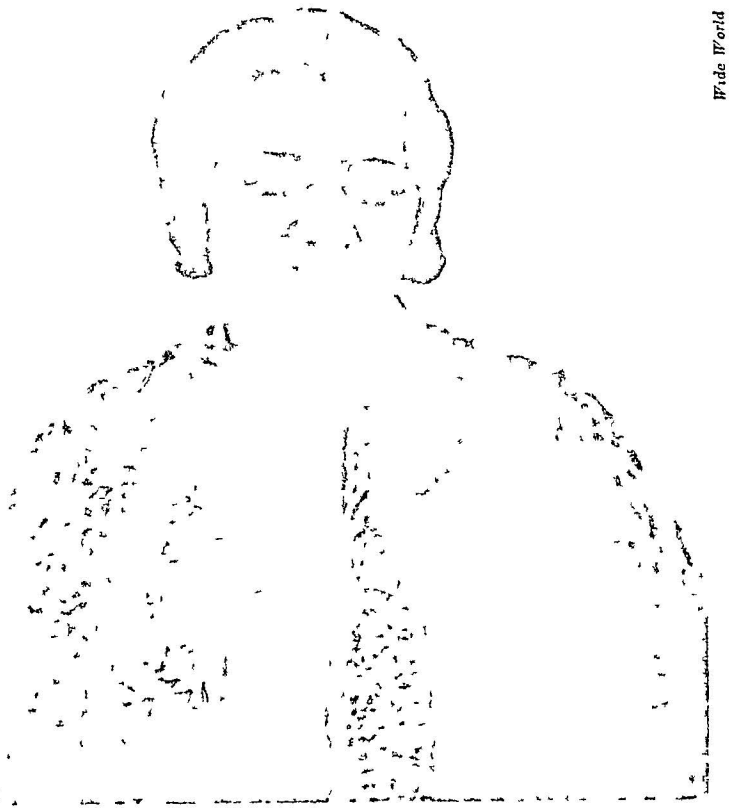
The FBI worked closely with two East Chicago policemen in trying to locate Dillinger They were Captain Timothy O Neill and Sergeant Martin Zarkovich, who had made many contacts with the underworld through the years

On the evening of July 21, O'Neill and Zarkovich came to the FBI with a dark-haired, middle-aged woman named Ana Cumpanas She was in trouble with the law and wanted to make a deal If she received a reward and was not forced by the government to return to her native Rumania—as it appeared she might be—then she would lead the FBI to Dillinger

Ana was promised a reward Agents said they would do what they could for her on the deportation case, but they could make no promises because it was a matter in the hands of the Labor Department at that time

Ana disclosed that Dillinger had promised to take her and a friend, Polly Hamilton, to a movie the next evening She thought they were going to the Marbro Theater, but she wasn't sure She would let them know the next day

The question came up of how other agents and police officers, not in the



Wide World

Anna Cumpanas, the "Woman in Red," whose phone call to the FBI set the trap for Dillinger

room, would be able to identify her The woman said she would be wearing a bright red dress

The trap was planned Early the next evening, Ana Cumpanas called to say that Dillinger would show up at either the Marbro Theater or the Biograph Theater Plans had to be made quickly to have squads of men at both places

In a final meeting, the agents were told

> Gentlemen, you all know the character of John Dillinger If we locate him and he makes his escape it will be a disgrace to our Bureau It may be that Dillinger will be at the picture show with his women companions unarmed—yet, he may appear there armed and with other members of his gang There will be an undetermined element of danger in taking Dillinger It is hoped that he can be taken alive, if possible, and without injury to any agent yet, gentlemen, this is the opportunity that we have all been waiting for and he must be taken Do not unnecessarily endanger your own lives If Dillinger offers any resistance each man will be for himself It will be up to each of you to do whatever you think necessary to protect yourselves in taking Dillinger

Dillinger decided at the last minute to see "Manhattan Melodrama," in which Clark Gable was starring, at the Biograph Despite the surgery on his face, the agents recognized him as he walked into the theater with the two women—one of them "the woman in red"

Cowley called Hoover in Washington where the Director was waiting to hear how things were going It was decided that the safest thing to do would be to take Dillinger when he came out of the theater rather than risk a gun battle inside And so the agents waited

The show ended and the crowd began streaming from the theater Dillinger came out with the two women and as he walked from the entrance, Special Agent Melvin Purvis, who then had charge of the Chicago FBI office, lit a cigar This was the signal for the trap to close

Dillinger must have sensed at that moment that something was wrong He looked quickly over his shoulder and saw an agent moving toward him He ran toward an alley, clawing a pistol from his pants pocket Three agents fired five shots and Dillinger fell on his face, dying His "fun" was over

UPI

On the sweltering night of July 22, 1934, Dillinger left the Biograph Theater, and turned to his left. He was killed by FBI agents as he ran for the alley.

Hoover promoted Cowley to the rank of inspector for his work on the Dillinger case And then the big man set out to run down the other members of the gang

Four months after the Dillinger killing, he was driving along a highway near Barrington, Illinois, with Special Agent Herman E Hollis They passed a car and in that instant they saw that the driver was "Baby Face" Nelson whom the nation's newspapers were calling "Public Enemy No 1" Nelson's wife Helen and a hoodlum named John Paul Chase were with him

The agents wheeled their car around and gave chase The gangsters pulled their car to the roadside and leaped out Cowley and Hollis scrambled from their automobile and the gunfight started Cowley and Hollis were killed

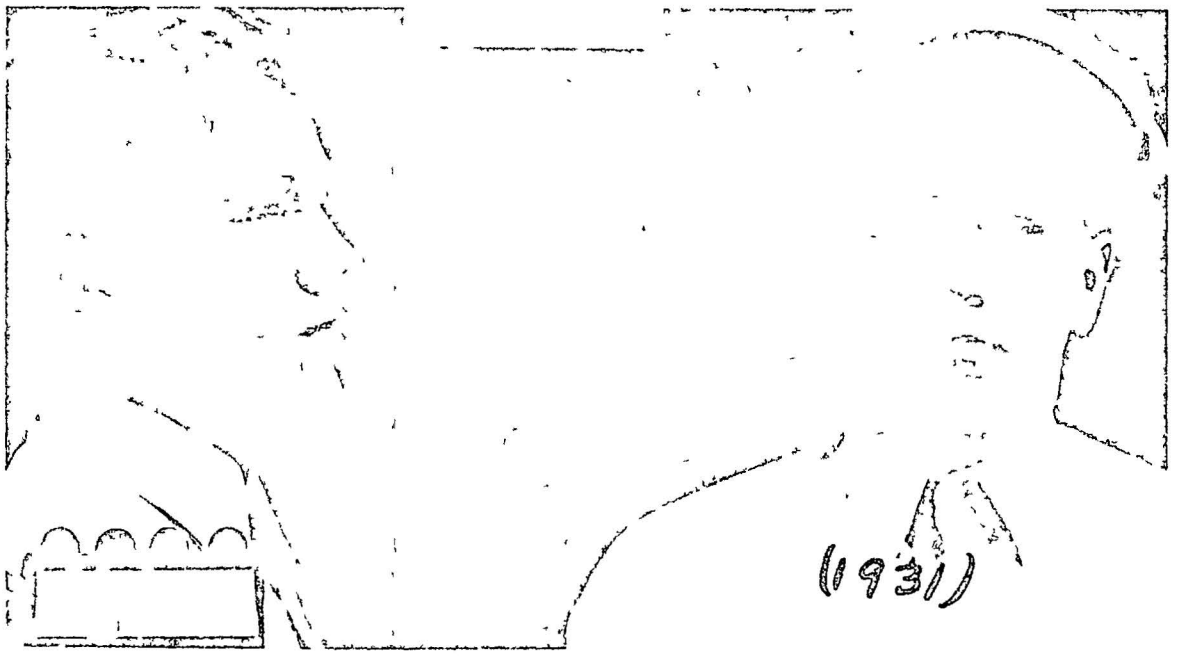
Nelson, badly wounded, was dragged back into his car by his wife and Chase The life slowly oozed from "Baby Face" Nelson as he lay bleeding in the car When he died a few hours later, Chase and Mrs Nelson pulled his body from the bandit car and left him lying in a ditch beside the road

And then a curious thing happened Nelson, who had slain three FBI agents, and Dillinger, whose gang had killed ten men, were treated by some people as heroes—and the FBI agents became the "bad" guys

An editor in Virginia wrote of Dillinger's death "Any brave man would have walked down the aisle and arrested Dillinger Why were there so many cowards afraid of this one man? The answer is that the federal agents are mostly cowards"

A young girl wrote a letter to a Chicago newspaper saying, "I certainly feel sorry for his (Dillinger's) old father, and if I were a man and a member of Dil-

"Baby Face" Nelson, a member of the Dillinger gang



linger's gang I'd certainly avenge his death"

A reporter in Chicago talked to "Baby Face" Nelson's widow and then wrote a sob story which said in part "'Baby Face' Nelson died in the arms of his wife with a smile on his lips, but with tears in his eyes for his two young children

"Those were the highlights of a thrilling story told by Nelson's pretty widow, in which she gave a heartbroken account of his death at the hands of federal agents"

Only a bare mention was made in the story that Nelson had killed three FBI agents on his crime spree Nothing was said of the fact that he and his wife seldom saw their own children who knew their mother only as "Aunt Helen"

Hoover was angered by such attacks even though the huge majority of people were on the side of the FBI He called the criminals "vermin," 'public rats," "vultures," and "scum" He made speeches attacking the lawyers, police, and politicians who allied themselves with the underworld And he spoke out against easy paroles for those convicted of serious crimes

Among those whom Hoover openly called a "rat" was Alvin Karpis, a killer who was known throughout the underworld as "Old Creepy"

For a long time Karpis was a member of the Barker-Karpis gang which was led by a woman, "Ma" Barker She raised her four sons in Missouri and Oklahoma to be criminals, taught them how to use guns, and planned their crimes She and one of her sons, Fred, were killed in a gun battle with FBI agents in Florida in 1935 She died with a machine gun in her hands

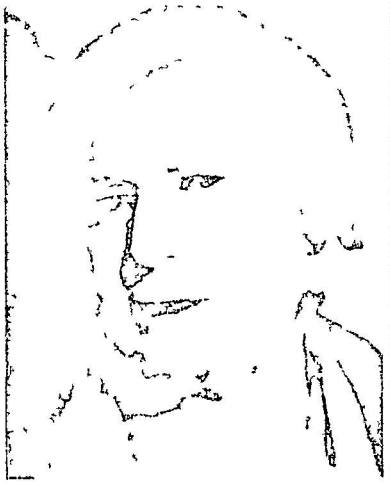
Hoover's sneering remarks about Karpis being a "rat" enraged the hoodlum to the point where he sent word to Hoover that he intended to kill him at the first chance

Quietly, the word passed among FBI agents that Karpis was "the Boss's man" Karpis was wanted for murder by state authorities and by the FBI for the kid-

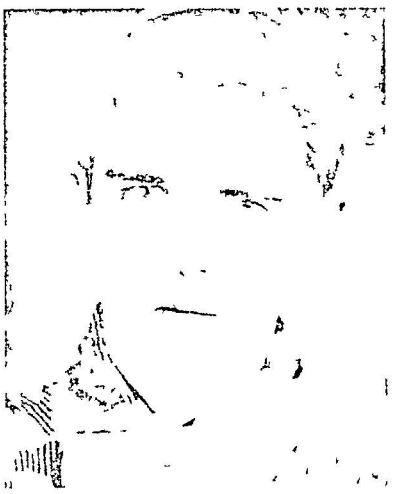
Three of the principal members of the Barker-Karpis mob.

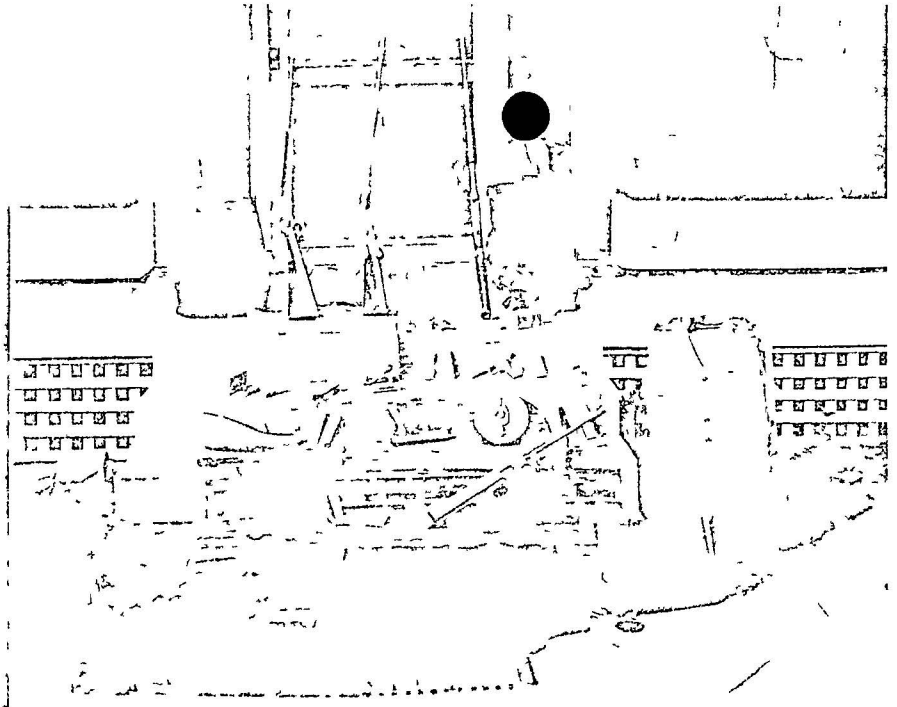
"Doc" Barker

Ma Barker



Alvin Karpis





Arsenal of Kate and Fred Barker taken from their cottage in Florida after they were killed in 1935.

napping of William Hamm, Jr., of St Paul, who had been forced to pay $100,000 for his release

Agents trailed Karpis from Hot Springs, Arkansas, to Corpus Christi, Texas, and then to New Orleans They sent word to Hoover that the gangster was living in an apartment house on Canal Street Hoover immediately flew into New Orleans with a squad of agents The FBI gave New Orleans police no notice They took no chances that Karpis would be warned

Hoover and his men were driving up to the apartment house when Karpis walked out of the building with one of his friends For a few seconds a man riding a white horse along the street blocked the FBI cars

Karpis stepped into his automobile Hoover leaped from his car and ran to the left side of the gangster's car. He grabbed him before he could make a move for a rifle in the back of the automobile

"Put the handcuffs on him," Hoover ordered The agents who had gathered around the car looked at each other sheepishly No one had remembered to bring handcuffs An agent took off his necktie and tied Karpis's hands behind his back

Karpis was put aboard a special plane to be flown to St Paul, where he would stand trial for the Hamm kidnaping The plane barely had taken off when Karpis's face turned a sickly white

"What's the matter?" Hoover asked "Are you airsick?"

Karpis blurted "Go ahead and do it! Get it over with!"

"What are you talking about?" the Director said

"I know what you're going to do," Karpis whimpered 'You guys are going to throw me out of this plane and then say it was an accident"

"Don't be a fool," Hoover said "We don't do things like that You're going to St Paul to stand trial Nobody's going to hurt you while you're with us"

Karpis was given a life sentence for the Hamm kidnaping

These were hard, rough, and dangerous years for the FBI But they also were the years when the FBI grew strong enough to fight the underworld on equal terms for the first time

# 8. War and a New Enemy

The enemy's torpedo planes led the way, flying low over the dark blue waters of the Pacific Behind them came the level bombers and then a swarm of dive bombers The Rising Sun emblem of Japan was painted on the wings of each plane but there was no one on the waters below to see them in the gray light of dawn

It was December 7, 1941 The planes were roaring in for the surprise attack on the great American naval base at Pearl Harbor in the Hawaiian Islands where the ships of the Pacific fleet rested at anchor

The naval base and the nearby Army camps were slow in stirring to life this morning It was Sunday and a day for the rules to be relaxed Sailors and soldiers had been given their usual Saturday night passes to visit Honolulu, and many officers had gone to parties No one knew that an enemy had been slipping across the sea for twelve days to strike the fleet a crippling blow

The Japanese sea raiders had begun moving out of Hitokappu Bay in the Kurile Islands on November 25, 1941 The column of ships steamed toward Hawaii even while American and Japanese diplomats met in Washington, D C , to talk of ways to avoid war

There were six aircraft carriers, two of Japan's largest battleships, two heavy cruisers, supply ships, and a pack of destroyers to guard the column The ships' radios were silent

For six days the raiders churned through the sea without receiving orders But on the seventh day a radio message came from Tokyo saying "Niitaka Yama Nobore!" (Climb Mount Niitaka —Proceed With Attack!) Now the ships ran at night without lights Their orders were to turn back if they were seen by American ships or planes If not—push on to the attack

Commander Ono sat hour after hour in the radio room of the flagship listening to programs being broadcast from stations KGU and KGMB in Honolulu, only a few miles from Pearl Harbor He heard nothing to cause him to believe the Americans suspected an attack from the sea

Radiomen tuned in on the American pilots talking to each other as they flew scouting missions from the island of Oahu where Pearl Harbor was located They made charts of the direction in which the planes flew and they noticed the planes always flew to the southwest None flew to the north—the area into which the raiders were headed

The ships steamed into position two hundred miles north of Oahu under cover of darkness At dawn the torpedo planes and then the bombers took off from the decks of the carriers with their cargoes of explosives

They came in low and swept across the island Now the Japanese pilots could see their targets The fleet was huddled at anchor in the harbor like so many huge ducks Nearby were the airfields where Army, Navy, and Marine planes were lined up in neat rows beside the runways

The first torpedoes and bombs began to fall at 7 55 A M At that instant—although none below could quite believe it for several roaring seconds—the

United States was at war with Japan The raiders blasted at ships, planes, and airfields for 110 minutes before they swept back to sea and returned to the carriers

In those minutes 3,435 men were killed or wounded Eight battleships, three light cruisers, three destroyers, and four other vessels were sunk or badly damaged A total of 188 American planes were destroyed The enemy's losses were twenty-nine planes and five midget submarines

As the bombs came crashing down and explosions jarred the island, Special Agent in Charge Robert L Shivers in Honolulu managed to get a telephone call through to FBI Headquarters in Washington, D C It was about 2 30 P M in the capital The call was switched to Hoover who was in New York City

"The Japanese are bombing Pearl Harbor," Shivers told Hoover "There is no doubt about it—those planes are Japanese It's war You may be able to hear the explosions yourself" The sound of explosions came clearly over the telephone

Hoover issued orders immediately for the FBI to put into effect the war plans which the Bureau had prepared for such a crisis as this Only two days earlier, the Director had sent word to his agents to be ready to arrest a total of 770 Japanese if the peace talks should fail and be followed by war The agents in the field offices knew where each of them could be found But no move could be made until President Franklin D Roosevelt gave the orders

The agents waited impatiently An agent in San Francisco called Assistant Director Edmund Nichols and said, "The boys are getting jumpy Shouldn't we start moving?"

"Not yet," Nichols said "We've got to wait for the papers to be signed after the President issues a proclamation Don't take anybody into custody but go ahead and keep a watch over those on the list Don't let those people get away from you even if you have to sit on their doorstep"

Early Sunday evening, President Roosevelt ordered that enemy aliens be taken into custody Hoover sent an urgent message over the FBI teletype network

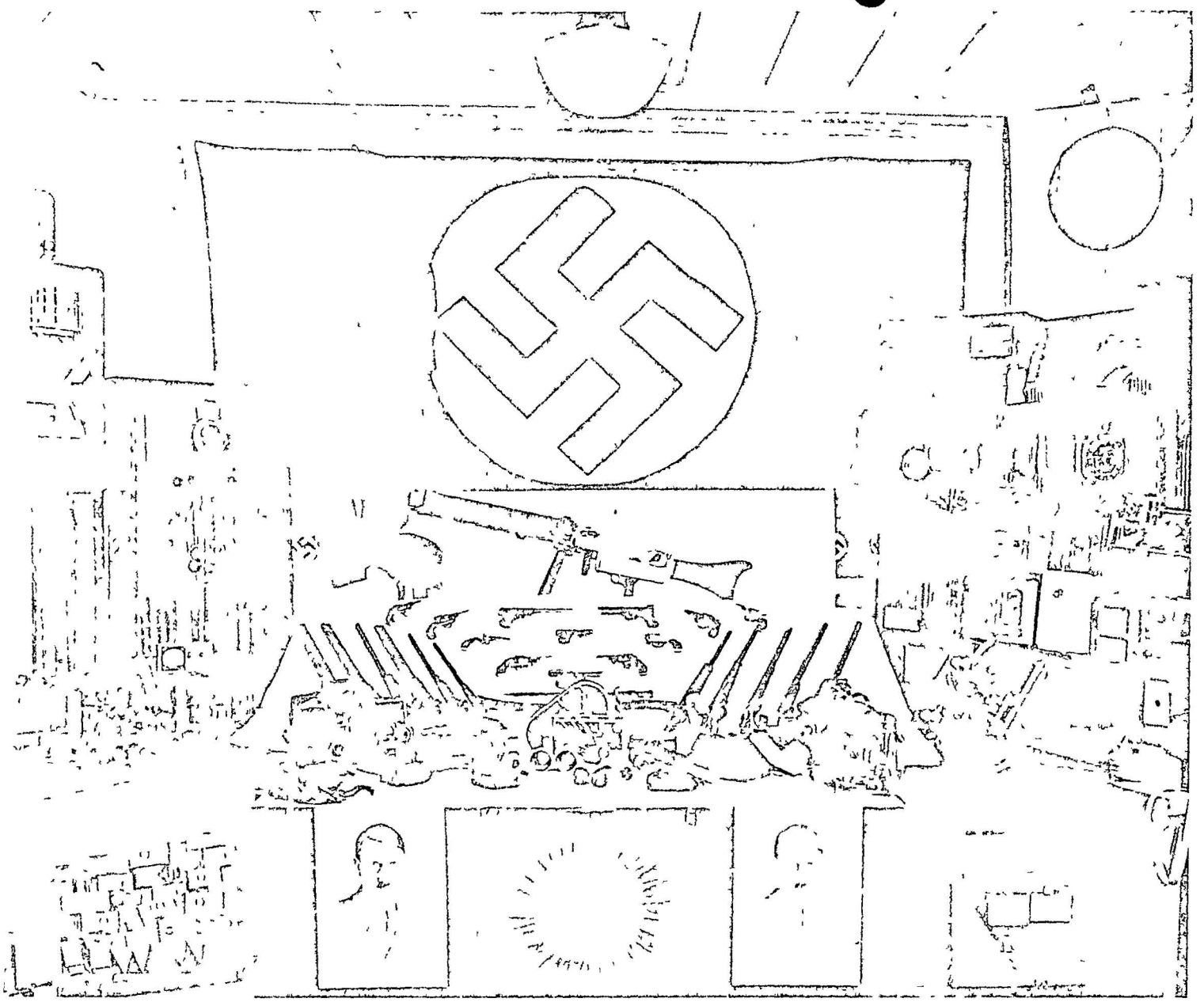
> Immediately take into custody all Japanese who have been classified in A, B, and C categories Take immediate action and advise Bureau frequently by teletype as to exact identity of persons arrested

On December 11, Germany and Italy declared war on the United States Three days previously, the FBI's round-up of enemy aliens had been widened to include Germans and Italians In the first seventy-two hours of war, 3,846 persons were arrested without violence

The FBI went on a twenty-four hour schedule All leaves were canceled The nation was asked to strengthen its vigil against espionage or sabotage

The first hint of spy work in the Pearl Harbor attack came even as the smoke of destruction hung over the mangled fleet A thin column of smoke began rising from the yard of the Japanese Consulate in Honolulu Consul General Nagao Kita and Vice Consul Atojiro Okuda were burning papers taken from the Consulate files

It was natural that Kita wished to de-



Homes of alien enemies were searched by FBI for prohibited materials held in violation of Presidential Proclamations Here is an assortment of prohibited articles seized in alien enemy searches in New York.

stroy the papers They were secret messages he had exchanged with Foreign Minister Togo in Tokyo—messages which gave a last-minute report on the ships which were anchored at Pearl Harbor

As Kita and Okuda desperately flung papers onto the fire, Agent Shivers called the Honolulu police and asked them to send a guard to the Consulate When the officer saw what was happening, he ran into the yard and grabbed a handful of papers from the Japanese Among the papers was a code book

These were handed over to Shivers who gave them to the Navy to decode Other coded messages sent by Kita to Tokyo were found in the files of the cable company office

When the uncoded messages were brought to Shivers, he took one look through them and exclaimed "My God! If we'd had these earlier! Look at this!" The messages read

#0245 (1) "PA" 3 December, 1941
FROM *Kita*
TO *Foreign Minister, Tokyo*
(Secret Military message No ) (By Chief of Consulate's Code)
TO *Chief of Third Section, Naval General Staff*
FROM *Fuju*
Re signals I wish to simplify communications as follows

1 Code (following 3 section 8 line table)
  1 Battle force, including scouting force, are about to put to sea—
  2 Several aircraft carriers plan to put to sea
  3 All battle force has sailed 1st-3rd dates inc
  4 Several aircraft carriers have sailed (1st to 3rd)
  5 All aircraft carriers have sailed (1st to 3rd)
  6 All battle force have sailed, 4th-6th dates inc
  7 Several aircraft carriers have sailed (4th to 6th)
  8 All aircraft carriers have sailed (4th to 6th)
2 Signal
Light in Lanikai beach house at night —
One light from 8 PM to 9 PM indicates "1" From 9 PM to 10 PM indicates "2" The below signals until midnight, in order to indicate 3 and 4 Two lights, according to the time, indicates 5, 6, 7, 8 When not in accordance with (lights) above 1 full automobile headlight and one half light indicates 1, 2, 3, 4 Two full lights indicate 5, 6, 7, 8
2 On the Lanikai coast during daytime from 8 AM until noon every hour 1 piece linen cloth (sheet) indicates 1, 2, 3, 4 Two pieces linen cloth indicate 5, 6, 7, 8
3 In Lanikai bay during daytime in front of harbor (offing) a star boat with one star on sail indicates 1, 2, 3, 4, a star and "III" indicates 5, 6, 7, 8
4 Light in dormer window of Kalama house from 7 PM to 1 AM every hour indicates 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 .

December 3, 1941

FROM *Foreign Minister*
TO *Kita, Consul, Honolulu*
Strictly secret

Would like you to hold on your list of code words (also those used in connection with radio broadcast) right up until the last minute When the break comes burn immediately and wire us to that effect *Togo*

FROM *Kita* December 5, 1941
TO *Foreign Minister, Tokyo*

1 The three battleships mentioned in your X239 of Friday morning, the 5th entered port They expect to depart port on the 8th

2 On the same day the Lexington and 5 heavy cruisers departed

3 The following warships were anchored in the afternoon of the 5th

8 Battleships
3 Light cruisers
16 Destroyers

Coming in were 4 cruisers of the Honolulu type and 2 destroyers

*Kita*

December 6, 1941
FROM *Togo, Foreign Minister*
TO *Consul, Honolulu*

Please inform us immediately of any rumors of the movements of warships after the 4th

*Togo*

The message of December 3 could mean only one thing Kita had worked out a code by which someone could signal to a Japanese submarine lying offshore, giving reports on the ships at Pearl Harbor

A house was found at Kalama with a dormer window Its owner, Bernard Julius Otto Kuehn, was a German citizen He also had a house at Lanikai, and nearby the agents observed a boat with a star on its sail—one which could be used to signal a submarine during the daytime from Lanikai Bay

The FBI had been interested in Kuehn for a couple of years He was a former member of the Nazi party Even though he had no business of his own, the FBI knew he had deposited more than $70,000 in a Honolulu bank from 1936 to 1939 Kuehn's story to friends was that he had inherited money from his family

In trying to find out where Kuehn got his money, the FBI began to suspect he had received it from Japanese in Berlin The Army had information that Consul General Kita had sent a message to Tokyo asking if he could trust a couple in Hawaii named "Friedell" This message had been sent soon after Kuehn's wife had returned from a trip to Tokyo

Agents were unable to find anyone in Hawaii having the name "Friedell" but they knew Mrs Kuehn's first name was "Friedel," spelled with one "l"

Kuehn was arrested He confessed that he worked out the code for Kita so that the movements of the Pacific fleet could be signaled to Japanese submarines But he insisted the code was never used as far as he knew

He told agents

> It was also arranged (with Kita) that this same set of signals could be given by short wave radio and arrangements were made that if the Consulate desired to contact me they could do so by sending me a postcard signed "Jimmie," to my Box No 1476 at Honolulu - On the same occasion that I transmitted this simplified system of signaling I had also advised the Consulate that there were seven battleships, six cruisers, two aircraft carriers, forty destroyers, and twenty-seven submarines, or some similar figure, in Hawaiian waters

Kuehn admitted he received some $30,000 in 1940–1941 from persons in Tokyo He claimed it was from property he owned in Berlin He told a story of receiving one $14,000 payment from a Japanese he had never seen before He

said his wife had hidden the money

"I don't know where she has it hidden," Kuehn said

Agents had reason to believe that the 'stranger" who handed Kuehn the $14,000 worked at the Japanese Consulate in Honolulu, and that he was an aide of Vice Consul Okuda

By the time Kuehn was arrested, Hawaii was under martial law because of the fear of another Japanese attack A military court sentenced Kuehn to be shot But the sentence was later softened to imprisonment and after the war Kuehn left the United States on parole

Kuehn was one of ninety-one persons convicted of spying against the United States from 1938 to 1945—and two-thirds of them were American citizens Some became spies out of loyalty to Germany Some were recruited by the Nazis by means of threats against their families Others became enemy agents for the money they could make

Adolph Hitler's Nazi agents tried to set up spy and sabotage rings in the United States as the Germans had done with such success in World War I But the effort failed One reason was because the FBI—long before the attack on Pearl Harbor—had begun secretly to look into the activities of people known to be Communists and Fascists

This undercover work had its start on August 24, 1936, when Director Hoover answered a call from the White House asking him to come to the office of President Roosevelt

It was 9 15 A M when Hoover was shown into a room in the west wing of the White House The President looked up from his desk and smiled "Sit down, Edgar," he said, lighting a cigarette

"I called you over," Roosevelt said, "because I want you to do a job for me and it must be confidential"

The President then explained that he was troubled by reports he had received from people who were worried by the activities of Communist and Fascist groups He thought he should know more of what these people were doing —and why But the President wanted no one to know an investigation was being made

Hoover said there was no agency in the government gathering information on subversive activities It was not against the law to belong to the Communist Party or to be a Fascist And Congress had never given the FBI authority to check on such matters

Roosevelt said, "It seems to me there must be some way this could be done, Edgar Have you any suggestions?"

"Yes, there is a way," Hoover said "The FBI can make an investigation for the Department of State when requested to do so by the Secretary of State We could make the investigation should the Secretary request it of the Attorney General"

The President said he didn't wish to make a formal, written request of the State Department There was too much risk of a leak To remove any doubt about the FBI's authority, he said he would write a note and put it in his safe, saying that he had asked Secretary of State Cordell Hull to make the request of the FBI

"I want you to come back tomorrow and talk this over with Cordell and me," Roosevelt said

Hoover returned to the White House the following day at 1 45 P M and was joined by Secretary Hull Roosevelt explained to Hull what he wished to do

Propaganda material and membership books of Nazi organizations seized in alien enemy searches in San Francisco.

and then added "Edgar says he can do this but the request must come from you to make it legal"

Hull turned to Hoover He said "Go ahead and investigate!" And the President threw back his head and laughed

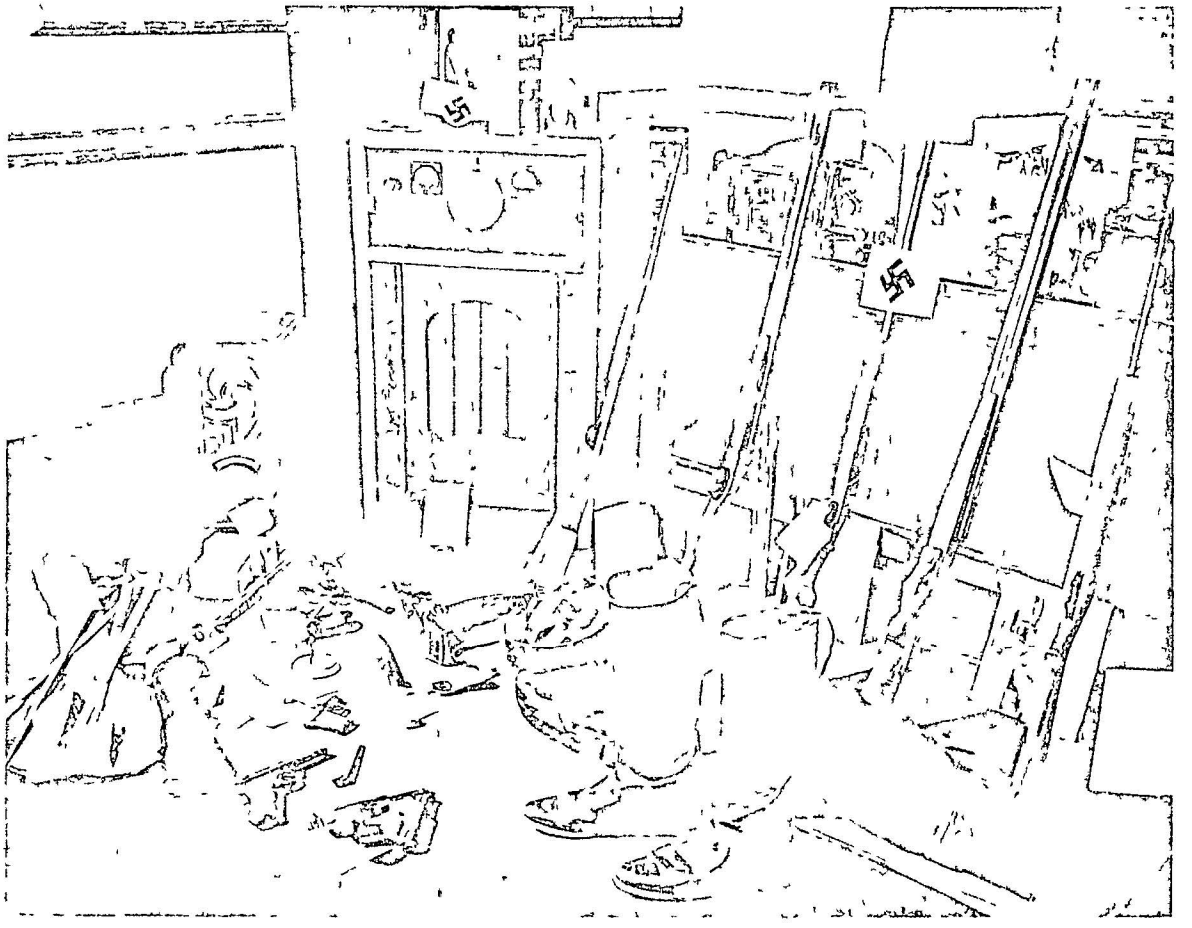
Hull's request for the investigation was passed on by Hoover to Attorney General Homer Cummings when Cummings returned to his office from a trip "Go ahead with the investigation by all means," Cummings said

Then it was that FBI agents—fresh from the gang wars—also took on the job of checking into the secret activities of the Communist and Fascist groups around the country When war broke out in Europe in 1939, Roosevelt made the FBI responsible for foreign intelligence work in the Western Hemisphere, including the United States, Central America, the Caribbean, and South America The Army and Navy were responsible for gathering intelligence in other parts of the world

One of the strangest spy dramas began in 1940 when William Sebold, a German who had become an American citizen, was met aboard the *S S President Washington* by an FBI agent as the ship arrived in New York Sebold was returning from Germany, where he had

searches

Guns and equipment seized in alien enemy searches in St Louis area



gone for a visit with his relatives One day during his stay there he was contacted by members of Hitler's Gestapo —the dreaded secret police of the Nazis The Gestapo men threatened to make life miserable for his family unless he returned to the United States as a spy for Germany

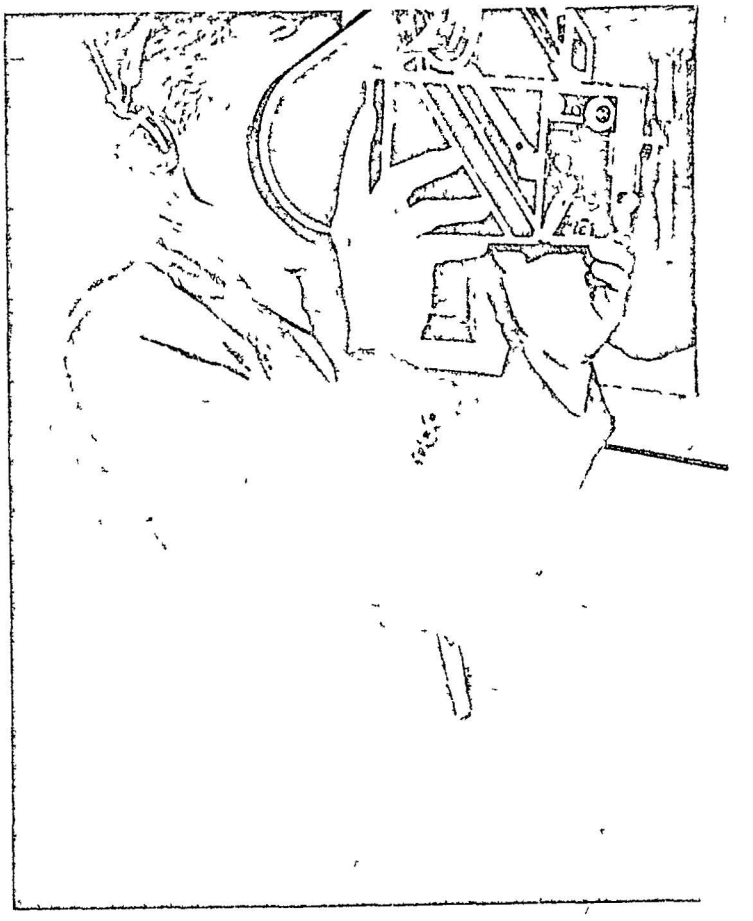
Sebold told the Gestapo he would do whatever had to be done He was then sent to Klopstock Pension in Hamburg where the Germans ran a school for their espionage agents He was taught how to use a short-wave radio and how to write and read messages with a secret code He also was given messages to be passed on to other German agents

The Nazis sent Sebold back to the United States, certain they had found a valuable agent But Sebold hated the Nazis and he knew that nothing he did would give his family any guarantee of safety He told the whole story to the FBI—and then agreed to play the role of a spy in an effort to trap other German agents

The FBI arranged for Sebold to send a coded message to the Nazi radio station at Hamburg saying he had arrived safely

Agents began at once to furnish an office for Sebold in midtown Manhattan They placed a trick mirror in one wall Anyone looking into the mirror from the office saw only an image of himself and a reflection of the room behind him But agents in the next room could look through the mirror and take movies of everything going on in the office They hid microphones so they could listen to every word spoken.

The agents hung a calendar on the wall behind Sebold's desk chair A clock was placed on the desk near the chair

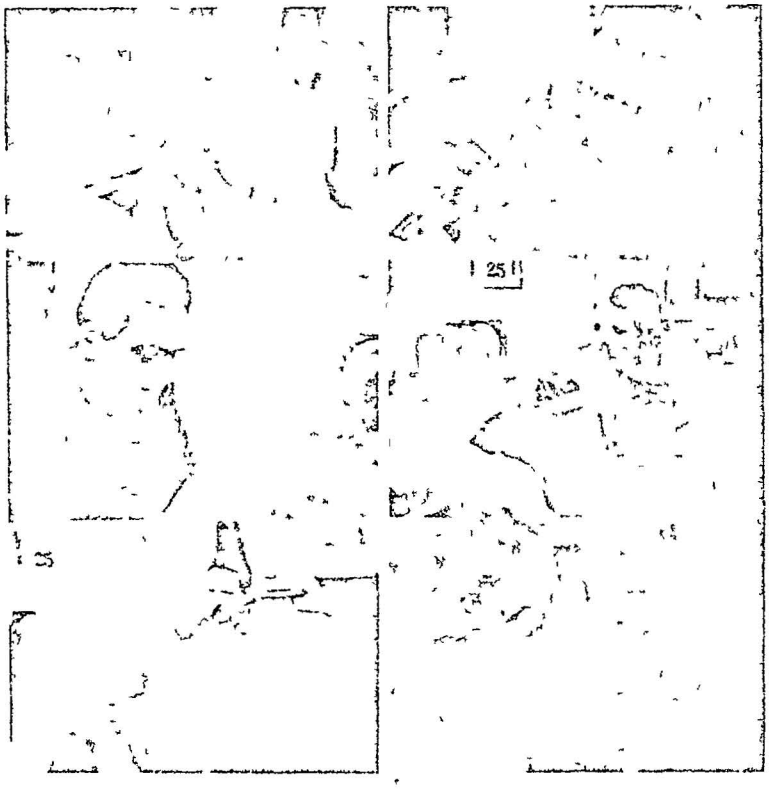


**Duquesne case—FBI agent taking movies through two-way mirror.**

in which any visitor would sit Thus the camera behind the mirror could film the date, the time, and the face of every visitor while agents made a record of anything said

FBI Laboratory engineers built a short-wave radio station at Centerport, Long Island It was registered with the government as an amateur station just in case anyone became suspicious

At 7 50 P M on May 20 the FBI was ready Radio contact was made with the station in Hamburg Agents began feeding a steady stream of information to the Germans in the weeks that followed But all the messages had been approved



Fritz Duquesne in office of William Sebold taken through two-way mirror.

by Army and Navy Intelligence officers

Sebold got in touch with other German agents They called at his office to ask for instructions or to turn over to him messages to be sent to Germany All the while FBI agents were recording each meeting from their posts behind the mirror

One of those who called on Sebold was Fritz Duquesne He had spied against the British during the Boer War and was strongly pro-German in World War I Now he was the leader in a new spy ring which the Germans were trying to organize His special interest was to give Germany everything he could find out about ships sailing to and from England, how many planes were going to the British, the rate of American military production, and the training of United States airmen

The game continued until the FBI was certain that it knew the names and faces of everyone in the spy ring Then the trap was sprung Thirty-three persons, including Duquesne, were convicted of espionage or a related charge As one agent remarked, "It was like shooting fish in a barrel"

When the crackdown came, the radio station on Long Island had sent and received more than 500 messages, with the Germans none the wiser that Sebold was working for the FBI

The Germans tried many espionage tricks before and during World War II, but one of the cleverest of all was the use of tiny photographs which became known to the FBI as "micro-dots"

The first warning that the Germans were going to use this method of passing information from agent to agent came from a double-agent—a man who pretended to work for the Germans but who

reported to the FBI This man had been a student at the spy school at Klopstock Pension where he was shown an amazing invention to be used by Nazi spies It was a process by which a full-page letter could be reduced to a size smaller than a pin-head The trick was done with photography—but that's all the man knew

With this warning, the FBI set out to learn the German secret A few months later, a man arrived in New York from South America and met with two FBI agents in a hotel room He turned over to them four telegraph blanks

"Here they are," he said The agents studied the blanks closely but they could find nothing unusual about them

The blanks were sent to the FBI Laboratory in Washington When a technician placed the paper under a fluorescent lamp, he saw several tiny black dots embedded in the paper Carefully, he pried one of them loose He placed it under a microscope which enlarged it two hundred times The "dot" was a full-page message—as were other dots on the telegraph blanks

The discovery of this secret helped the FBI break up spy rings in this country as well as in Mexico and South America

Of all the double agents, none was more successful than a man known to this day only as ND98 He had an import-export business in Germany when he was recruited by the Nazis as an espionage agent He was given the usual training in secret writing, radio, and codes His orders were given to him on the easily-hidden micro-photographs

In 1941, after his training ended, he was called to the office of a Nazi official in Hamburg who told him "You will go to Uruguay and set up a radio transmitter Here are the names of three persons who will send you information from America concerning war production and military installations Contact us when you have the radio ready Here are your papers and instructions"

ND98 went by ship to Montevideo Secretly, he met a U S State Department official and offered—for a price—to work for the United States His offer was accepted and things moved quickly after that

A few days later he sent a message to 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 Will contact you

When ND98 arrived in New York, he was met by FBI agents Once again a secret radio station was set up on Long Island ND98 made his first radio contact with the Hamburg station on February 20, 1942 He was told to get information as quickly as possible on aircraft, ship and arms production, troop movements, shipping, and any new weapons being developed in the United States

Once again military men supplied information which they wished to be passed on to the Germans ND98 sent it to the Hamburg station

Things went so well that the FBI thought the time had come to use the station as a trap for other Nazi agents ND98 sent a message saying "Urgently need help Can you have reliable agents report to me?"

It didn't work The station in Ham-

burg replied You and your work too valuable to have you identified with anyone else"

Several months later the Hamburg station sent a grumbling message saying ND98's information was very good—but it was costing too much He had been paid $34,000 (which the FBI had turned over to the government)

ND98 replied "Sorry you regard information as too expensive If not satisfactory, will be glad to withdraw as strain and danger are great" The German station hurriedly replied that $20,000 more was being sent to him at once and he must continue on the job

In November of 1943, ND98 hinted in a message to Hamburg that United States forces in the Pacific were planning a big attack on the Northern Kurile Islands—a message dangerously near the truth Actually, the attack on the Kuriles was to cover up the main blow which was to be aimed against the Marshall Islands

The Germans did as the American military men hoped they would They delayed ND98's warning to Japan—and there was reason to believe the Japanese were thrown off guard when the attack was made on the Marshalls in February, 1944

ND98 sent a series of messages to the Germans in the spring of 1944, to confuse them over the Allies' plans for invading France One message said the invasion had been delayed by a breakdown in the building of assault boats. Another said that infantry and armor were being moved to the Mediterranean "for a special operation" and that ND98 "will make every effort to ascertain further details"

Even after the invasion of France on June 6, ND98 kept his radio contact with the Hamburg station It continued until Hamburg was captured by the British on May 2, 1945.

The government paid ND98 a total of $32,000 in salary, bonuses, and expenses But it was a bargain because the Germans had sent over $55,000 to keep him in business and this was more than enough to pay for the operation.

# 9. Saboteurs Land from the Sea

One night in May, 1942—a little more than five months after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor—a German submarine slipped out of the U-boat base at Lorient, France, and set out for the east coast of the United States Two nights later the submarine *Innsbruck* left its concrete pen at the big base and headed in the same direction

The U-boats ran on the surface of the ocean at night when there was no danger of being seen But when day came they ran submerged to hide themselves from any British or American warships or planes that might cross their path. At times only their periscopes showed

Each submarine carried a four-man team of saboteurs The teams' mission was to slip into the United States and then—with fire bombs and explosives—destroy aluminum plants, river locks, railroad bridges, and factories important to the American war effort

This daring plan had its beginning in 1940 By this time Nazi leaders were grumbling that the Abwehr—the Nazi intelligence service—had no agents in the United States who could be depended on to carry out espionage and sabotage The Germans in World War I had had great success in damaging or destroying American ships, ammunition dumps, and war plants The Nazis saw no reason why the same thing could not be done again

The Abwehr chiefs were in trouble because the agents they had trained so carefully were being arrested faster than they could be replaced

By mid 1941, even Fritz Duquesne, one of their most able operators, had been caught by the FBI and was in jail

Under pressure to do something, the Abwehr chiefs decided to train new men and to send them across the Atlantic in submarines. They could be landed on a lonely stretch of beach with their supplies Then they would split up into pairs and go about their work

The plan was taken to Admiral Doenitz He wasn't happy at first with the idea of risking two of his badly-needed submarines on such a mission But at last he agreed when the Abwehr promised that only the best agents would be chosen to do the work—and they would pass along information useful to the German Navy and to the U-boats in the Atlantic

The Abwehr gave the task of recruiting the agents to fat, thick-necked Lieutenant Walter Kappe Kappe had once lived in Chicago where the FBI knew him as a leader in pro-Nazi associations He had left the United States in 1937 to return to Germany and enter the Intelligence service

Kappe talked with dozens of men before he found the eight men he believed to be the best for the job Each of them had once lived in the United States They knew the country well and they spoke English with little if any trace of a German accent They were men who would have no trouble passing themselves off as Americans

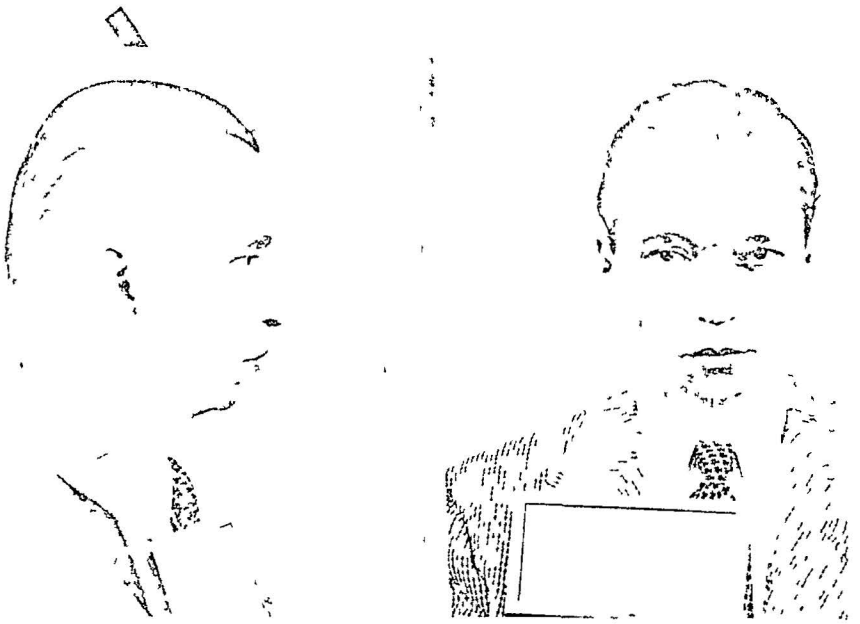
The oldest of the group was George Dasch who was thirty-nine He had once made all the moves toward becoming an American citizen except the final one of swearing allegiance to the United States Before he could take the oath,

war had started in Europe He had decided to return to Germany and the cost of his passage was paid by the German government

The eight men were sent to a Nazi sabotage school at Quentz Lake near Berlin There they learned how to use explosives, fire bombs, detonators, and timing devices They memorized false stories of their lives Experts in forgery supplied them with false birth certificates, Social Security cards, drivers' licenses, and cards showing they had been deferred from serving in the American armed forces

At last the men were taken to the submarine base at Lorient Dasch headed the team of Ernest Burger, thirty-five, Heinrich Heinck, thirty-four, and Richard Quinn, thirty-four Edward Kerling, thirty-two, had on his team Herman Neubauer, thirty-two, Werner Thiel, thirty-five, and Herbert Haupt, twenty-two

George John Dasch



Ernest Peter Burger.

Kappe gave Dasch and Kerling each $50,000 to be used as a general fund, and each got $20,000 for expenses Also each man received a money belt containing $4,000 and a wallet filled with $400 in small bills In all, they carried $175,200 which was supposed to last them for two years Most of the money was in fifty-dollar bills

Each team carried aboard the submarines four water-proof boxes filled with powerful explosives, TNT bombs which looked like chunks of coal, fuses, chemicals, and other sabotage equipment

Their main targets were to be the Aluminum Company of America plant at Alcoa, Tennessee, an aluminum plant at East St Louis, Illinois, the Cryolite plant at Philadelphia, locks on the Ohio river, the Pennsylvania railroad station at Newark, New Jersey and bridges and equipment on the major railroads in the East

Sixteen days after leaving Lorient—near midnight on June 12—the U-boat *Innsbruck* came to the surface of the ocean not far from Amagansett, Long Island The skipper had set a course for East Hampton but the lights on the shore were blotted out by a heavy fog and he was three miles off his target

The commander decided to get the saboteurs ashore without delay He moved the U-boat to a point about 440 yards from the beach and cut the engines Seamen climbed through the hatchway and inflated a rubber boat

Talking in whispers, Dasch led his men into the boat They wore the work uniforms of German Marines Two seamen rowed them ashore and they scrambled through the surf onto the beach In the excitement, the seamen dropped their oars and the boat was swamped in shallow water

Dasch and his men carried the equipment ashore They stripped off their wet uniforms and began changing into civilian clothes while the seamen struggled to empty the water from their boat

The saboteurs might have landed that night with no one the wiser except for the U-boat commander's small error in navigation It happened that as the rubber boat carried the four saboteurs toward the beach, a young Coast Guardsman stepped out of the Amagansett Coast Guard Station to make his usual midnight beach patrol

Seaman 2/c John Cullen walked through the fog alone and unarmed It didn't seem necessary to carry a weapon to patrol this strip of beach where nothing ever happened The beam of his flashlight cut a cone of light into the gray fog, but only for a few yards There was silence except for the lapping of the water on the beach and the crunch of his shoes in the sand

It was Dasch who saw the blob of light coming toward him and his companions through the mist He walked quickly toward Cullen to stop him before he could see the seamen working to get their boat off the beach

'What's going on here?" demanded Cullen "Who are you?" He saw that two men were working with something at the edge of the water

'There's nothing wrong," Dasch said 'We're fishermen Our boat ran aground and we're going to wait here until daylight"

He explained they had become lost in the fog while heading from East Hampton for Montauk Point He asked where they were Cullen told him they were

three miles from East Hampton

Cullen said "It will be four hours until sunup You had better come with me to the station"

Dasch started up the beach with Cullen For a moment he thought of slugging the young man and forcing him to go aboard the submarine as a prisoner But then he decided to try bribery

He stopped and said to Cullen "Wait a minute I'm not going with you"

"You'll have to go," the youth said stubbornly

"Now, listen," Dasch said "How old are you? Do you have a father and mother? I don't want to kill you You don't know what this is all about Why don't you forget it? Here is some money Go out and have yourself a good time"

"I don't want the money," Cullen said

From out of the fog a man ran up to Dasch and said something in German Dasch snapped, "Shut up!" He slapped his hand over the man's mouth

Dasch turned on Cullen and grabbed him by the arm He shoved a wad of money into his hand and demanded "Look in my eyes! Look in my eyes! Would you know me if you ever saw me again?"

"No," Cullen said "I have never seen you before"

"You might see me in East Hampton"

"I never saw you," the youth said, backing away—not knowing how many men were around him in the fog He turned and ran for the Coast Guard station to report what had happened

When Dasch returned to his companions, the boat was gone He said "It's all right I fixed everything"

The saboteurs carried their uniforms and supplies into the dunes They buried them in the sand near a post which could be used as a marker when they returned for them later Then they walked from the beach until they came to a paved road They hid near the road waiting for daybreak

When dawn came, the four Germans walked across the fields to the Long Island Rail Road tracks They followed the tracks to the station at Amagansett The station was locked but the ticket agent showed up after a few minutes

"You're out early this morning," the agent said

"Yes," Dasch said, "we've been fishing"

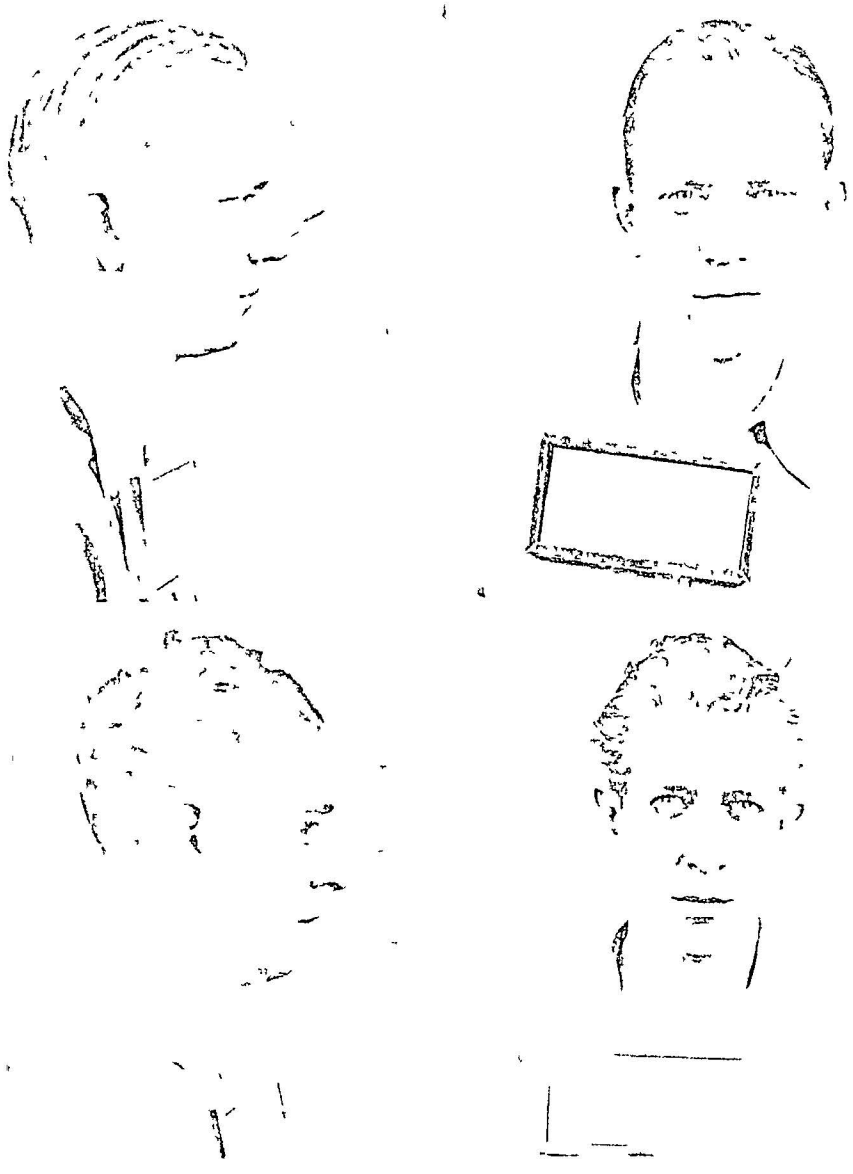
The saboteurs boarded the 6 57 train and rode into New York City Dasch and Burger went to the Governor Clinton Hotel and Heinck and Quirin to the Hotel Martinique

But while the four of them were leaving the beach, young Cullen was at the Coast Guard station telling his story to four Guardsmen on duty He showed them the handful of money, $260 Quickly, the men armed themselves and went to the spot where Cullen had met Dasch They found nothing, but they did hear the sound of engines coming from the ocean

Cullen said later "Three of us laid around on the top of the beach where I had seen him (Dasch) We stayed there for a while and then we heard these motors out in the water, but we couldn't see anything We thought they were coming back The motors cut off and we did not hear them"

The motors they heard were those of the *Innsbruck* which was stuck on a sandbar and held fast until it floated free with the incoming tide

When daylight came, the Guardsmen searched the beach again This time



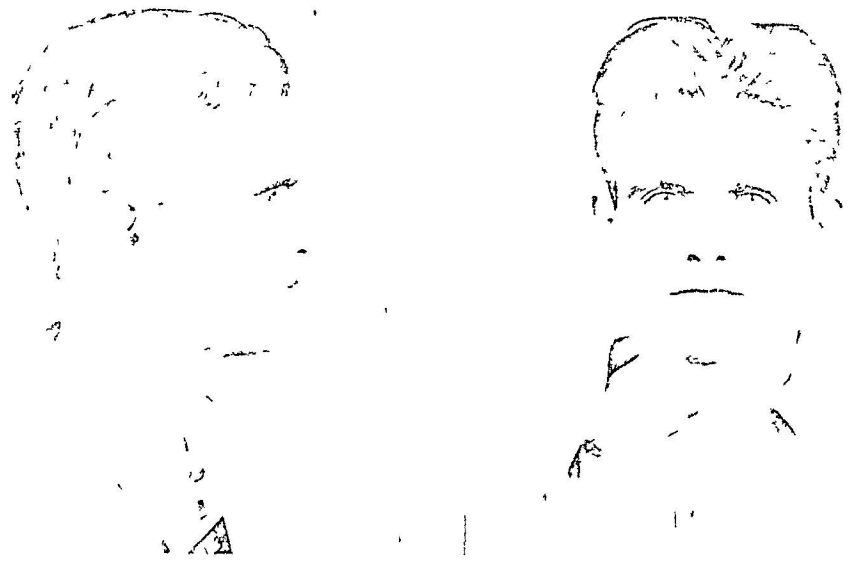
Heinrich Harm Heinck

Richard Quinn

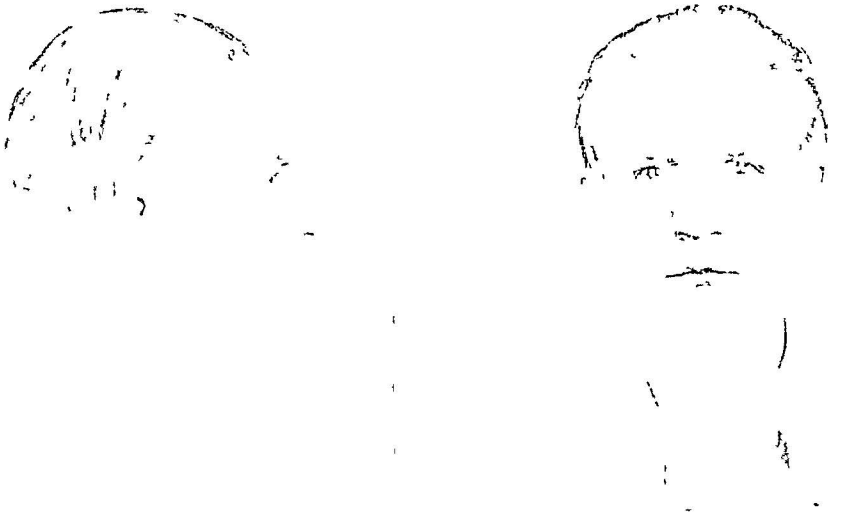
they found footprints leading into the dunes They also found the uniforms and the boxes buried in the sand They carried them find to the Amagansett station from where it was rushed into New York to the office of Coast Guard Captain J S Bayliss The Captain called in FBI agents and turned the investigation over to them

Hoover notified President Roosevelt and the Attorney General that saboteurs had landed on Long Island An alert was sent to all FBI offices But at this time no one knew that another team of saboteurs was soon to land safely on the beach near Ponte Vedra, Florida

Edward Kerling and his three men came ashore just before dawn on June 17 They buried their equipment near the beach and, about noon, caught a bus into Jacksonville Kerling and Thiel headed for New York by way of Cincin-



Edward Kerling.



Werner Thiel

nati while Haupt and Neubauer took a train to Chicago They aroused the suspicion of no one

The Abwehr chiefs would have been dismayed, however, had they been able to listen to Dasch and Burger talking the day after their landing They met in Dasch's room at the Governor Clinton They knew that death could be the penalty for espionage and sabotage in time of war They also knew the chances were that the young Coast Guardsman had reported what he saw on the beach The scheme wasn't as exciting now as it had seemed when they were training for it

At last Dasch said to Burger "I'm going to notify the FBI I'm going to Washington and tell them everything" Burger nodded He was ready to throw in the sponge, too

The next day an agent on duty in the New York FBI office received a call from a man who said "I am Franz Daniel Pastorious I want you to know that I

shall get in touch with your Washington office next Thursday or Friday I have some important information"

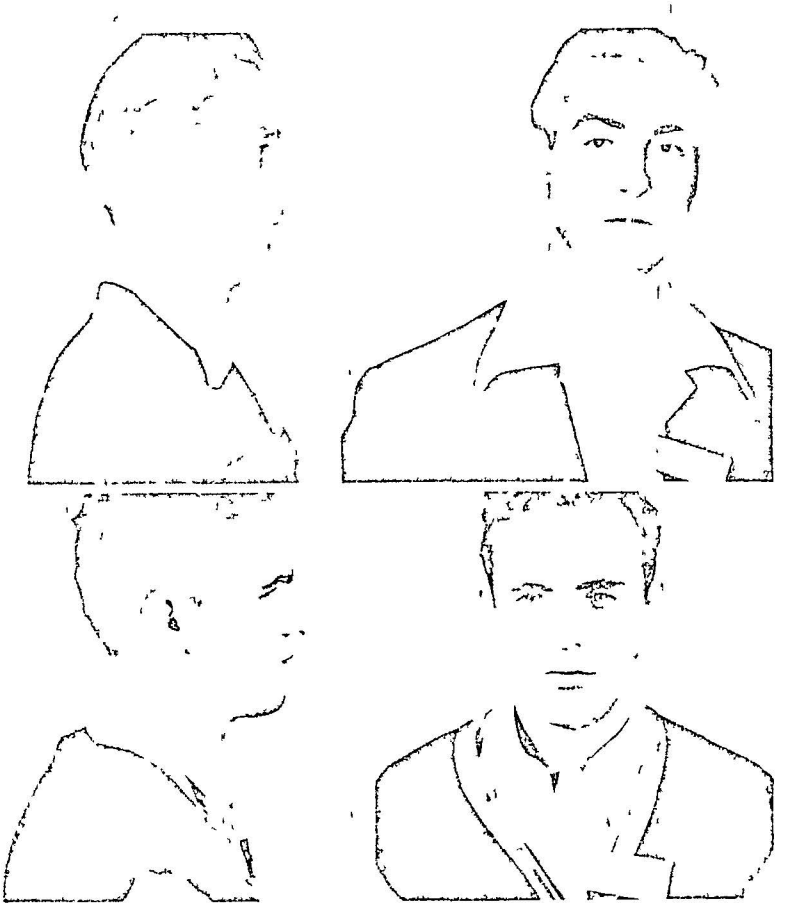
Before the agent could ask questions, the caller hung up It sounded to the agent like another call from an eccentric, but he made a note of it for the record

The next Friday at 10 A M , a man who gave his name as Pastorious called the Bureau in Washington and asked to speak to Director Hoover

"I am the man who called your New York office last Sunday," he said 'My real name is George John Dasch I have just arrived from Germany with some important information I am in room 351 at the Mayflower Hotel"

Two agents brought Dasch from his hotel room to Bureau headquarters on Pennsylvania Avenue He told of the training at the sabotage school, the trip by submarine, and the landing on Long Island He also told of the plan to land one team in Florida and he gave agents information concerning all the men He handed over a handkerchief on which were written in invisible ink the names of people he was to contact

Agents followed Burger on his trips about New York until he led them to Heinck and Quinn Kerling and Thiel were arrested when they got in touch with a man whose name was on Dasch's handkerchief Neubauer was picked up in Chicago where he was using the name H Nicholas



Herman Otto Neubauer

Herbert Hans Haupt

The last member of the saboteur teams was arrested just fourteen days after the hunt began They had spent only $611 38 of the $175,200 bankroll given to them at the submarine base in Lorient

President Roosevelt decided the news of the capture should be given to the newspapers at once so that it would reach Germany and perhaps discourage the Nazis from sending other teams into the country Hoover's announcement of the roundup made sensational headlines

When news of the capture reached Germany, Admiral Doenitz was furious He had risked two of his submarines by sending them to the edge of the American beaches And then his U-boats had hardly had time to return to their bases before all of the Abwehr's agents were in the hands of the enemy's FBI He stormed that never again would he do such a foolish thing for the Abwehr

But after the Americans and their Allies landed on the beaches of Normandy in 1944 and then drove on into the edge of Germany, Doenitz agreed to try it once more This time a submarine landed two spies on a beach near Crab Tree Point, Maine, on November 29

The agents were Erich Gimpel, a radio expert, and William Curtis Colepaugh, an American who had turned Nazi They came ashore about 11 P M through a heavy fall of snow which seemed a bit of luck at the time The snowstorm hid the submarine and the spies from anyone who might be watching from a lookout point

Oddly enough, neither Gimpel nor Colepaugh wore an overcoat or a hat In the excitement they must have left them aboard the U-boat, or lost them in the surf on landing They walked from the beach to the highway to thumb a ride The first car that stopped was a taxi and it took them into Bangor, Maine, a distance of about thirty-five miles From Bangor, they went to New York City

Several people living at Crab Tree Point had seen the two hatless, coatless strangers walking through the snow from the direction of the beach The eighteen-year-old son of a deputy sheriff—remembering the capture of the saboteurs two years before—decided to tell the FBI about it

The report by itself hardly seemed anything to get excited about But on December 3—four days after the men were seen—a submarine sent a torpedo smashing into the British freighter *Connwallis*, and it sank off the coast of Maine not far from Bangor

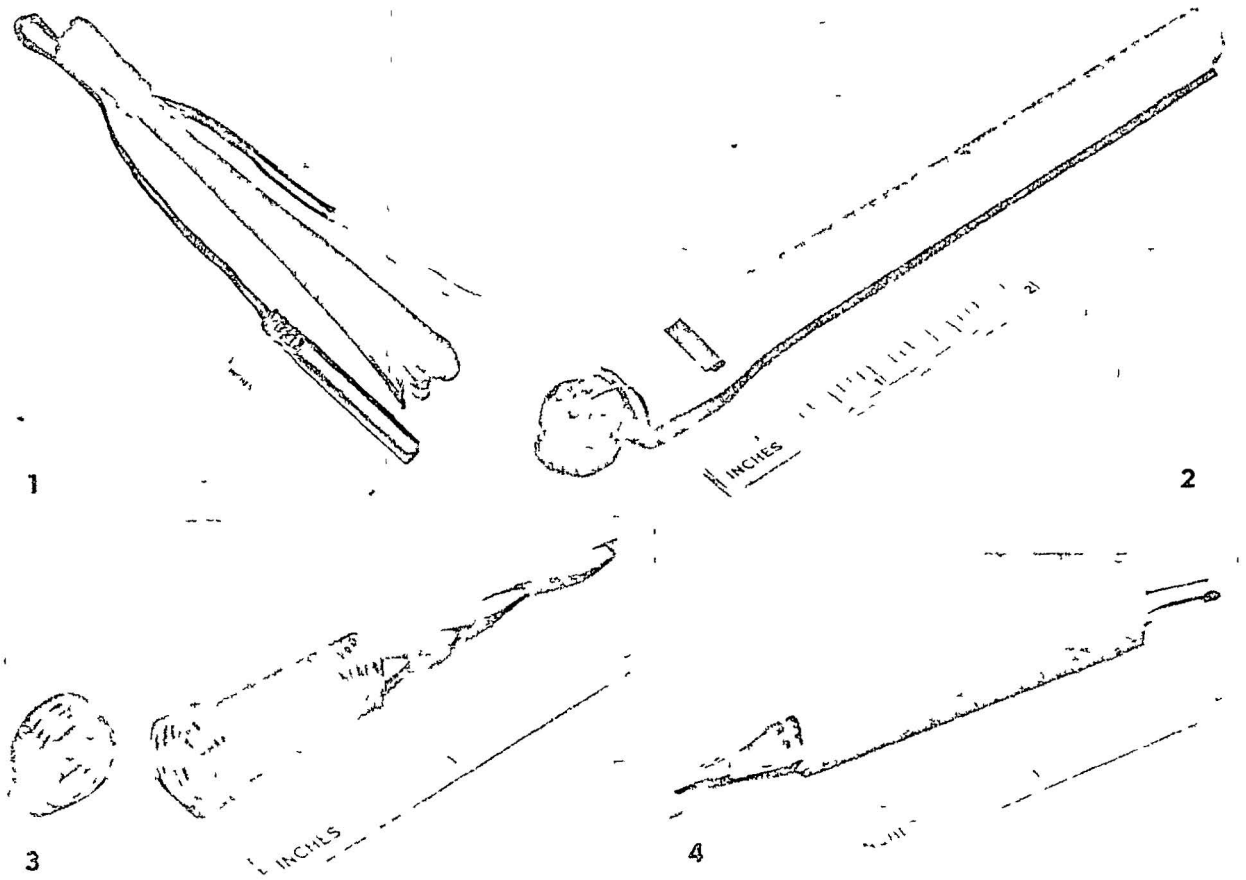
Agents in the FBI's Boston office reasoned that the submarine might well have landed spies at Crab Tree Point before sinking the British ship At least it would do no harm to look for the two strangers

The search didn't last long Colepaugh, like Dasch, decided he wanted no more of this game He left Gimpel in New York and went to see a friend in Richmond Hill, New York, to whom he told his story The friend called the FBI the day after Christmas

Colepaugh said he didn't know where Gimpel could be found but that he had been using the name "Edward Green" the last time he saw him

"What are some of Gimpel's habits?" an agent asked "Does he do anything from habit that might help us find him?"

Colepaugh said Gimpel did have the habit of going to a Times Square newsstand to buy a copy of a Peruvian news-




Examples of the items of sabotage equipment recovered following arrests of the eight Nazi saboteurs

1—Electric blasting cap with copper wires.

2—Safety fuse lighter for the ignition of standard safety fuse

3—Electric match with screw cap removed—used in conjunction with timing mechanism and battery

4—Capsule containing sulphuric acid encased in rubber tubing for protection.

paper Also, he kept his small bills in the breast pocket of his coat That was about all he could remember

Agents in New York started a search They found a hotel where one guest had registered on December 22, 1944, under the name Edward Green They watched the room for three days, but Green never did show up

A twenty-four hour watch was placed on the Times Square newsstand On December 30 a man who met Gimpel's description walked up and bought a magazine He reached into the breast pocket of his coat and pulled out a bill The agents closed in on him

Gimpel angrily accused the agents of arresting an innocent man He threatened to make trouble for them if they didn't let him go. But it was of no use The agents found $10,000 in his pockets and a packet of ninety-nine small diamonds They found another $44,000 hidden in his hotel room And then Gimpel confessed

It is not to be wondered at that the Nazis were angry with the Abwehr's failures in the United States When the war ended, the Nazis' agents had not succeeded in carrying out a single act of sabotage

Throughout the war, the FBI received many offers from people who wished to help in the fight against espionage and subversion Some wanted to organize their own detective forces along the lines of the old American Protective League of World War I

Movie magnate Cecil B DeMille offered to set up an "FBI unit" in the moving picture industry He would lead it and pay all expenses himself

Hoover sent word to DeMille saying "I appreciate deeply the very generous and patriotic offer but at the present time it does not seem necessary as we have the situation well in hand ."

Hoover knew the job was one for professionals and not for amateurs He intended to keep it that way

# 10. Danger from South of the Border

Where should the FBI be on guard to head off trouble? That's a question nobody yet has ever been able to answer Trouble comes in so many strange places and at such unexpected times As it did that day in Texas

Continental Air Lines Flight 54 thundered from a runway at the Phoenix, Arizona, airport shortly after midnight on August 3, 1961, and climbed smoothly to 27,000 feet before leveling off for the run to El Paso, Texas

It was a Boeing 707 Golden Jet which cruised at about 500 miles an hour with Captain Byron D Rickards in command At the controls with Rickards were First Officer Ralph Wagner and Second Officer Norman Simmons Flight 54 was a regular run from Los Angeles to Houston, Texas

The lights of Columbus, New Mexico, shone below the plane when Stewardess Lois Carnagey noticed that the small signal light had been snapped on over seats EB and EC The seats were occupied by Leon Bearden, aged thirty-eight, and his sixteen-year-old son, Cody They had boarded at Phoenix

Miss Carnagey walked up the aisle and bent over the older man to hear what he was saying "I'm sorry," she said "What did you say?" Suddenly the passenger shoved a snub-nosed, thirty-eight caliber pistol into her side He ordered "Go to the cockpit"

Miss Carnagey walked toward the front of the plane with the two Beardens following She met Stewardess Antoinette Besset in the aisle and warned her quietly "He's got a gun"

The Beardens forced the two girls through the cockpit door and closed it behind them Captain Rickards glanced around from the radio he was operating and saw the two passengers standing behind the stewardesses

"They've got guns!" Miss Carnagey exclaimed Leon Bearden held his revolver on the crewmen while Cody Bearden pointed a forty-five caliber automatic pistol

The father, an ex-convict, was a slender man, 5-feet-9, with cold gray eyes and light brown hair that was thinning on his forehead The son was about an inch shorter and also slender of build His eyes were hazel and his hair brown

Leon Bearden hated the United States He claimed that while in prison in California he had given up his United States citizenship He looked on Cuba's Fidel Castro as a hero He wanted to take his son with him to Cuba where they would work with the Communists

Bearden told the crew "Don't get excited and nobody will get hurt Turn this plane forty-five degrees and head for Monterey, Mexico"

Rickards protested there wasn't enough fuel in the tanks to fly to Monterey Second Officer Simmons pointed to the gauges "Look for yourself," he said "We haven't got enough to go anywhere but to El Paso"

Bearden knew enough of planes to see that the officers were telling the truth

"All right," he said "You'll land at El Paso and take on enough fuel to

fly to Cuba '

By this time the airport tower at El Paso was calling Flight 54, trying to give the plane clearance to land The normal reply to such a call was for the plane's captain to repeat the tower's clearance word for word

Bearden heard the tower's call and said "Just tell 'em okay—that's all" He wanted no warning given that would bring law enforcement officers to the airport

First Officer Wagner explained to Bearden (the father did all the talking for himself and his son) that he would have to radio the tower and tell them what had happened if he was to get any fuel Even if he said nothing, the airport people would know something was wrong as soon as the plane landed and no one was permitted to leave the ship

Bearden told him to go ahead—but to warn the tower that somebody would be killed or wounded if lawmen tried to stop him Wagner then radioed the tower that the plane was in control of gunmen It was landing only to take on fuel He repeated Bearden's warning

The huge jet landed at 2 10 AM Eight minutes later it came to a stop at its parking spot and the engines were cut Bearden permitted Miss Carnagey to return to the main cabin to check the passengers and keep them in their seats

The crew began to stall for time Wagner argued that the crew had never flown to Cuba, they didn't know the distance, and they had no maps to guide them He said such a flight would be impossible unless the crew could talk it over with company officials

Bearden agreed but he added, "Lay off the map kick" He said all the passengers had to remain in their seats No doors were to be opened and no one was to come near the plane from the outside

"How much fuel will you need to reach Cuba?" Bearden asked "And how long will it take to load it?"

He was told they probably could reach Cuba with 90,000 pounds of fuel which could be loaded in about an hour

"Tell 'em to get going," Bearden ordered His order was relayed to the tower

Miss Carnagey, as calmly as possible, told the passengers what was happening When a pregnant woman began to sob, Miss Carnagey set her jaw and returned to the cockpit to plead with the Beardens to let the woman off the plane

Bearden snapped, "No!" But the stewardess continued her pleading At last Bearden said all right—all the passengers except four could leave the plane They were to remain as his prisoners along with the crewmen and the stewardesses until the plane reached Cuba

When this word was passed on to the passengers, four men quickly volunteered to stay behind They were John Casey, a Continental Air Lines employee, Truman Cleveland, an Army enlisted man, Leonard W Gilman of the U S Border Patrol, and Luis L Erives Louis Finch, director of passenger service for Continental Air Lines, also remained aboard the plane with the other five Continental employees They sat with the guns of the Beardens leveled at them while the passengers filed off, and then the door of the plane was slammed shut again

News of the hijacking already was flashing across the country As soon as the tower learned that gunmen had seized the plane, Continental Air Lines

officials called the FBI and other law enforcement agencies Armed men raced to the airport from the FBI, El Paso police, sheriff's office, Texas Department of Public Safety, Customs Agency Service, Secret Service, and other agencies

A command post was set up in the airport under the direction of FBI Special Agent in Charge Francis Crosby of El Paso Orders came from Washington Do everything possible to protect the hostages—but do not permit the plane to leave El Paso.

The officers waited for something to happen anything . that would lead to the capture of the gunmen without danger to the lives of the men and women held at gun point At this time no one outside knew how many armed men were trying to hijack the plane. At first the crew had thought there were four men in the plot

The re-fueling dragged on but the wing tanks finally were full It was about 6 30 A M and the plane had been on the ground for more than four hours Prodded by Bearden's threats, Captain Rickards asked the tower for clearance to take off. He was told not to leave

"The whole thing is out of our hands now," the tower said "It's in the hands of the government"

"It's out of our hands, too," Rickards said dryly "We're in worse trouble than you and we are going"

Hurried plans were made inside the airport Several officers raced to the cover of a building near Runway 4 Then the tower passed along the word that Rickards could move the plane to Runway 4 for take-off

The tower asked for the names of all the hostages Bearden told Rickards "Tell them we will issue a statement when we are in the air for the benefit of the U S Government and the people"

The plane taxied slowly to the end of the runway The high-pitched whine of the jet engines grew louder and the huge ship began to move down the runway It had moved only a few yards when seven automobiles loaded with armed men raced from a nearby building They opened fire and the hail of bullets punctured the plane's big balloon tires The jet jolted to a halt and Rickards cut the engines

Inside the cockpit, Leon Bearden placed his gun to the head of Miss Carnagey He held it there for five minutes as though trying to decide whether to pull the trigger Then he lowered the gun

The plane was now surrounded by officers The hot morning sun was beating on the aluminum shell of the ship and the temperature climbed inside the cabin

Someone outside connected the plane once more to the airport's ground communication system Crosby asked to speak to the hijackers He told Bearden he was an FBI agent and for him to listen closely to what he had to say.

"This plane is not going to leave the ground," he said He told him of the orders received from Washington and the senseless position the hijackers were now in They were going to be prosecuted No deals would be made If any harm came to anyone aboard the plane, they would be in deeper trouble He asked to be let aboard to talk things over.

Bearden agreed and in the confusion of getting Crosby into the plane, Louis Finch and the stewardesses, two crew-

Leon Bearden. received a long prison sentence,

men, and three of the hostages escaped from a rear hatchway

Crosby found Leon and Cody Bearden in the forward lounge of the airliner with Border Patrolman Gilman and Second Officer Simmons Gilman and Simmons were in the aisle Cody Bearden sat in a window seat next to his father who faced the door to the pilot's cabin

Crosby urged the father and son to surrender, and asked why they had done this thing

Leon Bearden said he didn t want to live any longer in the United States He didn't have the money to buy passage to Cuba for his wife and four children—so he planned to hijack the ship, fly to Cuba with his oldest boy, and then send for the other members of the family

The men talked in the lounge of the plane for almost an hour About 11 50 AM a rap came on the cockpit door Simmons cracked open the door and then shut it quickly Crosby and Gilman realized that other officers had slipped into the pilot's cabin through a hatchway They glanced at each other

Suddenly Gilman crashed his fist into Leon Bearden's jaw and pinned his arms Crosby lunged for Cody Bearden and yanked him out of his seat A Border Patrolman and an FBI agent rushed through the cockpit door.

The morning of terror was over Leon Bearden ~~went to prison for life~~ and his son was ordered imprisoned until he was twenty-one years old

Fidel Castro's government had no part in the plot to hijack the plane But the case was a clear warning to the FBI that anything might happen as long as the Communists held a base so near the United States The need to be on guard was underscored in November, 1962, when FBI agents found evidence that five Castro agents were plotting a campaign of sabotage with gasoline refineries and large department stores as targets Three of them were members of the Cuban Mission to the United Nations

Agents kept a watch on the suspects for days before making their move Then they raided a workshop run by a pro-Castro Cuban on West 27th Street and found hand grenades, fire bombs, and other items used for sabotage and for guerrilla warfare The ring was broken up

The trouble caused directly and indirectly by the fall of Cuba to the Communists reminded many of the FBI's old-time agents of the days in World War II when there was trouble "south of the Border" This was when they set out to break up Nazi spy rings operating in

Central and South America.

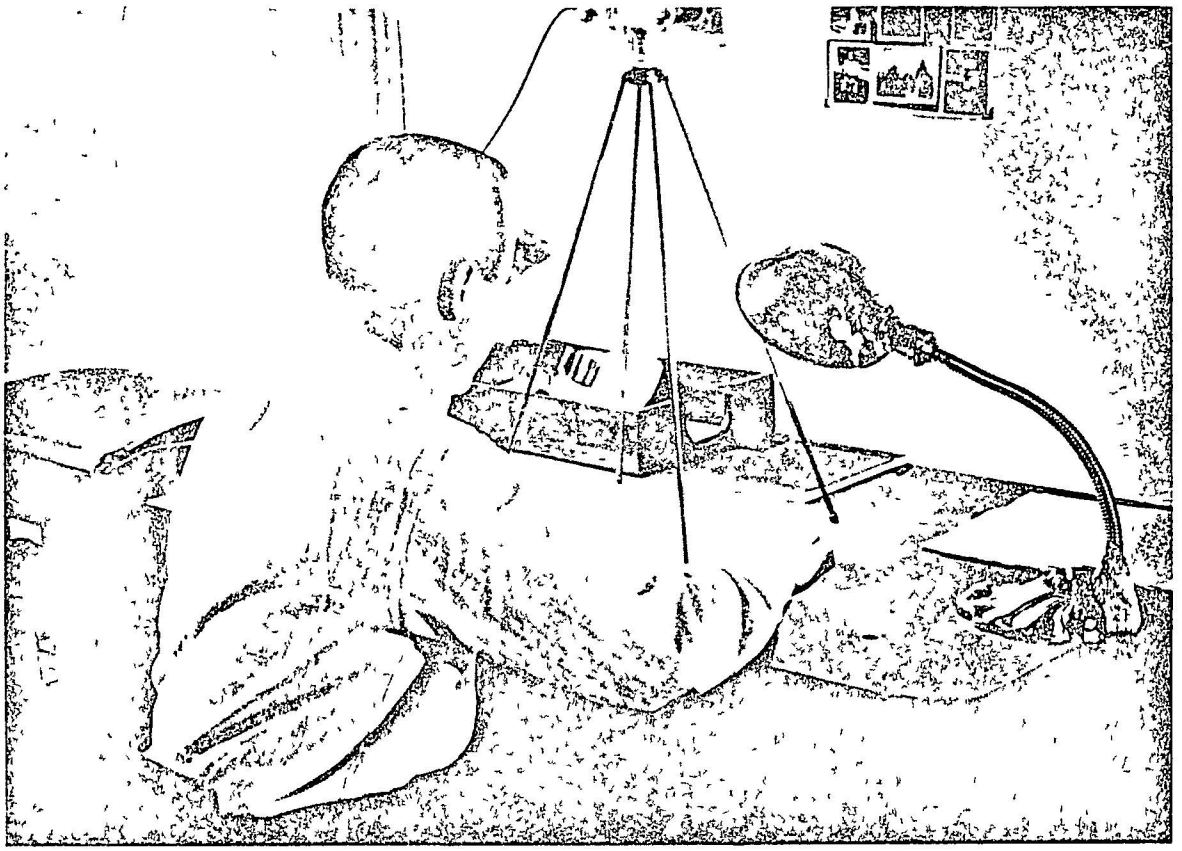
For more than sixteen years this amazing adventure was kept secret. It began in 1940 when President Roosevelt and others in the government received proof that the Nazis had set up a network of spy bases from Mexico City to the southern tip of South America. Their agents were being sent from Germany into South America and then into the United States

Roosevelt gave the FBI the go-ahead on a plan to organize a Special Intelligence Service (SIS) to fight the threat. Within thirty days FBI agents were moving south as soap salesmen, engineers, stockbrokers, and businessmen looking for orders. Later, a few went to work in American Embassies or were stationed as liaison officers with police forces in other countries, with approval of the governments involved.

One young agent—we'll call him George Stevens—went into Argentina under cover of being a reporter for an American newspaper. He joined the clubs to which other reporters belonged and went about his job of gathering and sending news just as any newsman would.

Stevens' favorite hangout was a hotel run by a man whose parents still lived

**An FBI agent on SIS assignment in Brazil photographing documents at an improvised desk-top "photo laboratory."**



in a country which had been seized by the Nazis They had tried to force him to become a spy for them, but he had refused

Stevens talked whenever he could with the innkeeper because the man always seemed to know what was going on in the city He was the leader in a club which had members in every important government and business office. If anyone could help uncover the Nazi spies, this man could.

One day, over a cup of coffee, Stevens said to the innkeeper "I'd like to do a series of stories and I'd like your help in gathering the information"

The man looked at Stevens and said· "If I give you this information, will it reach the right people?" He knew Stevens was asking him to help spy on the Germans.

"Yes," Stevens said, "and I promise you'll never be embarrassed."

From that day on, the innkeeper fed information to Stevens Not only did he report what the Germans were doing, but often what they were saying One report made on two Germans helped uncover a spy ring

"Would you mind telling me how you got the report?" Stevens asked later

The innkeeper smiled. "The man who drove their car was one of my men. When those people ask for a car in this city, the driver is always my man."

Slowly SIS agents learned that the Nazi spy rings were operating mostly in Brazil, Argentina, Chile and Mexico They sat for long hours at radios listening for broadcasts made from secret radio stations They followed the trails of Germans into the jungle country and up the Amazon river. They searched the coasts for places which U-boats might possibly be using as bases.

One of the cleverest of the Nazi recruits was Josef Jacob Johannes Starziczny who was both an engineer and a scientist. He was trained in espionage in Germany in 1940 and then sent to Brazil in 1941.

Starziczny was a small man who wore thick glasses He arrived in Rio de Janeiro aboard the SS *Hermes* booked as Niels Christian Christensen, a citizen of Denmark With the aid of confederates, he smuggled ashore a black leather bag in which he carried a radio transmitter, code books, and micro-dot messages. Soon he was sending radio messages back to Germany, using the call letters CIT.

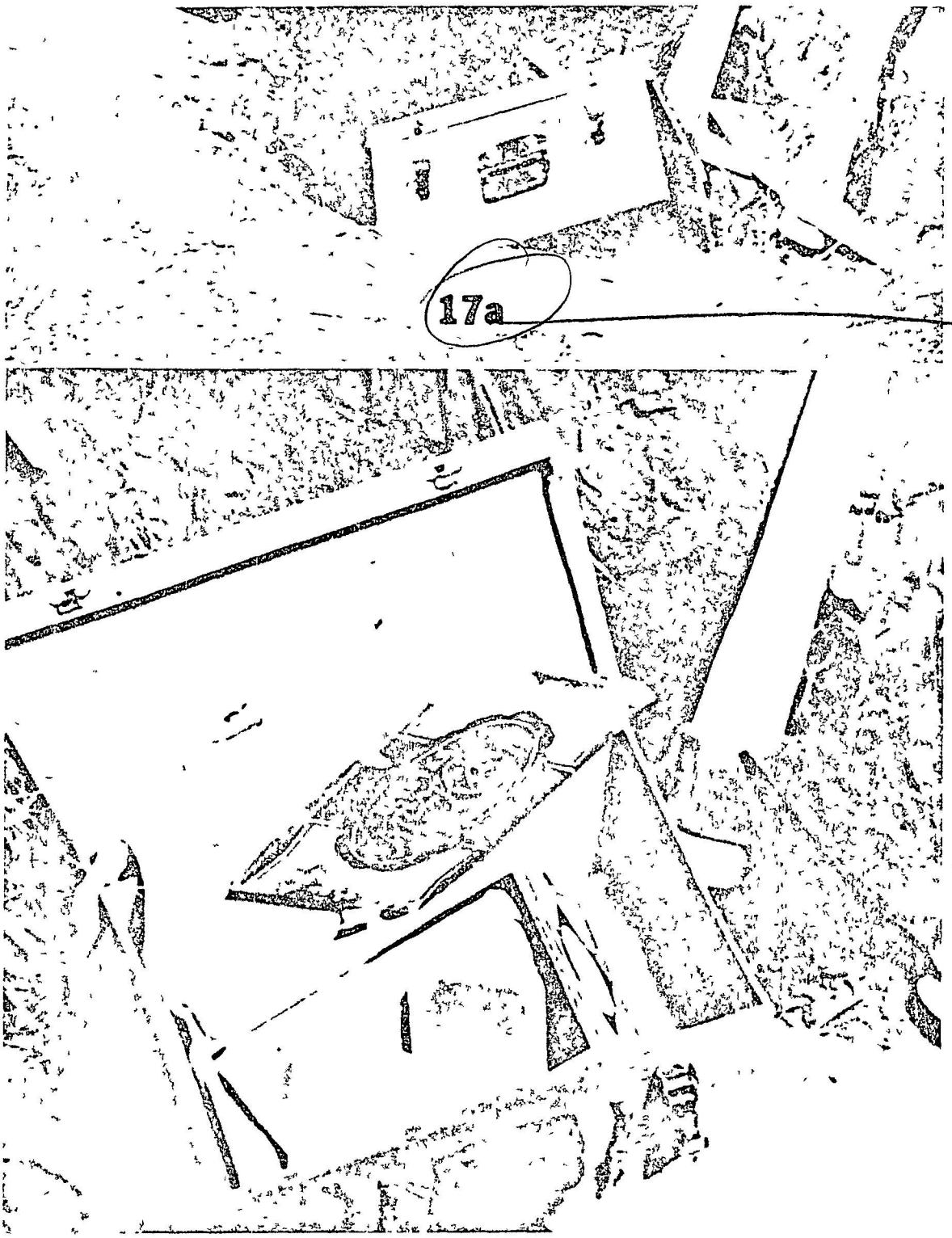
Starziczny had orders from his Abwehr bosses never to keep notes or messages that might fall into the hands of enemies But the little man liked to save things and to tuck them away in desks and drawers in neat files.

He made his first serious mistake when he went to Santos, Brazil, to set up a radio transmitter and found he needed a wave meter He went to a radio shop and tried to buy the part.

"I don't have one in stock," the shopkeeper said, "but if you will leave your name and address, I shall forward it to you." Starziczny wrote on a piece of paper, "O. Mendes, Hotel Santos, Santos"

The shopkeeper remembered his government's warning that radios and radio parts should not be sold to strangers He called the police and told them what had happened He gave them the name and address on the slip of paper.

The police, working with SIS agents, began checking on the names of all persons who had bought radio wave meters




These two pictures show the removal of a box containing $55,000 in U. S. currency which had been buried in the garden of a leader of German espionage operations in Chile. More than $200,000 in U. S. currency had been given to this spy by an official of the German Embassy at Santiago, Chile, in 1943.

Josef Jacob Johannes Starziczny.

in past months. The trail finally led to "Christensen" whose real name, they learned, was Starziczny.

The man's habit of saving letters and messages was a stroke of luck for the SIS agents and the police In his desk and bank deposit box they found code books and messages along with the names of other agents.

Among the papers, too, was evidence that Starziczny was the man who once had given the Nazis information which threatened the lives of 10,000 troops and placed the huge British liner, the *Queen Mary,* in grave danger

The big luxury liner—then being used as a troop carrier—arrived in Rio de Janeiro on March 6, 1942, jammed with troops on their way to England An FBI radio monitoring station picked up a message from the secret Nazi station CIT which said *"Queen Mary* arrived here today at 10 00 . . She must (go) to the cellar."

Two days later another hidden radio messaged· *"Queen Mary* sailed on March 8 at 18 o'clock local time." And next day the CIT operator said "With *Queen Mary* falls Churchill . . . Good luck . . ."

The sea raiders were alerted by these messages that the ship was at sea She was traveling alone without even a single destroyer to protect her

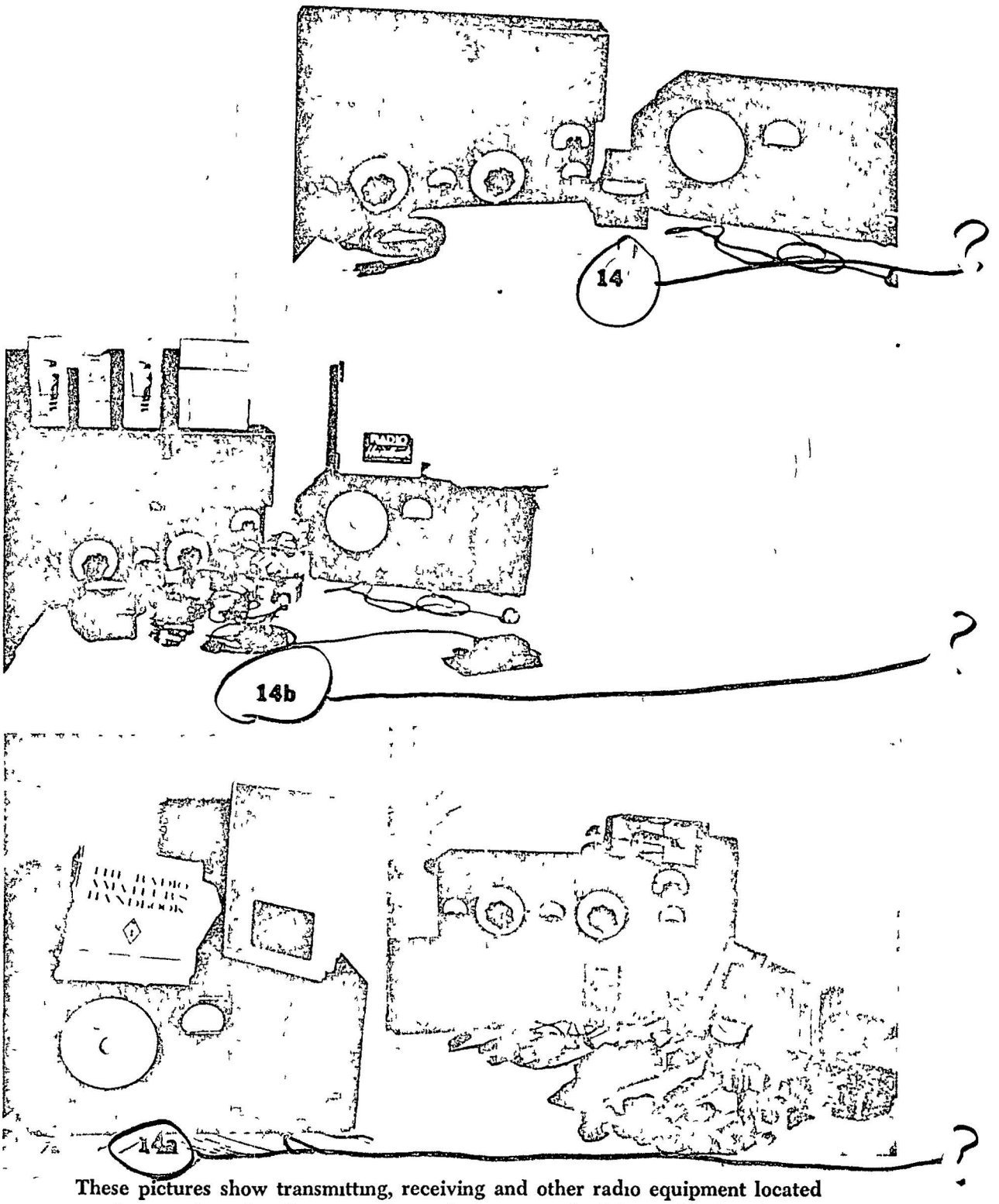
These messages intercepted by the FBI were passed along to the British.

One week later the Italian radio broadcast a report which said: "In Argentine maritime circles it is affirmed that the British transatlantic (liner) *Queen Mary,* which left Rio de Janeiro a few days ago with 10,000 North American troops aboard headed for an unknown destination, was torpedoed. The ship was damaged heavily and tried to reach the British base at Falkland Islands . . "

But the report was false. The *Queen Mary* brought the troops safely into port

The agents with the most dangerous jobs were those who were sent into Argentina The government of President Pedro Ramirez was anti-American and SIS agents lived in danger of being arrested and perhaps tortured.

Early in 1944 Ramirez's police picked up several Argentinians who had been working secretly with the SIS Their arrest threatened the entire operation An FBI inspector sent an urgent message to Hoover saying. "I am . . . concerned with the tremendous danger of one of our agents being picked up in Argentina, tortured into a full confession . . . I do not think we can ignore overwhelming evidence which we have to the effect that the German agents are working hand-in-hand with the present Argentine regime . . ."




These pictures show transmitting, receiving and other radio equipment located on the premises of a German citizen who was recruited into a Nazi espionage network in South America in 1943.

Hoover decided the five agents in Argentina should be brought out of the country He sent orders for them to move quickly into friendly countries

A short time later a coded message came from Buenos Aires saying

> Reference your radiogram 772, all necessary preparations now under way for early departure of 241, 243, 582, 361, and 363 to Montevideo

Under cover of darkness, these men slipped out of Buenos Aires in a boat which had been hidden on the waterfront and kept in readiness for just such a crisis They moved across the Rio de la Plata into friendly Uruguay But later there would be other agents to take their places

When the war ended, the SIS was disbanded The agents were brought home because intelligence work outside the United States was being turned over to a central agency despite protests from many in the government that the FBI should remain on the job

But the FBI's work of searching for spies wasn't finished In fact, it was only beginning

# 11. The Hollow Nickel Spy Case

It isn't often a thirteen-year-old boy plays a part in helping capture a spy But that's what Jimmy Bozart did when he found a hollowed-out nickel in his pocket one Monday evening in June, 1953 This five-cent piece gave warning to the FBI that a Soviet spy was loose somewhere in the United States

It all began that warm evening in Brooklyn, New York, when Jimmy left home after supper to collect from some of his newspaper customers Each day he carried the Brooklyn *Eagle* to subscribers in his neighborhood and periodically he settled up his accounts

He was making the usual rounds when he knocked on a door in the apartment building at 3403 Foster Avenue The woman who opened the door smiled when she saw Jimmy "I'll bet you want some money," she said.

"Yes, ma'am," Jimmy said

The woman left him at the door and returned in a moment with her purse "Sorry, Jimmy," she said "I don't have any change. Can you break this dollar for me?"

Jimmy counted the coins in his pocket and shook his head "I'll ask the people across the hall," he said "Maybe they can"

The two women who lived in the opposite apartment searched through their purses Between them they found the change for a dollar And Jimmy went on his way.

He walked along jingling the coins in his hand. He noticed that one of them had a dead sound to it, as though it might be a slug He picked out a nickel and placed it on the end of his middle finger It felt lighter than the other nickels. Then the nickel slipped off his finger and broke apart at his feet. He picked up the pieces and saw a tiny photograph inside one of the halves. It looked as though someone had taken a picture of nothing but rows of numbers.

The next day Jimmy told a girl friend about the hollow nickel with the photograph inside She told the tale to her father, a policeman, and he mentioned the story to Detective Frank R. Milley of the New York City Police Department

It wasn't the finding of a hollow nickel which interested the detective so much as the report of the picture inside. Milley got Jimmy to give him the nickel and the picture, and he turned them over to an FBI agent.

When agents in the New York FBI office placed the picture under a magnifying glass, they counted ten columns of five-digit numbers Most of the columns had twenty-one numbers. They suspected the numbers were an espionage code of some kind. Soviet agents often hid their messages in hollow cuff links, pencils, and the like.

The nickel and micro-photograph were sent to the FBI Laboratory experts in Washington for a closer study. They had seen trick coins before, but never one quite like this The "heads" side of the coin was a 1948 Jefferson nickel. The "tails" side was made from a nickel minted sometime between 1942 and 1945—the years when the government was using a copper-silver alloy because of a war-time shortage of nickel. A tiny hole had been drilled in the letter "R"

of the word "TRUST" so that a pin or needle could be pushed through to force the coin apart.

The picture was turned over to experts on codes to see if they could find the key to any message that might be hidden in the numbers.

In Brooklyn, special agents talked to Jimmy Bozart and he told them how he had obtained the nickel. They talked to the women who had given the boy change for a dollar and showed them photographs of the hollow coin.

"Do you remember having a coin like this?" an agent asked.

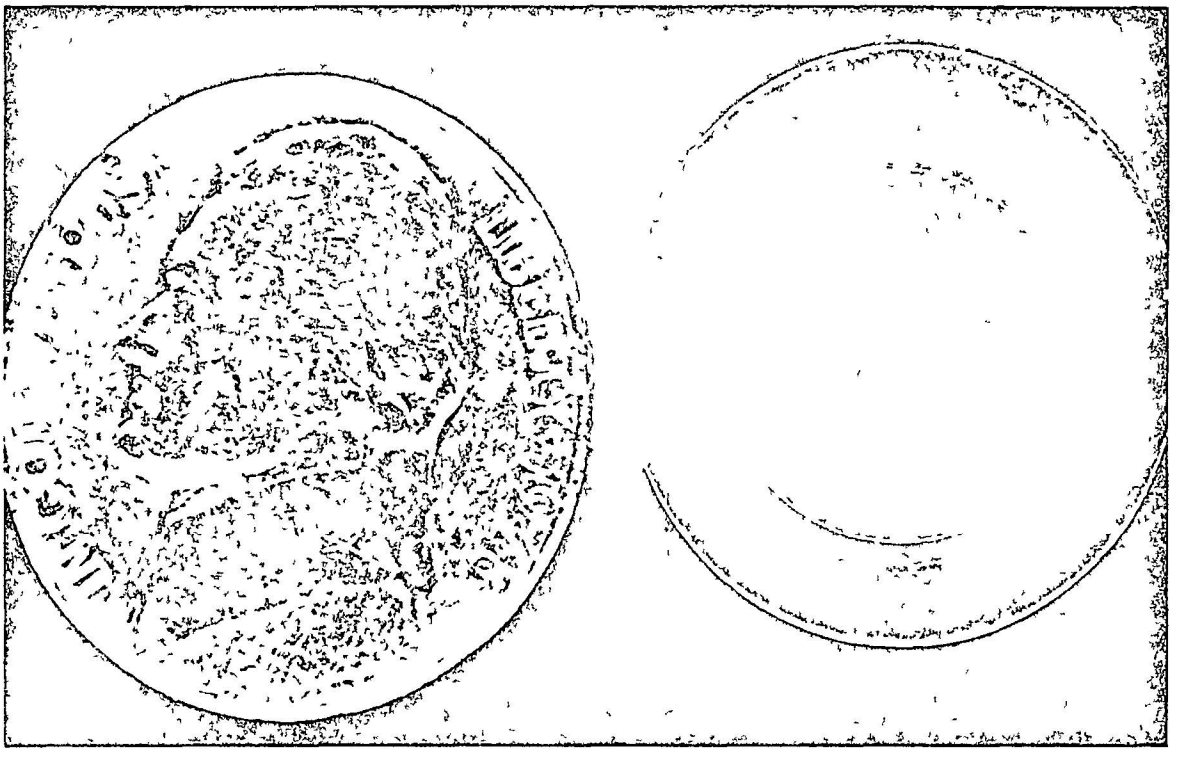
The women shook their heads. One of them said. "We've never seen a hollow coin or even heard of one before." If it had been in their purse that night, they hadn't noticed it.

Agents visited stores in New York which sold novelties and supplies to amateur and professional magicians. None of the store owners had ever seen a coin of that type. One salesman said. "It's not suitable for a magic trick. The hollowed-out area is too small to hide anything other than a tiny piece of paper. Nobody could even see anything that small from an audience."

The FBI's experts were not able to break the code. But they knew the numbers had been written on a foreign-made typewriter because the type-face did not match the type used on American machines.

The search for the person who had passed the hollow nickel spread across the United States. Agents turned up hollow pennies, subway tokens, and

**The hollowed-out nickel that led the FBI to a Soviet spy.**



other metal objects which looked like coins A hollowed-out half dollar was found in New York But none had been made in the same way as Jimmy Bozart's nickel.

For four years, agents kept the coin in mind whenever they talked to anyone who might know something about it Many Soviet intelligence agents who escaped to the West from behind the Iron Curtain were questioned about the nickel and the picture None could give the agents any help

The break came in May, 1957, when a man walked into the United States Embassy in Paris, France He told an Embassy official "I am an officer in the Soviet intelligence service For the past five years I have been operating in the United States. Now I need your help"

He pulled from his pocket an American passport which identified him as Eugene Nicolai Maki, born May 30, 1919, in Enaville, Idaho But he said his real name was Reino Hayhanen and that he was a lieutenant colonel in the Soviet State Security Service (KGB) Five years earlier the Soviets had sent him to the United States on an espionage mission In April, 1957, Moscow had ordered him to return home But he was afraid—and after five years of living in the United States he wanted no part of life in Soviet Russia

Hayhanen told a strange tale of having been given the name of another man and then being sent to the United States as a spy

He was the son of Russian peasants He had been an honor student and, following graduation from a teachers college near Leningrad in June of 1939, had started a career in teaching Then war broke out in Europe. On November 29, 1939, he was drafted into the Soviet secret police. Because he spoke Finnish fluently, he was sent to the Russian-Finnish war front to translate captured documents and to question prisoners of war He became a member of the Communist Party and rose to the rank of senior agent in Intelligence.

In the summer of 1948, Moscow ordered Hayhanen into Estonia to begin a more important assignment During the day he worked as a mechanic At night and on his days off he studied to be a spy Then at the end of a year he was sent into Finland with papers which identified him as Eugene Nicolai Maki, an American-born laborer.

There had been a real Eugene Nicolai Maki born in Enaville, Idaho His mother was an American married to an emigrant from Finland The Makis had left Enaville in the mid-1920s to make their home in Russia They wrote friends from time to time—unhappy letters which made it clear they had not found the "New Russia" they had been led to believe they would find

Gradually the letters stopped As the years passed, only two or three people were left in Enaville who remembered a family named Maki or that they had a son.

For three years, Hayhanen lived in Finland as Eugene Maki He worked hard He fell in love with Hanna Kurikka and they were married But even Hanna did not know his real name. He kept his secret well as he waited for orders from Moscow

At last the orders came and on July 3, 1951, Eugene Maki went to the American Embassy in Helsinki to ask for a passport. He handed over a birth certificate from the State of Idaho show-

ing he was born in Enaville on May 30, 1919 He told the Vice Consul of being brought to Russia as a child. He signed an affidavit saying

> I accompanied my mother to Estonia when I was eight years of age and resided with her until her death in 1941 I left Estonia for Finland in June, 1943, and have resided here for the reason that I have no funds with which to pay my transportation to the United States

Hayhanen waited another year. On July 28, 1952, he was issued an American passport at Helsinki. Then he slipped back to Moscow where he was introduced to the man who would direct his espionage work in the United States —an agent he would know only as Mikhail

A Soviet official told Hayhanen that when he arrived in New York, he must go to the Tavern on the Green in Central Park Nearby he would find a signpost marked "Horse Carts"

"You will let Mikhail know of your arrival by placing a red thumbtack in this signpost," the official said "If you suspect you are being watched, place a white thumbtack on the board"

Hayhanen returned to Finland from this meeting and began to arrange for his trip to the United States He and his wife agreed that she should wait for four months and then follow him

"Eugene Maki" arrived in New York aboard the *Queen Mary* on October 21, 1952 After a short time he went to Central Park and placed the red thumbtack in the sign near the Tavern on the Green Once again he met Mikhail who gave him his assignments They worked together for nearly two years Then Mikhail disappeared and Hayhanen was turned over to another Soviet agent he knew only as "Mark"

This was the story Hayhanen told in Paris in May, 1957 Every detail was checked carefully. When there was no doubt he was telling the truth, he was brought back to the United States

FBI agents questioned Hayhanen for hours. He said he and Mikhail met only when necessary at the Prospect Park subway station Most of the time they exchanged messages by leaving them in "dead drops" such as the base of a light post in Fort Tryon Park or a picket fence at the end of Seventh Avenue near Macombs Bridge One spot they used was a hole in cement steps in Prospect Park

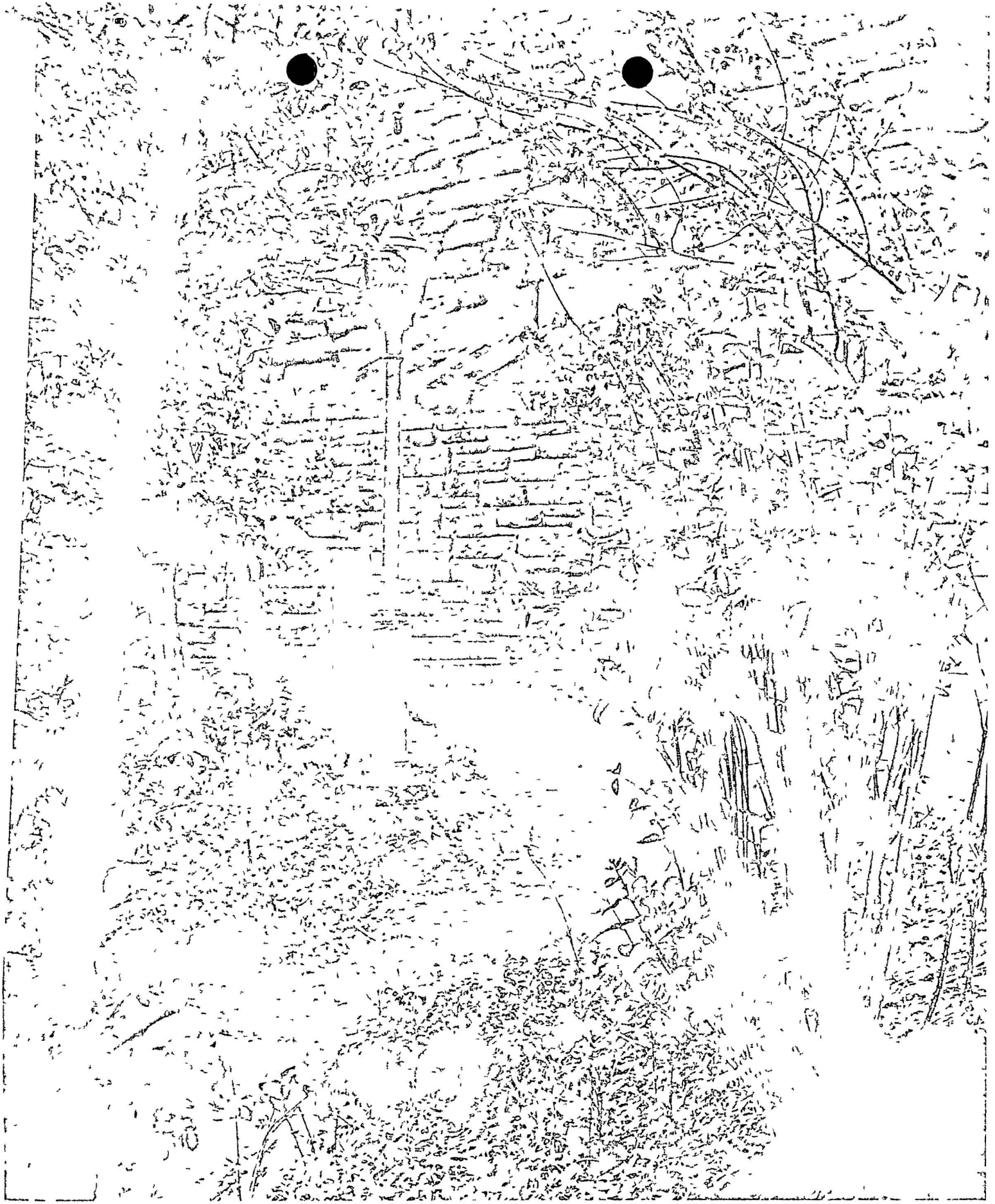
Agents went to the steps and found where a hole had been filled with cement at some time when the steps were being repaired The cement was dug out and they uncovered a bolt about two inches long and one-fourth inch in diameter

The bolt was hollow Inside was a typewritten message which said.

> Nobody came to meeting either 8 or 9th . as I was advised he should Why? Should he be inside or outside? Is time wrong? Place seems right Please check

Hayhanen said the trick bolt was one of the devices Soviet agents often used Sometimes the bolts were magnetized so they could be stuck to anything made of metal.

Agents searched Hayhanen's home in Peekskill, New York Among other things they found a small Finnish coin which had been hollowed out in the same fashion as the nickel which had



Fort Tryon Park The opening at the base of the lamppost was used as a Soviet espionage "drop."

been discovered by Jimmy Bozart. It also had a tiny hole in it for opening the coin The FBI Laboratory was certain the Finnish coin and Jimmy Bozart's nickel came from the same source.

Hayhanen was questioned about the codes he used as a Soviet agent. He told as much as he could remember. It was all the FBI needed to break the code hidden in the nickel. The message read.

1 We congratulate you on a safe arrival We confirm the receipt of your letter to the address 'V repeat V' and the reading of letter Number 1.
2. For organization of cover, we gave instructions to transmit to you three thousand in local (currency). Consult with us prior to investing it in any kind of business, advising the character of this business
3 According to your request, we will transmit the formula for the preparation of soft film and news separately, together with (your) mother's letter.
4 It is too early to send you the *gammas* Encipher short letters, but the longer ones make with insertions All the data about yourself, place or work, address, etc, must not be transmitted in one cipher message Transmit insertions separately.
5 The package was delivered to your wife personally Everything is all right with the family. We wish you success Greetings from the comrades Number 1, 3rd of December

But who was Mikhail, the man to whom Hayhanen reported when he first arrived in the United States? The description given by Hayhanen matched very closely that of Mikhail Nikolaevich Svirin who once had been First Secretary to the Soviet delegation to the United Nations

Agents showed Hayhanen a batch of photographs He looked through them and then pointed to one and said: "That's the man. There is absolutely no doubt about it. That's Mikhail." It was a photograph of Svirin, who had returned to the Soviet Union in 1956

The problem now was to find the mysterious "Mark" who had taken over from Mikhail and probably was still in the United States as a spy. Hayhanen said he had received a message in 1954 telling him to go to a movie theater in Flushing, Long Island He was to wear a blue and red striped tie and smoke a pipe That was how he met Mark.

He knew Mark held the rank of colonel in the Soviet State Security Service and had been in espionage work since 1927 He had entered the United States illegally in 1948 or 1949 by crossing the border from Canada

"Mark was about fifty years old or perhaps older," Hayhanen said. "He was, I would say, five-feet-ten-inches tall and medium size. He had thin gray hair" Also, he added, Mark was very good at photography.

He recalled that one day in 1955, Mark had taken him to a storage room where he kept photo supplies. The room was on the fourth or fifth floor of a building near Clark and Fulton Streets in Brooklyn

Agents at once began to search for the storage room They found that a man named Emil R Goldfus had a photographic studio on the fifth floor of a building at 252 Fulton Street. At one time he also had rented a storage room on the same floor.

But Goldfus was not to be found.

Someone remembered hearing Goldfus say he was going South on a seven-week vacation. "It's doctor's orders," he had said. "I have a sinus condition." (This was about the time that Moscow had ordered Hayhanen to return to Russia.)

The descriptions of Goldfus given by people in the neighborhood fitted Hayhanen's description of Mark. Agents began a twenty-four hour watch on the building.

For two weeks they looked over everyone who entered or came near the building. On May 28, 1957, they saw a man who resembled Mark sitting on a bench in a park across the street from the entrance to the Fulton Street building. From time to time he would leave the bench and walk around the park, looking about nervously.

At 6:50 P.M., the man began walking from the park. The agent in charge of the surveillance passed the word: "Don't follow him. We can't be sure he's the man. If that is Mark, he'll be back."

Sixteen more days passed with no sign of Emil Goldfus. The watch continued unbroken. Then at 10:00 P.M. on June 13, the agents saw lights go on in the Goldfus studio and they caught glimpses of a man walking about the room. The lights went off at 11:52 P.M. and a few minutes later a man left the building.

Agents trailed him to a subway station. They were following him when he walked out of the subway in Manhattan and went to a room at the Hotel Latham on East 28th Street. The room was registered to "Martin Collins."

Next day agents secretly took photographs of "Collins" as he came from the hotel. The pictures were developed and taken to Hayhanen. "You've found him!" he exclaimed. "That's Mark!"

For six more days and nights agents watched every move made by Mark until all the loose ends of the investigation were tied together. He was arrested on the morning of June 21 by Immigration and Naturalization Service agents. The warrant charged illegal entry into the United States and failure to register as an alien.

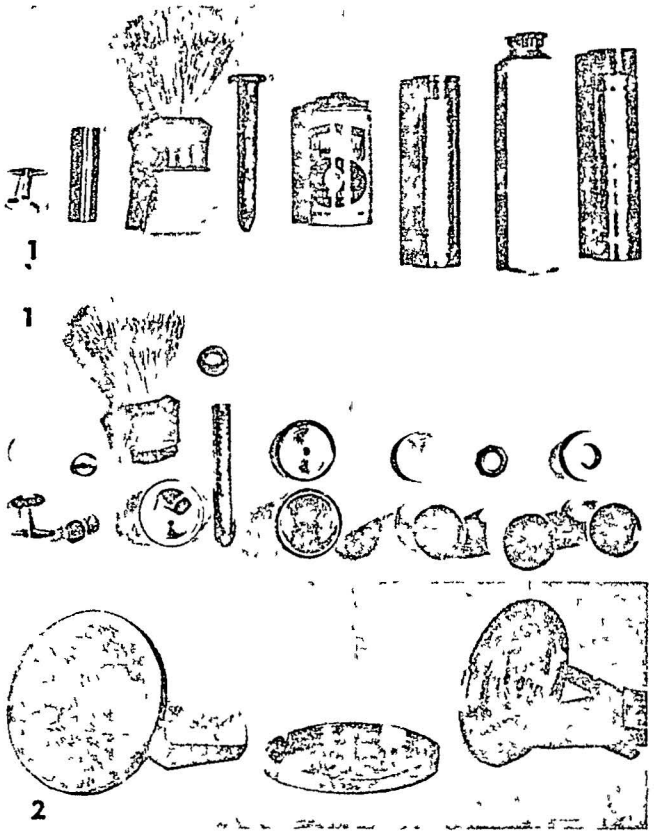
Mark was defiant. But at last he admitted his real name was Rudolf Ivanovich Abel and that he had entered Canada in 1948 on a passport which belonged to a former resident of Detroit, Michigan.

He refused to talk about his espionage. But it was hardly necessary since Hayhanen was willing to testify against him. Also, there was other evidence. In his photo studio and hotel room, agents found shortwave radios, cipher pads, cameras and film for turning out microdot messages, and hollow containers such as cuff links and a shaving brush. He had two birth certificates, one in the name of Emil R. Goldfus and another in the name of Martin Collins. The FBI discovered that the real Emil R. Goldfus had died in infancy. The certificate for Martin Collins was a forgery.

Rudolf Ivanovich Abel was convicted in Federal court of espionage and sent to prison on November 15, 1957. He appealed, claiming that his rights under the Constitution and laws of the United States had been violated. The Supreme Court upheld the conviction.

Abel spent less than five years in prison. Then in February, 1962, he was turned over to the Soviets in exchange for Francis Gary Powers, an American U-2 pilot whose plane was downed

Rudolf Ivanovich Abel, 1958.




Hollow items used by Abel.

1—Carefully hollowed containers for courier transmittal of microfilmed messages to Moscow.

2—What the well-dressed spy will wear —a hollow cuff link.

over Russia while he was on a photographic mission

The capture and conviction of Abel was only one of a long series of cases over the years in which the FBI worked to uncover Soviet spies Time after time, the FBI turned up evidence that the Soviets were using their Embassy, the trading firm Amtorg, and their United Nations office as centers for espionage During the ten years beginning January, 1953, and ending December, 1962, more than thirty Soviet officials were trapped in acts of espionage or related activities beyond the scope of their official duties in the United States.

The records show they were able to enlist some American citizens in their cause, as well as to transplant spies from other countries to our shores Such a "transplant" was Dr Robert Soble, also known as Soblen, whom the Soviets originally recruited for espionage purposes in the 1930s Soble entered the United States in 1941 and became a naturalized citizen

In 1961, Soble was convicted as a member of a Soviet spy ring After appealing his conviction, he was released on $100,000 bail and subsequently fled from the United States, using the Canadian passport of his dead brother, Beras. He was arrested in Israel for illegal entry into the country

Soble fought in the courts of Israel and then in the courts of England to block his return to the United States When all these efforts failed, he took a fatal dose of drugs He died in an English hospital on September 11, 1962

One who tried to betray secrets to the Soviets was Air Force Captain George Holmes French. On April 5, 1957, he left a letter on the grounds of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D C., offering to sell the Russians valuable information if they would pay him $27,500 He said he could be reached at Room 1877, Hotel New Yorker, New York City.

The letter came into the hands of the FBI. The next day an FBI special agent and an Air Force investigator called on Captain French Posing as Soviet agents, they listened to French's offer to sell the military documents he had taken from Ramey Air Force Base

French was arrested. He admitted leaving the letter on the Soviet Embassy grounds, saying he was trying to get money to pay off gambling debts He was tried in a military court and convicted of trying to pass classified information to the Soviets He was dismissed from the service and sent to prison for life but the sentence was later reduced to ten years hard labor

One Soviet effort to recruit a spy—an effort that failed—began in the summer of 1954 when a United States Army colonel stationed in West Berlin was invited to have lunch with a Soviet Air Force officer in the Red sector of East Berlin. The colonel, who was due to retire soon from the Army, accepted and subsequently also agreed to a second luncheon meeting

The colonel drove to meet the Russian in East Berlin for a second time one rainy day in August They went to a small, two-story house Soon a knock came at the door and a man entered, dressed in civilian clothes He was introduced to the colonel

"Hello, Colonel, how are you?" the visitor said in excellent English. He talked of having lived in New York during the war, implying that he had worked at the Russian trade center

known as Amtorg He made it clear he was a Russian

After a time the Soviet officer excused himself from the room and the visitor came quickly to the point.

"Colonel," he said, "if I come to the States, could I come and see you there?"

"Why, certainly," the American replied

As the man continued to talk, the colonel began to realize that he was being asked to become a spy for the Soviets when he returned home The Russian wanted him to get maps, books, and other information from the Army's Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas

The Soviet drew a chart of downtown Manhattan and placed a dot at the northeast corner of 86th Street and Madison Avenue He asked the colonel to meet him on any one of several dates. If he did not appear himself, one of his friends would be there

He said "If another must be sent, he will walk up to you and say, 'Seems to me that I have met you at Spechstrasse, Colonel What is the number of your house there?' And you should reply, 'Oh, yes, I have lived there at Spechstrasse 19'"

"I'll have to think it over," the colonel said Then he made a sketch of the map drawn by the Russian and stuck it in his pocket The Russian asked him if he needed any money to help with expenses and the colonel said no.

When he returned from the Communist sector of Berlin, the colonel reported his conversation with the Russian to Army Intelligence And after he reached the United States, he gave the full story to FBI agents.

The FBI immediately laid plans to see if the Soviets would try to get in touch with the colonel on any of the dates the Russian had mentioned in Berlin.

On October 15, agents stationed themselves near 86th Street and Madison Avenue. They saw two members of the Soviet representation to the Military Staff Committee of the United Nations walking around the area as though looking for someone

"This fits the pattern of Soviet espionage, all right," an agent said. "They're looking for the colonel"

The next meeting date listed was October 25 With Mr. Hoover's approval, the New York espionage squad was to make a bold gamble a special agent would be sent to the meeting place.

An agent was chosen who looked very much like the colonel He was five-feet-eleven and weighed about 178 pounds. His brown hair was receding from his forehead. He had hazel eyes, ruddy cheeks, and a full face with a rounded chin. But he was ten years younger than the colonel and he didn't have the colonel's mustache

A professional make-up artist was called in and shown photographs of the colonel. He touched up the agent's hair and face to make him look older. Then he fashioned a mustache from spirit gum and crêpe hair—placing each hair in place to make the mustache look natural

When he was finished, the make-up man stepped back and said. "Well, what do you think?"

An agent exclaimed, "The colonel's own mother couldn't tell the difference!"

Off duty, the colonel liked to wear loose-fitting tweed jackets So the agent got a loose tweed jacket. He was briefed

on the colonel's family background and the assignment he had held in Berlin

On October 25, the special agent arrived at 86th Street and Madison Avenue at about 4 05 P M As he stood on the northeast corner, other agents saw he was being watched by two Russians from the United Nations. But neither made any move to contact him

Three weeks later the agent wore the same disguise and went to the same corner, where he stood waiting This time a man walked up to him and mumbled something in a low voice

"Pardon me," the agent said "What was that?"

"Seems to me that I have met you at Spechstrasse," the man said. "Colonel, what is the number of your house there?"

"Oh, yes," the agent said. "I have lived there at Spechstrasse 19"

The man held out his hand "My name is Schultz," he said, and suggested they go for a ride

"If you don't mind," the agent said, "I'd rather walk in Central Park" And so the two men set out for the park

Agents watching this little scene recognized the Russian immediately He was Maksim Martynov, a member of the Soviet representation to the U.N Military Staff Committee

As they walked toward the park, the "colonel" asked if he would meet the Russian whom he had met in East Berlin "Schultz" said no and indicated he had taken on this mission for his friend Then the "colonel" showed the Russian his identification card.

They reached the park and walked along the reservoir. "Schultz" began asking questions about Leavenworth. The "colonel" rambled on with information that was accurate but not classified. The Russian insisted he must have specific facts about the Army post.

"Colonel," he said, "are you willing to help me?"

"It will be hard to do," the "colonel" said, "but it might be possible."

Before they parted, the Russian reached into his overcoat pocket and pulled out a roll of bills which he pressed into the "colonel's" hand. The agent stuffed the money into his pocket without counting it Later he found it was $250 in ten-dollar bills

Their next meeting was on January 15, 1955, on the same corner of Madison Avenue They agreed to go to a nearby hotel bar before having dinner As they walked toward the hotel, the "colonel" said "I've got the information you want. It is right here in my briefcase."

They took a table in a dimly lit corner of the bar. "Schultz" cautioned his companion to speak in whispers

"I've got what you want," the "colonel" said. "Do you have any paper on which to make notes?"

"No," the Russian said.

"Then you'll just have to remember what I have to say to you"

The Russian was nervous. As the "colonel" talked, it became more and more obvious that the Russian wished to get his hands on the briefcase and get out of the bar "I don't like this place," he whispered

At this point the "colonel" placed the briefcase on the table in front of him FBI agents moved in on the table The Russian protested he was merely having a friendly drink When asked to produce his identification, he showed his United Nations credentials which listed his name—Maksim Martynov.

Maksim Martynov, waiting, checks his watch

FBI agent parades before Martynov.

Martynov could not be arrested because he had the status of a diplomat But the State Department stepped in and he was forced to leave the United States on February 26, 1955

During the many years that FBI agents have been on guard against Soviet espionage, they also have kept watch on the leaders of the Communist Party in the United States At one time the Party's membership reached 80,000 (1944) But the number of members didn't worry the FBI as much as the influence the Communists might have in government, unions, schools, business, and politics

Martynov speaks code words of recognition to FBI agent.

A confident Martynov shakes hands with the FBI agent disguised as ~~an~~ army officer.

U S Communist Leader William Z Foster, who died in Moscow in 1961, once said that the strength of the Communists could not be measured by numbers but "it has to be measured largely by the general mass influence of the Party and its programs." And in this case the FBI agreed with him

The American people received one of their worst shocks when a fat man in rumpled clothes went before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in 1948 and confessed that he had been a spy for the Soviet Union His name was Whittaker Chambers and he had been a senior editor for *Time* magazine

Chambers admitted he once had been a member of the Communist Party for thirteen years. He said he received stolen documents from the Department of State and turned them over to Colonel Boris Bykov, a Soviet agent. As a member of Washington's secret Communist underground of the 1930s he named Alger Hiss, a trusted and brilliant young diplomat who had worked in the inner councils of the government Hiss then appeared before the House Committee and denied the charges.

On August 17, 1948, the House Committee arranged for Hiss to confront Chambers in New York. At this confrontation, Hiss identified Chambers as a George Crosley whom he had known for a short period in Washington And he challenged Chambers to repeat his Communist charges outside the Congressional hearing where he could be sued for libel.

Ten days later, Chambers repeated his charges before a nation-wide radio audience. Hiss sued him for $75,000, charging slander and libel

Chambers then produced excerpts from State Department documents which he said were typed by Mrs Hiss and given to him by Alger. He also produced four small pieces of paper, in the handwriting of Hiss, which he said were notes made from State Department documents by Alger Hiss The accused man admitted that these four were in his handwriting, but he denied having ever given State Department material to Chambers or any other unauthorized person.

Chambers led investigators to his Maryland farm where he gave them microfilm which he had hidden in a pumpkin The film contained photographs of more State Department documents.

The FBI had 263 agents working on the Chambers-Hiss case at one time or another seeking the truth of the charges and denials The most important items of evidence they found were the documents in Chambers' hands which had been written on a Woodstock typewriter. Hiss had owned a Woodstock, and the agents tracked down papers which had been typed on that machine while it was in the Hiss household in the 1930s. Examination of these papers by the FBI Laboratory established that they and the documents brought to light by Chambers had been prepared on the same typewriter

There was other evidence, too, linking Chambers with Hiss—enough to convince a jury that Hiss was lying when he denied turning over the papers to Chambers He was convicted of perjury and sentenced to five years in prison

Then came shock after shock as the FBI uncovered evidence that the Communists had stolen atomic secrets.

# 12. Trailing the Atom Bomb Spies

Soviet Russia's theft of atomic secrets from the United States during World War II has been called "the crime of the century." And this crime began on December 3, 1943, when the British ship *Andes* slipped into the harbor at Norfolk, Virginia.

The Atlantic crossing had been dangerous for the *Andes* with Nazi U-boats roaming the ocean like wolf packs looking for prey It was only natural that the passengers and the ship's crew should laugh and joke now that the danger was behind them

Among those at the ship's rail were a small number of British scientists Their arrival was so secret that no word of it would reach the newspapers Only the President of the United States and a few other people knew they were here to work with American and Canadian scientists in an effort to build the world's first atomic bomb.

No one knew for certain that such a bomb could be made. But President Roosevelt had given the go-ahead signal to try it And that's why Klaus Fuchs, a brilliant young physicist, was at the rail getting his first glimpse of the United States His eyes were big behind the thick-lensed glasses he wore.

As Fuchs waited for the signal to go ashore, an older scientist walked up and stood beside him

There it is, Klaus," he said. "And I'm bloody glad to be here."

"I'm glad, too," Fuchs said. "I have never been in the United States before."

"Oh, you will find old friends . ."

Fuchs shook his head.

"No," he said, "I have only a sister in Cambridge, Massachusetts."

It was true that Klaus Fuchs knew no one well in America except his sister and her husband. But he said nothing of the fact that somewhere out there a man was waiting . . waiting to receive the information Fuchs would pass on to him.

Fuchs did not know the name of this Stranger But the Stranger would know him and he would recognize the Stranger They would meet He would give the Stranger the information And whatever he gave him would reach Russia. That was how it had been in England . . . and that's how it would be in the United States because Fuchs was a Communist

There was no delay in getting ashore at Norfolk and no questions asked. The United States Army—which was directing the secret atomic project—accepted the word of the British that all the scientists aboard the *Andes* could be trusted.

And soon the scientists were on their way to New York to see the sparkle of lights for the first time in many months It was an exciting contrast to their own country where the lights had been blacked out each night because of German bombers.

A few weeks after Klaus Fuchs arrived in New York, he left his room at the Barbizon Plaza Hotel one wintry day. He took a subway train to New York's Lower East Side. Then he walked along the street with a white tennis ball clutched in his hand

Fuchs had not gone far when he saw the Stranger. He knew him because the man was carrying gloves and a book

with a green binding He was a chunky, middle-aged man with a round face

The Stranger came toward Fuchs and said "It's good to see you Come with me" Fuchs stuffed the tennis ball into his overcoat pocket It had served its purpose

They stepped into a taxi and the driver took them to a restaurant on Third Avenue When they were seated, the Stranger said, "I am Raymond" Never would he tell Fuchs that his real name was Harry Gold.

Fuchs told Raymond about the super-secret project hidden behind the name Manhattan Engineer District He told him of the crash effort to solve the many problems involved in making an atomic bomb He promised to get facts, figures, and formulas and to deliver them as soon as possible. They made plans to meet again and then they parted.

For five years their meetings remained a secret.

In early September, 1949, Director Hoover sat in his office in Washington, D C, and studied a top-secret report which chilled him with shock and anger There was no doubt about it. Somehow, foreign agents had stolen the secrets of how to build and detonate an atomic bomb. The FBI was not responsible for atomic security in the early 1940's, the job had been turned over to the FBI by Congress in the Atomic Energy Act of 1946

Hoover issued orders to his agents which said in effect· "The secret of the atomic bomb has been stolen Find the thieves"

Agents hurried to the Los Alamos atomic plant near Santa Fe, New Mexico, and to other plants. They searched records and files and talked to hundreds of people who had worked on different parts of the project

It soon became clear that the key figure in the theft probably was not an American The chances were that he was a physicist and had been a member of a foreign mission This narrowed the field of suspects sharply

As the hunt was underway, President Truman gravely announced that the government had evidence "that within recent weeks an atomic explosion occurred in the U S S. R" There was little doubt about it the Soviets had saved many months and even years of research through the theft of atomic secrets

Bit by bit, the evidence pointed to Klaus Fuchs But Fuchs was now the respected chief of the Theoretical Physics Division in Great Britain's nuclear energy center at Harwell, England He seemed above suspicion. He had no known interest in politics or much of anything outside his work. Women talked of him as a "sweet and shy" man.

But then parts of the puzzle snapped into place An agent came across the name Klaus Fuchs while searching through Gestapo records seized by American intelligence officers during the war The file was headed. "Klaus Fuchs, student of philosophy, December 29, 1911, Russelsheim, RSHA-IVA2, Gestapo Field Office, Kiel"

Perhaps there were many men named Klaus Fuchs in Germany—but this one had the same birth date and birthplace as the Klaus Fuchs who had worked as a physicist at the Los Alamos atomic center. It was hardly likely that two persons with the same name would be born on the same day in the same city

The initials RSHA were those of the

Central Office of Security Police The Roman numeral IV was a department within the central office A2 was the number of the file in which the Germans placed the names of people believed to be Communists.

This fact alone was not proof that Fuchs was a Communist. The Gestapo could have had the names of many innocent people in that file merely because they were opposed to the Nazis But this bit of information fitted too neatly with another discovery

In 1946, the Canadians had broken up a Soviet spy ring in which a well-known scientist was a key figure. Canadian police had picked up an address book in which appeared the entry. "Klaus Fuchs, 84 George Lane, University of Edinburgh, Scotland" The information uncovered in this case had been given to the FBI

At that time, the name meant nothing to the FBI because the Bureau had not taken over the job of guarding atomic security But now the entry in the address book was important because it was another finger pointing to Klaus Fuchs

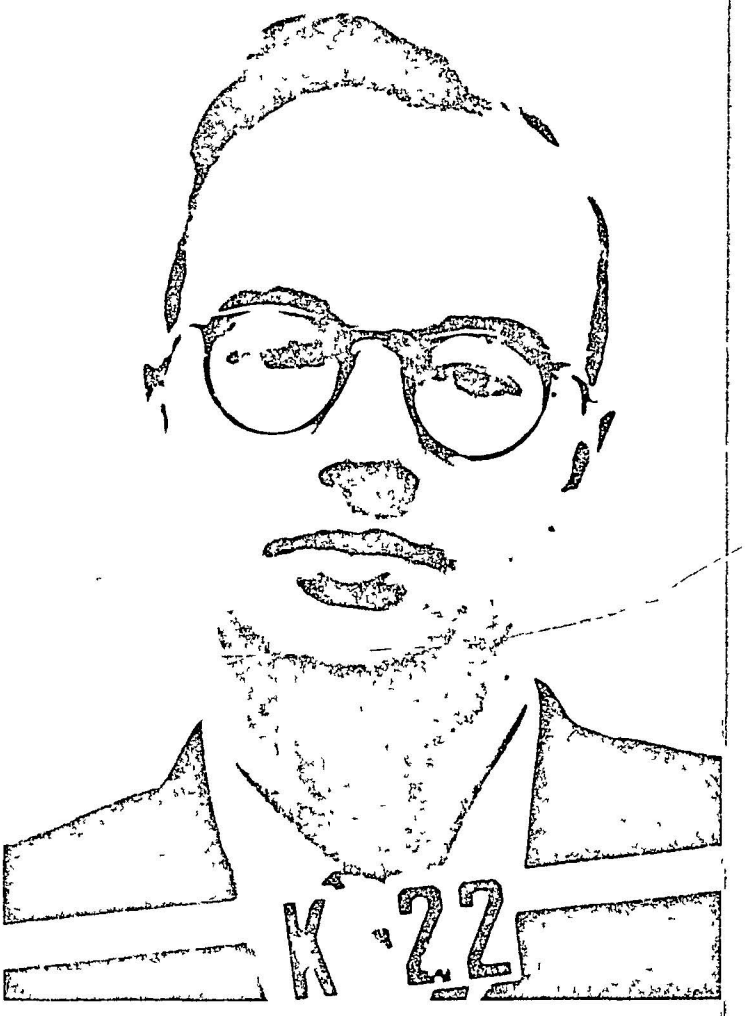
Hoover passed this information about Fuchs to the British Intelligence Service (MI5) and their agents began shadowing him while checking into his background Within a month they were certain that Fuchs was a spy for the Communists

Three months after the FBI began looking for the key man in the puzzle, British Security Officer William J Skardon called on Fuchs at his flat. He told the physicist he was suspected of passing secrets to the Russians

"I don't think so!" Fuchs exclaimed

"That's no answer," Skardon said

"I do not understand," Fuchs said "Perhaps you will tell me what the evidence is I have not done any such thing"




**Klaus Fuchs.**

From time to time, Skardon returned to question Fuchs only to get the same denials But one day Fuchs sent word he wished to see Skardon

Again the officer knocked on his door. "You asked to see me and here I am," he said

"Yes," Fuchs said, "it is rather up to me now."

It was clear to Skardon that Fuchs was in a highly nervous state. He began talking of his hatred of the Nazis and his

sympathy for the Communist cause He talked of his fear for the safety of his father who still lived in the Red zone in Germany He talked of everything but espionage.

Skardon listened and then quietly asked Fuchs if he didn't want to clear his conscience by telling the truth of what had happened

"I will never be persuaded by you to talk," Fuchs said

The two men had lunch together And then it was that Fuchs broke down He confessed he had given nuclear secrets to the Russians for eight years They had not made the first advance He had gone to them and offered his help in 1941 Then he began turning over information to a Soviet contact

When he was chosen to go to the United States, he told his contact about it The Russian agent told him that on a certain day he should go to a certain street on New York's Lower East Side carrying a tennis ball in his hand. He would see a man carrying gloves and a book with a green binding This man would be his contact in the United States.

Fuchs confessed he had met the Stranger a good many times while he was working at Los Alamos He was a man about forty or forty-five years old, chunky of build, about five-feet-ten, and had a round face He wasn't a physicist but he knew chemistry well—and perhaps he was a chemist He called himself 'Raymond" That was about all that Fuchs knew of the Stranger.

Fuchs' arrest was announced by the British on February 3, 1950 Hoover sent a cable to Sir Percy Sillitoe, chief of MI5. "Congratulations on a job well done Your cooperation in this case is much appreciated. Regards."

A Senate-House committee would say of Fuchs "It is hardly an exaggeration to say that Fuchs alone has influenced the safety of more people and accomplished greater damage than any other spy not only in the history of the United States but in the history of nations"

Klaus Fuchs was brought to trial in the London court known as Old Bailey. His attorney argued that when Fuchs became a British citizen in 1942, "He was a known Communist, and he had never pretended he was anything else . . Anybody who had read anything about Marxist theory must know that a man who is a Communist, whether in Germany or Timbuctoo, will react in exactly the same way When he gets information, he will automatically and unhappily put his allegiance to the Communist idea first"

Lord Chief Justice Goddard said to Fuchs "You have betrayed the hospitality and protection given to you with the grossest treachery . "

Fuchs was sentenced to fourteen years in prison

For the FBI the question now was: "Who was the Stranger to whom Fuchs had given the secrets?" Fuchs said they had met at least ten times, in New York, Santa Fe, and Cambridge, Massachusetts There wasn't much to go on except that the man knew chemistry and might have been a chemist

FBI agents called on Fuchs' sister, Mrs Kristel Heineman, and her husband in Cambridge Could they remember a heavy-set, middle-aged man who came to see Fuchs when he was visiting them?

The Heinemans did recall that in January, 1945, a heavy-set man came to the house and asked for Klaus, who was

coming to spend his vacation with them. The man had returned later and Klaus seemed to know him They had talked together for quite a while Mrs. Heineman remembered that the visitor was fond of children He had told her son he was going to send him a chemistry set

The Heinemans' description of the Stranger tallied with that given by Fuchs. And here again was the mention of chemistry

Agents began the search for a chemist who would fit the description of the Stranger Very likely he had worked in the New York area during the mid-1940s But this could be only a guess Even if the search were limited to New York City alone, the task was enormous In 1945, the city had issued 75,000 licensing permits to chemical firms.

But the search had to be made One by one the names were dropped from the list of chemists until the name of Harry Gold remained He was working in the heart station of the Philadelphia General Hospital

Agents called at Gold's home at 6823 Kindred Street in Philadelphia He was shown a picture of Klaus Fuchs and asked if he knew the man.

"This is a very unusual picture," Gold said "He is that English spy!" He added that he recognized Fuchs from the pictures he had seen in the newspapers but they had never met

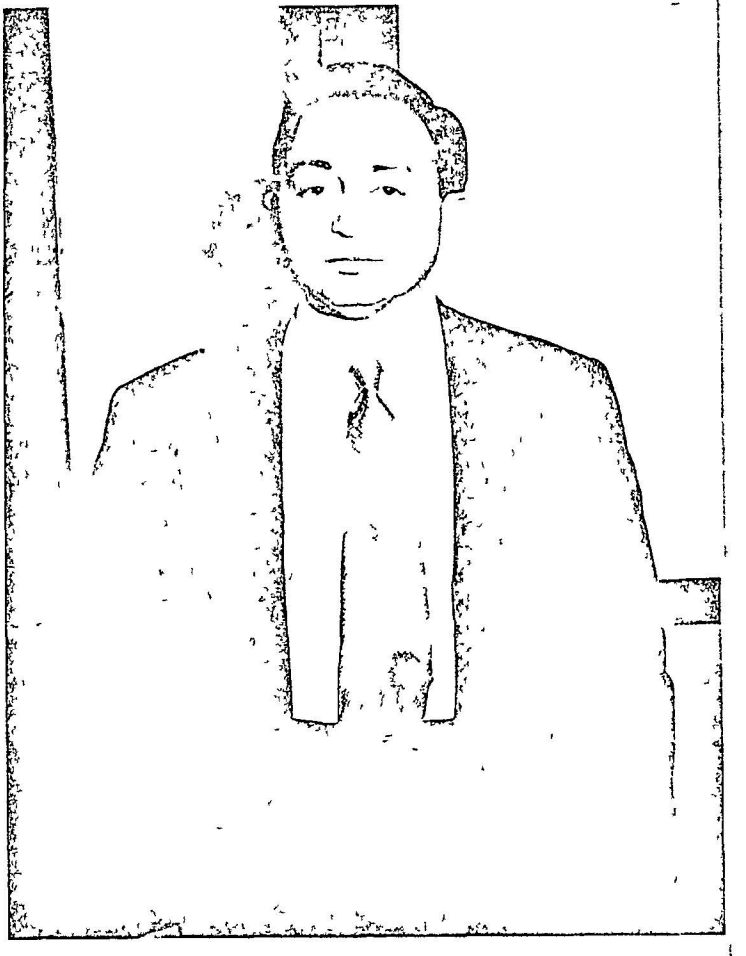
Did he know Mr. and Mrs Heineman in Cambridge? Had he ever visited Santa Fe, New Mexico? Gold said he didn't know the Heinemans and as a matter of fact he had never been in New England or traveled west of the Mississippi river

Agents questioned Gold several times At last they asked if they might search his home "I've told you everything I know," he said "I've got nothing to hide. If it will help, go ahead and search the place"

Gold said his bedroom would be a good place to start since that was where he kept most of his papers, books, journals, and letters He seated himself in a chair and settled down to watch the search.

Foot by foot, the agents began going over the room. One of them pulled a bookcase away from the wall and noticed by the dust that it had not been

**Harry Gold.**



moved for a long time. Then he saw a yellow folder which had slipped behind the bookcase. It was a map of Santa Fe, New Mexico.

The agent spread the map on a table and said. "You said you had never been west of the Mississippi? Or have you?"

Gold stared at the map for a long minute of silence For some reason he made no effort to lie out of it. He said. "I . . . I am the man to whom Klaus Fuchs gave his information."

Once he started talking, Gold poured out the story of how he began spying for the Soviets in 1936, turning over industrial secrets which he thought would help the Soviet Union grow stronger

He had become mired deeper and deeper into this pit until it was too late to turn back ". . . the realization that I was turning over information to (Russia) . . . was so frightening that the only thing I could do was to shove it away as far back in my mind as I could and simply not think on the matter at all . . "

He said each time he got information from Fuchs, he turned it over to a Soviet agent he knew only as "John"—later identified as Anatoli A Yakovlev, Russian Vice Consul in New York.

Bit by bit, the FBI pieced together the shameful story It went like this.

Gold continued his meetings with Fuchs through 1944 and into the summer of 1945 In May of 1945 he met Yakovlev at a small bar and restaurant in New York to discuss his next meeting with Fuchs in Santa Fe.

Yakovlev told Gold that after seeing Fuchs, he must go to Albuquerque to the home of an American sergeant. The sergeant was working at the Los Alamos atomic plant as a machinist and he had some very important information.

Gold protested it was dangerous to see both men on the same trip because it might expose Fuchs But Yakovlev said: "You go! That's an order!"

The Russian wrote the name "Greenglass" on a sheet of onionskin paper along with an address, 209 North High Street Below the name he wrote: "Recognition signal I am from Julius" Then he handed Gold a piece of cardboard cut from a Jell-O box Gold was to give the cardboard to Greenglass as a part of his identification, and also give him an envelope containing $500.

Gold arrived in Santa Fe on June 2, 1945 As he wandered around the city, he stopped at a newsstand and picked up a Chamber of Commerce map—a yellow folder which said "Santa Fe, The Capital City" He tucked it into his pocket. It was the same map which the FBI agent would find almost five years later behind the bookcase

Gold went to an agreed meeting place. Soon Klaus Fuchs drove up in an old car and Gold climbed into the seat beside him They drove to a lonely spot where Fuchs handed Gold a packet of papers containing atomic bomb secrets. He also told him something known only to a few men The first atomic bomb was to be tested at Alamogordo, New Mexico, the next month!

After meeting Fuchs, Gold rode a bus to Albuquerque. He arrived on a Saturday night and found that the Greenglasses were not at home. He spent the night in a boarding house and next morning went to the address given to him by Yakovlev.

Sergeant and Mrs. Greenglass had just finished breakfast when Gold knocked at the door.

The sergeant opened it.

"Are you Mr. Greenglass?" Gold asked

"Yes. Won't you come in?"

Gold stepped into the living room and said. "I come from Julius"

"Oh," Greenglass said, "you arrived sooner than I expected" He picked up his wife's purse and took out a piece of cardboard Gold handed him his part of the Jell-O box and when Greenglass put them together they matched perfectly.

"Have you any information for me?" Gold asked

"I have some," Greenglass said, "but I will have to write it up If you come back later, I'll give it to you" He introduced Gold to his wife, Ruth

Gold returned in the afternoon Greenglass gave him sketches of a triggering device being used in the atomic experiments He also listed the names of people he thought might be recruited for espionage in the Los Alamos plant.

Gold left the $500 with Greenglass and carried the information from Fuchs and Greenglass to New York where he turned it over to Yakovlev

When the FBI followed the trail to Greenglass, he denied that he knew Gold or that he had given him any information But finally he confessed that what Gold said was true

Greenglass told agents that in August of 1944 the Army sent him to work at Los Alamos. Three months later his wife, Ruth, arrived from New York to spend a few days with him It was the second anniversary of their marriage.

One day his wife told him of a talk she had had in New York with Ethel and Julius Rosenberg Ethel was David Greenglass's sister and Julius was his idol He had always thought more of Julius than any man he knew.

Ruth said Julius had told her that he and Ethel had stopped their Communist Party activities and even had quit reading the *Daily Worker,* the Party newspaper.

David could hardly believe this to be true because Julius and Ethel had always been loyal Party workers. They had persuaded him to join the Young Communist League when he was fourteen He had only joined because he admired Julius so much.

"But why?" David asked.

Ruth said "Julius said at last he's doing what he always wanted to do—giving information to the Soviet Union." She added that Julius knew David was working at the atomic bomb center. And Julius wanted David to give him any information he could that would be useful to Russia Julius argued that the Soviet government deserved to have this information—and it would be better if the atomic secrets were known by all nations

"I can't do that," David said But the next day he agreed He gave Ruth a description of the Los Alamos layout and also the names of scientists who were working there Ruth Greenglass carried this information to Julius when she returned to New York

When David came to New York on leave two months later, he made a number of sketches of a lens mold for Julius —at his request—and gave him the names of people who might be willing to work for the Soviets

Julius told Ruth Greenglass that she could go to Albuquerque to live with David and he would pay her expenses The money would be a gift, he said, from the Russians.

Later that night, the question came

Ethel Rosenberg.

Julius Rosenberg.

up of how Greenglass would be able to recognize a messenger sent by Julius

"Well," Julius said, "I'll give you something so that you will be able to identify the person who does come"

Julius went into the kitchen with Ruth and his wife and cut two pieces of cardboard from the side of a Jell-O box so that the end of one piece fitted into the end of the other He handed one half to Ruth Greenglass who put it in her purse

Ruth went to live with David at Albuquerque. But they came back to New York on furlough after the atomic bombs were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki and Japan had surrendered This time Greenglass gave Julius a cross-section sketch of the Nagasaki-type bomb, drawn from his own knowledge and what he had heard from scientists and others at Los Alamos He also gave his brother-in-law and sister a handwritten report on the work at Los Alamos That night, they sat in the Rosenbergs' living room while Ethel typed the information David had written

When the British announced the arrest of Klaus Fuchs, Julius Rosenberg came to the Greenglass's apartment. He was excited and asked David to go with him for a walk in Hamilton Fish Park.

"You remember the man who came to see you in Albuquerque?" Julius asked.

Greenglass said he did

"Fuchs was also one of his contacts," Julius said He explained he was afraid that Gold would be caught and there was danger Gold might tell of his visit to Greenglass

Julius urged Greenglass to leave the country at once He gave him traveling instructions and a total of $5,000 in cash He pleaded, argued and threatened But Greenglass refused to run

This was the story of espionage and betrayal pieced together by the FBI in countless hours of searching for the truth. The evidence gathered by agents left no doubt with a jury The Rosenbergs were found guilty of espionage against their own country They were sentenced to death and Greenglass was sentenced to fifteen years in prison

Looking down at Julius and Ethel Rosenberg in the courtroom, Federal Judge Irving Robert Kaufman said: "I consider your crime worse than murder...."

# 13. The Death of a Boy

Crime often reaches from the back alleys into the most unlikely places . . . as it did one day in 1953 in Kansas City, Missouri.

It was about 10 55 on the morning of September 28 when a plump, middle-aged woman rang the doorbell at the French Institute of Notre Dame de Sion, an exclusive school operated by Catholic Sisters for small children

Sister Morand hurried to see who it was calling at this hour when the children were busy in their classes She saw that the woman at the door was highly nervous and she asked her to step inside

"I'm the aunt of Bobby Greenlease, Jr," the woman said. Then she explained that Bobby's mother had been rushed to St. Mary's Hospital after suffering a heart attack Mrs Greenlease wished to see her son and the family had sent her to bring Bobby to the hospital at once

Sister Morand said "Of course I understand." She was terribly sorry to hear of Mrs Greenlease's illness She asked the woman to wait in the chapel while she went upstairs to get six-year-old Bobby from the classroom

Sister Morand told Bobby his aunt was waiting to take him home but she said nothing of his mother's heart attack When she brought him downstairs, the boy gave no sign that the woman was a stranger to him. Perhaps he was too excited and confused

The visitor whispered to Sister Morand "I've been praying that Bobby's mother will recover. I'm not a Catholic and I don't know whether God heard my prayers."

Sister Morand assured her she was certain the prayers were heard She watched with sympathy as the woman put her arm around the boy's shoulder and led him from the school to a taxi standing at the entrance The cab driver had brought her to the school and waited while she went inside.

"Just let us out at the Katz parking lot at Fortieth and Main," the woman said, patting Bobby's hand.

The driver let his passengers out at the parking lot in downtown Kansas City The woman led the boy quickly to a Plymouth station wagon "Okay, let's get going," she said to the man waiting behind the wheel.

The driver was a ruddy-faced man with an old scar on his forehead He swung the station wagon into the traffic and headed south toward Highway 169.

It was about this time that a Sister at the Institute called the Greenlease home to ask about Mrs Greenlease and to say that Bobby was on his way to the hospital with his aunt She was horrified to learn that Mrs Greenlease was well and had not been taken to the hospital. She had not asked for her son to be taken away from the school and the woman who had walked away with Bobby was not his aunt.

Terrified by this call, Mrs Greenlease called her husband, a wealthy automobile dealer. He rushed home to find out what had happened and to comfort his wife The police were notified and they in turn called the FBI to report the kidnaping

As the Plymouth station wagon drove south from Kansas City, Bobby Green-

lease, Jr , sat between his captors in the front seat

The man behind the wheel was thirty-four-year-old Carl Austin Hall, the son of a well-known and respected lawyer The woman was Bonnie Brown Heady, forty-one. Hall had drunk and squandered away a sizeable fortune left to him by his mother and father When the money was gone, he had turned to robbing taxi drivers in Kansas City He was caught and sentenced to prison for five years But he was paroled after serving only sixteen months.

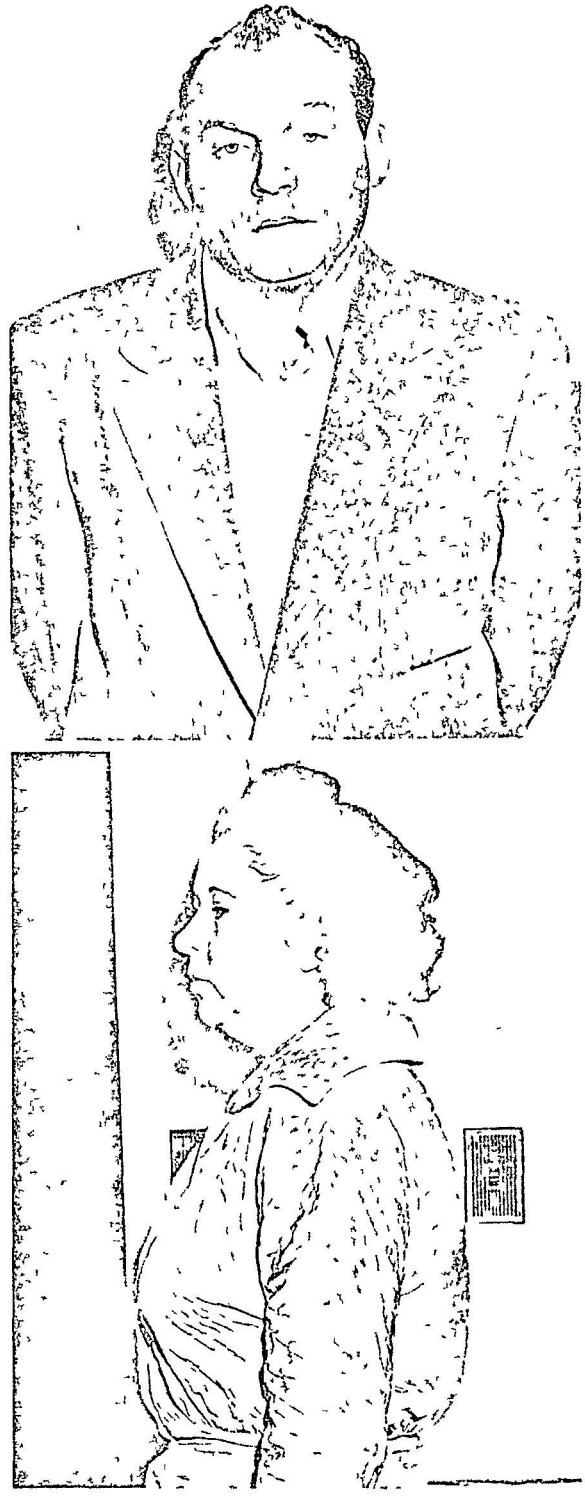
Hall had not been out of prison very long when he met Bonnie Heady While the two of them were drinking heavily one night in her home at St. Joseph, Missouri, they planned the kidnaping of Bobby Greenlease, Jr.

The first part of their plan worked so well that they saw no reason why they should not go all the way with it They drove southward for a time and then Hall turned the station wagon onto a side road After driving about two miles he swung the car into a narrow lane and switched off the engine

Bonnie Heady got out and walked away from the car into a field. She didn't want to see what was happening behind her where Carl Hall had his fingers around the neck of the struggling boy. He held him with one hand while he reached into his pocket for a pistol

"I had the gun in my coat pocket," he would tell FBI agents later. "I pulled it out and I shot once trying to hit him in the heart I don't know whether I hit him or not for he was still alive . . I shot him through the head on the second shot

"I took him out of the car, laid him on the ground, and put him in a plastic



**Carl Austin Hall.**

**Bonnie Heady.**

bag. I remember a lot of blood there This farm where the killing occurred is about two miles south and two miles west of the state line and in the state of Kansas"

After Hall had wrapped the body in the bag, Bonnie Heady came back and helped him put it into the back of the station wagon Then they drove to her home in St Joseph and parked the car in the garage There was no one to see them as they took the body from the car They placed it in a shallow grave which already had been dug beside the house

Hall got a sack of quicklime from the garage and poured it over the body Then he covered it with earth The next morning Hall brought several chrysanthemums and planted them in the loose soil of the grave.

The Greenleases didn't have to wait long to hear from the kidnapers Within a few hours Greenlease received a letter saying

> Your boy been kidnapped get $600,000 in $20's—$10's—Fed Res notes from all twelve districts we realize it takes few days to get that amount Boy will be in good hands—when you have money ready put ad in K C Star M —will meet you in Chicago next Sunday—*Signed* Mr G
>
> Do not call police or try to use chemicals on bills or take numbers Do not try to use any radio to catch us or boy dies If you try to trap us your wife your other child and yourself will be killed you will be watched all of the time You will be told later how to contact us with money When you get this note let us know by driving up and down main St between 39 & 29 for 20 minutes with white rag on car aerial
>
> If do exactly as we say an try no tricks, your boy will be back safe withen 24 hrs—afer we check money.
>
> Deliver money in army duefel bag. Be ready to deliver at once on contact.
> —M
>
> $400,000 in 20's
> $200,000 in 10's

This was the first of a series of messages to the Greenleases giving them hope that their son was alive and would be returned to them after payment of the ransom money The Kansas City police and the FBI remained in close touch with the Greenlease family, but they did nothing that would interfere with a contact being made between the Greenleases and the kidnapers This was the family's wishes.

Soon the Greenleases received a telephone call from the mysterious "M" and he was told the money was ready for delivery They also received letters and calls giving instructions on how and when to deliver the money But in each case something went wrong and the money was not delivered

During one call taken by a friend of the Greenleases, Mrs Greenlease demanded to speak to "M."

MRS G "M, this is Mrs. Greenlease."

VOICE "Speaking"

MRS G "We have the money but we must know our boy is alive and well. Can you give me that? Can you give me anything that will make me know that?"

VOICE ". . . A reasonable request, but to be frank with you, the boy has been just about to drive us crazy We couldn't risk taking him to a phone"

MRS G. "Well, I can imagine that Would you do this? Would you ask him

two questions? Give me the answer of two questions?"

VOICE "Speaking."

MRS. G. " . If I had the answer to these two questions, I would know my boy is alive"

VOICE. "All right"

MRS G "Ask him what is the name of our driver in Europe this summer"

VOICE "All right"

MRS. G "And the second question. What did you build with your monkey blocks in your playroom the last night you were home? . If I can get those answers from you, I'll know you have him and he is alive, which is the thing you know that I want"

VOICE. "We have the boy He is alive Believe me He's been driving us nuts"

MRS. G "Well, I can imagine that He's such an active youngster"

VOICE "He's been driving us nuts"

MRS G. "Could you get those answers?"

VOICE "All right."

But Hall never called with any answers to these questions He sent messages telling the Greenleases where to find notes he had left under rocks marked by crayons or taped to the bottoms of mailboxes These notes were like clues in a grisly game of "Treasure Hunt" They gave directions to the hiding places of other notes But they became so confusing that no one knew where to deliver the money After each failure the family would wait to hear from "M" again.

One night a go-between drove into the country with the $600,000 stuffed into a duffel bag He tossed the bag—weighing eighty-five pounds—to the side of a lonely country lane and left it for the kidnapers. But once again "M" called to say he had searched for the bag and couldn't find it in the darkness. The money was recovered during the early morning hours by friends of the Greenleases

"M" made his fourteenth telephone call to the Greenleases' home at 8 28 P M. on October 4, 1953. The call was taken by Robert Ledterman, a close friend of the Greenleases. It went like this

LEDTERMAN "Greenlease residence Ledterman speaking"

VOICE "How are you?"

LEDTERMAN. "Fine How are you tonight?"

VOICE "A little late"

LEDTERMAN "You said eight o'clock Are we all set?"

VOICE "We're all set We have a perfect plan It couldn't be any ."

LEDTERMAN "How's that now? Give me that again?"

VOICE "There could not be any mistake This is a perfect plan It will have to be a little later I am sorry, too, but we want to make sure there's no mix-up this time"

LEDTERMAN "Yes Let's get things over—say, by the way, M, did the boy answer any of those questions?"

VOICE "No I couldn't . . . we didn't get anything from him"

LEDTERMAN. "Couldn't get anything from him?"

VOICE. "He wouldn't talk . . I'll tell you this much. You will get him in Pittsburgh, Kansas"

LEDTERMAN "You're not bunking me in that, are you?"

VOICE. "That's the gospel truth ."

That night Ledterman and a friend, Norbert S O'Neill, loaded the bag of money into a car It was about midnight

**Photograph of the duffel bag in which the Greenlease ransom money was placed. After removing the $600,000, Carl Hall discarded the duffel bag in the large trash can shown behind it in a St Louis, Missouri, alley on October 5, 1953.**

when they dropped the bag beside a bridge near the junction of Highways 40 and 10E near Kansas City

A short time later "M" called to say he had found the money but he hadn't had time to count it Ledterman gave him assurances that the bag held the $600,000 just as "M" had demanded

VOICE "Well, I'm sure of that You can tell his mother that she will see him as we promised within twenty-four hours We will certainly be very glad to send him back"

Never did Carl Hall and Bonnie Heady let the Greenleases know that their son was lying dead beneath the chrysanthemums outside the house in St Joseph

Once the money was in their hands, they went to an apartment on Arsenal Street in St Louis and promptly got drunk During the night, Carl Hall slipped away from Bonnie Heady while she was asleep He left only $2,000 of the ransom money in her purse

When Hall was drinking, he liked to talk And he talked too much to a taxi driver who tipped St Louis police that he could give them "something hot" The tip led police to Hall and Bonnie Heady who were arrested on the night of October 6—eight days after the murder of Bobby Greenlease, Jr

Hall confessed to police and FBI agents. The body was found in its shallow grave Agents recovered thirty-

eight-caliber shell casings which the FBI Laboratory found had been fired by the pistol Hall was carrying at the time of his arrest There was a bullet under the floor mat of the station wagon owned by Bonnie Heady It had the same markings made by Hall's gun Bloodstains were found at the Heady house and on one of the woman's nylon blouses

Bonnie Heady admitted she helped Hall write the ransom notes and that she lured Bobby from the school in Kansas City. But she tried to place all the blame for the killing on Hall

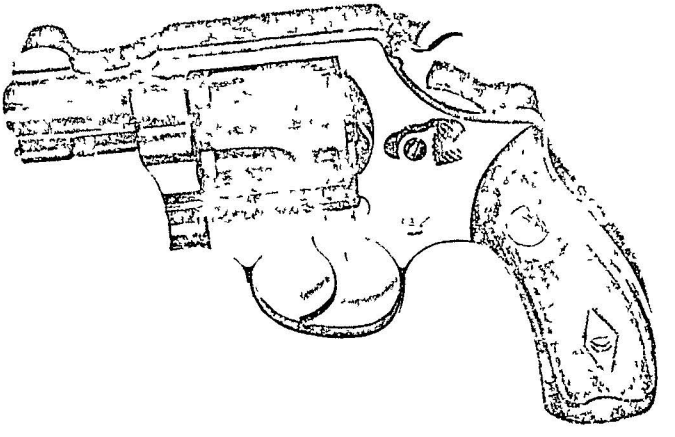
Hall and Heady pleaded guilty to the kidnap-murder, and a jury recommended death sentences Judge Albert L Reeves sentenced them to die in the gas chamber of the Jefferson City State Penitentiary He said "I think the verdict fits the evidence It is the most cold-blooded, brutal murder I have ever tried"

And the $600,000? Only $298,040 was recovered What happened to the rest of the money remains a mystery which the FBI is still trying to solve

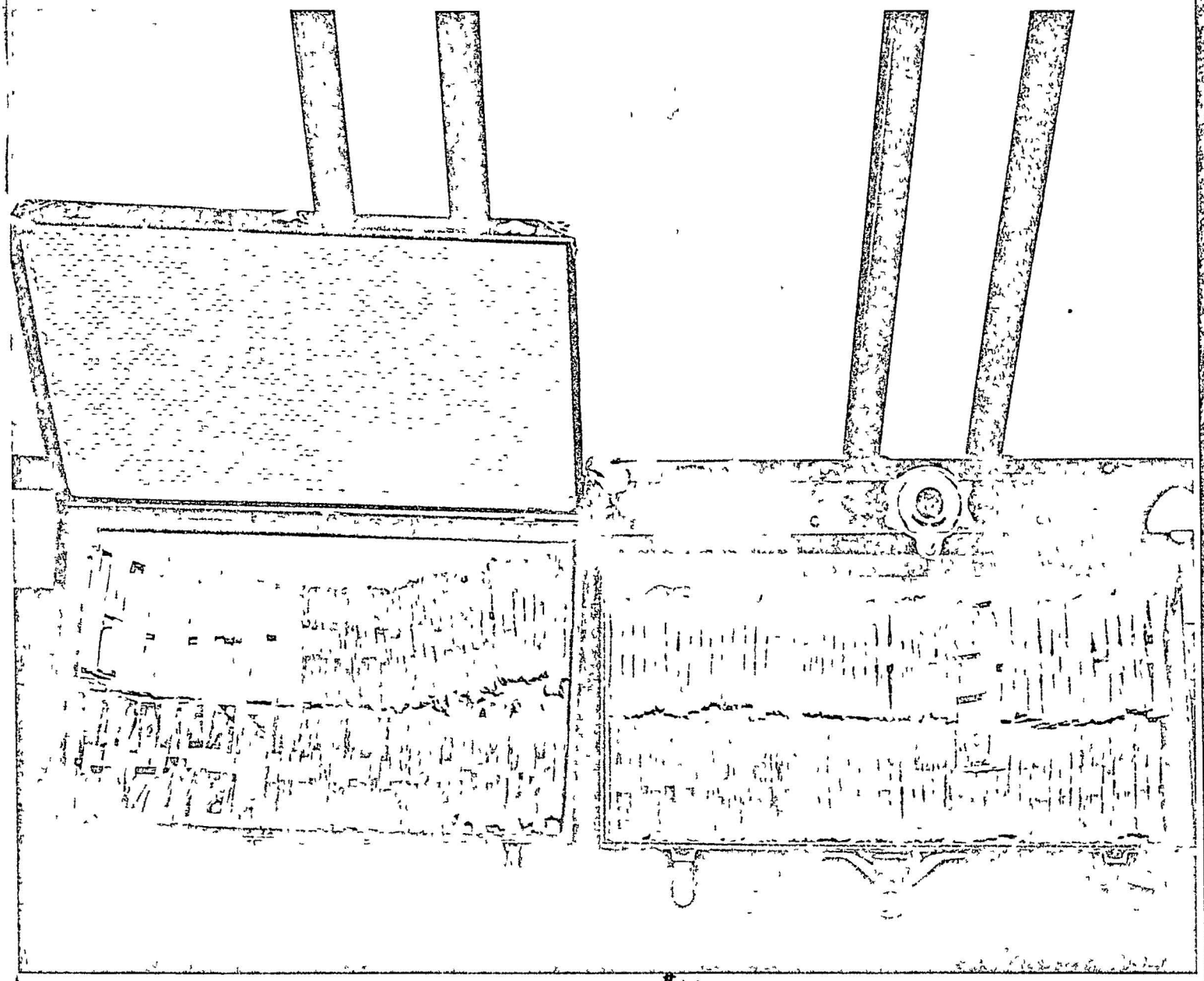
Among all the records on crime since World War II, one of the most disturbing has been the number of young people in trouble with the law. In 1962 the arrests of youths under eighteen were nine per cent greater than in 1961 Over a period of twelve years the under-eighteen arrests by police had jumped [redacted] per cent.

Questioned about youth crime figures by a committee of Congress, Director Hoover said in his opinion much of the blame fell on parents Among the causes he cited were broken homes, lack of discipline, and too little love and affection But he insisted that young hoodlums arrested for serious crimes should not be treated merely as "juvenile delinquents" but as "juvenile criminals" whom society has the right to hold responsible for their acts

Bank robberies increased, with the "lone bandit" appearing more often than in earlier years But sometimes an entire family helped stage robberies as one did in Wisconsin A gang made up of a mother, her twenty-four-year-old son, fourteen-year-old daughter, and two others outside the family were involved in this crime in which a bank



.38 caliber Smith & Wesson revolver taken from Carl Austin Hall at time of his arrest and which he used to kill the victim, according to his confession to Bureau agents



Two metal suitcases containing approximately ~~$208,000~~ $293,000 which Hall reportedly had in his possession at the time of his arrest.

was looted of $11,533 93

The daughter carried a gun during the robbery The next school day she handed her teacher a note signed by her mother which said "Please excuse Marguerite, she was sick with a cold" Her brother said proudly to agents "I don't know what she would have done if somebody had started shooting, but I think she would have done all right"

Gangsters such as John Dillinger, "Baby Face" Nelson and "Old Creepy" Karpis no longer roamed the land terrorizing people as they did in the 1930s But the boom years following the war were rich ones for nation-wide gambling syndicates, big-city racketeers, and hoodlums hiding their operations behind business and union fronts Hoover estimates that crime is costing the nation $22,000,000,000 each year.

In 1961, Congress passed a series of laws giving the FBI greater powers to move against organized crime and racketeering And today a new drive is underway against the underworld The FBI's fight against crime is still a battle that has no ending

# 14. A Christmas Gift of Murder

Mrs Daisie King could not know that death was only a little more than one hundred minutes away when she closed the lid on her battered old suitcase and strapped it shut late in the afternoon of November 1, 1955, at her home in Denver, Colorado

She walked into the living room where her twenty-three-year-old son, Jack, sat with his wife, Gloria, and their young son, Allen.

"Jack," she said, "you can put the suitcase in the car now I've finished with the packing"

"Sure, Mother," the young man said as Mrs King opened the door and walked from the house with her daughter-in-law and grandson Jack was a big fellow, standing more than six feet tall and weighing one hundred ninety pounds He was Mrs King's son by her second husband and his last name was Graham His father had died before he was five and then his mother had married a wealthy rancher named King

Jack Graham went to the living room, picked up the heavy suitcase with ease, and took it to his car But instead of packing it directly in the trunk, he loosened the straps and opened the lid He lifted out a toilet kit and a few items of clothing In their place he put a special package which his wife had earlier been told was a Christmas gift

A faint ticking noise came from the package But when Graham closed the lid, the ticking could not be heard He then locked the trunk and climbed in on the driver's side of the car.

Mrs King had been looking forward to this trip She was flying to Alaska to spend the Christmas holidays with her daughter

The Grahams drove with Mrs King to the airport and Jack helped carry her suitcase, a small traveling case, and a brief case to the United Air Lines ticket counter. The luggage was thirty-seven pounds overweight and the ticket agent said the extra charge would be $27.

"My goodness!" Mrs King exclaimed "I had no idea the bags would be that heavy"

The agent suggested that she still had time to open the big suitcase and take out anything she wished because her plane was a few minutes late She could save money by mailing some of her clothing to Alaska

Mrs King said to her son "Do you think I'll need all this?"

"Yes, Mother," he said, "I'm sure you will need it"

While she was busy at the ticket counter paying the extra charge, Jack Graham began feeding quarters into a machine which sold $6,250 worth of life insurance for each quarter dropped into the slot He filled out two policies which would pay him a total of $75,000 in case of his mother's death. He bought two others for $6,250 each, writing in the names of an aunt in Missouri and his half-sister in Alaska. In his fumbling haste, he ruined one policy for $18,750 and another for $43,750

Mrs King signed three of the policies but for some reason didn't sign one for $37,500 Perhaps it was because the time had come for her to board Flight 629 which was on its way to Portland, Oregon.

Other passengers bought a great deal of insurance that evening, too—far more than usual Eighteen men and women insured their lives for a total of $752,200 and this did not include any other life insurance they might have had

The Grahams walked with Mrs King to the loading gate She kissed them good-by and hurried to get aboard Jack Graham stood watching the plane, waiting nervously for it to start moving Perhaps it was the ticking noise in his mother's suitcase that was pounding in his ears—making him more nervous with each passing second

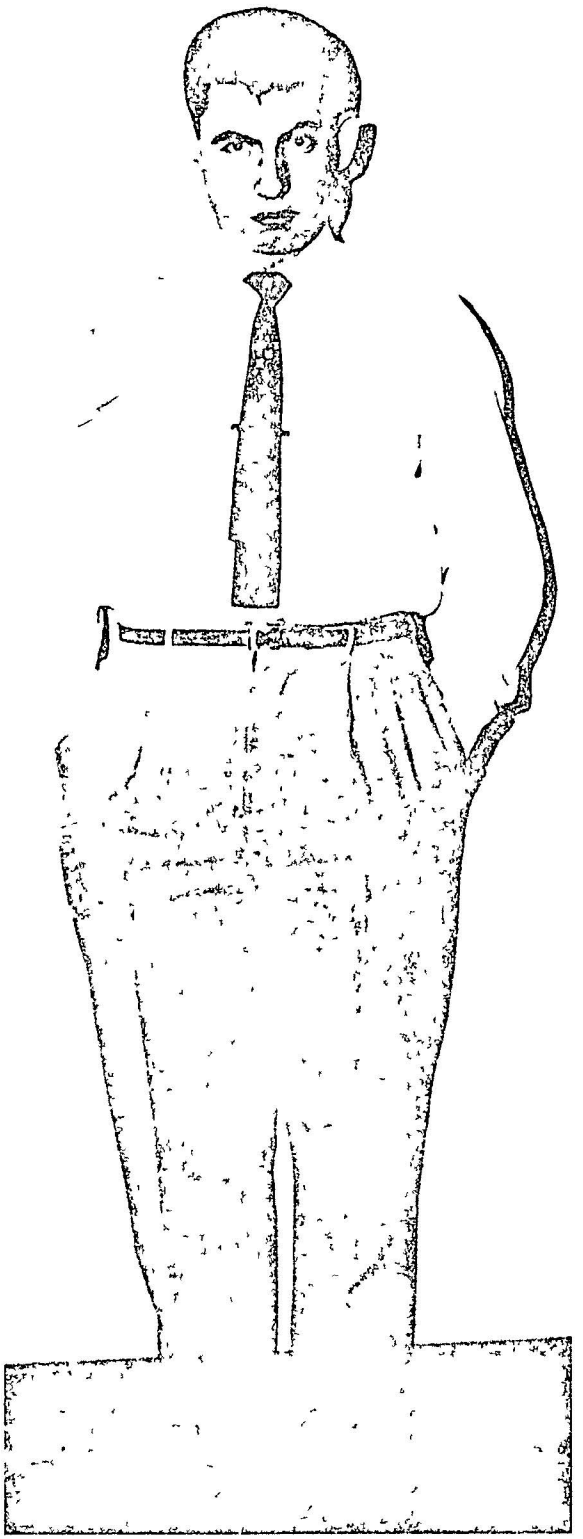
But at last the plane door was slammed shut behind a late passenger and the DC-6B moved out onto the runway. At 6 52 P M the big ship raced down the runway and lifted into the dusk It carried thirty-nine passengers and a crew of five.

The Grahams went into the airport coffee shop for a snack. But Jack Graham, his face white, bolted from the table and went into a restroom to vomit His wife thought he looked better when he returned to the table

Flight 629 hurtled through the sky with the early lights of Denver fading behind The plane was eleven minutes from the airport and flying at about 5,700 feet when a beet farmer stepped out of his barn below and saw the plane's dark outline against the sky

He watched the wing lights blinking and then in one paralyzing second he saw the plane disappear in a ball of fire The thunder of an explosion reached his ears Flaming gasoline spilled down in streamers from the sky A flare burst into brilliant light and slowly burned itself out And then it was all over.

The farmer was a witness to one of



Jack Gilbert Graham.

the most horrible mass murders in American history, although only one man knew that night what had happened Jack Graham knew, when he heard the rumor of an airplane crash before he left the airport with his wife and child.

News of the crash reached Roy Moore, assistant special agent in charge of the FBI's Denver office, as he sat at home watching television . The United Air Lines (UAL) was immediately told that the FBI was prepared to help in any way possible Then Moore furnished his headquarters in Washington, D C, all available details of the crash

Later that night when it was certain there were no survivors, the UAL's flight surgeon asked for FBI help in identifying the bodies The Civil Aeronautics Board asked that an FBI Laboratory expert be sent to the crash scene to help examine the wreckage and look for the cause of the crash. Agents from the FBI Disaster Squad—organized in 1940 for just such emergencies as this—arrived in Denver the next day.

The wreckage of Flight 629 was scattered over two square miles along with the broken bodies and the luggage A tail section of the plane was all in one piece as though it had been sliced from the other part by a huge knife. It lay a mile and a half from the point where the nose of the ship and the engines had plowed into the ground.

The experts asked themselves Was the crash caused by mechanical failure? Was it the result of human error? Or was it sabotage? The idea that someone had deliberately wrecked the plane was the least likely of all

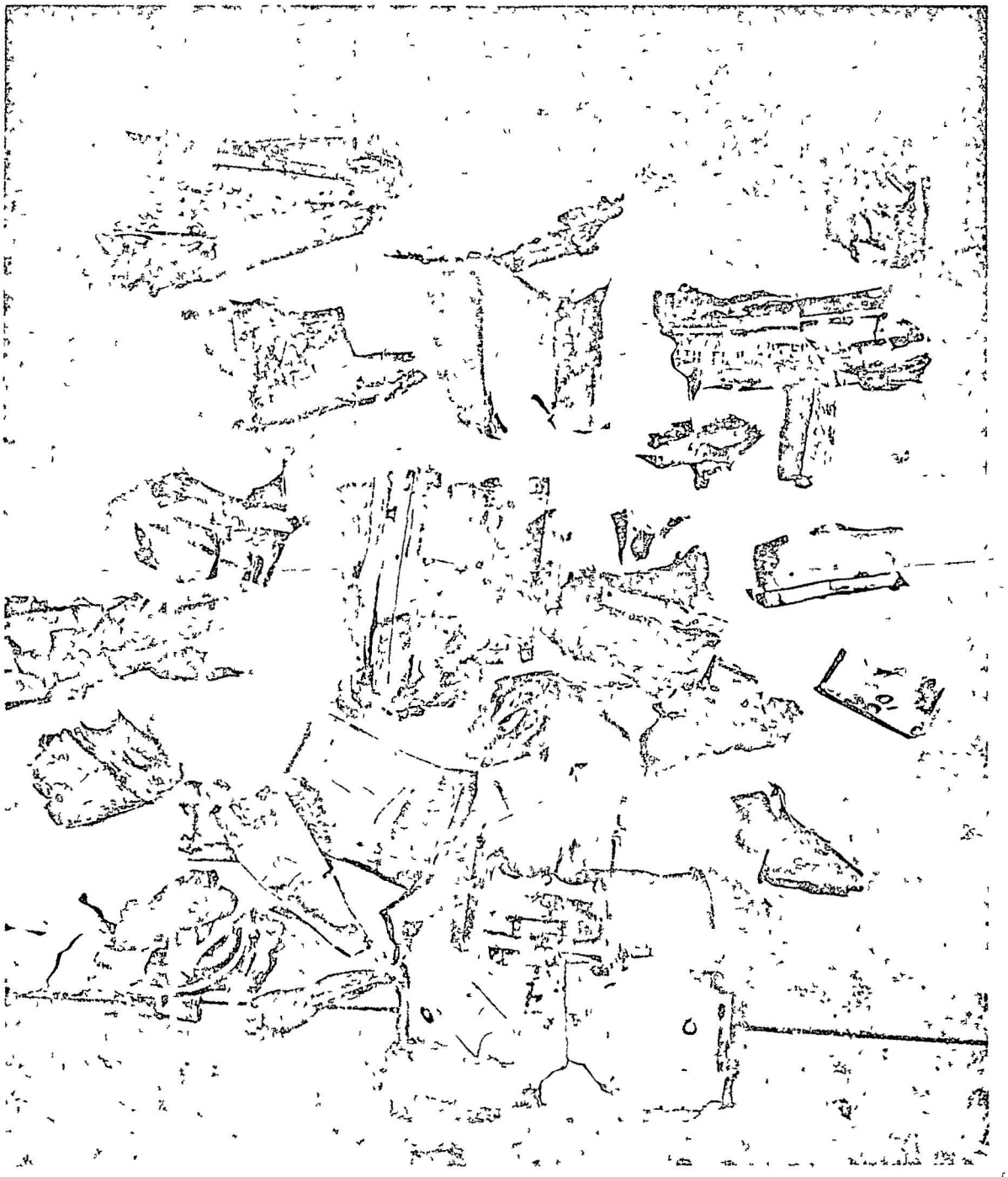
The investigation of the Colorado plane crash will always be a striking example of the progress made by the FBI in scientific law enforcement from the day in 1924 when Hoover took command of the Bureau.

The bodies were carried from the scene to the National Guard Armory at Greeley, Colorado Nine were quickly identified by friends and relatives or by personal effects FBI agents took the fingerprints of thirty-five others and identified twenty-one of them from prints on file in the FBI Identification Division at Headquarters Most of these twenty-one persons had been fingerprinted during service with the armed forces or while working in defense plants and government offices One man had filed his fingerprints with the FBI so there would be a permanent record of his identification in case of a disaster such as this one

The FBI Laboratory expert joined in the search for the cause of the crash with others from the United Air Lines, Douglas Aircraft Company, and Civil Aeronautics Board

The crash area was first divided into huge squares which were numbered Crews of men began picking up pieces of the plane and the scattered luggage Each piece was carefully marked to show the exact spot on which it was found in the numbered squares Then the parts were taken to a warehouse in Denver. A model of the plane's fuselage was built of wood and wire netting And investigators began the slow task of fitting the pieces of metal into the places where they had been before the plane was ripped apart

The shell of the big ship became almost complete—except in one place near the right side of the tail. There was no metal found to fit into a jagged hole where the Number 4 cargo pit had been



Part of wreckage of DC-6B airliner which crashed near Longmont, Colorado, November 1, 1955 These are parts of the inner skin from the door of the #4 Cargo Compartment.

Around the hole, the edges of the metal had been bent outward by a force which appeared to have come from inside the plane. Pieces of metal were found which were shiny on one side and burned on the other. Bits of metal had been hurled through the soles and heels of shoes, and the brass fitting from a suitcase had been driven into a stainless steel container

It was clear to the investigators that no ordinary plane crash could throw bits of metal about as though they were shot from a gun. Samples of the metal which had been burned were sent to the FBI Laboratory for tests.

All the evidence pointed to a violent explosion in cargo pit Number 4 Since there were no gasoline lines in this part of the plane, there could have been no gasoline fumes in the pit The blast had to be from a package of explosive material shipped illegally—or from a bomb planted by a saboteur.

As soon as this fact was clear, the CAB asked the FBI to make an investigation of possible sabotage Some one hundred agents in twenty cities began digging into the backgrounds of the plane's passengers, looking for an enemy with a motive for murder. They also checked on the boxes and parcels shipped on the plane on the chance that someone had mailed a box of explosives

The first faint suspicion of Jack Graham came when agents were unable to find Mrs Daisie King's luggage It did seem strange that her bags were the only ones in the cargo pit to be totally destroyed And then agents found her handbag which she had carried with her to her seat Inside the bag was a four-year-old newspaper clipping which had a story about Jack Graham he was wanted by police for forgery.

As other possible suspects were cleared, the FBI began to center attention on Graham Agents found that he had been a restless, brooding boy with a vile temper and a mother who pampered him He had gone to work in 1951 for a Denver manufacturer as a payroll clerk He stole some of the company's checks, forged the name of a company official and cashed them for $4,200 He paid $2,000 for a flashy convertible car and took off on a spree that led through five states. It ended in a hail of bullets at a police roadblock in Texas

Mrs Daisie King got her son out of this scrape And Jack seemed to be going straight for a time He married a Denver girl, Gloria Elson, and they had two children His mother invested $35,000 in a drive-in restaurant and turned it over to Jack to manage, since her third husband had died

Agents heard reports that Jack had tried to collect insurance twice on "accidents" that looked suspicious to the insurance people Once it was a damaged truck and the next was a gas explosion in the restaurant

Agents questioned Jack Graham for the first time on November 10, nine days after the crash They asked about Mrs King's luggage and what she had in it

"I don't know what she put in her luggage," Graham said. "Mother liked to pack things herself and she never let anyone help her I do know she took some shotgun shells and rifle ammunition with her She was planning on doing some hunting in Alaska"

The next day they talked to Gloria Graham She said that Mrs King had packed her own bags But she added that her husband had taken a gift-

wrapped package to the basement that afternoon before they left for the airport She thought it was a Christmas gift Jack had bought for his mother—a set of tools for making costume jewelry. Mrs King liked to make jewelry from sea shells

The story of the gift-wrapped package was something new Graham had said nothing about a package or a set of tools for his mother Agents made discreet inquiries among Graham's neighbors, asking if they knew anything about a Christmas gift Jack had bought for his mother

One neighbor said "I heard Jack say he had searched the town to find the kind of kit he wanted Jack said he had gift-wrapped it and placed it in his mother's luggage as a surprise for her when she reached Alaska."

Another neighbor reported that Jack and his mother often fought "like cats and dogs" and one remembered him saying, "I'd do anything for money"

Only two stores in Denver sold the type of tools used in cutting sea shells Agents found that neither of them had sold a single tool kit during the month of October They decided to ask Graham to explain about the gift

Jack Graham and his wife came to the FBI office in Denver on Sunday afternoon, November 13 They were asked if they could identify pieces of luggage that might have been from Mrs. King's bags Gloria stayed for a few minutes and returned home to the children while agents continued to question Graham

Late that afternoon, Special Agent Roy Moore called the FBI Laboratory to ask about the results of the test made on the pieces of burned metal.

"There is positive evidence of a dynamite explosion," he was told. The metal showed traces of chemical compounds which are left by exploding dynamite

"Thanks," Moore said "That's a big help."

More certain than ever that he was on the right track, he went back to the room where Graham was sitting

"I want you to know you have certain rights," Moore said to Graham. "The door is open. You can walk out any time you wish. There is a telephone. You can call your wife or an attorney if you wish You don't have to tell us anything—and if you do it can be used against you in a court of law There will be no threats and no promises made while we talk to you.

"Jack," he said, "we have gone over what you told us You blew up that plane to kill your mother, didn't you?"

"No, I didn't," Graham said angrily.

"Then do you mind if we search your home?"

"No, I don't mind," the youth said. He signed a waiver giving agents permission to search his home without waiting to get a search warrant

Agents hurried to the Graham home After a time, one of them called Moore and said "Mrs Graham says Jack told her not to tell about the Christmas present She signed a statement."

Later, they found the shotgun shells and ammunition which Jack said his mother had taken in her luggage This information was passed on to Moore

"What about that Christmas present for your mother?" Graham was asked

He explained that he had bought an X-Acto tool set from "some guy" he didn't know. He had paid $10 for it and two of his friends had been present

when he bought it. He had bound the box with Scotch tape, wrapped it as a gift, and slipped it into his mother's bag as a surprise He had left the roll of tape in the glove compartment of his car

There was no Scotch tape in the car. But agents did find in one of his shirt pockets a roll of wire, the kind used on electric dynamite caps They also found the $37,500 insurance policy signed by Mrs. King It was hidden in a cedar chest in Graham's bedroom

Graham's two friends were asked if they had seen him buy a set of tools from a stranger Both said no

Agents pointed out to Graham the growing number of conflicting statements in his story He was told about the FBI Laboratory report that a dynamite explosion had caused the plane crash.

By this time the hand of the clock on the wall had slipped past midnight. Jack Graham said, "Can I have a glass of water?"

An agent filled a glass and Graham took a long, gulping drink He set the glass on the table and said. "Okay, where do you want me to start?"

"Wherever you want to "

"Well, it all started about six months ago Mother was raising the devil because the drive-in wasn't making any money . "

With no trace of regret, Jack Graham recalled how he planned his mother's murder The fact that forty-three other persons also died that night did not seem to matter to him

He said he worked for ten days in an electric shop to learn more about electricity Then he bought twenty-five sticks of dynamite which he taped together and hooked up to a six-volt battery, a timer, and two primer caps This was the "Christmas package" he had slipped into his mother's suitcase.

Graham's confession was taken down by a stenographer and he signed it. Then a doctor was called to the FBI office to give him a thorough examination The agents were taking no chances on Graham claiming that he had been beaten and forced into signing the confession. They also wanted a doctor's opinion that he was of sound mind.

When these things were done, Graham was arrested for sabotage. Later he was turned over to Colorado authorities to be tried for murder

The story Graham told was checked out by agents They found the places where he had bought the dynamite and the timer He was identified by those who had made the sales A jury convicted him of first degree murder and recommended the death penalty. On January 11, 1957, Graham was executed in the gas chamber at the Colorado State Penitentiary.

In the Colorado plane crash, the FBI used the scientific methods and means of investigation developed over a period of thirty years Among these were. (1) the identification of victims by their fingerprints, (2) the Laboratory tests of the metal showing a dynamite explosion had taken place aboard the plane, (3) the patient gathering of evidence by men trained for such work, (4) the cooperation with local police, other agencies, and townspeople, (5) getting a signed confession without threats or force of any kind, (6) the clear presentation of facts to the persons responsible for prosecuting criminal offenders, (7) and the teamwork between the men in the field and the men in the FBI Head-

quarters in Washington, D C.

Many years ago, the Bureau chiefs in Washington knew little about what the men were doing out in the field But that loose and disorganized kind of operation ended when Hoover took over

Today Hoover's office keeps a tight, around-the-clock check on the agents and the cases on which they are working At any time he chooses, the Director can pick up his telephone and find out where an agent is at any hour of the working day, the case on which he is working, and the progress being made

The secret of the FBI's disciplined operation—if it can be called a secret—lies in its leadership. While Hoover is "Mr FBI"—the man who did the building—he has trained an inner circle of top-flight executives who came up through the ranks of special agents

Hoover once said of these men "You can't buy the kind of energy and devotion they have given to the FBI."

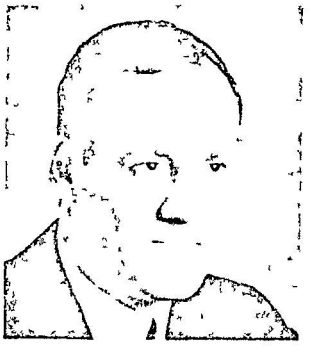
The Director's right-hand man is Associate Director Clyde Tolson of Laredo, Missouri, who joined the FBI in 1928. At that time he planned to stay only a few months and then open his own law office in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. But, as many others do, he decided to make the FBI his life's work.

Next to Tolson are two Assistants to

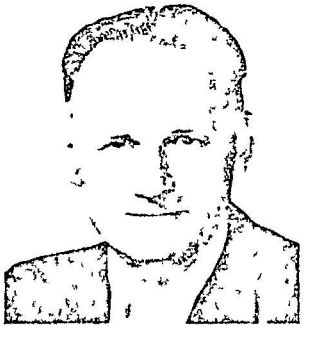
**Executives of the FBI.**

MR HOOVER
*Director*

MR MOHR
*Assistant to the Director*



MR TOLSON
*Associate Director*



MR BELMONT
*Assistant to the Director*

MR ROSEN
*Assistant Director*

MR TROTTER
*Assistant Director*

MR DE LOACH
*Assistant Director*

MR CALLAHAN
*Assistant Director*

MR CONRAD
*Assistant Director*

MR EVANS
*Assistant Director*

MR TAVEL
*Assistant Director*

MR SULLIVAN
*Assistant Director*

MR CASPER
*Assistant Director*

MR GALE
*Assistant Director*

the Director, John P Mohr and Alan H Belmont. Under the direction of these three are ten Assistant Directors, each in charge of a Division The Divisions are Identification, Training, Administrative, Files and Communications, Domestic Intelligence, General Investigative, Laboratory, Crime Records, Special Investigative, and Inspection

These men meet each Monday and Wednesday at 10 30 A M —or daily in special cases—for the "FBI Executives Conference" Tolson presides and each man is expected to say what he thinks about any problem that arises whether it is in his own Division or not The conference is no place for "yes men"

The executives don't always agree on a course of action When this happens, the different recommendations are passed on to Hoover and he makes a final decision Once the decision is reached, the men walk out as a team, knowing where they are going and what must be done.

It is a system that has helped to make the FBI one of the most famous crime-fighting organizations in the world

# 15. Fingerprints and the Scientist

Among the hundreds of millions of people in the world there are tens of thousands who look alike Total strangers sometimes look as though they might be brothers Parents can't always tell one twin from another and neighbors exclaim. "They're as much alike as two peas in a pod."

But there is one readily identifiable mark which every man carries with him from birth to death that is different from all others It is his mark—and his alone There is no other like it And this mark is his fingerprints

Many years ago Mark Twain wrote the make-believe story of a young Missouri lawyer who amused himself by having people put their fingerprints on pieces of glass. Then he would file the prints away along with the names and date on which the prints were taken Over the years he collected scores of prints for his file

It was such a strange hobby that people around town didn't think the lawyer, David Wilson, was very bright They began to call him "Pudd'nhead"

The town changed its mind about Pudd'nhead after he was called on to defend twins accused of murder It looked as though the twins were certain of being convicted until Pudd'nhead brought into court the fingerprints he had kept on glass through the years

He told the jury.

> Every human being carries with him from his cradle to his grave certain physical marks which do not change their character, and by which he can always be identified—and that without shade of doubt or question These marks are his signature and this autograph cannot be counterfeited, nor can he disguise it or hide it away, nor can it become illegible by wear and mutations of time This autograph consists of the delicate lines or corrugations with which Nature marks the insides of the hands and the soles of the feet If you will look at the balls of your fingers you will observe these dainty curving lines lie close together, like those that indicate the borders of oceans in maps, and that they form various clearly-defined patterns, such as arches, circles, long curves, whorls, etc, and that these patterns differ on the different fingers
>
> One twin's patterns are never the same as his fellow-twin's patterns

He went on to prove by his fingerprint file that the twins were innocent, the murderer was someone who had not been suspected, and the tragedy could be traced to a nursemaid who had deliberately switched two babies in their cribs

Mark Twain wrote his story before the time that fingerprints began to be widely used as a means of identifying criminals But it is no stranger than the tales that can be found today in the records of the FBI Identification Division

In these records are cases in which crimes have been solved, families have been re-united, missing persons located, and men and women saved from prison —sometimes even from death—by means of fingerprints

The finding of only a part of a fingerprint in 1928 saved four men from going

to prison and perhaps from being hanged in Colorado It happened in this way

On the morning of May 23, 1928, four men walked into the First National Bank of Lamar, Colorado, and drew pistols "Put up your hands! This is a stick-up!" the leader shouted

The frightened bank employees and customers threw up their hands and watched in amazement while the bandits quickly gathered up $219,000 in cash and bonds

For the first few seconds, Bank President A N Parrish was too startled to do anything but sit at his desk watching the robbers loot his bank And then anger flooded over him He reached into his desk drawer and grabbed a pistol He fired at one of the bandits and blood spurted from the man's face

The wounded bandit shot Parrish dead The banker's son rushed to his father's side and he was shot down, too The gang forced E A Lungren, bank teller, and Everett A Kessinger, assistant cashier, into their waiting car They raced from town with their two hostages and the fortune in money and bonds A short distance away, they shoved Lungren out of the car

Sheriff Lloyd E Alderman gave chase in his car, armed only with a pistol But his weapon was no match for the rifles of the bandits The heavy bullets from their guns knocked out the Sheriff's car and the bandits escaped.

That night a man called at the home of Dr W W Weninger at Dighton, Kansas, about 155 miles from the scene of the robbery The man said. "Doc, you've got to come with me My neighbor was driving a tractor and got himself smashed up He's in bad shape I walked here as fast as I could"

Dr Weninger hurried from the house with the stranger and they drove away in the doctor's car.

A posse found the body of Kessinger, the assistant bank cashier, in an abandoned shack He had been shot to death Not far away they located Dr. Weninger's wrecked automobile The doctor's body lay in a ravine nearby He had been shot, apparently after he had treated the wound of the bandit shot by banker Parrish.

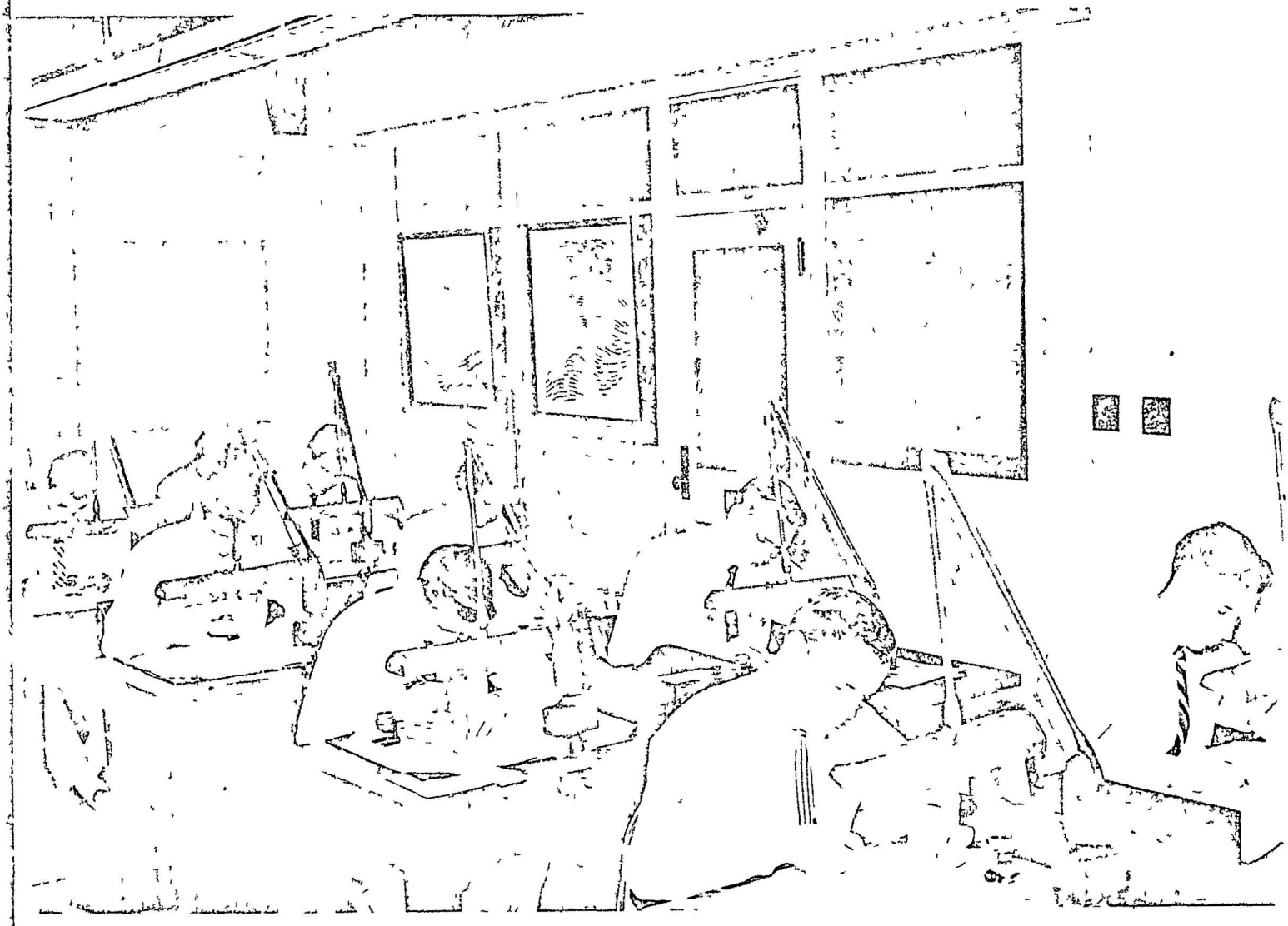
Officer R S Terwilliger came from the Garden City, Kansas, police department to check the doctor's car for fingerprints It looked to him as though someone had taken a rag and gone over the car to wipe away any fingerprints But he continued the search

While going over the glass on the right rear door of the car, he found part of a fingerprint near the top of the glass He took the glass out of the door and carried it to Garden City to develop a print

Two months later, an enlarged photograph of the partial print was sent to the FBI on the chance that it could be identified by the Bureau files But at that time the Bureau had 2,000,000 prints on file and they were classified only on a ten-finger system. A search for part of a single print was more than the Bureau could undertake.

Hoover heard of the problem and told the fingerprint experts. "It's a long shot, but I want you to memorize the pattern of that print. Impress it on your memory, and it may be you will come across the print some day I know it's unlikely, but it's the only thing we can do"

Months later, four men were arrested and charged with the bank-robbery



Preliminary fingerprint classification on incoming fingerprint cards being determined by Fingerprint Classifying Unit, Technical Section, FBI Identification Division, Washington, D C

murders Sixty persons said they were certain that the accused men were the bank robbers But some officials felt there was doubt enough to delay their trial

One day in 1929, more than a year after the robbery, the sheriff of Stockton, California, mailed to the FBI a set of fingerprints taken from a train robbery suspect who gave his name as William Harrison Holden

The card was turned over to Fingerprint Expert Albert B Ground In a routine check, Ground discovered that the prints of Holden matched those of Jake Fleagle, who once had served time in Oklahoma for robbery There was no doubt about it William Harrison Holden's real name was Jake Fleagle

He put Fleagle's card aside to continue with other work But then he picked it up again and studied the prints There was something about the print of the right index finger that kept nagging at his memory Ground was like an expert in map-making who sees a bit of a map and then tries to remember where it fits into the whole

Suddenly he thought of the partial print from the murder case in Colorado He went to the files and got the old photograph When he matched it with Fleagle's prints, he saw they were the same It was Fleagle, alias Holden, who had left his fingerprint on the window of the doctor's car

This information was telegraphed to police in California and Colorado It was the clue which put officers on the trail of the four bank bandits Fleagle was killed in a gun battle His three pals were caught, tried, and hanged And the four men who had been suspected of the crime were freed of the murder charges

Men have known for centuries that fingerprints were different in their patterns. In ancient China men used a thumbprint in clay as their "signature" Fingerprints have been found on early Chinese and Japanese legal papers—and monarchs sometimes used fingerprints on wax as a royal seal.

The first widely-used method of identifying criminals was invented in the 1880s by Alphonse Bertillon of France It was based on the idea that no two people could possibly look alike and at the same time have the same body measurements Police took a criminal's head, arm, finger, leg and foot measurements and kept them on file with his photograph

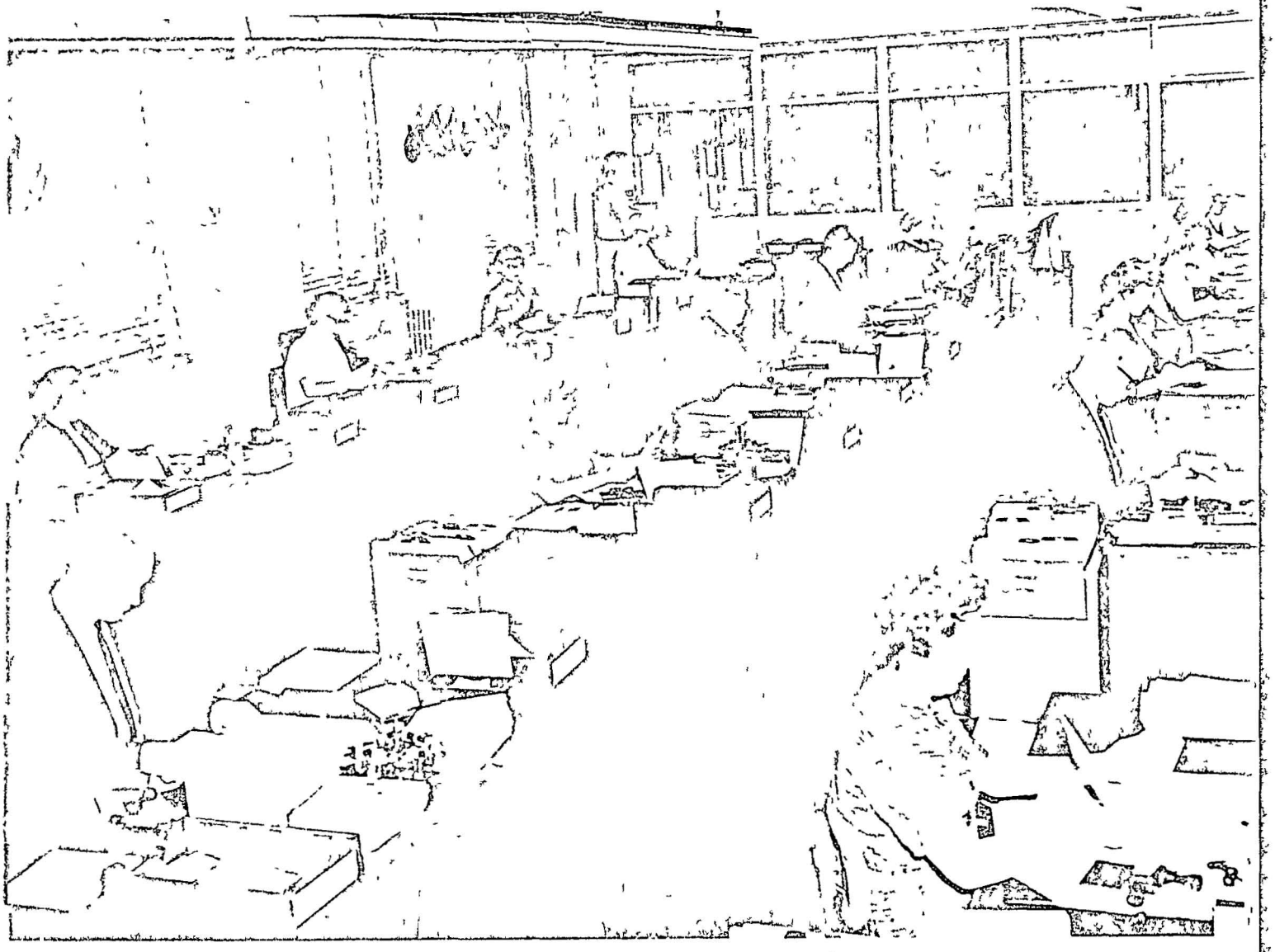
Many police officials clung to this idea of Bertillon's until one day in 1903 when a Negro named Will West was brought to the Federal Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas He was first taken to the record clerk's office to be photographed and measured

The record clerk looked at the prisoner and said "I've seen you before. Don't we already have your measurements?"

Will West shook his head "No, sir," he said "I've never been here before"

The clerk took West's measurements with the Bertillon instruments, going from his head to his feet But when he went to file them he saw there already was a card on file under the name "William West" The measurements on the card were almost exactly the same in every detail as those he had just taken. The face on the photograph was the image of Will West

"Why did you tell me you had never been here before?" the clerk demanded.



Initial processing of fingerprint cards to record date of receipt, assign priority and indicate type of reply, Recording Section, FBI Identification Division, Washington, D.C.

"Here's your picture"

Will West looked at the photograph "That looks like me, all right," he said. "But I've never been in this prison before."

And then the clerk realized that Will West was telling the truth. The look-alike William West at that moment was in his cell in the Leavenworth prison, serving a life sentence for murder The Bertillon system had failed

The Will West-William West case gave support to those who had been urging that the old system be replaced by the fingerprint system of identification England's Scotland Yard already had dropped the Bertillon system in favor of fingerprints after Sir E R Henry had worked out a simple way to classify them.

The International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) was the first to campaign for a central fingerprint file which would serve all police agencies. The IACP got support from the American Bar Association and in 1921 the Department of Justice agreed to set up an Identification Division in the Bureau of Investigation

Masses of fingerprint files and Bertillon records were shipped into Washington from police and prison officials. But the Bureau had no funds with which to set up a Division For eight months the files lay piled in boxes and packing cases The country's criminal identification system was bogged down

This was part of the confusion Hoover found when he became FBI Director He talked to members of Congress and with backing from others persuaded them to give the Bureau $56,320 to bring order out of this chaos Within sixty days the service was restored.

At first the fingerprint file contained only some 800,000 sets of prints, all of them of persons who had been involved in crime Later the FBI set up a Civil Identification section whose files were kept separate from the criminal files. People were encouraged to place their fingerprints in the Civil file for permanent identification By early 1963, the Bureau had the fingerprints of 14,700,000 persons in the criminal files and prints of 62,400,000 persons in the Civil file

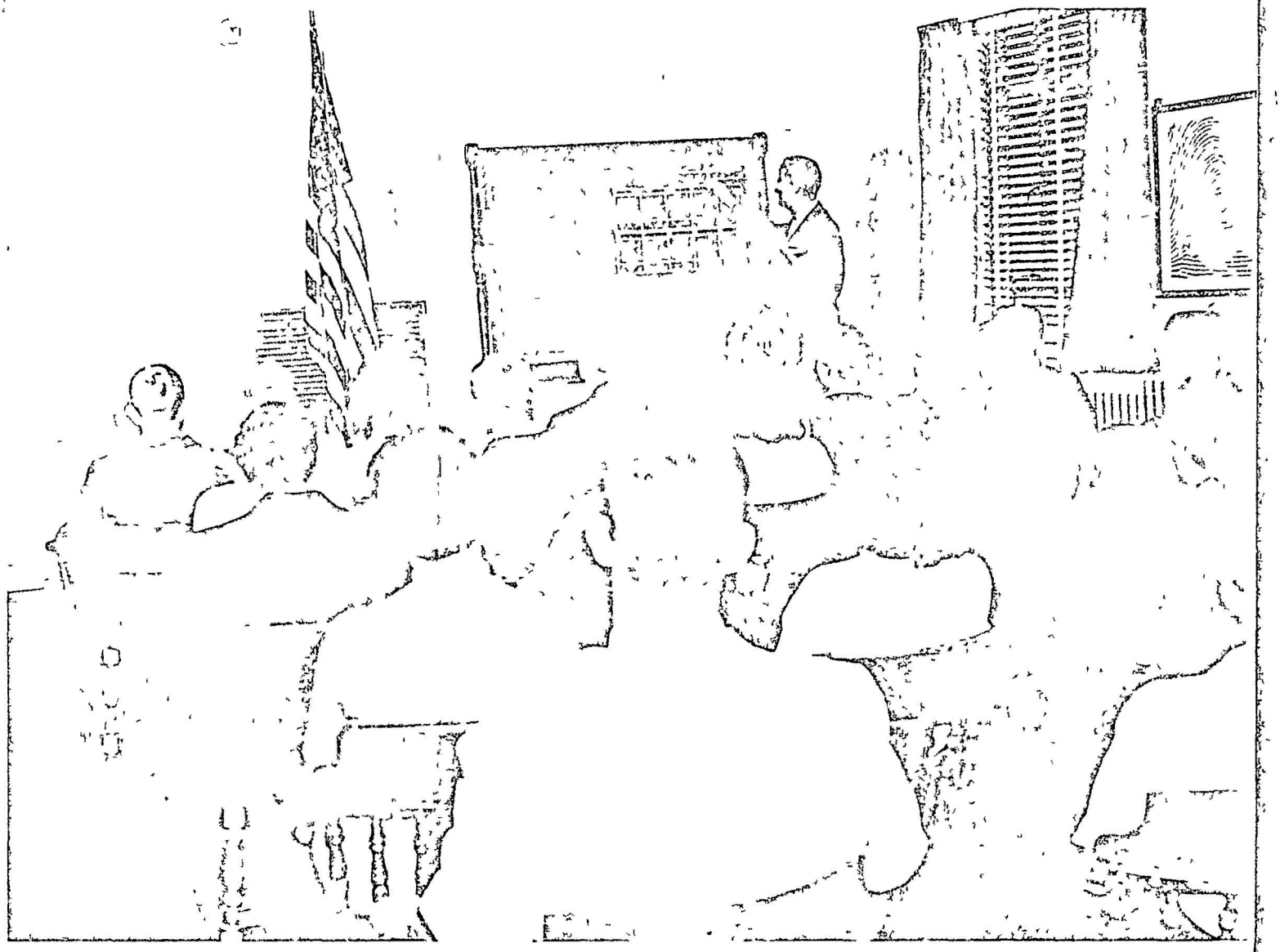
The criminal files have helped police across the nation solve uncounted crimes They also have saved many men from going to prison

In one case, John "The Bug" Stoppelli was arrested in San Francisco on a charge of peddling narcotics It wasn't the first time that "The Bug," a notorious hoodlum, had been in trouble with the law A fingerprint examiner who claimed to be an "expert" testified that a partial finger impression on an envelope containing narcotics was made by the left ring finger of Stoppelli

Stoppelli protested it was not his fingerprint, but he was sent to prison. Only his lawyer believed his story, and the lawyer continued to protest until the FBI was asked to compare the fingerprint on the envelope with Stoppelli's file. The check showed that the print had not been made by the convicted man.

A Federal official said "No matter how low a man may be, he has civil rights So we sent the FBI's report back to the U S Attorney in San Francisco" As a result, President Truman commuted Stoppelli's sentence

In other cases, the civil fingerprint file has proved to be valuable in identifying



Training class for fingerprint technicians, Technical Section, FBI Identification Division, Washington, D.C.

victims of airplane crashes, laboratory explosions, ship disasters, and other accidents. It has helped bring together members of families who became lost from each other in childhood.

Hoover once received a letter from a man in Wisconsin asking the FBI's help in locating a brother he had not seen in more than thirty years The brother's name was found in the civil files because his fingerprints had been taken when he applied for a wartime job. The card gave his address as Milford, Connecticut

This information was sent to the man in Wisconsin. Soon a letter came back "I tried a long-distance telephone call at the address given My brother answered the phone, the first time I had heard his voice for thirty-three years. . . . you did more for me in one day than I have been able to do in years of inquiry and of following up leads that always led nowhere."

The Identification Division is never closed The work goes on around the clock in relays, speeding information to police throughout the country—a service that is given without charge Often the FBI cooperates with other nations in fighting international crime Fingerprint data is exchanged with seventy-eight non-Communist nations as well as the Canal Zone, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands

During a recent twelve-month period, fingerprints helped the FBI and police in locating 17,568 men and women wanted by authorities in different parts of the country Never a day passes that they do not help trap a murderer, a bank robber, an escaped convict, or someone else who is running from the law.

In December, 1961, a man stumbled into a town in the Florida Keys, looking gaunt and hungry He told a story of escaping from Cuba in a rowboat and braving the seas, sharks, and storms to get away from the Red regime of Fidel Castro He said he took off his clothes and made them into a sail which he hoisted on his rowboat. Then he was driven by the winds to the Keys. He said he was Mario Levi, a native of Italy.

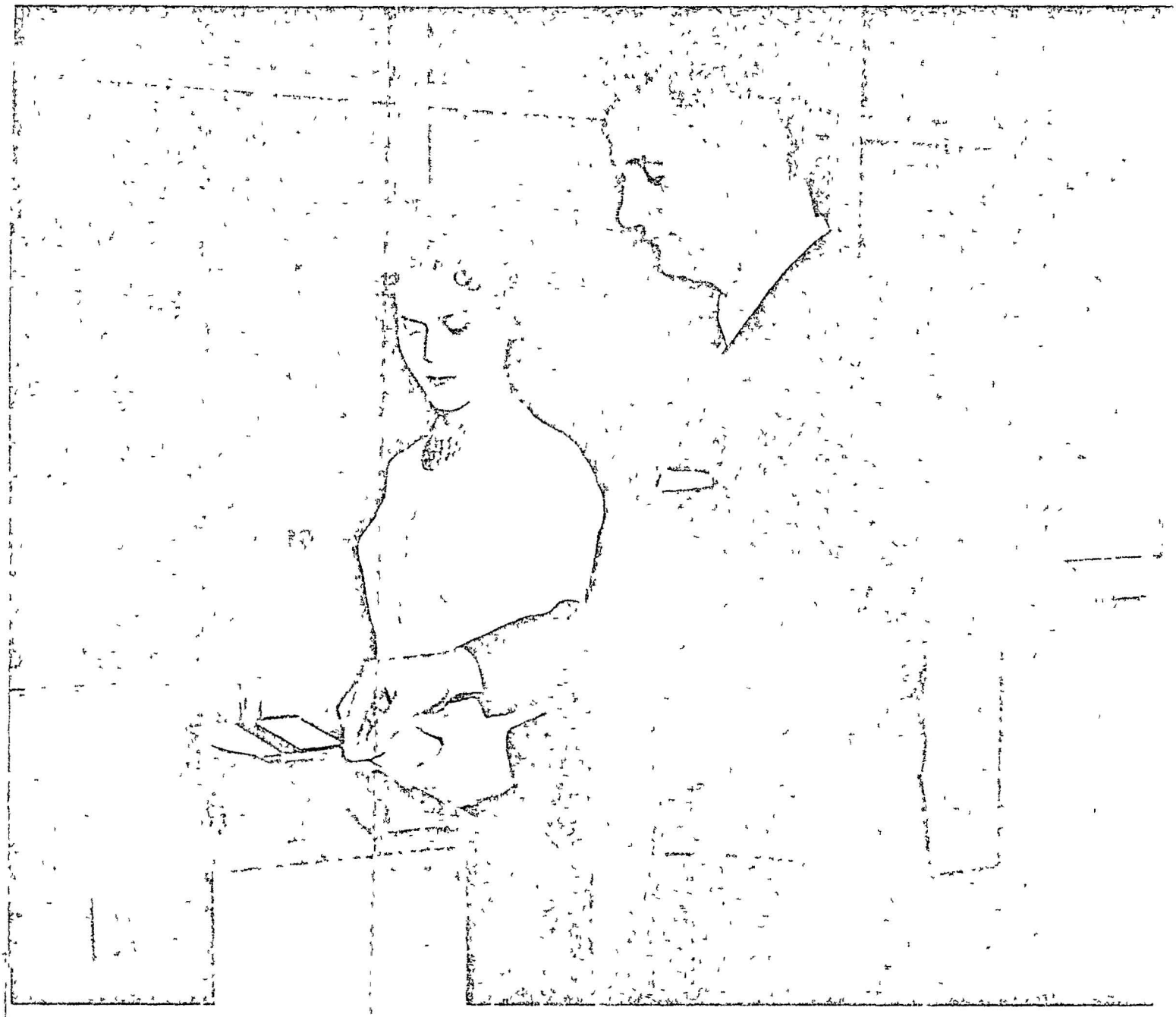
As usual in such cases, he was first taken into custody by the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service officers, and his fingerprints were sent to the FBI's Identification Division

Mario Levi's story was a hoax. His fingerprints showed that he was Mate Ivanov who had escaped from a New York mental institution three weeks earlier Police had been looking for him as a suspect in the brutal murders of five persons at Mineola, New York.

Along with the fingerprint division, the FBI's Laboratory in Washington, D C, has proved over the years to be a place where crimes often are solved by experts hundreds of miles from the scene of a murder, a robbery, or some other crime.

Such a case came to the Laboratory in 1936 when it was only four years old and the Bureau was feeling its way along in the new field of using scientists as crime detectives Experts bending over their test tubes and microscopes were able to point the finger of guilt at a killer in faraway Alaska.

There were no witnesses to the murder in a remote place called Old Buckland Village The reason was that the killer crept toward the home of his victim under cover of a March blizzard He slipped to the sheltered side of a cabin and peered through a window at the man he was going to kill.



Taking fingerprints for personal identification purposes, FBI Identification Division, Washington, D.C.

The victim was John Nilima, a weather-beaten prospector and trader His home was a trading center where the Eskimos brought their furs to sell for money or to exchange for food, clothes, traps, and guns When not trading with the Eskimos, John usually could be found in the hills searching for the gold which he dreamed would make him rich

The killer at the window raised his rifle and sent a bullet crashing through Nilima's head The trader never knew what hit him The crack of the rifle was lost in the howling of the winds The killer then slipped into the cabin, robbed the cash box, and then disappeared into the storm The snow and wind covered his tracks.

Nilima's body was found on March 17th. Word of the murder was sent to the United States Marshal at Nome, Alaska, and he came to Old Buckland Village to investigate The only clue was the rifle bullet which had torn through Nilima's head and lodged in a log The marshal dug it out and dropped it into his pocket

The marshal rounded up two suspects. The first man was an ex-convict who had once threatened to kill Nilima during an argument over gold prospecting The marshal noticed stains on the man's socks that looked like dried blood.

"Is that blood on your socks?" he asked.

"Yes," the ex-convict said. "I shot a reindeer and some of the blood dropped on my socks while I was dragging it home"

"Can you show me the carcass?"

"Sure," the man said "Let's go right now"

There was no carcass where he said it would be "Maybe the wolves dragged it off a ways," the suspect said But there was no trace of the animal to be found.

The marshal looked at the ex-convict's thirty-caliber rifle and saw that it had not been cleaned since it was last fired "I'd better take that rifle with me," the marshal said.

His second suspect was a young Eskimo He had been spending money freely at a nearby trading post and then had set out toward the northeast. He was caught on the trail and brought back for questioning He carried a twenty-five-thirty-five-caliber rifle

Both men claimed they were innocent and it began to look as though the marshal had no case against either of them since there were no witnesses But then he recalled reading about a new crime laboratory in which the FBI would examine any evidence sent to them by police officers He bundled up the suspects' rifles, the bloodstained socks, and the bullet found in the wall He mailed them to the FBI Laboratory.

The Laboratory quickly determined that the blood on the socks was not human blood. A ballistics expert fired a shot from the ex-convict's rifle into a cotton-filled box He took the bullet from the cotton and compared the markings on the bullet with those on the bullet which killed Nilima. They were not the same.

This test was made because each gun has tiny, rough spots in its barrel—no matter how smooth it may look to the naked eye Each gun leaves its own pattern of lines and grooves on the bullets which hurtle through its barrel. Thus it is possible—in all but the most unusual cases—to match a bullet with the gun which fired it.

The expert then fired a shot from the

Eskimo's gun It was placed under a microscope alongside the death bullet The bullets were turned under the microscope until the agent saw that the tiny grooves made by the gun barrel were exactly the same on both bullets There was no doubt left. The bullet which killed the trader in his cabin had been fired from the Eskimo's rifle

These findings were sent to the marshal in Nome The ex-convict was freed and the Eskimo confessed to the murder He was sentenced to prison for twenty years

Sometimes it may be a speck of dirt which gives agents the clue that a suspect was at the scene of a crime The dirt from the sole of a shoe worn by a suspect is sent to the Laboratory along with a bit of dirt from the crime scene These two pieces of dirt are placed in twin furnaces under intense heat If both bits of dirt undergo certain changes at exactly the same times—and the changes are recorded automatically on a graph—then they contain exactly the same minerals. And they could have come from the same place

The Laboratory experts are all special agents with the same training as the men who work in the field They know the practical problems of the field agents and police, and what to look for in the evidence that is sent to them. Often they are able to lift a cloud from the lives of people suspected of a crime. They did this in a case in Luray, Virginia.

In February, 1950, a shot sounded in the home of Mr and Mrs Robert F. Parks in Luray Mrs Parks ran from the house to a neighbor's She cried that her husband had been shot and she needed help The police were called

When Luray police walked into the Parks home, they found Parks dead. The body of the former Army captain was lying in a bedroom which opened off the dining room. An automatic pistol lay on the dining-room floor against the wall across from the bedroom door The cartridge case was jammed in the gun.

When Mrs Parks was able to talk, police officers questioned her about what had happened.

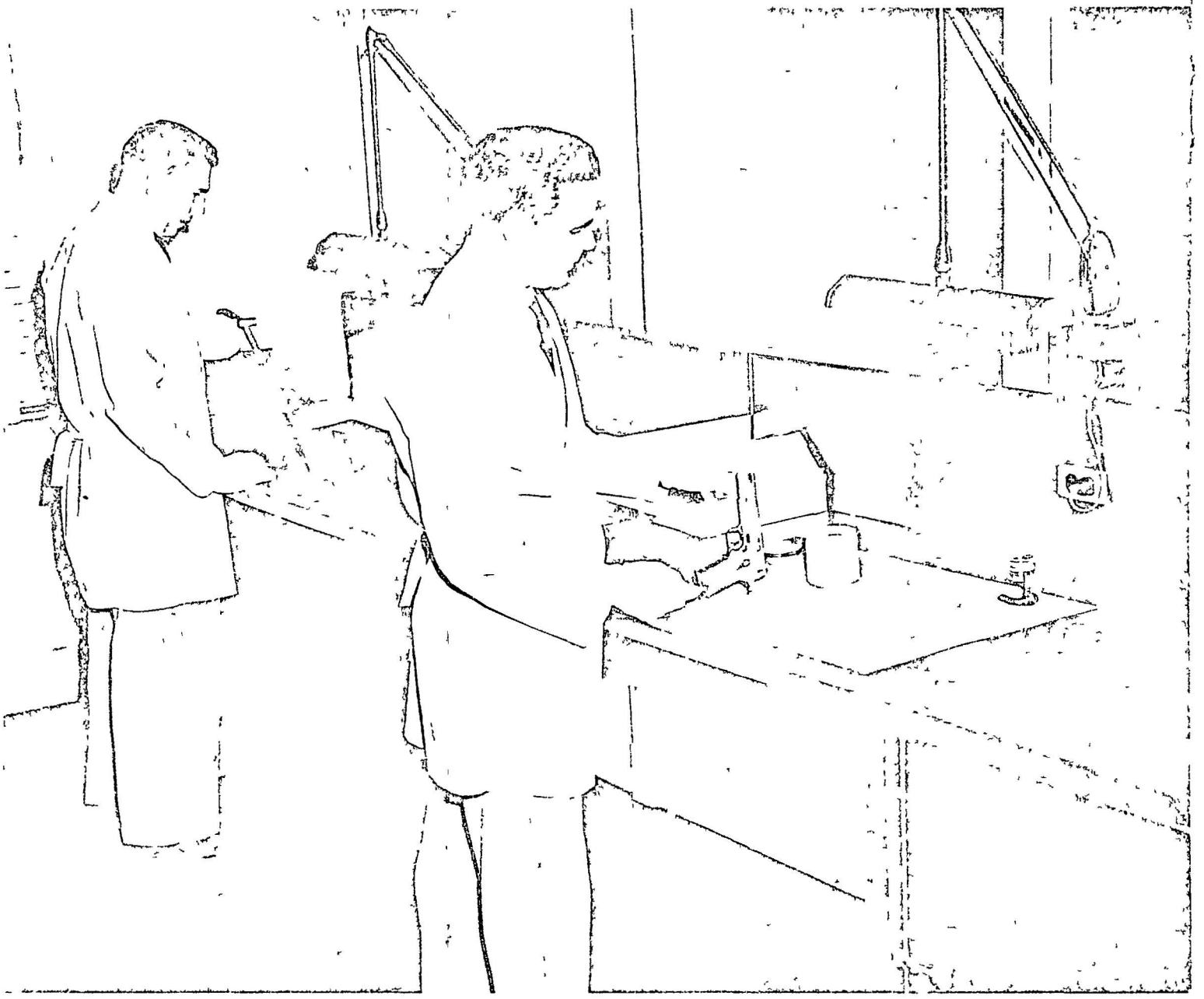
"I was in the kitchen when I heard the shot," she said "I ran to the bedroom and Bob was standing there He looked at me and said, 'Honey, the gun backfired' And then he fell" She said she and her husband were alone in the house when the shot was fired

Parks had been shot from the right side The bullet had gone through his right arm, entered his chest, passed through his heart, and lodged on his left side The direction from which the bullet came and the absence of powder burns on his arm ruled out the chance that Parks might have been holding the pistol when it fired

The police learned that the Parkses quarreled violently at times One person had heard Mrs Parks call San Francisco and ask someone to send her a Luray-to-San Francisco bus ticket

Even though there were no witnesses to the shooting, all the evidence seemed to point to Mrs Parks She was arrested and charged with murder

The Luray police continued their search for more facts An officer returned to the Parks house to study the scene of the killing As he stood in the doorway between the dining room and bedroom, he noticed a shiny place on the metal grille over the hot-air duct at his feet.



Fingerprint technicians examining evidence for latent fingerprints by using dusting powder to show fingerprints, FBI Identification Division, Washington, D.C.

When he kneeled down, he saw that a spot of brown paint had been knocked off, leaving a deep dent in the grille. He remembered there had been a bit of brown paint on the rear of the slide on Parks' pistol. He wondered if the gun could have caused the dent in the grille.

The gun, the bullet taken from Parks' body, the jammed cartridge case, and the grille were sent to the FBI Laboratory to be examined.

Laboratory experts found that the bullet which killed the former captain had been fired from Parks' own gun. But they also found some other interesting facts: the brown paint on the gun slide was similar in color and texture to the paint on the grille, the gun would fire when dropped on the rear part of the slide and the hammer, marks on the grille matched exactly similar marks made by the rear sight and knurling of the gun's hammer, and when the rear sight and hammer of the pistol were placed against the marks on the grille, the gun was pointing toward the spot where Parks had fallen.

Agents and police then reasoned that Parks had been working with the gun. In a sudden fit of temper, he had thrown it against the floor. It had struck the grille and fired. The cartridge case had jammed and the gun had skittered all the way across the living room, coming to rest against the wall. Parks had not lived long enough to tell his wife what had happened except that "the gun backfired."

The murder charge against Mrs. Parks was dropped.

The men in the FBI Laboratory never know from one day to the next what they will be asked to do. It may be a problem to be solved by chemistry, or physics, or electronics, or ballistics, or handwriting, or photography, or any of many other methods.

In one case the FBI was called on by the Navy to help find out what happened to a crack test pilot when his faster-than-sound jet plane mysteriously went out of control during an experimental flight. The pilot was putting the plane through tests in the thin, cold, upper atmosphere when something went wrong. The pilot was heard by radio to say "Going to have to leave it!" Then his voice was lost in other sounds—and that was all.

Searchers found parts of the plane and the pilot's body. But there was no clue to what had happened in those final seconds. It was important to know why the pilot hadn't been able to get out of the cockpit.

A tape recording of the pilot's radio conversation with the ground personnel was sent to the Laboratory. The specialists set to work to filter the pilot's voice out of the babble of sound, part of it caused by the screaming dive of the plane. They were able to bring the pilot's voice out of all but the final moments of the dive.

The tape recording was transferred to a phonograph disc. Then by speeding up and slowing down the record at different places—and tinkering with the sound level—the pilot's voice began to break through the other sounds.

News that the pilot's last words had been filtered from the tape spread excitement through the Laboratory. Agents and technicians gathered to hear what it was that he had said. When the tape was played, they heard a voice calling desperately: "Can't bail out . . . can't bail . . . out!"

The pilot had spoken only six words —but those six words were enough to point to a defect in the plane. Hearing the words meant that other planes in the future would be made safer for the men who flew them

The work of Laboratory engineers has helped make the FBI perhaps the most mobile crime-fighting agency in the world This is because of the Bureau's communications network which spreads by wire and radio across the nation

The Headquarters in Washington, D C, and the fifty-five field offices, are linked by telephone and teletype circuits In addition the FBI has its own radio network by which control centers keep in touch with agents in automobiles or on foot—and agents can talk to each other even while trailing a suspect

Hoover began planning the radio network when England was being bombed heavily by German bombers early in World War II One of the biggest problems of the British was to keep telephone and telegraph lines repaired

"We've got to face up to the problem," Hoover said "Our own coastlines may become the targets for bombers and communications will be in danger We can't afford to be immobilized in an emergency."

By the time the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, the FBI had the radio network in operation. It has been an important factor ever since in the Bureau's fight against crime, espionage, and subversion.

# 16. A Career in the FBI

Many boys dream of a career as an FBI agent. And the FBI's door is always open to those who can meet the tests that every agent must pass Only a few are chosen each year. But those who make the grade can never say "This is a dull, uninteresting life"

In return for loyalty and hard work, the FBI offers more than an exciting way of life It offers among other things good pay, steady promotions for those who earn them, the satisfaction of serving the country, pride in organization, sickness and accident protection, family insurance, and a liberal pension plan

Special agents in every state are always on the lookout in high schools, colleges, and universities for young men who they think would make good agents The first requirements are.

1. They must be citizens of the United States

2 They must be ready and willing to serve anywhere in the United States or Puerto Rico when ordered to do so

3 They must possess the basic educational standards, which currently require that they be graduates of a state-accredited law school (not a correspondence school), or they must be college graduates who majored in accounting and have had at least three years experience in accounting or auditing

4 They must be at least twenty-three years old but not more than forty years old

5 They must be at least five-feet-seven in stocking feet, have 20/20 vision (corrected with glasses) and no color blindness, be able to hear normal conversation with each ear from a distance of fifteen feet, and be in top physical condition

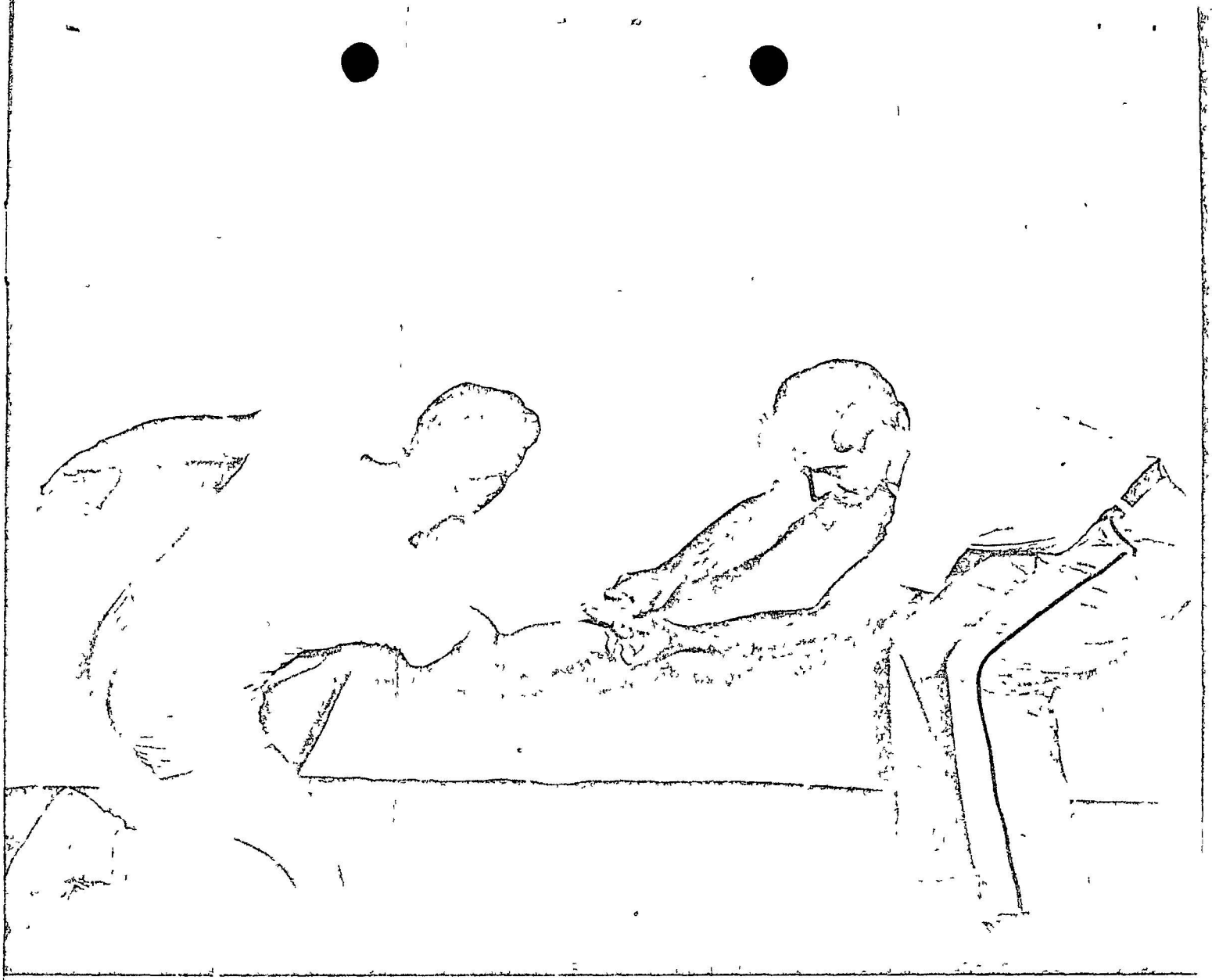
6 They must be able to drive a car and have a driver's license.

The young man who meets these tests can make an application to be an FBI agent. He is given oral and written examinations by one of the FBI's veteran special agents

If the examinations go well, there still is no guarantee of appointment After that, the FBI makes a thorough investigation of the applicant's background and his fitness to be an agent

The man who gets through these stern tests has a good chance of getting an appointment on a one-year trial basis. Then he goes to Washington, D. C, to study the latest techniques in law enforcement, fingerprint identification, writing reports, crime detection, collecting evidence, and other things he must know to do his job properly

The training period includes fourteen weeks of hard work at the FBI training facilities in Washington and at Quantico, Virginia, where the rookie is taught to use four basic weapons—pistol, submachine gun, shotgun, and rifle He is taught how to take care of himself in a gun battle and how to take cover under fire He learns the "fast draw" and how to shoot from a steady, crouching position. He learns to use weapons with either hand while standing, kneeling, sitting, or in a prone position—shooting at fixed and moving targets He is taught physical defensive tactics and other tricks of close, rough fighting which he may one day have to use in order to protect himself and other agents.



The wrist throw, one of the numerous Jujitsu holds Physical Instruction, FBI, U.S Department of Justice.

A special agent is shown kneeling in the double action firing position at the 25-yard line of the practical pistol course on the FBI range at Quantico, Virginia

Among the first things a new agent learns is that there is no secret formula by which mysteries are solved or criminals tracked down If there is any secret at all it lies in patience and hard work

There has been no better example of this than the FBI's work in finding the kidnaper of one-month-old Peter Weinberger back in 1956

It was a warm Fourth of July and Mrs. Morris Weinberger thought it would be good for her baby to lie out on the patio of her home at Westbury, Long Island So, after taking him for a stroll in his carriage, she decided to leave him on the patio while attending to other matters inside

About 10 minutes later, Mrs Weinberger came to the patio to see if Peter was all right She was terrified to find the carriage empty Where her son had lain was a handwritten note demanding that $2,000 be placed in a brown envelope and left next to a signpost not far from the Weinberger home

Mrs Weinberger called the Nassau County police The FBI learned of the kidnaping at 8 40 P M and agents were sent to the Weinberger home to get the facts At this time, there was no evidence that the child had been carried across state lines or that the kidnaper had used interstate communications such as a telephone or telegraph, so the matter was left to the local police

The Weinbergers left the $2,000 in an envelope at the signpost as the ransom note demanded But it was not picked up The kidnaper then telephoned the Weinbergers, and another note from him, written on an order blank of a company dealing in window products, was found at Exit 28 of the Northern State Parkway immediately thereafter

When Peter Weinberger had not been returned on the seventh day, the FBI entered the investigation under a special clause of the Federal Kidnap Statute. About the only clue the agents had was the handwriting on the ransom notes This seemed to offer the best chance of finding the kidnaper

A special headquarters was set up in Mineola, Long Island, and a squad of agents was assigned to the case They were joined by handwriting experts sent from the Bureau in Washington, D C

The agents began what seemed to be an impossible task—to trace the kidnaper through his handwriting They looked at the writing of tens of thousands of people in post office files, civil service files, police records, hospital records, automobile registrations, job applications, and business records

Each time an agent came across handwriting that looked anything like the writing on the ransom note, it was sent to the experts at the special headquarters The agents checked through nearly two million specimens of handwriting in their dogged search

On August 22—forty-nine days after the kidnaping—an agent was in the Federal Court for the Eastern District of New York comparing handwriting in the court's records with a photographic copy of the ransom notes He and another agent had just finished reviewing all of the available parole and probation records They were preparing to leave when another group of records—which were out of the regular file—came to their attention Among these was the probation file of Angelo John LaMarca

LaMarca had been arrested two years earlier during a raid on an illicit still He had been sentenced to ninety days in



FBI Story for Young People

Attention

I'm sorry this had to happen, but I am in bad need of money, & couldn't get it any other way.

Don't tell anyone or go to the Police about this, because I am watching you closely. I am armed stuff, & will kill the Lady, at your first wrong move.

Just put $2000.00 (Two thousand) in small bills in a brown envelope, & place it next to the sign Post at the corner of Albemarle Rd. & Park Ave. at Exactly 10 o'clock tomorrow (Thursday) morning. If everything goes smooth, I will bring the Lady back & leave him by the same corner "Safe & Happy" at exactly 12 noon.

No excuses, I can't wait!

Your duly writer.

Copy of ransom note left by kidnapper of Peter Weinberger on July 4, 1956.

jail but the judge had suspended the sentence and placed him on probation for a year

The handwriting of LaMarca looked very much like the handwriting on the ransom note The agent immediately brought the file to the attention of handwriting experts at Mineola They compared the writing in the file with the original notes

"We've found our man," one of the experts said "There's no doubt about it The handwriting is the same"

The needle-in-the-haystack search was over LaMarca confessed In the garage where he worked as a mechanic, agents found a pad of order blanks similar to the one found at the exit to the Northern State Parkway

The body of little Peter Weinberger was found the next day Since the child had not been carried across a state line, the federal kidnaping law had not been violated LaMarca was turned over to New York state authorities As an aftermath of this case, Congress passed a law permitting the FBI to enter a kidnap case when the victim was missing for only twenty-four hours—rather than seven days

Agents learn quickly that attention to detail is important Associate Director Tolson has hammering on this point when he once said "Precision is the cardinal virtue of an investigating agency Many a criminal has been convicted, and many an innocent person absolved, because somebody took pains to be accurate about an 'unimportant little fact'"

The new agent, even while in school, starts earning $7,290* a year. When he is sent to a field office, he can earn another $1,019* a year in overtime Some of the older agents earn more than $15,000 yearly including their overtime Those who are promoted to supervisory jobs are even better paid

During his first few weeks in the field, the rookie works with more experienced agents Then he is on his own But his training in the classroom and on the firing range never ends until he retires

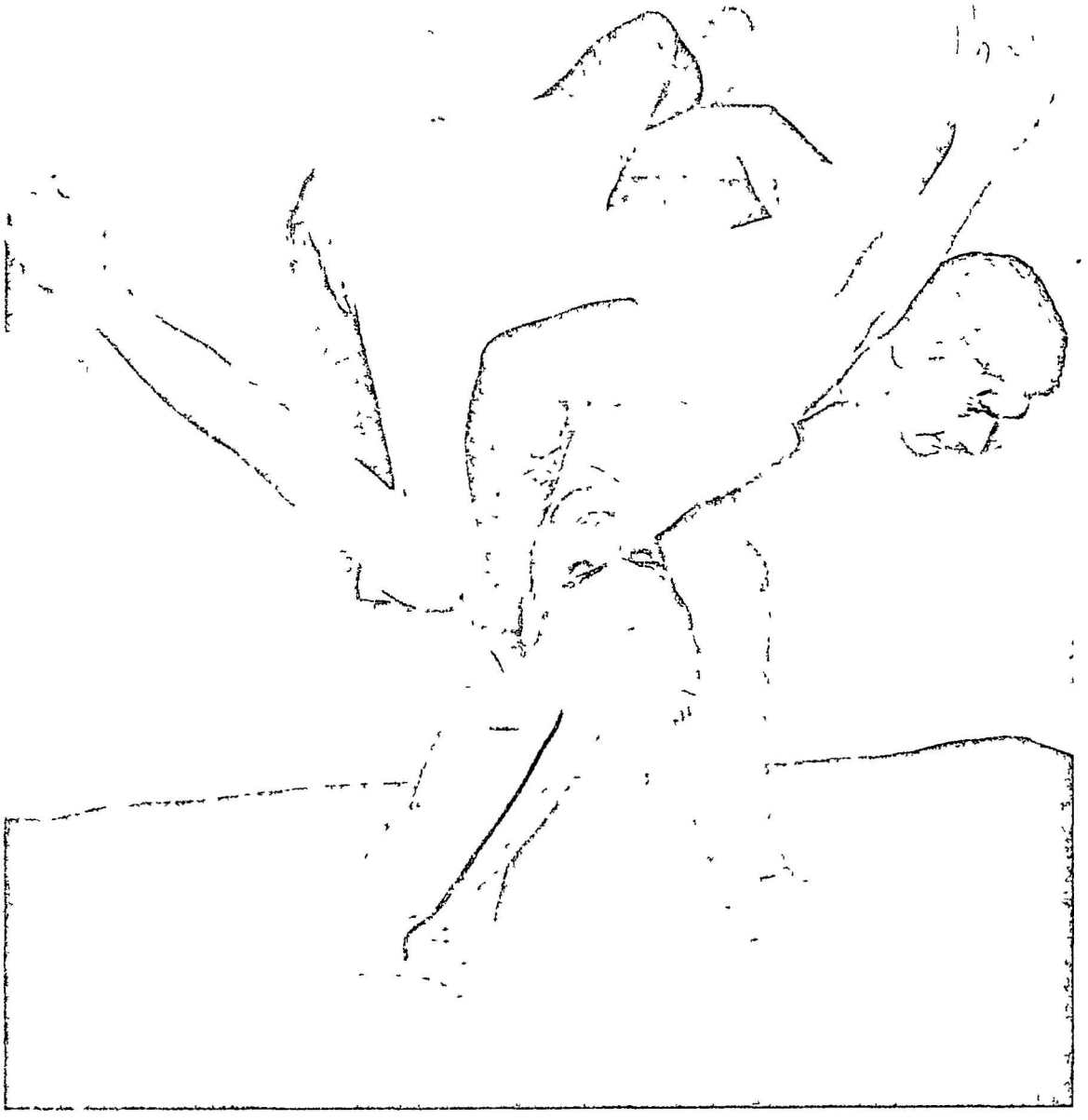
At least once a year, inspectors from Headquarters check on each field office to be certain that they are operating efficiently. The work of the agents is under close watch at all times—a policy which Hoover has followed from the day he took over the Bureau

Each agent must sign a register when he enters or leaves his office whether it's in New York, Washington, D. C, or any other office Every two hours while on duty, he is expected to check by telephone with his office for any messages or emergency assignments—unless he is in a radio car He reports where he is and what he is doing and this information is entered in a record Thus the special agent in charge can check with the communications center at any time and know where all of his agents are

The agent is expected to make a formal, written report at least each forty-five days on the cases on which he is working If he lags behind in his reports, he is called in to explain The field office that falls behind in its reports soon hears from Headquarters asking for an explanation

Crime does not keep tidy office hours of 9 00 A M to 5 30 P M and so the FBI agent can not expect to be home with his family each evening at the same hour He knows he may be called on suddenly

* These figures will increase in January, 1964



Finish of hip throw used to counter a right-hand blow Physical Instruction, FBI, U S. Department of Justice.

to help investigate an airplane crash, a kidnaping, a bank robbery, or an espionage case which could take him from home for days or weeks

This kind of life—where the men live with danger—has forged a "one for all and all for one" spirit within the FBI that is one of its strengths Bureau files are filled with cases in which the FBI looked out for its own as it did when Special Agents W Carter Baum and Sam Cowley were killed in gun battles in the 1930s Both their widows came to work for the FBI and remained as long as they wished. In illnesses or emergencies, members of the "family" look after one another

The chances are that the man who becomes an FBI agent will stay on to make a career Among the Bureau's 6,000 agents, a total of nearly 80 per cent have been with the FBI for ten years or more —and over 30 per cent have served for more than twenty years

FBI employees are not under civil service, but they are entitled to the same benefits and privileges received by other government employees—with a little more added

The Bureau has no women agents but many of its employees are women working as typists, clerks, technicians, and stenographers Young girls arriving in Washington, D C, for the first time are told where they can rent rooms in approved homes, where to find churches, and the best places for recreation

"If there is anything bothering you or anything we can do to help," they are told, 'all you have to do is call the Bureau Somebody is there day and night just for that purpose"

The FBI Recreation Association makes sure there is no reason for any employee to be lonely It organizes dances, tours, moonlight excursions, picnics, camp shows, and sports activities—with clubs for those who like travel, flying, coin collecting, pistol shooting, and other special hobbies

Among other benefits open to FBI employees are

*Federal Employees Group Life Insurance*—Employees may buy term life insurance at a cost of $6 50 per year per $1,000 of coverage A new agent earning $7,290* a year is entitled to $8,000 of insurance, and in all cases insurance may be bought in the amount of the nearest thousand dollars above the annual salary The insurance pays double for any type of accidental death

*Special Agents' Insurance Fund*—Available only to the FBI agents It provides in addition to the Federal Employees Group Insurance $10,000 payment in case of death from any cause Payments are made by the agents in the form of ten-dollar assessments whenever the reserve fund requires such payment Since November, 1943, the assessment has averaged less than $17 a year

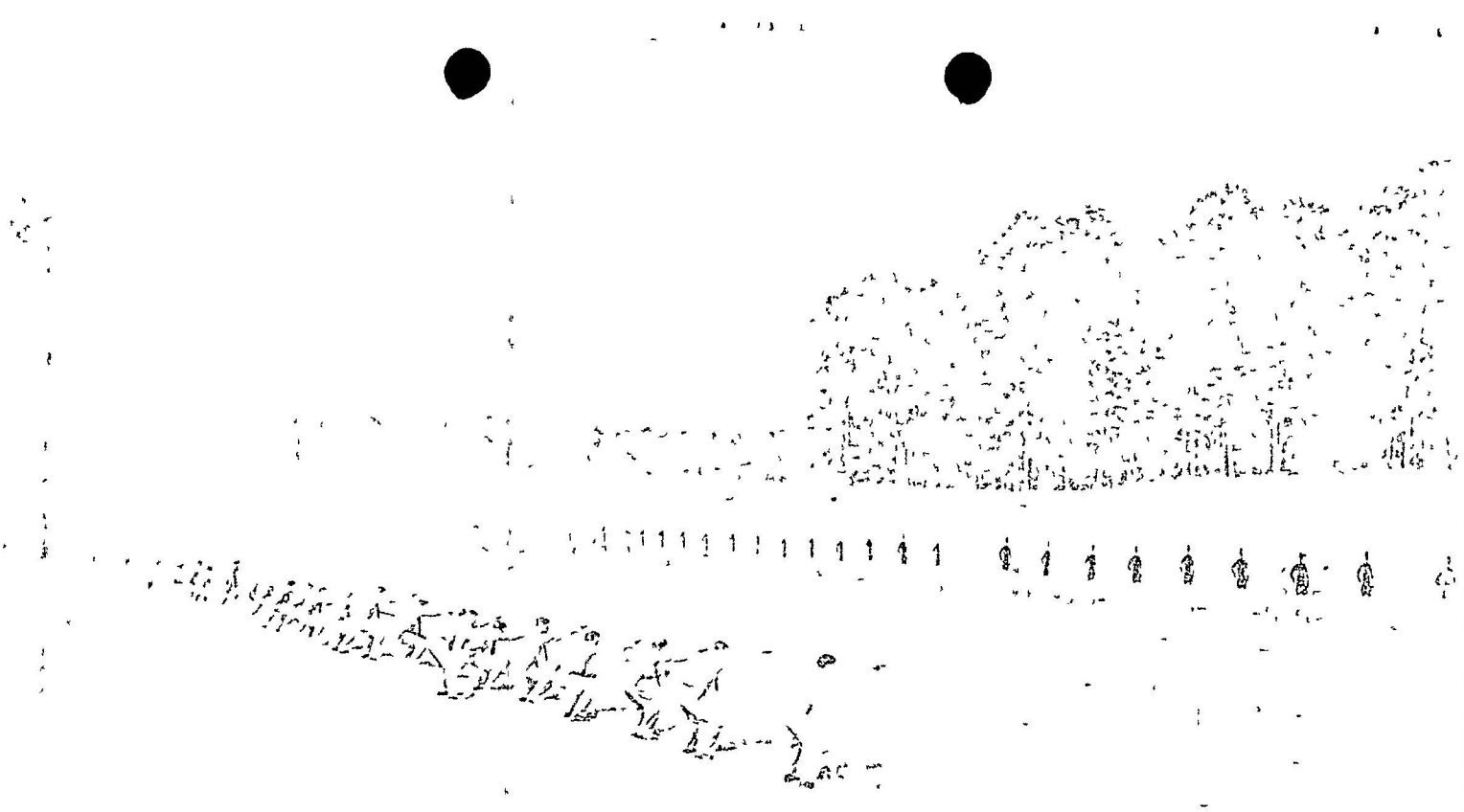
A basic accident policy offers protection against accidental death, permanent total disability, and loss of an arm, leg, etc It may be bought in any amount from $10,000 to $200,000 for eighty-five cents per thousand and includes options for medical expenses and payments while away from work because of an accident

*Sick Leave*—Earned at the rate of thirteen working days a year There is

* In January, 1964, the starting salary for newly appointed FBI Agents will increase from $7,290 to $7,690 pursuant to Public Law 793 of the 87th Congress

A laboratory technician is shown identifying a piece of cloth from a crime scene with a torn area in the trousers of a suspect, FBI Laboratory, Washington, D.C.

A special agent firing double action in the hip level position from the 7-yard line of the practical pistol course on the FBI range at Quantico, Virginia.



FBI pistol range at the United States Marine Corps Base at Quantico, Virginia. Special agents are shown point shooting at 25 yards at silhouette targets

no limit on the number of days that may be accumulated, and many employees have over 200 days of sick leave to their credit

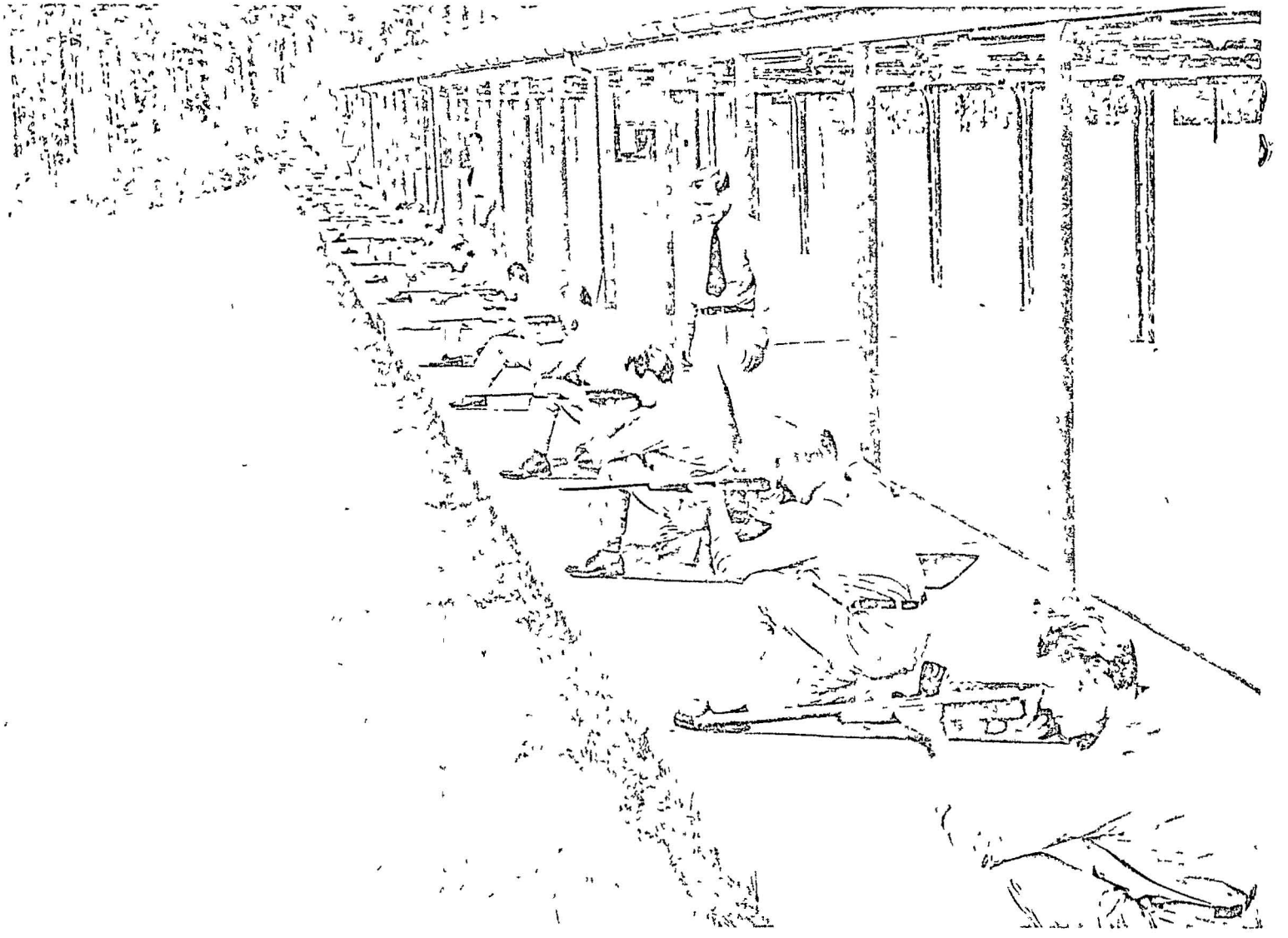
*Annual Leave*—Those with fewer than three years of service are entitled to thirteen working days leave each year. Those with three years but less than fifteen years of service are entitled to twenty working days leave, and those with fifteen or more years in service are entitled to twenty-six working days.

*Federal Employees Health Benefits Program*—All eligible employees may join in an approved plan with the government paying part of the cost and the employee paying the balance through a payroll deduction. The FBI's plan is called the Special Agents Mutual Benefit Association (Samba). In addition to providing hospitalization and surgical benefits (including $30,000 major medical benefits), membership in Samba includes $2,000 life insurance with other benefits optional.

*Compensation*—All employees are covered by the Federal Employees' Compensation Act. It entitles them to medical, hospital, and loss-of-pay benefits in case injuries are suffered in performance of official duties.

*Retirement and Survivorship Benefits*—An agent may retire at age fifty after twenty years of service as an agent. If this represents his total federal service, he would receive 40 per cent of the average annual salary he was paid during the top five consecutive years of his career. At the end of forty years, the maximum retirement pay is 80 per cent.

There are survivor benefits for the widow and children under eighteen of an employee who has had at least five years of civilian service. The cost of all retirement benefits is 6½ per cent of the employee's salary.



The FBI rifle range at the United States Marine Corps Base at Quantico, Virginia. Twenty-four special agents are firing in a kneeling position at 200 yards.

As an example of the benefits paid to the survivors of an agent who was killed in an automobile accident in line of duty, the agent's widow received $84,703 83 in lump sum benefits

| | |
|---|---|
| Federal Employees Group Life Insurance (double indemnity) | $26,000 00 |
| Special Agents' Insurance Fund | 10,000 00 |
| Special Agents Mutual Benefit Association (double indemnity) | 12,000 00 |
| Special Accident and Travel Insurance | 20,000 00 |
| Salary and vacation pay due | 5,685 58 |
| Funeral expenses paid by Bureau of Employees' Compensation | 800 00 |
| Civil Service Retirement Fund | 10,218 25 |
| Total | $84,703 83 |

In addition, under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act, the widow and her two children will receive payments of $6,300 a year as long as they are eligible.

It is only fair to say that a career in the FBI is not for those who want an easy, sheltered life—just as the Marine Corps is not a place for anyone who is not ready to fight when called to do so by his country.

There is always danger in hunting criminals, spies, and subversives The hours can be long and rugged The code of conduct is stern and demands more than some are willing to give

But being an FBI agent also has its rewards, which are many. Not the least of these is the respect which the FBI under J Edgar Hoover has earned the hard way in almost forty years of fighting for decent law enforcement and for the security of the nation.

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September 26, 1963

Mr. Don Whitehead
Northshore Drive
Route 1
Concord, Tennessee

Dear Don:

I have just received a copy of your new book from Random House and want you to know how tremendously impressed I am with the outstanding job which you and your publisher have done.

Please accept my gratitude for your continued interest and support. We in the FBI are indeed fortunate to have so eloquent a friend as you.

Sincerely,

Edgar

MAILED 31
SEP 26 1963
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Random House has sent the Director a copy of Don Whitehead's new book concerning the FBI for young people. This book was written with the Bureau's cooperation.

GWG:alk
(6)

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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TO Mr. DeLoach

DATE 9-25-63

FROM M. A. Jones

SUBJECT NEW EDITION "THE FBI STORY" FOR YOUNG READERS

On September 19, 1963, Paul Lapolla addressed a letter to the Director stating that in his capacity as Editor of the original "The FBI Story" and now the present copy adapted for young readers, he was sending the Director, under separate cover, the new edition. He stated he hoped the Director would find it as attractive and as well done as they do in Random House.

While it is not felt we should "push" this book to the extent that it will interfere with sales of Whitehead's previous book or the Director's two books, it is felt we should have a supply on hand to fill any requests received from employees. The book is, of course, designed for young readers and would make ideal Christmas gifts. It is suggested we ascertain what kind of discount we could get by ordering the book in bulk lots and upon receipt of this information we could then notify the Seat of Government and field office employees as to the availability of this new book.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That attached letter for the Director's signature be sent.

2. That the attached letter for Mr. DeLoach's signature be sent requesting the price of the book to FBI employees.

Enclosures
BMS:jks (3)

Sent 9-26-63

62-102693-992

6 4 OCT 7 1963

EX-116

12 OCT 2 1963

CRIME RESEARCH

DON WHITEHEAD, Northshore Drive, Route 1, Concord, Tennessee

Oct. 1, 1963

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

Dear Edgar:

I'm glad that you are pleased with The FBI Story for young readers. I think that Random House did a remarkable job of packaging the book. The cover is eye-catching and should appeal to the youngsters.

Again I wish to thank you for your cooperation which made the book possible. And I would like to voice appreciation for the help given to me by Deke DeLoach and his staff. I couldn't have asked for more.

Now let's hope the book gets into the hands of the young people--particularly since the "soft line" is being peddled once again.

Sincerely,

Don

Don (Whitehead)

EX-116

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CORRESPONDENCE

September 19, 1963

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

As the editor who worked hard and long with Don on the original THE FBI STORY and now the present one adapted for young readers, I am happy to be sending to you under separate cover the new edition.

I hope that you will find it as attractive and as well done as we do.

62-102693-7

Sincerely,

REC- 12

EX 104

Paul Lapolla

SEP 27 1963

N.Y.

PL:sk

Mr. DeLoach

ank you for your help and cooperation. I am of course sending u a copy also. By the way, do you think you might want to ke the book available to the agents and their families, if not cisely in the manner of the original edition, perhaps in a ned parallel to it.

MAILED 31
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CONFIDENCE

October 30, 1963

EX-102

REC-53 62-102693-795

Miss Joan Danahy
Secretary to Miss Marjorie Currey
Foreign Rights
Random House, Inc.
457 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Miss Danahy:

Your letter of October 25, 1963, with enclosure, addressed to Mr. Hoover has been received. We have no objection to your granting permission to Mr. A. K. Pal to translate a condensation of "The FBI Story" in his college publication.

Sent 10-30-63 leh

Sincerely yours,

C. D. DeLoach

NOTE: Pal and the Maharaja Purna Chandra College are not identifiable in Bufiles. This college is listed in Bureau library references as an affiliate of Utkal University in India which is indicated as having jurisdiction over Oriya-speaking areas. While we would ordinarily check out the individual making such a request, in view of the fact that it is in a foreign country and impractical for us to conduct inquiry, and further since the translation will be going into a college publication, which will mean limited circulation, it is felt we should advise that we have no objection. The enclosed college publication contains a note indicating that it is being presented to the FBI through Random House by A. K. Pal. Communications to Miss Currey regarding foreign rights of "The FBI Story" have been acknowledged over Mr. DeLoach's signature.

JVA:blh (6)

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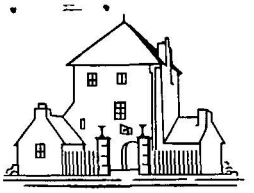


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October 25, 1963

"The Ashanja Bharati"
Maharaja Purna Chandra College Magazine
Baripada India

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

We have received a request from a Mr. A.K. Pal, who is a student in college in Orissa, India, to translate into the Oriya language in his college magazine a condensation of THE F.B.I. STORY by Don Whitehead.

We are enclosing herewith a copy of the current issue of his college magazine for your approval.

Would you let us know if you sanction our giving Mr. Pal permission to use this material.

We shall look forward to hearing from you in this regard.

Yours sincerely,

Joan Danahy

Joan Danahy
(secretary to Marjorie Currey)
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# The Bhanja Bharati

THE MAHARAJA PURNA CHANDRA COLLEGE MAGAZINE,

BARIPADA.

VOL. XII 1963

62 - 102693 - 795

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By A K. Pal

A.K.Pal,

18th October 1963.

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ଦ୍ୱାଦଶ ଭାଗ

ବୈଶାଖ ୧୩୭୦

ମହାରାଜା ପୂର୍ଣଚନ୍ଦ୍ର କଲେଜ,
ବାରିପଦା ।

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   *Nationality*—Indian.

   *Address*—Town Press, Balasore.

4. *Publisher's Name*—J. Mahanty, Principal.

   *Nationality*—Indian.

   *Address*—M P. C College, Baripada.

5. *Editors' name*—T E. Jayaraman and Mohapatra Nilamoni Sahoo.

   *Nationality*—Indian.

   *Address*—M. P C College, Baripada.

6. *Names and Addresses of individuals who own the newspaper and partners or shareholders holding more than one per cent of the total capital*

I, J. Mahanty, hereby declare that the particulars given above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

*Sd.* J. Mahanty.

*Date,* *Signature of the Publisher.*

# ଦ୍ୱୈତାଦ୍ୱୈତ

ଅଧ୍ୟାପକ ସୌଘନ୍ଦ୍ର ବାରିକ

ଅତୀତର ସର୍ପିଳ ସିଡ଼ିରେ
ଡେଇଁ ଡେଇଁ ଅନ୍ଧାରର ପ୍ରଚ୍ଛଟି ପାହାଚ
ତୁମେ ଆସ କଳା ଶାଢ଼ୀ ପିନ୍ଧ
ଆଉ ଅମା ଅନ୍ଧାରରେ ମାଦାରକା ପର—
ଅବା ଶସ୍ୟ କେଦାରରେ ପବନର ଅଳି ପଡ଼—
ଅସ୍ପଷ୍ଟ ତୁମେ, ହଠାତ୍ ହୋଇ ଉଠ
ଚତୁର୍ଥୀ ଜହ୍ନର ମିଳନତାରେ ଯେପରି ଦୀପ୍ତିମସ୍ୱୀ ସ୍ୱାତୀ ।

ମୋ' ପ୍ରାଣକୁ ତୁମେ ଉଦ୍ଭାସିତ କର
ପୁଣି ମୋ' ଶସ୍ତ୍ରରେ ସୃଷ୍ଟି କର
ଅଗ୍ନି ଝଡ଼
ମାନସ୍ୱୀର ଅନାଶିତ ସ୍ପର୍ଶରେ ଶସ୍ତ୍ରରେ ଯେ ଝଡ଼ ଉଠେ —
ଯେ କମ୍ପନ ଖେଳେ ।
ପାଗଳ ପରି ଏ କଂପନକୁ ମୁଁ ଅନୁଭବ କରେଁ
ପାଗଳ ପରି ଏ ଅଗ୍ନିଝଡ଼ ଭିତରେ ମୁଁ କମାନ ବାନ୍ଧିବାକୁ ଗୃହେଁ ।
କମ୍ବା ଏଇ କଂପନର ଅନ୍ୱେଷଣରେ ମୁଁ ଗୃହେଁ
ପାଗଳ ଉଲ୍କା ପରି ପଥ ଭୁଲି ଜଳିଯିବା ପାଇଁ ।
ତେଣୁ ମୁଁ
ଅନ୍ଧାଳ ଚଲେଁ ଅନ୍ଧାରର ସର୍ପିଳ ସିଡ଼ି ।
ନରେଖି ଦେଖେଁ ଚତୁର୍ଥୀ ଜହ୍ନର କୁଜ୍‌ଝଟିକା,
କାନଡେରି ଶୁଣେ ମାରବ କୋଠଘରେ ତୁମ ଚୁଡ଼ର କଙ୍କିଣୀ,
ପୁଣି ସଂକ୍ଷୁବ୍ଧ ହୋଇ ଅନୁଭବ କରେଁ ତୁମର ସେ ବକ୍ଷର କଲ୍ଲୋଳ ।

ଏ ଅନ୍ୱେଷଣ ମୋର ଯୁଗ ଯୁଗର—
ଅତୀତର, ଭବିଷ୍ୟତର,

—ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନର ପୁଣି ଏଇ ମୁହୂର୍ତ୍ତର ।
ଡେଣୁ ଏଇ ଅନ୍ୱେଷଣରେ ହୁଁ
ତୁମେ ମୋତେ ଧରିଦଅ ଅନ୍ଧାର, ଧୂପଗୁମ୍ଫା ପୁଣି ଆଲୁଅ ମଝିରେ
ଯେଉଁଠି ତୁମ ମୁହଁରେ ଜଳଉଠେ ଗୋଧୂଳିର ବିଭ୍ରୁ ମେଘ,
ଦେହ ପଡର ଶିଶିର ହୋଇଯାଏ ତୁମ ଆଖି,
ଆଉ ବନ ମର୍ମର ପାଲଟି ଯାଏ ତୁମ ଦୀର୍ଘଶ୍ୱାସ—
କିନ୍ତୁ ତୁମେ ମୋର ନ ହୋଇ
ମୋତେ ସଂମୂର୍ତ୍ତିରୂପେ ଲୀନ କର ତୁମର ଭିତରେ
ପୁଣି ତୁମେ ନିଜେ ପାଲଟି ଯାଅ
ଏକ ଅପୂର୍ବ ଅବୋଧ୍ୟ "ମୁଁ" ।

# ରାତ୍ରିର କବିତା

ଶ୍ରୀ ଅଶ୍ୱିନୀକୁମାର ଦ୍ୱିବେଦୀ

ସଂଧ୍ୟା ପରେ ଆସେ ସ୍ୱପ୍ନି, ନଇଁ ଆସେ ଏଇ ଧରଣୀପରେ
ଶେଷାରୁଣ ରଶ୍ମି ଲଭେ ମୁଖ ଧୀରେ କାଳିମା ଗହନେ,
ଜୀବନର ହସ ଆଉ ଛଳ ଛଳ ବଡୁଥିବା କୋହରେ
ଇଚ୍ଛାହୁଏ କାଳିବାକୁ ଭ୍ରାନ୍ତରକ୍ତ ଏ ଦେହ ବଳନେ ।

ଜହ୍ନର ଶିଶିର ସାଥେ ଝରପଡ଼େ କୋମଳ ଜ୍ୟୋଛନା
ଝରଆସେ କେଉଁ ଏକ ଝରଣା କେଉଁଠି ସାଗର ଆଶାରେ,
କେଉଁଠି କାହ୍ନର ଓଷ୍ଠେ ଗୁନ୍ଦ କରେ ବେପଥୁ ରଚନା
ଚକୋର ଚକୋରୀ କାହିଁ ଗୀତ ଢାଳେ ତରଳ ଭାଷାରେ ।

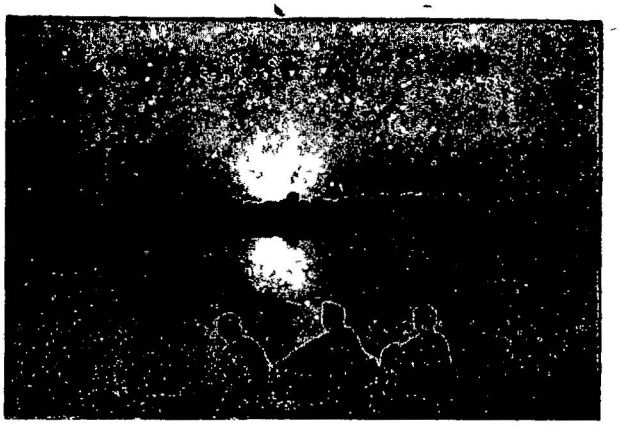
ମୁଦ ଆସେ ଆଖିପତା, ଆସେ ଖୋଲ ପୁଣି ବା କପାଇଁ ?
କାହାର ଚମକ ଆଗେ ଅଜାବ ମୋ ବ୍ୟର୍ଥ ସ୍ୱପନରେ,
ତୁମେ ବନ୍ଧୁ ଥାଇ ପାଶେ ନୟନ ମୋ ଭଙ୍ଗିମାରେ ଗୁହିଁ
ସତେ କବା କହୁଥିଅ, 'ଭ୍ରାନ୍ତ ବନ୍ଧୁ କାଆଁ ବଳନରେ !'

ମଶକର ଗାନ ଶୁଭେ, ଓଢଣର ଭୁଷ୍ଟା ବଢି ଗୁଲେ
ଇଚ୍ଛା ହୁଏ ଓଢ଼ଣରେ ସାଥୀକର ମଶକରେ ଦିଅନ୍ତୁ ଚୁମ୍ବନ,
ଧୀରେ ସିଏ କୋମଳ ମୋ ଅଧରର ଶିଥିଳ ଫାଙ୍କରେ
ମଧୁ ବୋଲ ଛଳନା ଦେଖାଇ କରିଥାନ୍ତା ଅଧୀରେ ଦଂଶନ ।

ଏ ସ୍ୱପ୍ନିର ମାରବଢା, ମାରବଢା ଏଇ ଜୀବନର
ପାଥେୟ କ ଅଛି ବନ୍ଧୁ, କହୁ ଆଜ ଦେବ ମୋଡେ ବାରେ,
କାହାପାଇଁ ଲେଖିବ ମୁଁ ଜୀବନର କରୁଣ ଗୀତିକା
ଏ ନୂତନ ଧରଣୀ ଧରିତ ମୋର ଶୀତଳ ଶଯ୍ୟାରେ !

ଅବନୀ ଅଧର ପରେ ଏ ଆକାଶ ଚୁମାଦଏ ନାହିଁ
ଭୁଲଯାଇ ସବୁ କଛି ତାରକାର ମିଝିକା ଗୁହାଣି,
କଵ ମୁହିଁ କଵତାରେ ହାତଠାର ଡାକ ଅବା ଡହିଁ
କହିଥା'ନ୍ତି ସବୁ ମିଥ୍ୟା ଇନ୍ଦ୍ରଜାଲ୍ ଏ ମାୟା ଧରଣୀ ।

ଆସ ବନ୍ଧୁ ଶୋଇପିବା ଲତ୍ତ ଲତ୍ତ ଆସେ ଦୀପଶିଖା,
ସ୍ୱପନ ଅନଳ ଜଳୁ ଆଜି ମୋର ମନର ଗହନେ,
ଗହନରେ ଶୀତଗ୍ରହି ଦେଇଯାଏ ତନ୍ଦ୍ରାମୟୀ ଲେଖା
ଚକୋର ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରିକା ପିଇ, ପିଉଥାଉ ଅଶ୍ଳିଳ ବଜନେ ।



# ପ୍ରୀତିର ସ୍ମାରକ

ଶ୍ରୀ ଅଜିତ ପଟ୍ଟନାୟକ

ଗିରତର ଏକ ନଶୀଥେ ଗୋପନେ
ଶେଫାଳି କଳିକା ବକଶି ବଜନେ
ନବୋଢା ବଧୂଟି ପରି,
ଶୁକ୍ର ଉତ୍ତର ଢଳେ ଢଳେ ତାର
ଲାଜେ ହସେ ଥର ଥର ।

ଉତ୍କଳା ବାଆ ବହିଗଲା ଧୀରେ
ସଜାଇ ଅର୍ଘ୍ୟ ଦୀପ ଧର କରେ
ଆସିଲା ପ୍ରଭାତୀ ତାର
ବଦଳ କଣ୍ଠେ ଏଇ ଶୁଭଲାଗି
ବନ୍ଦନା ଗୀତ ପଢ଼ି ।

ପ୍ରଭାତ ଆସିବ, ଝରିବ ଆଲୋକ
ଉଜ୍ଜ୍ୱଳ ହେବ ଦ୍ୟୁଲୋକ ଭୂଲୋକ
ଶେଫାଳିରେ କହେ ନଶି
"ଥାଅ ଗୋ ଶେଫାଳି, ପିବ ମୁଁ ନମିଷେ
ଦୂର ବଗନ୍ତେ ମିଶି ।

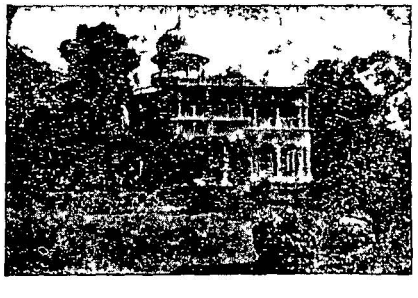
ତୋ ପାଖୁଡ଼ା ଓଠେ, ମଧୁହାସ ଝର
ଦେଖିବାକୁ ଦାଯୁ, କାହିଁ ଅବସର ?
ତୋହର ସ୍ୱପ୍ନ ଭରୁ ସଞ୍ଚାଳି କର
ପିବ ନଶା ଅବସାନେ ।"

ଅଧରର ମଲ୍ଲିକା ହସଟିଏ ଝାଡ଼ି
ଧୀରେ ଧୀରେ କହେ ଶେଫାଳି ମାଳତୀ ।
"ଗୁଲିପିବ ପ୍ରିୟ ସତେ ? ତୁମର ପ୍ରୀତିର ଏକାଇ ସ୍ମାରକ
ଦେଇଯାଅ ତତେବେ ମୋତେ ।"

ଜଉତ କଣ୍ଠରେ କହିଲା ନଶୀଥ,
"ନାସ୍ତି ମୁଁ, କିଛି ନପାରେ ଦେଇତ,
ଯା ଥିଲା ଦେଇଛି ଢାଳି
ବଦାୟୁ ଲଗନେ ଅଛି ଖାଲି ଏଇ
ବ୍ୟଥାର ଅଶ୍ରୁବାରି ।"

ଶିଶିର ଲୋତକ ପଡିଲା ଯେ ଝରି,
ବୁକେ ଚା ସାଇତ ରଖିଲା ଶେଫାଳି
ସବି ଯେ ଗଲା ଦୂରେ
ପ୍ରଭାତ ପରଶେ ବଧୂସ୍ ଶେଫାଳି
ପ୍ରିୟ ଲଗି ଝୁରି ମରେ ।

ଜୀବନେ ଭଲ ସେ ପାଇଥିଲା ଯାରେ,
ସିଏ ଯଦ୍ଧ ହାୟ ଗୁଲଗଲା ଦୂରେ,
କା' ଲଗି ଏ ରୂପ ଶିରି,
ପ୍ରିୟର ସ୍ପାଶର ବୁକେ ଚା' କଣ୍ଡାଇ
ଶେଫାଳି ପଡିଲା ଝରି ।



# ଗୋଟିଏ ସୂର୍ଯ୍ୟାସ୍ତର କବିତା

ଶ୍ରୀ ଅଟଳ

ପଦ୍ମଟିଏ ଫୁଟେ ସତ ସୂର୍ଯ୍ୟାସ୍ତରେ ଅନ୍ଧାର ଗୁମ୍ଫାର
ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରାର ଅଞ୍ଜିନ ଦୋଳି ପକ୍ଷେ ପକ୍ଷେ ଅଭ ସଂଗୋପନେ
ସପନର କୁହେଳିରେ ଟୋକାଟୁଲେ। ଆଶ୍ଳେଷ ବଭୁଭ
ବୋଳିବାକୁ ଅଙ୍ଗାର୍ଗ ଅଙ୍ଗେ ଅଙ୍ଗେ କୋହଲ ପର୍ଶେ ;
ବୁକୁର ପାହାଡ଼େ କମେ ବେଦନାର କାମାଣ ଛୁଷାର,
ଦର୍ପଣରେ ମୁହଁ ଦେଖି ନଜେ ନଜେ ଆତ୍ମହର୍ ହୋଇ
ମୁକୁଳା ଆକାଶୀ କେଶେ ଇନ୍ଦ୍ରଧ ପୁନାର ପାନ୍ଧଆ
ବାନ୍ଧିବାକୁ ବେଣୀ ଏକ ରୁପାଫୁଲ୍ ସପଡନେ ଦେଇ ।

ସହସା ନଜକୁ ଇର ବର୍ଣ୍ଡାଡ୍ୟର ସୁଷମା ସମ୍ଭାରେ
ଗବନ ଖେଳଇ ଦୋଳ ପଦ୍ମାବତୀ କେଶର ଅନ୍ଧାରେ
ସଜନର ମାୟାଜାଲ ରଚି, ତା'ର ମୁଖାବଲୋକନେ—
ପ୍ରବାଳର କୋମଳ ଅଧର ନୋଇଁଯାଏ ମନ୍ଦର ଚୁମ୍ବନେ ।
ପାଟଳ ଅଧରୁ ପିଇ ଚୁମ୍ବନର ଅକଣ୍ଠ ମନ୍ଦର୍
ହସି ହସି ଲୁଚଯାଏ ପଦ୍ମାବତୀ କାଞ୍ଚଳ ଭିତରେ ।

ପବନେ ଇର ମୁଁ ଅସ୍ଥିତା ମମ ମନ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରିକା ବାରେ
ପ୍ରିୟା ସନ୍ଧିଧେ ପ୍ରବେଶିଚଲ ଯାଇ ନାବାଧେ ହଂସପୁରେ
ହଂସୁଲି ଶେଫେ ଚୁମ୍ବାଇ ମୋହର ଶଧର ବକ୍ଷୋର
ନାରେଖିଚଲ ଥରେ ଅଭ ଆହ୍ଲାଦେ ଶରହ ମାନାର ମୁଖ, —
ଧଙ୍କିଡେ ହଜେ ମନୋରମା ମୋ'ର ବୁକୁର ଟଯାପରେ,
ଘନ ଆଶ୍ଳେଷେ ମାଦକତା ଇର ଚୁମ୍ବଇ ବାରେ ବାରେ ।

ଝଡ଼ଯାଏ ଅଙ୍ଗୁ ତା'ର ତରୁଣିମା କୋହଲ ସ୍ପେଦରେ
ଜୀବନେ ସୂର୍ଯ୍ୟାସ୍ତ ପୁଣି ନୋଇଁ ଆସେ ନୀରବ ଅନ୍ଧାରେ ।

# ନାରୀ ଓ ପକ୍ଷୀ

ଶ୍ରୀ ଗୌତମ କୁମାର ମିଶ୍ର

ସେଇଠି ସେ ଝରକାଟା । ତା' ଆର ପାରିରେ କେତେ ଦିନ ରାତି ହୁଏ, ପୁଣି କେତେ ରାତି ଦିନ ହୁଏ । ପବନରେ ପରଦାଟା ମୋଡ ହୁଏ । ଅନ୍ଧାରଟା ଦିଗନ୍ତକୁ ପିନ୍ଧି ପିନ୍ଧି ପରଦା ଠେଲି ସେଇ ଝରକା-ରେଲିଂ ଦେଇ ପଶେ ପୁଣି ଯାଏ ।

ସକାଳ ୮ ଟା । ନୟମ ସକାଳର ଦାଗ ଏବେବି ଲଗିରହିଛି ଗଛର ପତ୍ରରେ, ଡାଳରେ, ଫୁଲରେ । ଝରକାର ରେଲିଂ ଦେହରେ ଘଷି ହୋଇ ସୂର୍ଯ୍ୟ କିରଣଟା ଫାଳ ଫାଳ ହୋଇ ଝୁଲିପଡିଛି ବନତାର ଶୋଇବା ଘର ଭିତରକୁ । ବନତା ସେଇଠି ଠିଆ ହୋଇ ମଥା ବାନ୍ଧୁଛି, ଭାବୁଥିଲଛି ଅନେକ କଥା—ଜୀବନର ନୁଆଁ ସ୍ୱପ୍ନ । ସମୁଦ୍ରକୂଳର ଶାମୁକା ପରି ସେ ସେହି ସ୍ୱପ୍ନଗୁଡିକୁ ଖୁଁଟି ଖୁଁଟି ନେଇଛି ଆଉ ଅଙ୍ଗାଚର ଭେତରେ ସେ ଝାଣି ହୋଇ ଭାସିଯାଇଛି ଅନେକ ଦୂର—ବହୁତଦୂର । ହଠାତ୍ ବନତା ଦେଖେ ସେ ତାକୁ ଗୃହିଁଛି ଏକ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟରେ ସେଇ ଝରକାଦେଇ । ବନତା ପ୍ରଭାତସ୍ନି ହୋଇ ତାକୁ ଗୃହେଁ । ଝରକା ପାଖରୁ ଘୁଞ୍ଚିଆସେ । ଆରସି ପାଖରେ ଠିଆ ହୋଇ ନିଜକୁ ସଜେଇ ନିଏ । ପୁଣି ସେ ଫେରିଯାଏ ସେଇ ଝରକା ପାଖକୁ । ଦେଖେ ସେମିତି ସେ ତାକୁ ଗୃହିଁ ରହିଛି ଦୁଇଟି ଭୋକିଲା ଆଖି ଅନେଇ । ହଠାତ୍ ବନତା ଅନନ୍ଦରେ ଶିହରି ଉଠିଛି । ମନ ତାର ପୂରା ଉଠିଛି । ଅନ୍ୟମନସ୍କଭାବରେ ବନତାର ତାକୁ ଗୃହିଁରହିଛି ଝରକାର ରେଲିଂ ଧରି । କିଛି ସମୟରେ ବନତା ଦେଖିଛି ସେ ଗୁଲିଯାଇଛି, ତା ଆଖି ଆଗୁ ଅପସରି ଯାଇଛି ଦୂରକୁ ବହୁଦୂର ନୁ । ତା ମନଟା ହଠାତ୍ ଭାଙ୍ଗିପଡିଛି । କଣ ଗୋଟେ ହାପୁର ନେବାକୁ ଇଚ୍ଛା ହେଉଛି—କିନ୍ତୁ ସେଟା ଯେମିତି ହଜି ହଜି ଯାଉଛି—ସେ ଯେତେ ହାତ ବଢ଼ାଉଛି ସେଟା ଆହୁରି ଘୁଞ୍ଚି ଘୁଞ୍ଚି ଯାଉଛି । ଗୁଡେ ଶୂନ୍ୟ ସ୍ପପ୍ନରେ ସେ ଯେମିତି ବୁଡ଼ି ବୁଡ଼ି ଯାଉଛି । ସେ ଭାବିଛି, ଏ ମୁହୂର୍ତ୍ତି ବୋଧହୁଏ ଆଉ ଫେରିବନି । କିନ୍ତୁ କ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ ନେଇ ସେ ଆସିଥିଲା ? ପୁଣି ଗୁଲିଗଲା କାହିଁକି ? ସେ କଣ ଆଉଥରେ ଆସିବନି ?

କିନ୍ତୁ ସମୟ ଗଡିଯାଏ । ପ୍ରତିଦିନ ସକାଳ ୮ ଟା ବେଳେ ବନତା ଦେଖେ ସେ ସେମିତି ତାକୁ ସେଇ ଝରକା-ରେଲିଂ ଦେଇ ଗୃହେଁ । ପୁଣି କିଛି ସମୟ ପରେ ଗୁଳିଯାଏ—ତା ପରଦିନ ପୁଣି ଆସେ । ଆଉ ବନତା ସବୁବେଳେ ତାକୁ ଗୃହିଁ ବସିଥାଏ, ମଥା ବାନ୍ଧେ, ନିଜକୁ ସଜାଏ । ତାକୁ ଖୁବ୍ ଭଲଲାଗେ । ମନ ଗୃହେଁ ତାକୁ ଦିନ ଦିନ ଧରି ସେଇ ଝରକା ଦେଇ ଗୃହିଁ ରହିବାକୁ । ତାକୁ ମନେହୁଏ—ସେମାନେ ଦୁଇଜଣଙ୍କର ବନ୍ଧୁତାଟା ଖୁବ୍ ଘନିଷ୍ଠ—ଖୁବ୍ ନିଗଡ, ସେମିତି ସେମାନେ ଦୁଇଜଣ ବେହେଲାର ଦୁଇଟି ଘୁମନ୍ତ ତାର ।

ହଠାତ୍ ସେଦିନ ତାର ସ୍ୱାମୀ ତା ଶୋଇବା ଘରକୁ ପଶିଆସି କହିଲେ, "କଣ ଏମିତି ଝରକାବାଟେ ଗୃଧୁଁରହିଛ ?"

ବନତା ହସି ହସି କହିଲା, ଦେଖିଲ—କେତେ ସୁନ୍ଦର ଚଢେଇଟି ସେଇ ଗଛଡାଳରେ ବସି ଆମର ଘର ଆଡକୁ ଗୃହିଁରହିଛି ।"

"ଆହା, ତୁମର କ ପସନ୍ଦ ! ଶଲା କ ନାହିଁ କ କାଳିଆ ବୁଢା ଚଢେଇଟା ।"

ବନଡାର ମନଟା ହଠାତ୍ ଫିକା ପଡିଆସେ । ମନେ ମନେ ଭାବେ ସ୍ୱାମୀ ଡାର ବୋଧହୁଏ ସେ ଚଡେଇଟିର ରୂପ ରୁଚି ପାହିନାହାନ୍ତି । ସେ ବୋଧହୁଏ ଈର୍ଷା କରୁଛନ୍ତି ବନଡା ସେ ଚଡେଇଟିକୁ ଭଲପାଇଛି ବୋଲି ପ୍ରଥମେ ବନଡା ଭାବିଥିଲା ସେ ଚଡେଇଟି ବୋଧହୁଏ ଗୋଟେ ଝିଅ ଚଡେଇ । ବନଡା ସହିତ ବନ୍ଧୁତା ବାନ୍ଧିବାକୁ ଆସେ ପ୍ରତିଦିନ । ସେଇ ଡାଳରେ ବସେ, ଡାକୁ ଜୁଲୁ ଜୁଲୁ କରି ଗୁହେଁ । କନ୍ତୁ ପରେ ଯେମିତି ବନଡାର ମନେହୁଏ-- ନା ନା ସେଇ ଚଡେଇଟି ବୋଧହୁଏ ଗୋଟେ ପୁରୁଷ ଚଡେଇ । ମନେ ମନେ ସେ ବହୁତ ଆନନ୍ଦ ଅନୁଭବ କରେ । ସେଇ ଚଡେଇଟିର ମନ ବୁଝିବାକୁ ଚେଷ୍ଟାକରେ । ବହୁତ କଥା ଭାବଯାଏ । କ୍ରମେ କ୍ରମେ ସେ ଅନୁଭବ କରେ ସେ ଚଡେଇଟି ଯେମିତି ଡାର ହୃଦୟର କେତେକ ଅଂଶ ଅଧିକାର କରି ନେଇଛି ।

ସେଦିନ ବନଡା ସବୁଦିନ ପରି ଗୁହିଁରହିଛି ଝରକାବାଟେ ସେଇଡାଳକୁ । କେତେବେଳୁ ସେ ମଥା ବାନ୍ଧି ସାରିଛି । ଘଣ୍ଟରେ ଆଠଟା ବାଜିଗଲଣି । କନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ ସେ ଚଡେଇଟିର ଏପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଆସିନି । ଆଜି କଣ ଆଉ ଆସିବନି ? ବନଡା ଆଉ ଭାବିପାରିଲାନି । ହୃଦୟରେ କଣ ଗୋଟେ ଅଜ୍ଞାତ ଅନୁଭବ କଲା । ସବୁବେଳେ ସେ ସେଇ ଝରକାବାଟେ ଗୁହିଁରହିଥାଏ । ହଠାତ୍ ଯେମିତି ଡାକୁ ମନେହେଲା, ସେ ବୋଧହୁଏ ଏହା ଭିତରେ ବୁଢୀ ହୋଇଯାଇଛି, ସେଇ ପାଇଁ ନଷ୍ଟପୁ ଚଡେଇଟି ଆଉ ଆସୁନି । ସେ ପୁଣି ଫେରିଗଲା ଆରସିପାଖକୁ । ଦେଖିଲା, ଡା ଆଖିଗୁଡା ଯେମିତି ଭିତରକୁ ପଶିଯାଇଛି, ଗାଲ ଭିତରକୁ ପଶିଯାଇଛି, ଦେହର ଚମ ଧୁଡୁକି ଯାଇଛି । ସତେଡତ, ଡାର ଏହା ଭିତରେ କେତେ ବୟସ ହୋଇ ଯାଇଛି । ଡାର ସବୁ ରୂପ ସୌରଭ ଗୁଳିଯାଇଛି । ପୁଣି ଥରେ ସେ ଫେରି ଆସିଲା ଝରକାପାଖକୁ—ଗୁହିଁଲା ବାହାରକୁ ସେଇ ଶୂନ୍ୟ ଡାଳକୁ । ଆଖି ଡାର ଛଳଛଳେଇ ଆସିଲା । ସେ ଶୂନ୍ୟ ଆକାଶକୁ ଗୁହିଁ ରହିଲା । ସତେ ଯେମିତି ସବୁଆଡ ଡାକୁ ଖାଁ ଖାଁ ଲାଗୁଥିଲା । ଏତେ କାଳଦ ଚଡେଇଟା ଡାକୁ ଭୁଲିଗଲା ? ନା, ଡାର ତ କିଛି ଭୁଲ ନୁହେଁ । ବନଡାର ରୂପ ପାଇଁ ସେ ଆସିଥିଲା । ଆଜି ବନଡାର ସେ ରୂପ ବୟସର ସ୍ରୋତରେ ଧୋଇଯାଇଛି, ନଷ୍ଟହୋଇ ଯାଇଛି, ହଜି ଯାଇଛି ।

ହଠାତ୍ ଡା ସ୍ୱାମୀ ପଶିଆସିଲେ ଡା ଶୋଇବା ଘରକୁ । "କଣ ଏମିତି ସବୁବେଳେ ଗୁହିଁରହିଛ ସେଇ ଝରକା ବାଟେ । ଯାଅ, ଭଲ ବଡାବଡି କରିବ । ମୋ ଅଫିସ ଡେର ହୋଇଗଲାଣି ।" ବନଡା ଗୁଳିପାଏ । ଡା କାମରେ ଲାଗେ କନ୍ତୁ ମନର ଅବାବସ୍ଥାକୁ ଭୁଲିପାରେ ନା ପୁଣି ସେ ଆଉଥରେ କାମସାର ଧାଇଁ ଆସେ ଡାର ପ୍ରିୟ ଝରକାଟି ପାଖକୁ—ରେଲିଂ ଧରି ଗୁହେଁ । ଏଥର ସେ ଚମକିପଡି ଦେଖେ ଡାଳରେ ସେଇ ଚଡେଇଟି ବସି ଗୋଟେ ବସା ଭିଆର କରୁଛି । ବନଡା ଆନନ୍ଦରେ ଉତ୍ତେଜିତ ହୋଇ ଉଠେ । ଭଗବାନଙ୍କୁ ଧନ୍ୟବାଦ ଦିଏ ଡାର ଏତେ ଦିନର ଆଶା, ଏତେ ଦିନର ଆକାଂକ୍ଷାକୁ ସେ ଆଜି ସତରେ କେତେ ପାଖରେ ପାଇପାରିଛି ! ଏବେ ସେ ଚଡେଇଟିକୁ ଯେତେବେଳେ ଇଚ୍ଛା ସେତେବେଳେ ଦେଖିବ—ଦିନସାରା ସେ ଡାକୁ ଗୁହିଁ ରହିବ । ଝରକାରେଲିଂ ଧରି ପୁଣି ଥରେ ସେ ଗୁହିଁଲା - ଚଡେଇଟା ବସା କରି ଗୁଳିଛି ଥଣ୍ଟରେ, ଗୋଡରେ ଆଉ ମନରେ । କଥା ଦରି ସଜାଡି ରଖୁଛି । ବନଡା ଆନନ୍ଦରେ ଅଧୀର ହୋଇପଡିଲା । ସେଦିନ ସେ ଗୁଡେ ଆନନ୍ଦର ଢେଉରେ ଭାସିଗଲା ଅନେକ ଦୂର । ଦିନସାରା ସେ ସେଇ ଝରକା ପାଖରେ ବସିରହି ଖାଲି ଦେଖୁଥିଲା ଚଡେଇଟାକୁ । ପୁଣି ସନ୍ଧ୍ୟାବେଳେ ବନଡାର ଅନୁରୋଧରେ ସ୍ୱାମୀସ୍ତ୍ରୀ ସିନେମା ଦେଖି ଗୁଳିଗଲେ । ବୁଲିବୁଲି କରି ଘରକୁ ଫେରିଆସିଲେ ।

ସେଦିନ ବନତାର ଆଖିରେ ନିଦ ନାହିଁ । ଖାଲି ଖାଲି ବଛଣା ଉପରେ ଅନେକ କଥା ଭାବୁଛି—କାଲି ସକାଳୁ ସେ ଦେଖିବ ସେଇ ଡାଳରେ ସେଇ ଚଢେଇଟିର ସବୁ ପରିଶ୍ରମର ରୂପାନ୍ତର—ସୁନ୍ଦର ବସାଟିଏ—ତାର ଘରଦ୍ୱାର, ଆଶାଭରସା ସବୁକିଛି । ଆଉ ତାର ପାଖରେ ବସିଥିବ ଚଢେଇଟି ତାର ଏତେ ଦିନର ସାଥୀ—ଆଖିରେ ନେଇ ଅଫୁରନ୍ତ କଥା—ଗୋଟିଏ ହୃଦୟର ଗୁଡ଼େ ଅଭିବ୍ୟକ୍ତି । ବନତା ସକାଳୁ ତାକୁ ପ୍ରଥମେ ଦେଖିବ । ଦିନସାରା ଯେତେବେଳେ ଇଚ୍ଛା ଦେଖିବ । ତା ପାଖରୁ ଚଢେଇଟି ଆଉ କେବେ ଦୂରେଇ ଯାଇ ପାରିବନି ।

ସକାଳ ହୁଏ । ବନତାର ହଠାତ୍ ନିଦ ଭାଙ୍ଗିଯାଏ । ସତ୍ତକାର ଭାବନା ପୁଣି ଫେରିଆସେ । ତାକୁ ମନେପଡ଼ିଲା ସେ ଯେମିତି ଚଢେଇଟି ବିଷୟରେ ଅନେକ ସ୍ୱପ୍ନ ଦେଖିଛି । କିମିତି ଗୋଟେ ଆତ୍ମୀୟ ଆତ୍ମୀୟ ଲାଗୁଥିଲା । ତାପରେ ସେ ଧଡ଼ପଡ଼ କରି ବିଛଣାରୁ ଉଠି ଧାଇଁଗଲା ଝରକାଟି ପାଖକୁ । କବାଟକୁ ମେଲେଇ ଦେଇଗୁହିଁ ଦେଲାମାତ୍ରେ ସେ ଖାଲି ଘରଟେରେ ଜଳିଗଲା । ଧଡ଼ କରି କବାଟକୁ ବନ୍ଦ କରିଦେଲା । ପୁଣି ଆଉଥରେ ସେ ଝରକା କବାଟକୁ ଖୋଲି ଦେଖିଲା—ସେମିତି ସେ ଦୁଇଟି ଚଢେଇ ବସିଛନ୍ତି ସେଇ ଡାଳଟିରେ । ଆଉ ସେଇ ପୁରୁଷ ଚଢେଇଟି କେତେ ଆଦରରେ ଥଣ୍ଟ ଘଷୁଛି ଆଉ ଗୋଟେ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ ଚଢେଇ ସାଥୀରେ । ପାଖରେ କେତେ ସୁନ୍ଦର ବସାଟିଏ । ବନତା ଆଉ ଗୁହିଁପାରିଲନି । ସ୍ୱଗରେ ସେ ପୁଣି କବାଟକୁ ବନ୍ଦ କରିଦେଲା । ସ୍ୱାମୀଙ୍କ ମାଖକୁ ଯାଇ କହିଲା, "ଦେଖିଲଣି, ସେ ବଦମାସ କଳା ଚଢେଇଟା ଏଠି ଆସି ବସା ବାନ୍ଧି ସାରିଲଣି । ସେଠି ପୁଣି ସେମାନେ ଅଣ୍ଡା ଦେବେ, ଛୁଆ ହେଲେ ପୁଣି ଖିଚରି ମିଚରି ଲଗେଇବେ—ଏଠି ଆଉ ରହି ହେବନି । ତୁମେ ଶୀଘ୍ର ଗୋବିନ୍ଦକୁ ପଠାଅ । ସେ ଯାଇ ବସାଟା ଭାଙ୍ଗି ଦେଇ ଆସୁ । ଘର କରିବାକୁ ଆଉ ସେମିତି ଯାଗା ନାହିଁ ।"

"କି ହୋ, ସେ ଦିନଠ ଚଢେଇଟିର ଭାରି ପ୍ରଶଂସା କରୁଥିଲ ! ଆଜି ଏତେ ଗର୍ ଗର୍ ହେଉଛ କାହିଁକି ?"

"ନା—ନା—ସେ ଚଢେଇଟା ଭାରି ବଦମାସ । ମୁଁ କଣ ଜାଣିଥିଲିନା ଶେଷରେ ସେ ଏଠି ବସା ବାନ୍ଧିବ ବୋଲି । ତୁମେ ଆଜ ଗୋବିନ୍ଦକୁ ବସା ଭାଙ୍ଗିବାକୁ ପଠାଅ ।"

ବନତାର ସେଦିନ ଆଉ କାମରେ ମନ ଲାଗୁନଥାଏ । ସେ ଖାଲି ଘରଟେରେ କଟୁଛି ମଟୁଛି ହେଉଥାଏ । କାମ କରୁ କରୁ ମନ ଦୁଏ ଆଉଥରେ ଯାଇ ଦେଖି ଆସିବାକୁ । ପୁଣି ଥରେ ସେ ଶୋଇବା ଘରକୁ ଯାଏ, ଝରକା କବାଟଟା ଧୀରେ ଖୋଲି ଗୁହେଁ, ଦେଖେ ସେମିତି ସେ ଚଢେଇ ଦୁଇଟା ପାଖରେ ପାଖରେ ଲାଗି ଲାଗି ବସିଛନ୍ତି । ପୁରୁଷ ଚଢେଇଟି ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ ଚଢେଇଟିର ମୁଣ୍ଡ ଉପରେ କେତେ ସ୍ନେହରେ ଖୁମ୍ପି ହୁଏ । ବନତା ପୁଣି ଘରଟେରେ କବାଟଟା ଧଡ଼ କରି ବନ୍ଦ କରିଦିଏ ଆଉ ଚିତ୍କାର କରେ ।

"ତମକୁ ପଚ୍ କହିଲି ଗୋବିନ୍ଦକୁ ପଠାଅ ବୋଲି, ସେ ବସାଟାକୁ ଭାଙ୍ଗି ଦେଇ ଆସୁ । ଖାଲି ମିଛଟାରେ ସେ ଚଢେଇଗୁଡ଼ା ଖିଚରି ମିଚରି ଲଗେଇଛନ୍ତି ।"

"କାହିଁ ସେମାନେତ କିଛି ଖିଚରି ମିଚରି କରୁ ନାହାନ୍ତି । ମୁଁତ ଦେଖି ଆସିଲି ସେମାନେ ଦୁଇଜଣତ ବସା ଭାଖରେ ଚୁପ୍ ଚୁପ୍ ବସିଛନ୍ତି । ଆଉ ଗୋଳମାଳ କଲେ କେତେବେଳେ ?"

"ତମକୁ ମୁଁ ଆଉ ବୁଝେଇ ପାରିବନି । ଶୀଘ୍ର ତମେ ଗୋବିନ୍ଦକୁ ବସା ଭାଙ୍ଗିବାକୁ ପଠାଅ ନହେଲେ ମୁଁ ଆଜି ଭାତ ଖାଇବନି ।"

"ଦଉ, ଦଉ ମୁଁ ତାକୁ ପଠାଉଛି । ତମେ ଆଉ ମତେ ହଇରାଣ କରନା ।"

ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ ତାର ଅଫିସ ଚାଲିଗଲେ । ବନତା ଘରକାମ ସବୁ ଶେଷ କଲା । ସବୁବେଳେ ମଗରେ ସେ ଖାଲ ଗର୍ ଗର୍ ହେଉଥିଲା । ପୁଣି ଥରେ ତାର କଣ ମନ ହେଲା ସେ ଫେରିଗଲା ସେଇ ଝରକାଟି ପାଖକୁ । ଏଥର ସେ ଆଉ ସମ୍ଭାଳି ପାରିଲାନି । ଚଲାର ଜର ଗୋବରକୁ ଡାକିଲା ଆଉ ତାକୁ ଆଦେଶ ଦେଲା ବସାଟାକୁ ଭାଙ୍ଗି ଦବା ପାଇଁ । ଗୋବର ଚାଲିଗଲା । ବନତା ସେମିତି ଝରକା ଖୋଲି ଚାହିଁ ଥାଏ — ଦେଖୁଥାଏ ବସାଇଟା ଆଉ ମନରେ କହୁଥାଏ, "ଠିକ୍ ହୋଇଛି, ବସା ବାନ୍ଧିବାକୁ ଆଉ ସେମିତି ଯାଉ ନାହିଁ ।"

ବନତାର ଆଖିଆଗରେ ଚଢ଼େଇ ଦୁଇଟା ଉଡିଗଲେ । ବସାଟା ଭାଙ୍ଗିଗଲା, ଗୁଡ଼େ ଅଣ୍ଡା ଫାଟି ନାଳଗୁଡ଼ା ବୋହିଆସିଲା ଗଛର ଡାଳ ଦେହରେ । କେତେ ଅଣ୍ଡା ତଳେ ପଡ଼ ଫାଟିଗଲା । ବନତା ଚାହିଁରହିଥିଲା ଖାଲି ଚାହିଁରହିଥିଲା । ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ-ଚଢ଼େଇଟି ଆକାଶରେ କାନ୍ଦୁଥିଲା ଉଡ଼ି, ଉଡ଼ି, ଦୁଃଖରେ ଓଣ୍ଟା ଘାଡ଼ । ବନତାର ହସ ହଠାତ୍ ଥମିଗଲା । ଆଉ ସେ ହଠାତ୍ ଚାଲି ପଡିଲା ତା ଖଟ ଉପରେ । ସେତେବେଳେ ସେ ଖାଲି ଧଡ଼େଇ ଧଡ଼େଇ କାନ୍ଦୁଥିଲା ।

# ମରୀଚିକା

ଶ୍ରୀ ବିଦ୍ୟୁତ୍ ମହାନ୍ତି

ରଘକାନ୍ତ ଭାବୁଛନ୍ତି । ଆକାଶର ବାରୁଣି କବରରେ ସକାଳର ଛୁଆ ପୂଜାର୍ଚ୍ଚା ସମାପ୍ତ ନେଉଛି । ଆଉ ପୂବର ଦୋଳିରୁ ରବି ଧୀରେ ଧୀରେ ମାଡ଼ ଆସୁଛି । ଦୂର ଗଛଗୁଡ଼ାକର ଗ୍ଲାଇ ଅସମ୍ଭବଭାବେ ବଢ଼ ହୋଇ ଯାଇଛନ୍ତି । ସତେ ଅବା ମରଣ ତାର ହିମ ଶୀତଳ ହାତ ନେଇ ଧନର ଶେଷ ଦସ୍ତିକୁ ପୋଛି ଦେବାକୁ ଚେଷ୍ଟା କରୁଛି । ମେଘଗୁଡ଼ାକ ନଦୀ ଦେହରେ ଚୁନା ଚୁନା ହୋଇ ଭାସି ଯାଉଛନ୍ତି । କିନ୍ତୁ ତେବେ ବି ସେମାନେ ହାତାଘୋଡ଼ା ସାଜି ସୂଫିର କବର ପାଖକୁ ପହଁଆର ଧରି ଗୁଲୁଛନ୍ତି । କେଡ଼େ ସୁନ୍ଦର ଏଇ ନେଳଆ ଆକାଶଟା । ବୋଧେ ଆକାଶ ମନରେ କିଛି ଦୁଃଖ ନାଥିବ । ଭାବିଲେ ରଘକାନ୍ତ, "ମୁଁ ଯଦି ଏଇ ନେଳଆ ଆକାଶ ହୋଇଥାନ୍ତି ।" ଢଳକୁ ଗୁହିଁଲେ ସେ । ଆକାଶରେ ଉଡ଼ ଯାଉଥିବା ଦଳେ ବଗଙ୍କର ଗ୍ଲାଇ ନଈ ଭିତରେ ପଡ଼ିଲା । 'ନା ସେ ଯଦି ଗୋଟିଏ ଏମିତି ଚଢେଇ ହୋଇଥାନ୍ତେ । ନେଳଆ ଆକାଶର ଗ୍ଲାଭରେ ଡେଣା ପିଟି ସେ ଉଡ଼ ଯାନ୍ତେ ବହୁ ଦୂରକୁ । ଏତେ ଦୁଃଖର ବୋଝ ତାଙ୍କ ଉପରେ ଆଉ ଅତ୍ୟାଚାର କରନ୍ତେ ନାହିଁ । ପଞ୍ଜିର ଭେଦ କରି ଗୋଟାଏ ଦୀର୍ଘ ନିଶ୍ୱାସ ବାହାର ଆସିଲା । ହଠାତ୍ ଚମକି ପଡ଼ିଲେ ସେ । ସେପାଖ ଶବ୍ଦ ବଣ୍ଡରେ ଶିକାରୀଟାଏ ବନ୍ଧୁକ ଫୁଟାଇଲା ସେ ବଗମାନଙ୍କୁ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟ କରି । ନିରୀହ ବଗଟିର ସରଳ, ଅବୁଝା ସ୍ୱରଟା ଥମିଗଲା ଚିରଦିନ ପାଇଁ । ସାଙ୍ଗ ଚଢେଇଗୁଡ଼ାକ ଆତ୍ମାର ଜୋରରେ ଚିତ୍କାର କରି ଜଣାଇଦେଲେ ନା, ନା ରଘକାନ୍ତ ତୁମେ ଭୁଲ ବୁଝିଛ । ପକ୍ଷୀ ଜୀବନ ଭଲ ନୁହେଁ । ପ୍ରତି ପଦେ ପଦେ ତାର ଜୀବନ ପ୍ରତି ଆଶଙ୍କା, ପ୍ରତି ମୁହୂର୍ତ୍ତରେ ସେ ଖୋଜେ ତାର ଖାଦ୍ୟ ।" ପଥର ଦେହରେ ବାଡ଼େଇ ହୋଇ ଫେର ଯାଉଛି ନଈଟା । ମନରେ ତାର କେତେ ଅଭିମାନ ଧରି ଫେରି ଯାଉଛି । କିନ୍ତୁ ତା ପର ମୁହୂର୍ତ୍ତରେ ସେ ଭୁଲି ଯାଉଛି । ପୁଣି ସେ ଅଭିଯୋଗ ତୋଳୁଛି । ବୋଧେ ମନେମନେ ଭାବୁଛି ବଡ଼ ନିଷ୍ଠୁର ଏଇ ପଥରଟା । ଯଦି ଟିକିଏ ବାଟ ଛାଡ଼ିଦଅନ୍ତା ତେବେ ମୁଁ ଗୁଡ଼ାଡ଼େ ନାଚି ଆସନ୍ତି । ଆଉ ପଥର ସେ ବି ବୋଧେ ନରେଶି କରି ତାର ମୁହଁ ଦେଖୁଛି ଦର୍ପଣରେ । ପ୍ରତି ମୁହୂର୍ତ୍ତରେ ତାର ରୂପ ଚୁନା ଚୁନା ହୋଇଗଲେବି ପୁଣି ଥରେ ଚେଷ୍ଟା କରୁଛି ତାର ରୂପକୁ ନିଟୋଳ କରି ଦେଖିବାକୁ । ଦୁଏତ ସେ ବି ଭାବୁଥିବ ମୁଁ ଯଦି ଏଇ ନଈ ହୁଅନ୍ତି ତେବେ କେତେ ଆନନ୍ଦରେ ଗୀତ ଗାଇ ଗାଇ ଗୁଲିଯାନ୍ତି । ଠିକ୍ ସେମିତି ହରଣାବି ଭାବୁଥିବ ।' ରଘକାନ୍ତ ପୁଣି ଦେଖିଲେ ଟିକିକ ପୁଟୁରୁ ଥିବା ଆକାଶର ମନ-ଭୁଲୁଣିଆ ରୂପ ଉପରେ କିଏ କଳା ଗୁନ୍ଦିଆ ଝାଣିଲାଣି । ତେବେ ଆକାଶ କ'ଣ ସୁଖୀ ନୁହେଁ । ତେବେବତ ସେ ତାରା ଫୁଲ ଖଦଇ ହସିଲାଣି । ରଘକାନ୍ତ ଅନେଇଲେ ନଳ ଭିତରକୁ । ମନକୁ ମନ ସ୍ପର୍ଶ ଆସି ରୂପ ନେଲା । ଧାଡ଼ ଧାଡ଼ ହୋଇ ଠିଆହେଲେ ମନ ଭିତରେ । ମନ ଭିତରର ସେଇ ଅଚ୍ଛିଣ୍ଡା ବୁଢ଼ିଆଣି ସୁତାର ଖିଅ ବାହାର କରୁ କରୁ ଆଜକାର ଖିଅ ବାହାରଲା ।

ଅଫିସ୍‌କୁ ପଶି ଯାଉଁ ଯାଉଁ ବଡ଼ବାବୁଙ୍କର ଡାକରା ପଡ଼ିଲା । ବଡ଼ବାବୁ କହିଲେ, 'ଏପରି ଦାୟିତ୍ୱଶୂନ୍ୟ ଭାବରେ କାମ କଲେ ଚଳିବନି । ତୁମେ ଜାଣିନ । ମଣିଷ ଯେତିକି ବଡ଼ ଆସନକୁ ଯାଏ, ସେତିକି ତାର

ଦାଂଶିତ୍ତ୍ୱ ବଢେ । ମୋର ସେଥିପାଇଁ ମନେହୁଏ ମୁଁ ଯଦି ଭୁମରପର ଏକ କାସ୍ତଶୀ ହୋଇଥାନ୍ତି, କେତେ ନଶ୍ଚିନ୍ତଭାବରେ କାମ କରୁଥାନ୍ତି । ଚମକି ଉଠିଲେ ରଉକାନ୍ତ । ମନରେ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ଫଣା ଟୋଳିଲା । ସେତ ସବୁଦିନ ଭାବନ୍ତି ସେ ଯଦି ବଡବାବୁ ହୋଇଥାନ୍ତେ ତେବେ ଦୁଇମହଲା କୋଠା, ଆଦେଶ ପାଳନ କରିବାକୁ ଗଣ୍ଡା ଗଣ୍ଡା ଚପରାସି ଭିତରେ ଆସ୍ତମରେ ଶୋଇ ରହିଥାନ୍ତେ । ତାହେଲେ ବଡବାବୁ ବି କ'ଣ ସୁଖୀ ନୁହନ୍ତି । ଅଫିସରୁ ଫେରିଲେ ସେ । ଗୋଡ-ହାତ ଧୋଇ ଖାଇ ବସିଲାବେଳେ କଳା ଆସି ଅଭିଯୋଗ ବାଢିଲେ । "ଶୁଣୁଛ, ବନବାବୁଙ୍କ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ ସାତେ ଛନ ଭରର ଗୋଖାଏ ହାର ଗଢେଇଛନ୍ତି । ଆମର ସେମିତି ଗୋଖାଏ ଗଢାନ୍ତେନା ।" ରଉକାନ୍ତ ମୁଣ୍ଡ ଟେକି ଅନେଇଲେ । "ଆଉ ଅନାବ୍ରଛ କ'ଣ ମ ? କର ଦେବନା ?" କ'ଣ ସେ ଉତ୍ତର ଦେବେ ସେଇ କଥା ଭାବୁଥିଲେ । ମୋଟେ ଅଶି ଟଙ୍କା ଦରମା । ପାଞ୍ଚଜଣ ଚଳିବାକୁ । ଚେଣ୍ଡ ମାସ ଶେଷଆଡ଼କୁ ଧାର ହୋଇଯାଏ । ତାଙ୍କୁ ନୀରବ ରହିବା ଦେଖି କଳା ଫେରିଗଲେ । ଦୁଏତ ଭାବୁଥିବେ "ମୁଁ ଯଦି ପୁଅ ହୋଇ ଗୃକାସ୍ତ କରୁଥାନ୍ତି ଗୋଖାଏ ହାର ପାଇଁ ଏତେ ଅଳି କରୁ ନଥାନ୍ତି ।" ଦୀର୍ଘ ନିଃଶ୍ୱାସ ପକାଇଲେ ରଉକାନ୍ତ । ସତରେ କ'ଣ କଳା ପୁଅ ହୋଇଥିଲେ ସବୁ କରି ପାରିଥାନ୍ତେ । ତେବେ ସେ ବି ତ ପୁଅ । ସେ କାହିକି ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କର ଦାବି ପୂରଣ କରି ପାରୁ ନାହାନ୍ତି ? ଖାଇ ସାରିଲା । ଛନ ବର୍ଷର ଝିଅ କୁନି ପାଖକୁ ଦୌଡି ଆସିଲା । ହାତରେ କାହାର ଗୋଖେ କଣ୍ଢେଇ ଧରିଛି । ବାପା ଉପରେ ନଜର ହୋଇ କହିଲା, "ବାପା ଏମିତି ମୋତେ ବି ଗୋଖାଏ କଣ୍ଢେଇ ଆଣିଦଅ ।" ରଉକାନ୍ତ ତା ମୁହଁକୁ ଚାହିଁଲା । ଦେଖିଲେ ତାର ବି ଅଭାବ, ଦୁଃଖ ଅଛି । ତେବେ ସେ ବି କ'ଣ ସୁଖୀ ନୁହେଁ ? ଏତେ ସୁଖ ଭିତରେ ଥାଇ ମଧ୍ୟ ଦୁଃଖର ଛାଇ ଥରେ ଥରେ ତା ମନକୁ ଛୁଇଁ ଯାଉଛି । ରଉକାନ୍ତ ତେବେ କ'ଣ ଗ୍ଲେଟ୍ ଶିଶୁ ଭିତରେ ସୁଖୀ ହୋଇଥାନ୍ତେ । ନାହିଁ ବୋଧେ ଗ୍ଲେଟ୍ କୁନି ଭିତରେ ବି ଦୁଃଖ ଅଛି । ସେ ଗୁହଁଁଛି, ବାପା ପରି ଯଦି ସେ ବଡ଼ ହୋଇଥାନ୍ତା, ତେବେ କେତେ କଣ୍ଢେଇ ସେ ନିଜେ କିଣି ଆଣନ୍ତା । ଲୁଚି ଲୁଚି ଖାଉଥିଲେ ଆମ୍ମ ଗୋଖାଇବାକୁ ନଯାଇ ବାପାଙ୍କ ପରି ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କ ଆଗରେ ଯାଁନ୍ତା ।

ଅରୁଣ ଫେରିଲାଣି ସ୍କୁଲରୁ । ପନ୍ଦର ବର୍ଷର ପୁଅ । ଦଶମ ଶ୍ରେଣୀରେ ପଢୁଛାଣି । ସେ ବି ଆସି ତାର ଅଭିଯୋଗ ବାଢି ବସିଲା । 'ଆପଣ ବୁଝିପାରୁ ନାହାନ୍ତି ବାପା । ଦଶମ ଶ୍ରେଣୀରେ ଇଂଲିଶ ବଡ଼ କଷ୍ଟ ଲାଗୁଛି । ଯଦି ଗୋଖାଏ ଟିଉସନ ନ ଦିଅନ୍ତି ତେବେ ମୁଁ ଏଥର ପରୀକ୍ଷାରେ ଭଲ କରି ପାରିବନି ।' ରଉକାନ୍ତ ଦେଖିଲେ ପନ୍ଦର ବର୍ଷ ପୁଅ ଭିତରେ ବଡ଼ ଦୁଃଖ ବସା ବାନ୍ଧିଛି । ଦୁଏତ ସେ ବି ମନେ ମନେ ଭାବୁଛି, ପାଠ ପଢାଠାରୁ ଆଜି କଷ୍ଟ ନାହିଁ । ସେ ଯଦି ପାଠ ନପଢି ଗୃକାସ୍ତ କରୁଥାନ୍ତା ତେବେ କେତେ ଟଙ୍କା ଆଣୁଥାନ୍ତା । ଆଉ ଯେତେ ଇଚ୍ଛା ସେତେ ଖର୍ଚ କରୁଥାନ୍ତା । ଆରଘରୁ ବାପା ତାଙ୍କର ଡାକିଲେଣି, ."ରଉରେ, ରେ ରଉ, ଆସିଲୁ କେଲେ ମୋ ପାଇଁ କିଛି ଅଫିମ ଆଣିଲୁ ।" ରଉକାନ୍ତ ଭାବିଲେ, ନଆଣିଲେ ଦୁଏତ ବାପା ତାଙ୍କର ଭାବିବେ, "ପୁଅ କଲ୍ଲ କର କିଛି ଲାଭ ନାହିଁ । ମୋର ଯଦି ବଳ ବସୁସ ଥାନ୍ତା ତେବେ ମୁଁ କ'ଣ ତା ଉପରେ ନିର୍ଭର କରୁଥାନ୍ତି ।" ରଉକାନ୍ତ ପୁଣି ଭାବିଲେ । ତାହେଲେ ବାପାବି ଭାବୁଛନ୍ତି, "ମୁଁ ଯଦି ରଉକାନ୍ତ ହୋଇଥାନ୍ତି ।" କିନ୍ତୁ ଦୁଇଜଣ ତଳେ ସେ ବି ଭାବୁଥିଲେ ତାଙ୍କର ଯଦି ତାଙ୍କପରି ପୁଅ ଥାନ୍ତା, ତେବେ କେତେ ଆନନ୍ଦରେ ସେ ଆସ୍ତମ ଚେୟାରରେ ବସି ତାକୁ ସବୁ ଆଦେଶ ଦିଅନ୍ତେ ।

ଆଖି ଫେରାଇଲେ ରଉକାନ୍ତ । ନଈ କୂଳରୁ ନିର୍ଜନ ହୋଇ ଗଲାଣି । ଚୁପସୀ ରଜନୀ ଗଣି ମନ-

ଭୁଲି ରୂପ ନେଇ ପୃଥିବୀକୁ ଓହ୍ଲାଇ ଆସିଲାଣି । ଦଗ୍-ହଜା ପକ୍ଷୀଝିଏ କେଉଁଠୁ ଫଡ଼ଫଡ଼କରି ଉଡ଼ିଗଲା ସକାଳ ହେଲାଣି ଭାବି । ଦୂର ଦଗ୍‌ବଳସୂ ତଳେ ଏକୁଟିଆ ଡାଗ୍‌ଡା ଜହ୍ନ ପାଖରେ ରହି ଫିକ୍ ଫିକ୍ କରି ହସି ଦେଉଛି । ଜହ୍ନର ଉସାଣିଆ ଆଲୁଅରେ ସେ ନିଜର ପଣ୍ଡ ହଜାଇନି । ଏତେ କ୍ଷୁଦ୍ର ହେଲେବି ତା ମନକୁ ସଙ୍କୋଚ ଛୁଇଁନି । ଦୁଏଡ ରଙ୍ଗକାନ୍ତଙ୍କୁ ହାତ ଦେଖେଇ କହୁଛି ଯିଏ ନିଜର ସ୍ତର ଭିତରେ ରହେ ସେଇ କେବଳ ସୁଖୀ ହୁଏ । ଯିଏ ନିଜର ସ୍ଥିତିଠାରୁ ଆହୁରି ବଡ଼ ହେବାକୁ ଗୁହେଁ ସେ ଦୁଃଖୀ ହୁଏ ସିନା, ସୁଖୀ ହୋଇ ପାରେନି ।

# ସାଗରର ନୀଳ ଅଙ୍ଗନ ତଳେ

ଶ୍ରୀ ଯଦୁନନ୍ଦନ ଦେଜନା

ସାଗରର ନୀଳ ଅଂଗନ ତଳେ ଜୁଆର ଆସେ··· ଭଈ ଗଲେ—ଡୁଡ଼ ଉଠେ—ଧଗ୍‌ଧଦଗ ପ୍ରକମ୍ପିତ ହୃଦ —ଏ ଉଦ୍‌ବେଳନର ଉତ୍ସମ ନାହିଁ । ଜୀବନର ରଂଗବହୁଳ ଛକ ମଝିରେ ଛିଡା ହୋଇଥିବା ଦୁଇଟି ତରୁଣତରୁଣୀ ଜୀବନର ଏକ ଅପାଶୋସ୍ ଅଧ୍ୟାୟ । ଚବସଗୁଡିକ ସଂପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ କାଲ୍ପନିକ ।

ସାଗର ମନରେ ଆନନ୍ଦର ଫଗୁର ପାଇଁ ଛନ୍ଦମୟୀ ଛଟିଜା, କଲ୍ପଲୋକର ଉବଂଶୀର ସମସ୍ତ ରୁପସମ୍ଭାର ନେଇ ନାଚଉଠିଲ ନୂପୁର ତାଳର ଛନ୍ଦେ ଛନ୍ଦେ । ସାଗର ହସିଲ୍··· ନୀଳମା ହସିଲ୍·· ଗୋଲପ ଫୁଟିଲ ·· ପ୍ରଜାପତି ଉଡିଲେ । ରଂଗବେରଙ୍ଗର ପ୍ରଜାପତି· · ଏ ଫଗୁାର କେତେ ଆନନ୍ଦ ସତେ !!! ଏ ଆନନ୍ଦ ନ ଥିଲ ପଳାୟନବାଦୀ ଦସ୍ୟୁହସ୍ ଗୌତମଙ୍କ ଆନନ୍ଦ, ଥିଲ ଗୋଟିଏ ଗାର୍ହସ୍ଥର ଆଶାବାଦୀ ଜୀବନର ଧର୍ମ· · । ସକାଳ ଆସିଲ ·· ସନ୍ଧ୍ୟା ହେଲ· ·କେତେ ସ୍ୱପ୍ନ ପାଖିଲ · ସୁଖର ସ୍ୱପ୍ନ । କେତେ ମାନ ଅଭିମାନ ଭିତରେ ଉନାଇ ବରଷ କଟିଗଲ । ନୀଳମା ଏକ ଆଦର୍ଶ ଗୃହିଣୀର ସମସ୍ତ ସ୍ଥଳର ଗୁଣଗୁଡିକୁ ନେଇ ନିଜର କ୍ଷୁଦ୍ରମାଡଟିକୁ ଅତି ଯତ୍ନରେ ସଜାଇ ନେଇଥିଲ ସେ ନିଜର ମନ ଲଶି ସୁଖର ପରିବାର · । ସାଗର ମୁଗ୍ଧ ହୋଇଲ ମୁଗ୍ଧ ନୟନରେ···ନୀଳମା ହସିଥିଲ· · ·।

କିନ୍ତୁ ମନୋଜ !! ସେ କିନ୍ତୁ ପାରି ନ ଥିଲ । ଜୀବନ ଜୁଆରେ ହାରିଥିଲ ସେ ··· । ସୁରଜିତ୍ ସୁଶିକ୍ଷିତ, ଇଞ୍ଜିନିୟର, ସୁଚରିତ୍ରସଂପନ୍ନ । ଏଇଗୁଣଗୁଡିକ ଉପରେ କୁମାସ୍ତ ମନୋଜର ମନ ମିନାର ତଳେ ଏକ ମଧୁର ଆକର୍ଷଣର ମଧୁ ଝଙ୍କାର ତୋଳିଥିଲ । ବାହାରର ପୃଥିବୀ ଇନ୍ଦ୍ରଧନୁର ସପ୍ତରଙ୍ଗ ନେଇ ତାକୁ ପ୍ରକ୍ଷେଭିତ କରିଥିଲ । ବମ୍ବେ ପରି ମହାନଗରୀର ରଂଗ ଆଖିରେ ଭାନୁମତୀର ମାୟା ସୃଷ୍ଟି କରିଥିଲ । ସେଇଥିପାଇଁ ସେ ଆଖି ବୁଜି ବାପାଙ୍କର ବାଧ୍ୟ ସନ୍ତାନଟି ପରି ବବାହ କରିଥିଲ ସତୀଜତ୍ୱଙ୍କୁ । କିନ୍ତୁ ବବାହିତ ଜୀବନର କିଛିଦୂର ଆଗେଇ ଆସି ସେ ଆବଷ୍କାର କଲ ସତେ ଯେମିତି ସେ ଏକ ବର୍ଷଟ ଭୁଲ କରି ବସିଛି । ଅବବାହିତ ଜୀବନର ମଧୁସ୍ୱପ୍ନ ବବାହିତ ଜୀବନରେ ସତେ ଯେମିତି ଏକ ଭ୍ରାନ୍ତ କଲ୍ପନା ହୋଇ ଉଠିଛି । ଅନେକ ରାତିର ଅନ୍ଧକାର ଭିତରେ ବସି ସେ ଭାବୁଛି । ବବାହିତ ଜୀବନର ବସ୍ତୁସ କେତତି ଭିତରେ ସେ ଯେମିତି କ'ଣ ବଦଳ ଯାଇଛି । ଆଉ ପ୍ରକାର ହୋଇଯାଇଛି । ନିଜକୁ ନିଜେ ଚହ୍ନି ପାରୁନି·····।

ଭୁଲବାକୁ ଚେଷ୍ଟା କରିମଧ୍ୟ ସେ ଭୁଲି ପାରୁନା । ମନ ଗହନର ଅନ୍ତସ୍ତଳରେ ଛପି ଛପି ଆସିଛି ସାଗର । ତା ଅଗାଚ କୁମାସ୍ତ ଜୀବନର ଏକା ଭ୍ରାନ୍ତ ଖିଆଲ୍ ସାଗର · । ଅଳସ ମନରେ ସେ ଆସେ ଛପି ଛପି । ମଧୁମୟୀ ଅଗାଚର ମଧୁକର ସ୍ୱପ୍ନ· ·ମିଠା ମିଠା କଲ୍ପନା । ସତେ କ ସେ ଥିଲ ପ୍ରବାଳ ଦ୍ୱୀପର ସ୍ୱଚ୍ଛକନ୍ୟା···ଆଉ ସାଗର ??? ଭାବିଥିଲ ସାଗରକୁ ଡେର ପଛରେ ପକାଇ ସେ ଆଗେଇ ଆସିଥିଲ । ପଛରେ ପକାଇ ଦେଇ ଆସିଥିଲ ଅଗାଚର ଏକ ଅପାସୋସ୍ ଅଧ୍ୟାୟ । ମାତ୍ର ଇଚ୍ଛା କରି ମଧ୍ୟ ସେ ମନ ସିଲ୍‌ଟରୁ ସେ ଛବ ଲିଭାଇ ପାରି ନ ଥିଲ । ସ୍ମୃତର ସିକତା ଶଯ୍ୟା ଉପରେ ସାଗର ଗଭୀରଭାବରେ ରଖିଯାଇଥିଲ ତାର ପଦଚହ୍ନ । ସେଇଥିପାଇଁ ବୋଧହୁଏ ସେ ଭୁଲିବାକୁ ଚେଷ୍ଟା କର

ମଧ୍ୟ ଭୁଲି ପାରିନ । ସେ କାହାଣୀ ଅଗାସୋରି ହୋଇ ରହିଯାଇଛି ।

ମନୋଜର ମନମିନା'ର ତଳେ ତେଉ କାନ୍ଦୁଥିଲା···ଏବେକ ବକ୍ଷତ କରୁଥିଲା· · ବେଳେବେଳେ ସେ ନିର୍ଜ୍ଜନରେ କାନ୍ଦି କାନ୍ଦି ହୋଇ କାନ୍ଦ ଉଠୁଥିଲା । ତାର ଅଶ୍ରୁହିଁ ଶାନ୍ତି ଆଉ ସାନ୍ତ୍ୱନା ଦେଇଥିଲା । ବେଳେ ବେଳେ ସେ ଆତ୍ମଗ୍ଲାନିରେ ଦଗ୍‌ଧିଭୂତ ହେଇଥିଲା—ଛି ସେ କ'ଣ ନ କଲା ? ତାର ଅଭ ଆଦରର ଫୁଲ ଅଂଜଳି ପାଖରୁ ଚଟିଟିଏ ପାଇଥିଲା । ସେଥିରେ ସେ ସାଗର ବକ୍ଷସ୍ଥରେ ଦୁଇପଦ ଲେଖିବାକୁ ମଧ୍ୟ ଭୁଲି ନଥିଲା । ପରିବାରର ସମସ୍ତ ସ୍ନେହ ମାୟା ମୋହ ଆକର୍ଷଣ ସବୁକିଛି ଛୁଟାଇ ସାଗର କୁଆଡେ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଦ୍ଧାନ ହୋଇ ଯାଇଅଛନ୍ତି । ଏଇ ଧାଡିଟି ତାର କୋମଳ ହୃଦୟ-ତନ୍ତ୍ରୀରେ ବାରମ୍ବାର ଆଘାତ କରିଛି । କାନରେ ସତେ ଯେମିତି କିଏ କନ୍ଦ୍ରି ଦେଉଛି ମନୋଜ । ସାଗରର ଏଇ କକ୍ଷଚ୍ୟୁତ ପାଇଁ ଦାୟୀ କେବେଳ ତୁହି । ସାଗର ଆଜି ନିରୁଦ୍ଦେଶ, ସେ ଆଜି ପଳାତକ। ଛି କି ନିର୍ଲ୍ଲଜ୍ଜୀ ସେ ? ଜଣକ ଜୀବନକୁ ହସାଇବାକୁ ଆସି ଅନ୍ୟର ସଂସାରଟିକୁ କ୍ଷଣିକର ଭୁଲରେ କାଳବପିଲା ପିନା । ଯିଏ ତାର ହାତ ଧରି ନିଜ ସଂସାରଟିକୁ ମଧୁମୟ କରିବାପାଇଁ ଆଣିଥିଲେ ତାଙ୍କୁ ସେ କ'ଣ ସୁଖୀ କରି ପାରିଲା ?? କାନ୍ଦର କୋହ ଉଠେ । କାନ୍ଦେ । ମନ କହେ ସେ ନିଜେ ଅପରାଧ କରିଛି ।

ସୁରଜଡ୍ ଡାକି କହନ୍ତି—ଶୋଇବ ନାହିଁକି ମନୁ ? ସତ ତେର ହେଲଣି ଯେ—ତାଙ୍କ ଡାକରେ ତାର ଭାବନା ଫେରେ । ଆଲୋକକୁ ଲଭିଇ ସେ ଅନ୍ଧକାରକୁ ନମସ୍କାର କରେ । ସେଇ ବହଳ କାଳି ଅନ୍ଧାର ଭିତରେ ସୁରଜଡ୍‌ଙ୍କର ଦୁଷ୍ଟାମି ବଢେ । ଗାଢ ଆଶ୍ଳେଷ ଭିତରେ ବାନ୍ଧରଖି ସେ କହନ୍ତି ତମେ କେତେ ସୁନ୍ଦର ସତେ ମନୋଜ । ସେଇ ଅନ୍ଧାର ଭିତରେ ବି ସେ ନବୋଧଙ୍କ୍ଷରେ ଗୁହିଁ ରହେ ସୁରଜଡ୍‌ଙ୍କୁ । ମନ କହେ ଏତ ତେର ପୁରୁଣା ଭାଷା । ସାଗର ତାକୁ ଏଇ କଥା ବାରମ୍ବାର କହନ୍ତି । ମନୋଜ ତମେ ଖୁବ ସୁନ୍ଦର ! ମର୍ତ୍ତ୍ୟଲୋକର ମାନବୀ ହୋଇବ ତମେ କଲ୍ପଲୋକର ଉର୍ବଶୀର ସମସ୍ତ ସୌନ୍ଦର୍ଯ୍ୟକୁ ଧର ରଖିପାରିଛ । ମନୋଜ ହସେ ·· ସ୍ୱାମୀ ତାଙ୍କର ନବୋଧ··· କେତେ ଭଲ ପାଆନ୍ତି ତାକୁ ସତେ ସେ ??? ସେଇ ଅନ୍ଧକାର ଭିତରେ ବସି ସେ ଭାବେ, "ଏଇ ଅନ୍ଧକାର ହିଁ ଭଲ । ଅନ୍ଧାରରେ ସ୍ପୃହର ସିକତା ଶଯ୍ୟାରେ ଗ୍ଲାଉଆସିଥିବା ତା କୁମାସ୍ୱ ଜୀବନର ଏକ ଅସଂପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଅଧ୍ୟାସ୍ୱ ରୁପରେଖା ନିଏ । ନିଦ ନୁସନା । ସ୍ୱପ୍ନ ନାଶଦ ନୁଏ । ଖୋଲା ଝରକା ଦେଇ ଶିତୁଳଆ ପବନ ବହିଆସେ । ମନରେ ପୁଲକ ଖେଳେ । ଭାବନା ନୁଏ ଜୀବନ୍ତ । ଖୋଲା ଆକାଶକୁ ଗୁହେଁ । ଅନ୍ଧାର ଘୋଟିଛି । ମେଘମୁକ୍ତ ଆକାଶ ସ୍ଲିଗ୍ଧରେ ଲକ୍ଷ ତାରକା ଝଟକି ଉଠୁଛନ୍ତି । ଗ୍ଲୋବଜ ଅଗଣନ । ନିଜ ନିଜ ଭିତରେ ଚୁପି ଚୁପି ଥିର ଥିର କେତେ କଥା । କାହା କଥା ? ତାର କର୍ମ ପାଇଁ ଉପହାସ ବିଦ୍ରୂପ କରୁଛନ୍ତି ଗହ !!!

କିଏ ସେ ? କିଏ କାଦୁରି !! ଚମକି ଉଠେ, ମନ ଚଞ୍ଚଳ ନୁଏ, ହିଁ ଭରି କରୁଣ ସେ ନନ୍ଦନର ଉତ୍ତପ୍ତ ଶ୍ୱାସ । କିଏ ସେ ? କାହାର କନ୍ୟା ? କାହାର ବଧୂ ? ମନ ବ୍ୟାକୁଳ ନୁଏ । ମନରେ ସମବେଦନା ଜାଗେନି । ଯିଏ ହେଉନା କାହିଁକି ବଚତ ଦୁଃଖିମାଟିଏ ·ତାର ପର । ଜୀବନର କର୍ମମୟ ଜୀବନର ବ୍ୟସ୍ତତା ଭିତରେ ନିଜର ଆଡୀଡର ଭୁଲ ପାଇଁ ଅନୁଶୋଚନାର ଅଶ୍ରୁ ଝରାଇ ନପାର ତମସ୍ୱା ରାତ୍ରିର ଏଇ ଅନ୍ଧକାର ଭିତରେ ହିଁ ମନଇଚ୍ଛା କାନ୍ଦିବାକୁ ସମସ୍ୱ ମିଳେ । ହିଁ ଏଇ ଗାଢ଼ୀର ସ୍ୱାନ୍ତି ବେଶ ଭଲ । ନିଜର ପାପକୁ କେବଳ ଅନୁଶୋଚନାର ଅଶ୍ରୁଦ୍ୱାସ୍ୱହିଁ କ୍ଷାଳନ କରିପାରେ ।

ସାରା ଜୀବନର ଇତିହାସ ଆଖି ଆଗରେ ଭାସି ଉଠେ । ରଂଗୀନ ଜୀବନର ଏକ ମଧୁମୟ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାୟ । କୁମାରୀ ଜୀବନର ଏକ ସୀମିତ ଇତିହାସକୁ ବୁକୁରେ ଧର ସେ ଏତେ ବାଟ ଆଗେଇ ଆସିଛି । ପଛକୁ ଫେର ଗୃହିଁଲେ ଚକ୍ଷୁପ୍ରତା ଭଁଦା ଦୁଏ । ତଥାପି ଫେର ଗୃହିଁବାରେ ଆନନ୍ଦ ମିଳେ । ଯାହା ପଛରେ ରହିଯାଏ ତା ସବୁବେଳେ ସୁନ୍ଦର । ମାୟାମୁକ୍ତ, ମମତାମୟ । ଦୂର ପାହାଡ ସବୁବେଳେ ସୁନ୍ଦର । ସେ ସୁନ୍ଦର ସତ ହୋଇ ନଯାଟେର, ତଥାପି ନିଜ ଜୀବନ ଦୁଃଖର ଉପଶମ ପାଇଁ ମଣିଷକୁ ଆତ୍ମ ପ୍ରବଞ୍ଚନା କରିବାକୁ ପଡେ । ସେଇ ଆତ୍ମପ୍ରତାରଣାରେ ହିଁ ଆନନ୍ଦ ମିଳେ । ସେଇ ଅଜାତ, ସେଇ ବଗତ ଦସନ୍ତର କାହାଣୀ ସେଇ ରଂଗୀନ ମୁହୂର୍ତ୍ତର ଇତିହାସ ସେଇ ରଂଗଣୀ ଫୁଲ ଆଉ ତାର ପାଖେ ପାଖେ ଗୋଟିଏ ମଉଆଲ ରଂଗବେରଂଗର ପ୍ରଜାପତି । ବସୁଗ୍ଧ ସାଗର ହାତ ବଢାଇଥିଲା । ମନୋଜ ଧରି ଦେଇଥିଲା । ପାଇବାର ଆନନ୍ଦ ଭିତରେ ସାଗର ହେଲା ବଭୋର· ·ଅତୀତର ଅବରୁଦ୍ଧ ଅନ୍ଧକାର ଭିତରୁ ଇତିହାସର ଗୋଟିଏ ଗୋଟିଏ ଚିତ୍ରପୃଷ୍ଠା ଗଡଗଡ ଗଲା । ମନ-ଫଳକ ତଳେ ରୂପ ନେଲା ଘଟଣାବହୁଳ ଜୀବନର ଏକ ମଧୁରସ କାହାଣୀ···ମନ କହିଲା ତନାବର୍ଷ ତଳକୁ ଫେରିଗୃହିଁ ମନୋଜ !!! ମନୋଜ ଫେରି ଗୃହିଁଲା । ଇସ୍ କି ଅନ୍ଧକାର । ତାର ଭିତରେ ଗୋଟିଏ ହାପ୍ସା ଚ୍ଛାଇ । ସେ କୁମାରୀ ମନୋଜ । ତା ରୂପରେ ଥିଲା ମାଦଲ ମୁଖିର ମଶୃଣତା ଆଉ ଥିଲା ରଂଗଣୀ ଫୁଲର ମାଦକତା । ସେ ନିଜକୁ କ୍ଲାନ୍ତିମୁକ୍ତ ହୋଇ ସଜାଉଛି । ସମୁଦ୍ର ରଂଗର ପାତଳ ଶାଢୀକୁ ଗୋଲପି ରଂଗର ବ୍ଲାଉସ ବେଶ ମାନୁଛି । ସୁଗନ୍ଧର ମଧୁନିଶ୍ୱାସ ଝରୁଛି ଦେହରୁ । ଗୁଚ୍ଛିତ ନୀଳକୁନ୍ତଳ ଉପରେ ପାଉଛି କେତକି ପୁଷ୍ପିତା ନୀଳଚମାଳ । ନିଜକୁ ନିଜେ ଗୃହୁଛି । ମନ ଫୁଲ ଉଠୁଛି । କ୍ରୁରୁଲ ଉଠି ପୁଣି ଥରେ ନିଜେ ନିଜକୁ ଗୃହିଁ ନେଉଛି । ସୁନ୍ଦର ଅତି ସୁନ୍ଦର । ଏଇ ଦେଶରେ ଅନ୍ୟ ଜନ ଅପେକ୍ଷା ଆଜି କାହିଁକି ସେ ବେଶି ସୁନ୍ଦର ଦିଶୁଛି । ଦେଶଗୁଚ୍ଛର ବନ୍ୟାସ ସାରି ମୁହଁରେ ପାଉଡରର ପାତଳ ଆସ୍ତରଣ ଦେଇ ସାରିଥିଲା ମନୋଜ । ପ୍ରସାଧନର ଶେଷରେ ଅଧରର ରକ୍ତ ରଂଜୀ ବୋଳୁଥିଲା ସେ । ଦୁଇଟି ଟିକି ଟିକି ମାଂସଳ ଓଠ । ଇସ୍ କି ନାଲ । ରକ୍ତ ଗୋଲାପରୁ ଢଂଚ ପଉଥିବା ଦୁଇଟି ପାଖୁଡା ଯେମିତି । ଡ୍ରେସିଂ ଟେବୁଲର ଦର୍ପଣରେ ନିଜ ପ୍ରତିବମ୍ବ ଦେଖି ନିଜେ ମୁଗ୍ଧ ହେଲା । ସତେ ତ ଏତେ ସୁନ୍ଦର ସେ କେବେଠୁ ହେଲା ? ମନ ତଳେ ଆନନ୍ଦର ଢେଉ ଅଜାଣତ ହୋଇ ପଡୁଥିଲା । ଗୀତ ଗାଇବାପାଇଁ ତାର ମନ ହେଉଥିଲା । ଗୁଣୁଗୁଣୁ ହୋଇ ମନ ତାର ସୁର ଧରି ସାରିଥିଲା । ଏମିତି ଏକ ସମୟରେ ନାଶଘରେ ପଶି ଆସିଥିଲା ଅଂଜଳି· ·ମୁଗ୍ଧ ଚକିତ ନୟନରେ ଗୃହିଁ ରହୁ କହି ଉଠିଲା ଗୃହାକଂଠରେ—ଇସ୍ ତୁ ଆଜି କେତେ ସୁନ୍ଦର ଦେଖା ଯାଉଛୁ ଗୋ ଫୁଲ ? କନ୍ତୁ କହିତ କିଏ ସେ ଅନାଗତ ଦେବତା ? କାହାର ପଦ ଅର୍ଘ୍ୟ ପାଇଁ କୁମାରୀ ମନୋଜର ଏପରି ପ୍ରଭାଷମାଣ ଉପାସନା ? ଆତ୍ମଗର୍ବରେ ହସି ଉଠିଥିଲା ମନୋଜ । ତୋର ପାଇଁ ଗୋ ଫୁଲ । ପ୍ରତିବାଦ କଲା ସେ—ଉହୁଁ ଭୁଲ କହିଲୁ— କହିବ କିଏ ସେ ତୋ ମନଉପବନର ରାଜା ? ସାଗର ଭାଇ ନୁହେଁ ? ପ୍ରଗଲଭା ଅଂଜଳି ହସି ହସି ଲୋଟି ପଡିଲା ମନୋଜ ଉପରେ । କନ୍ତୁ ମନୋଜ ଭାବୁଥିଲା ତନ୍ଦ୍ରାଚ୍ଛନ୍ନ ସ୍ୱପ୍ନଜର ସ୍ୱପ୍ନକୁମାରର କଥା । ନିଶ୍ଚୁପ ବାତାବରଣ ତଳେ କେତୋଟି ମୀରବ ମୁହୂର୍ତ୍ତ କଟିଗଲା । ତନ୍ଦ୍ରାଳ ଚକ୍ଷୁରେ ଭରିଉଠିଥିଲା ମଧୁସ୍ପୃହା । ଭାବନାକୁ ଛିନ୍ନଭିନ୍ନ କରି ଅତି ପରିଚିତ ସେଇ ଯୋତାର ଶବ୍ଦ ଦୁଆର ପାଖରେ ଅଟକି ଗଲା । ମନୋଜ ଉଠିଲା । ଅଂଜଳି ଉଠିଲା । ମନୋଜର ମୁହଁ ପଡିଲା ରଂଗା । ଅଂଜଳି କହିଲା, ଭାଇ, ତମେ ଏତେ ଡେରି କଲ, ଦେଖ ଫୁଲ କେମିତି ତମ ଉପରେ ଅଭିମାନ କରି

ବସିଲଣି । ସାଗର ସୁଫେର ସ୍ନିମିତ ଆଲୋକରେ ସୁନ୍ଦର ଲାବଣ୍ୟଭର୍ ମୁହଁଟିକୁ ଗୁହିଁ ରହିଲା । ନୀଳକଇଁ ପର୍ ବଡ଼ ବଡ଼ ନୀଳ ଆଖି ଯୋଉକରେ ଭରିଥିଲା କଶୋର୍-ସୁଲଭ ମୁଗ୍ଧ ଚପଳତା । ସାଗର ଦୃଜଗଲା ଗମ୍ଭୀରତମ ସାଗରର ଜଳରେ । ଫାଜିଲ୍ ଅଂଜଳି ଦୁଷ୍ଟାମି କର୍ ଦୃସିଉଠିଥିଲା—ଇସ୍ ଶିଲ୍ପୀ ଲୋକ କଳା । ତାର କଥାର ଅର୍ଥ ବୁଝିଲା ସାଗର । ଭଲ-ଲାଗିଲା ତାର କଥା । କୌଣସି ତରୁଣୀର ମନରେ ଫୁଟିଲା ଫୁଲର ଉପବନ ସୃଷ୍ଟି କରିବା ଲାଗି ଯେଉଁ କୁହୁକ ଲେଖା, ଜୀବନର ରଂଗବଦ୍ଦୁଳ ଛକ ମଝିରେ ଛିଡାହୋଇଥିବା ସାଗର ପର୍ କଣେ ତରୁଣ ନଜରରେ ତାର ଅଭାବ ନଥିଲା । ସମୁଦ୍ରର ଉପାନ୍ତରେ ମନୋଜର ପଣତ ଟାଣି ଧରିଲା ସାଗର । ଅଂଜଳି ଦେଖି ନ ଦେଖିଲା ପର୍ ଚଳନା କର୍ ବେଲାଭୂକୁର ନରମ ବାଲୁକା ଉପରେ ଡେରବାଟ ସେତେବେଳକୁ ଆଗେଇ ଯାଇଥିଲା ଏକାକିନୀ । ମନୋଜ ବସିଥିଲା ସାଗର ପାଖକୁ ଲଗି । ସମୁଦ୍ର ବକ୍ଷର ଉଦ୍‌ବେଳନ ଅପେକ୍ଷା ଦୁହିଙ୍କ ହୃଦୟର ଉଦ୍‌ବେଳ ଡେର ବଢିଥିଲା । ସ୍ନେହପ୍ରବଣ କଂଠରେ ଡାକିଲା ସାଗର—ମନୁ ! —ଓଁ ମନୋଜର କଂଠରେ ଥିଲା କଂପନ· ସାଗର ମନୋଜର ନୀଳକେଶ ଉପରେ ମଥା ରଖି କହିଥିଲା, ମୋତେ ଆଶ୍ରୟ ଦିଅ ମନୁ । ତମର ଆଶ୍ରୟ ଆଜି ମୋର ଏକାନ୍ତ ଲେଡ଼ା ।" ଆହତ ବନହରିଣୀର ଗୁହାଣୀ ନେଇ କହିଲା, "ଓଃ ସାଗର ତମେ ଭାର, ବ୍ୟସ୍ତ । ତମର ଏତେ ହତାଶ ହେବା ଠିକ୍ ନୁହେଁ । ତମକୁ ଗୁଡ ମୁଁ କୁଆଡେ ପିବ ? ତମ ମନୁ ତମର ପାଖରେ ରହିବ ଚିରଦିନ ପାଇଁ । ତମେ ମୋତ ଯେଉଁଦିନ ଗୁହିଁବ ପୃଥିବୀର ଯେଉଁ ଉପାନ୍ତରେ ଥିଲେବ ବଜୁଳିର ବେଗ ନେଇ ଉଡିଆସିବ ତମର ପାଖକୁ । ଆଉ କହିବ ମୋତେ ଗୁହିଁଥିଲ ପର୍ । ଏଇ ମୁଁ ଆସିଗଲ ।" ସାଗର ଆଖିରେ ଲହ ଜକେଇ ଆସିଥିଲା । ସେ ଯେମିତ ବିଶ୍ୱାସ କର୍ ପାରୁ ନ ଥିଲା ସତେ ସେ ଏତେ ସ୍ନେହର ଅଧିକାରୀ !!

ସମୁଦ୍ର ଉପାନ୍ତକୁ ଲାଗିକର ଝାଉଁବଣ । ସବୁଜ ଝାଉଁବଣ ତଳେ ଗ୍ଲୋଃ ଗ୍ଲୋଃ କେତେ ବାଲୁଦୂବା-ଫୁଲ । ଟିକି ଟିକି ଧଳା ଧଳା ଫୁଲ । ଭାର ଲୋଭନୀୟ, ସମ୍ଭପାର ନଥିଲା ମନୋଜ । ଚପଳା କଶୋର ଭଳି ସେ ସେଇଠୁ କେତଟି ତୋଳି ଆଣି ସାଗରକୁ ଅମୀୟ-ଭର୍ ଗୁହାଣୀ ନେଇ କହିଥିଲା, ତମେ ମୋ ବେଣୀରେ ଏ ଫୁଲରୁ ତୋଡାଏ ଖୋସି ଦେବ ନାହିଁ ? ସାଗର ପାରିଦେଲା । ମନୋଜର ରକ୍ତାଓଠ ମଝିରେ ଦୁଇଧାତ ଦାନ୍ତର ଚେନାଏ ହସ· ଆଉ ସେଇ ହସର ମୁକ୍ତାଫୁଲ ସାଗର ମନରେ ରଂଗବଦ୍ଦୁଳ ସ୍ପ୍ରରଙ୍କ ଇନ୍ଦ୍ରଧନୁର ମାୟା ସୃଷ୍ଟି କରିଥିଲା· ଦବାଲୋକର ଶେଷ ମୁହୂର୍ତ୍ତରେ ସେମାନେ ଫେରିଚଲ· ·ଆଉ ଫେରିଥିଲା ଅଂଜଳି ·

× × × ×

ସାଗର ଯେ ମନୋଜର କଥା କେବେ ଭାବୁ ନଥିଲା ତା ନୁହେଁ । ସେ ତାକୁ ଭୁଲ ପାଇ ନଥିଲା । ଜୀବନର ଅସରନ୍ତି ପଥରେ ଛିଡାହୋଇ ପଛରେ ଗୁଡ଼ି ଆସିଥିବା ରଂଗବଦ୍ଦୁଳ ଛକକୁ ଫେରିଯାଇଥିଲା ତାର ମନ । ତା ତରୁଣ ଜୀବନର ସେଇ ମଧୁର ପ୍ରେମର ପବନ ସ୍ପର୍ଶ ଏ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ବି ଜାଗନ୍ତ ରହିଛି । ଅବବାହତ ତରୁଣ ଜୀବନର ନର୍ମଳ ପ୍ରେମ କହିଲେ ଆମ ସମାଜ ବୁଝେ ଏକ ପୌଶାଚିକ ଉନ୍ମାଦନା ଆଉ ଲଜ୍ଜାଘ୍ନୀନ ପାଶବିକ ଚରିତାର୍ଥ । ସେଇଥିପାଇଁ ସାଗର ନର୍ମ୍ମ ସମାଜର ଶରବିଦ୍ଧ ହୋଇ କ୍ଷତ ବିକ୍ଷତ ହୋଇଥିଲା । ସାଗରର ବ୍ୟସ୍ତ ଆକୁଳ ଅବସାଦଭର୍ ଜୀବନକୁ ନୀଳମା ନିଜର ମମତାମୟ ପଦ୍ଧତରେ ପୋଛି ଆଣିଥିଲା । ତଥାପି ମନୋଜ କଥା ଭାବ ଭାବ ତାର ଅଧୀରତା ବଢିଥିଲା । ବଢିଥିଲା ସେଇଦିନ, ଯେଉଁଦିନ ସେ ଜାଣିବାକୁ ପାଇଲା ଅଂଜଳିର ଏକ କ୍ଷୁଦ୍ର ଚଠିରୁ । ମନୋଜ ତାର ବିବାହିତା ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ ସୁଜିତଙ୍କୁ ଭଲ ପାଏ ନାହିଁ । ଭଲ ପାଏ ନାହିଁ !!! କନ୍ତୁ କାହିଁକି

ଭଲ ପାଏ ନାହିଁ ? ସାଗରର ସେଇ ପବନ ସ୍ପର୍ଶ କ'ଣ ତା ହୃଦୟରେ ଆଜି ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଜୀବନ୍ତ ହୋଇ ରହିଛି ? ଆଜିର କ'ଣ ସେ ତାକୁ ଜୀବନ-ମରୁର ଦୁବାର ପଥରେ ଉଜ୍ଜ୍ୱଳ ଆଲୋକ ଶିଖା ବୋଲି ଗ୍ରହଁ ରହିଛି ? ବବାହିତ ଜୀବନରେ ଏତେଦୂର ଆଗେଇ ଆସି ମଧ୍ୟ ମନୋଜ କ'ଣ ସାଗରକୁ ଭୁଲିପାର ନାହିଁ ? ପିତାମାତାଙ୍କର ନିର୍ମ୍ମମ ନିଷ୍ଠୁର ହୃଦୟ ନିକଟରେ ସାଗର ଓ ମନୋଜର ମିଳନର ଦାବୀ ଅତି ତୌଣ ଆଉ ଏକ ବସ୍ତୁତଃ ଉପହାସ ମାତ୍ର । ସେଇଥିପାଇଁ ଦୁଇଟି ବିପରୀତମୁଖୀ ପଥରେ ଦୁହେଁ ଅଜାଣତ ସତ୍ତ୍ୱେ ଆଗେଇ ଯାଇଥିଲେ । ମନୋଜ ପାଇଥିଲା ସତ୍ୟଜିତଙ୍କୁ ସାଗର ପାଇଥିଲା ନୀଳମାକୁ । ମାତ୍ର ଏ କ'ଣ ହେଲା ଆଜି ? ସାଗର ବଚଳିତ ହେଲା । କ ଭୁଲ ନ କଲା ସେ ? ମନୋଜର କ୍ରମାଗ୍ର ହୃଦୟରେ ସେ କାହିଁକି ପ୍ରେମର ଦାବାନଳ ଜଳାଇଦେଲା ? ସଂସାରର ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କୁ ଭୁଲି କାହିଁକି ସେ ସାଗରକୁଇ ଭଲ ପାଇବାକୁ ଶିଖାଇ ଦେଲା ? ଗୋଟିଏ କୁମାର୍ଗ ଜୀବନର ଚପଳତା, ମଧୁରତା କାହିଁକି ସେ ନଷ୍ଟ କରି ଦେଲା ? ଆଉ ଆଜି ବା କାହିଁକି ସେ ପ୍ରତାରକଙ୍କ ପରି ଆତ୍ମଗୋପନ କରିଛି ନିଜ ଭିତାମାଠୀ ଗୁଣ୍ଡ ଏଇ ନୀଳ ସମୁଦ୍ରର ଉପାନ୍ତରେ ଗ୍ଲେଟ ଆରଣ୍ୟକ ସହରଟି ଭିତରେ ? ଗୋଟିଏ ବାସ୍ତୁହୀନ ପରି ତାର ସ୍ପର୍ଶକୁ ମନୋଜର ଏକମାତ୍ର ସମ୍ବଳ କରିଇ ଦେଇ କାହିଁକି ତାକୁ ସମୁଦ୍ରର ବକ୍ଷିପ୍ତ ଉତ୍ତାଳନ ଭିତରକୁ ଠେଲି ଦେଲା ? ଓଃ ଏ ଜୀବନରେ କ'ଣ ଯାର କ୍ଷମା ନାହିଁ ? ଯାର କ'ଣ ଦଣ୍ଡ ନାହିଁ ? ଯାର କ'ଣ ସମାଧାନ ନାହିଁ ? ସାଗରର ଚନ୍ତାଧାରା ଉତ୍ତପ୍ତ ହୋଇ ଉଠେ । ସେ ତେବେ କ'ଣ ନୀଳମାକୁ ଭଲପାଏ ନାହିଁ ? ସାଗର ଭଲ ପାଏ ତାକୁ । ମାତ୍ର ହୃଦୟ ତ ତାର ତାକୁ କେବେ ଗ୍ରହଁ ନଥିଲା ମନ ତ କେବେ ତାକୁ ଲୋଡି ନଥିଲା । ସେ ଗ୍ରହିଁଥିଲା ମନୋଜକୁ ଯାହାର ରୁପଲୁମ୍ବା ହୃଦୟର ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ କୋଣ ଅଣୁକୋଣରେ ପ୍ରତିବର୍ମ୍ବିତ ହୋଇ ଉଠିଥିଲା । କିନ୍ତୁ ତଥାପି କ'ଣ ସେ ମନୋଜକୁ ଭୁଲି ନୀଳମାକୁ ପବନ ଭ୍ରକରେ ଭଲପାଇ ପାରିବ ନାହିଁ ? ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ ସ୍ୱାମୀର ପବନ ବଂଧନ ଭିତରେ ସେ କ'ଣ ସୁଖୀ ହୋଇ ରହୁପାରିବ ନାହିଁ ? କିନ୍ତୁ କାହିଁ ? ଚେଷ୍ଟାକର ମଧ୍ୟ ସେ ମନୋଜର ସେଇ ସ୍ପର୍ଶକୁ ହୃଦୟ ସ୍ତରୁ ପୋଛି ଲିଭାଇ ଦେଇ ପାରୁ ନାହିଁ ? ସତେ ଯେମିତି ସେ ଏକ ଅପାସୋସ୍ୟ କାହାଣୀ ପରି ମନ ଅଙ୍ଗନର ପାଷାଣଫଳକ ତଳେ ଲେଖିହୋଇ ଯାଇଛି । ତା ହୃଦୟ ଭିତରେ ମନୋଜର ସେଇ କରୁଣ ଚ୍ଛାୟା ମୂର୍ତ୍ତିଟି ଅତି ବକଳଭାବରେ କାନ୍ଦୁଛି ତାକୁ ତ ସେ କାହିଁ ପ୍ରତାରକଙ୍କ ପରି ଚଡି ଦେବାକୁ ମନ ଗ୍ରହିଁ ନାହିଁ ? କାହିଁକି ତା ପ୍ରତି ଆଜି ତାର ଏତେ ମାୟା ? ଏତେ ମମତା ? ଉଡ଼ଗଲା ପକ୍ଷୀଣୀଟି କ'ଣ ଆଉ ଥରେ ପଞ୍ଜୁର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଭିତରକୁ ଫେରି-ଆସିବ ? ସେଇ ଉଡ଼ା ଚଉଦଇଟି ଦୁଇଟି ଦିନ ପାଇଁ ଆସି ତା ହୃଦୟ ପ୍ରକ୍ଷରେ ବସାବାନ୍ଧ ଏତେ ସ୍ନେହ ମମତା ଲଗାଇ ଦେଇ ପୁଣି ଉଡଗଲା ସେଇ ସୀମାଘ୍ନୀନ ଗଗନର ତଳେ ତଳେ···କେବଳ ରଙ୍ଗି ଦେଇଗଲା ତା ହୃଦୟ ପିଞ୍ଜିରରେ କେତତି ଚେଣାଚ୍ଚୁଣା ପର ଆଉ କଂଠର କାକଳି· ନା ସେ ଭୁଲିଯିବ ଭୁଲିବାକୁ ଚେଷ୍ଟା କରିବ । ନୀଳମାକୁ ତ ସେ ବବାହ କରି ସାରିଛି । ଜୀବନର ସର୍ବସ୍ୱ ଦେଇ ନୀଳମା ତାକୁ ତାର ଅତି ଆପଣାର କରି ନେଇଛି । ତାର ସ୍ନେହୁଆ ପ୍ରକୃତି ଦାନକୁ ସେ ଆଜି ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରି ·ଆସିଛି । ନୀଳମା ତାକୁ ଅନ୍ତର ଦେଇ ଭଲପାଏ । ବରଂ ସେଇ ଭଲପାଇବାଟିକକ ବେଳକୁ ବେଳ ବେଶି ହୋଇ-ଉଠିଛି । ନା ନା ସେ ମନୋଜ ବଷୟୁ ଆଉ ଚନ୍ତାକରି ନିଜକୁ କ୍ଷତ ବକ୍ଷତ ବବ୍ରତ କରି ପାରିବ ନାହିଁ । ମନର କରୁଣ ନନ୍ଦନ ଭିତରେ ଆଉ ସେ ବଂଚି ରହୁ-ପାରିବନି । ସେ ନୀଳମାକୁ ଖୁବ୍ ଭଲ ପାଇବ । ନୀଳମାହିଁ ତା ପାଇଁ ଏକ ମାତ୍ର ସତ୍ୟ· ·ତଥାପି· · ତଥାପି କ'ଣ ମନୋଜ ସହିତ ଏ ଜୀବନ ପଥରେ

ସାକ୍ଷାତ୍ ହେବ ନାହିଁ ? ତାର ବିବାହ ବିଷୟରୁ କ'ଣ ତା ସହିତ ଏ ଜନ୍ମର ଶେଷ ଚୁକ୍ତି ସ୍ୱାକ୍ଷର ହୋଇଯାଇଛୁ ???...

କିନ୍ତୁ ମନୋଜ ଜୀବନରେ ଗୋଟିଏ ବିରାଟ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ଆସିଲା । ଦୀର୍ଘ ଛନଳି ବର୍ଷ ଧରି ତାର ହୃଦୟରେ ଯେଉଁ ମହା ବିପ୍ଳବର ସୁନ୍ଦରପାତ୍ ହୋଇଥିଲା ତାହା ତାକୁ ଉନ୍ମାଦନା କରି ପକାଇଥିଲା । ତାର ଭାବପ୍ରବଣ ମନରେ ଝଡର ପୂର୍ବ ସୂଚନା ଦେଇଥିଲା । ଜୀବନର ପ୍ରଥମ ସ୍ପନ୍ଦନରେ ସେ ଅନୁଭବ କଲା ସାଗରର ଅବସ୍ଥିତି । ନେହର ପ୍ରଥମ ପକ୍ଷପାତରେ ସେ ଦେଖିବାକୁ ଲଗିଲା ସାଗରର ରୂପ ଆଉ ତାର କରୁଣ ଆକୁଳ ବ୍ୟସ୍ତ ଗୃହ'ଣୀ । ତା କୁମାରୀ ଜୀବନରେ ବସନ୍ତର ମଳୟ ହିଲ୍ଲୋଳ ପ୍ରବାହିତ କରି ଦେଇଥିଲା ତ ସେଇ । ଭାନୁମତୀର ମାୟା ନେଇ ତାର ଆଖିରେ ଇନ୍ଦ୍ରଧନୁର ରଂଗ ଏକ ଦକ୍ଷ ଶିଳ୍ପୀ ପରି ଆଙ୍କିଥିଲା ତ ସେଇ । ନା ଅସମ୍ଭବ । ତାକୁ ସେ କେବେହେଲେ ଭୁଲି ପାରିବ ନାହିଁ । ଜୀବନରେ ଯାକୁ ଥରେ ଭଲ ପାଇ ସରିଛୁ, ତାର ମନ-ମିନାର ତଳେ ଯାକୁ ଜୀବନର ସାଥୀ ରୂପେ ଥରେ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠିତ କରି ସାରିଛୁ, ତାକୁ ପାଇବା ପାଇଁ ଏ ଜୀବନରେ କାହିଁକି ଆର ଜୀବନରେ ବି କୋଠର ତପସ୍ୟା କରିବା ପାଇଁ ପଡିବ । ସାଗରର ଭାବନା ଆଜି ତାକୁ ମିଥ୍ୟାମୟ କରି ପକାଉଛୁ କାହିଁକି ? ସାଗର ଆଜି କେଉଁଠି ?? କିମ୍ବା ଦେବ ମୋତେ ତାଙ୍କର ଖବର ? ଅଂଜଳି ? ଇନ୍ଦ୍ରାଣୀ ? ମଞ୍ଜିରେଖା ? କିନ୍ତୁ ସେମାନେ ଭାବିବେ କ'ଣ ? ବିବାହିତ ଜୀବନରେ ପରପୁରୁଷର ଚିନ୍ତା ପାପ । କିନ୍ତୁ ମନ ଯେ ବୁଝେନା ମନ ମାନେ ନା । ସେ ପାପ ହେଉ, ସେ ପୁଣ୍ୟ ହେଉ ତଥାପି ମନ ଗୁଣି ଗୁଣି ସେଇଥିରୁ ଗୃହେ । ସେ ପାପ ପୁଣ୍ୟ ବୁଝେନା, ସେ ନୀତି ଅନୀତି ମାନେ ନା । ତାଙ୍କ ସହିତ ଆଉ କ'ଣ ଦେଖା ହେବନି ଏ ଜୀବନ କାଳରେ ? ସାତ୍ଜୀବନ କ'ଣ ତାଙ୍କର ପବିତ୍ର ସ୍ମୃତି ଧରି ବଞ୍ଚାଇ ଦେବ ନିର୍ମ୍ମଳ ଦୀ-ଦୁଃଖାଶନ ଭିତରେ । ମନର କରୁଣ ନନ୍ଦନ ଭିତରେ ମୋର ବିଷୟୀ ଭାବ ଭାବ ସେ ବି କ'ଣ ଠିକ ମୋର ପରି ଏମିତି ମନର ଯନ୍ତ୍ରଣା ଭୋଗ କରି ପଡି ରହିଥିବେ ? ନା ଚରିତ୍ରନ ପାଇଁ ପରମ ପିତାଙ୍କର ପବିତ୍ର ସୃଷ୍ଟିକୁ ଅସ୍ୱୀକାର କରି ହଜାଇ ଦେଇଥିବେ ହିମ ଶୀତଳ ମୃତ୍ୟୁର ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟାଲୋକର ଅନ୍ତସ୍ଥଳରେ ? କିନ୍ତୁ ସେ ଯଦି ବିବାହ କରି ଥାଆନ୍ତି ? ନା ନା ସାଗର ଅନ୍ୟ କାହାକୁ ତାଙ୍କ ଜୀବନର ସାଥୀ-ରୂପେ ବାଛି ନେଇ ପାରିବେ ନାହିଁ । ମନୋଜର ସ୍ମୃତି ତାଙ୍କ ହୃଦୟରୁ ପୋଛି ଦେଇ ପାରିବେ ନାହିଁ । ଯଦି ସେ ଜୀବିତ ଥାନ୍ତି ତାହାହେଲେ ସେ ମନୋଜର ସ୍ମୃତିକୁ ସମ୍ବଳ କରି ନଶ୍ୱର ତାର ପଥକୁ ଚାହିଁ ରହିଥିବେ । ସେ ଯିବ । ସନ୍ଧାନ କରିବ । ତାର ଜୀବନ ବିଜୟମୟରେ ସେ ଖୋଜି ବାହାର କରିବ ।... ମାର୍ଜି ମନ ଯେତେ ଗୃହିଁଲେ ବି, ହୃଦୟ ଯେତେ କହିଲେବି ସମାଜର ବନ୍ଧନକୁ ଏଡ ଗୁଲିଯିବା ଅସାଧ୍ୟ ଥିଲା ମନୋଜ ନିକଟରେ· ସେ ଦିନ ସତ୍ୟଜିତ୍ ଯେତେବେଳେ ଅଫିସ୍ରୁ ଫେରନ୍ତି ସେ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟ କଲେ ମନୋଜର ବିଷାଦଗ୍ରସ୍ତ, ଜୀର୍ଣ୍ଣ ପାଣ୍ଡୁର ମୁଖପଦ । ସେଇ ମାଳ ଚକ୍ଷୁ ଦୁଇଟି ସଦାସର୍ବଦା ଉଳ ଉଳ । ଅଧୀର ହୋଇ ପଡିଲେ ସେ । ଏ କେଇଦିନ ସେ ପଗୁର ପଗୁର ବ୍ୟସ୍ତ ହୋଇ ଉଠିଲେଣି ।—କ'ଣ ହୋଇଛୁ ତମର ମନୁ ? କହିବନି ? ସବୁବେଳେ ଯେମିତି କ'ଣ ଭାବୁଛୁ ଅନ୍ୟମନସ୍କ, ଭାବରେ ? କ'ଣ ହେଲଣି ତମ ଦେହ ଥରେ ଦେଖିଛୁ ? ମନୋଜ ଚମକି ଉଠିଲା । ତା ପରେ ନିଜ ଅନ୍ତରର ଭାବକୁ ଗୃପି ରଖି ମ୍ଳାନ ହସି କହିଲା—ତମେ ଏମିତି କାହିଁକି ବ୍ୟସ୍ତ ହେଉଛ ମ ? ସେ କିଛି ନାହିଁ । ସତ୍ୟଜିତ୍ ପ୍ରତିବାଦ କରନ୍ତି—ମନୁ ମୁଁ ଯେତେବେଳେ ତମକୁ ପଗୁରିଛି ତମେ ମୋତେ ପ୍ରତାରିତ କରିଛ । ମିଛ କହି ଠକିଛ । ଏଥିରେ ମୋର ବିଶେଷ କିଛି କ୍ଷତି ନୁହେଁ । ମନୁ... କ୍ଷତି ତମର... । ସେ ଦିନ ସନ୍ଧ୍ୟାରେ

ଲେଖକ ଉତ୍ତର ଆସିଲେ । ପତ୍ରଖଣ୍ଡ ସରଲା, ଦେହରେ କୌଣସି ରୋଗ ନାହିଁ । ରୋଗ ମନରେ । ମାନସିକ ବିଷାଦଗ୍ରସ୍ତ ରୋଗୀ । ଭୟାନକ । ମନର ମୃଣାଳ ମୂଳରେ କୀଟର ଦଂଶନ !!! ଲେଖକ ଉତ୍ତର ଆନ୍ତରିକତା ନେଇ ଥର ଥର କମ୍ପିଲେ—ମନୋଜ ଦେବୀ ଜୀବନରେ ସମସ୍ତେ ତ ଭୁଲ କରିଥାନ୍ତି । ଯୌବନରେ ପାଦ ଖସିବା କିଛି ଅସମ୍ଭବ ନୁହେଁ । ତମେ ଦୃଢ଼ତ ତମ ଅଜାତରେ ଏମିତି କିଛି ଭୁଲ କରି ବସିଥିବ ଯା ଫଳରେ ଆଜି ତମ ମନର ମୂଳରେ ସେ କୀଟ ଦଂଶନ କରୁଛି । ତମକୁ ତମର ସେଇ ସ୍ମୃତି ଆସିଥିବ। ଅଜାତକୁ ଭୁଲିଯିବାକୁ ହେବ । ଯାହା ଦେଖିଲେ ମନେ ପଡ଼େ ତାହା ନଷ୍ଟିନ୍ଦ କରିଦିଅ । ଯାହା ଭାବିଲେ ବିବ୍ରତ ହୁଅ ତାଠାରୁ ଦୂରରେ ରୁହ । ନହଲେ ପ୍ରତିକ୍ରିୟା ବିଷମୟ ହେବ । ନିଜେ ନିଜକୁ ଫସତ କର, ସାନ୍ତ୍ୱନା ଦିଅ । କର୍ମବ୍ୟତରେ ନିଜକୁ ସବଦା ଜଡିତ ରଖ । ସବୁ ଭଲ ହୋଇଯିବ । ସତ୍ୟଜିତଙ୍କୁ କେବଳ ଏତକ କହିଲେ ମିସେସ୍‌ଙ୍କୁ କଞ୍ଚିଦିନ ପାଇଁ ଚେଞ୍ଜରେ ବୁଲାଇ ଆଣନ୍ତୁ । ସବୁ ଆପେ ଆପେ ଭଲ ହୋଇଯିବ ଯେ ତାଙ୍କର ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ

କିନ୍ତୁ ମନୋଜର ଏକ ବିଷମ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ହେଲା । ଏ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ଆସିଲା ଅତ୍ତ ଆକସ୍ମିକଭାବରେ—ଅତ୍ତ ଅଲୋଡା, ଅତ୍ତ ଅଯୋଜାଭାବରେ··· ସେ ଦିନ ସତ୍ୟଜିତ୍ ସିଦ୍ଧାନ୍ତ କଲେ ସେମାନେ ଆସନ୍ତା କାଲି ଭୁନ୍‌ଏଂସ୍ ପ୍ରେସରେ ସେଇ ସବୁଜ ପାଇନ୍ ଜଂଗଲ ଆଉ ତୁଷାରଚ୍ଛାଦିତ ଗିରିମାଳାଘେରା ଡେରଡୁନ୍ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟରେ ଯାତ୍ରା ଆରମ୍ଭ କରିବେ । କିନ୍ତୁ କିଏ ଜାଣିଥିଲା ଏଇ ଯାତ୍ରାରମ୍ଭ ପୂର୍ବରୁ କ'ଣ ହେବ ?? ଦିନସାରା ମନୋଜ ବ୍ୟସ୍ତ ଥିଲା । ନିଜ ହାତରେ ସେ କ'ଣ କ'ଣ ଜିନିଷ ସାଇତି ରଖୁଥିଲା । ସକାଳ ହେଲେ ସେମାନେ ସହର ଛାଡିବେ । ସନ୍ଧ୍ୟା ହେଲା । କ୍ଲାନ୍ତଶ୍ରାନ୍ତ ଭାବରେ ମନୋଜ ସଜାଇ ଗୁଳୁଛି । ସାନ୍ତ ଅତ୍ତ ଆକସ୍ମିକଭାବରେ ମନୋଜର ହଠାତ୍ ଦୃଷ୍ଟି ପଡିଲା ଗୋଟିଏ ଖ୍ଲେଟ୍ ନେଇ ଲଫାଘା ଉପରେ । ଚମକି ଉଠିଲା ସେ । ଦୁଇଆଁର ଅଲକ୍ଷରେ ଅତ୍ତ ଗୋପନରେ ସେ ସାଇତି ଥିଲା ଏଇ କେତଟି ଚିଠି ଆଉ ଗୋଟିଏ ଫୋଟୋ । ତା ଜାଣି ଜାଣି ନଷ୍ଟ କରିନଥିଲା ବନେ । କାହିଁକି କେଜାଣି ସେଇ ଚିଠିଟିର ଦୁଇଟି ଧାଡି ଆଜ ଫୋଟୋଟି ପ୍ରତି ଦୟା ଆସିଥିଲା । ହାତ ତାର ଯାଇ ନ ଥିଲା ତା ଅଜାତ କୁମାରୀ ଜୀବନର ଏକ ବିଶ୍ୱସ୍ତ ସତ୍ୟ ପ୍ରମାଣକୁ ନଷ୍ଟିନ୍ଦ କରି ଦେବାକୁ । ସେ ସେଇଟି ସାଇତିଥିଲା ସମୁଦ୍ରର ସାତ-ତାଳ ପାଣି ଭିତରେ ବୁଢୀ ଅଙ୍ଗୁରୁଣୀ ତା ଜୀବନକୁ ସାଇତିଲା ପରି । ମାତ୍ର ଏ କ'ଣ ହେଲା ! ବିଗତ ଦୁଇଟି ଦିନ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଯା'କୁ ଥରକ ପାଇଁବି ସ୍ୱପ୍ନରେ ମନେ ପକାଇଥିଲା ସେ ମୂର୍ତ୍ତିମନ୍ତ ହୋଇ ଆସି ହଠାତ୍ ଛିଡା ହେଲା । ଏଇ ଖ୍ଲେଟ୍ କେତଟି ଜିନିଷ ତାର ଠିକ୍ ମନେ ପକାଇ ଦେଇଛି ତାର ଏଠି ସ୍ଥାନ ନାହିଁ । ସାଗର, ତା ପ୍ରାଣର ସାଗର ଆଜି ତାର ପଥକୁ ଚାହିଁ ରହିଥିବ । ସେ ଯିବ । ସେ ଚାଲିଯିବ । ତା ଜୀବନର ପ୍ରୁବତାରା ତା ପାଇଁ ନିଜ ଜୀବନର ସମସ୍ତ ଭୋଗ-ବିଳାସକୁ ତ୍ୟାଗକରି ଯାଯାବର ପରି ସହରର ଗସ୍ତା-ଘାଟରେ ଘୁରିବୁଲିଥିବେ । ଆଉ ଏଠି ସେ ସ୍ୱାମୀ ସୋହାଗିନୀ ହୋଇ ଦୁନାର ସଂସାର ଗଢିପାରିବ ନାହିଁ । ନା ଅସମ୍ଭବ· ·ଅସମ୍ଭବ । ସେ ଆଉ ଏ ଛଳନା କରି ପାରିବ ନାହିଁ ଏ ଅଭିନୟ କରି ପାରିବ ନାହିଁ । ଯଥେଷ୍ଟ ହୋଇଛି ତାର ଅଭିନୟ । ଏଇଠି ହିଁ ଯାର ଯବନିକା ନଇଁ ଆସୁ· ନଇଁ ଆସୁ ତା ଜୀବନର ଏକ ଅସମାପ୍ତ ଅଧ୍ୟାୟ । ଓଃ ଭଗବାନ ଆଉ ପାରୁନା । ପ୍ରବଳ ମନର ପ୍ରଣୟ ଠାରୁ ଦେହର ପ୍ରୟୋଜନ ଏତେ ଦିନଧରି ତାକୁ ଏକ ଦୁର୍ବଳ ଶିକୁଳିରେ ବାନ୍ଧି ରଖିଥିଲା । ହୃଦୟର ଶାଶ୍ୱତ ସତ୍ୟ ଅପେକ୍ଷା ବାହାରର ରଂଗବିରଙ୍ଗ ପରିବେଶ ଏତେଦିନ ମୁଗଧ୍ କରିଥିଲା । ପ୍ରବଳ ପ୍ରେମର ଝର ନିର୍ଝରକୁ ଭୁଲ ଦୁଆର ମରୁର

ମଗ୍ନଚକା ଭିତରେ ଜଳର ସନ୍ଧାନ କରୁଥିଲ । ଭାନୁମତୀର ମାୟା ତା ଚକ୍ଷୁରେ ରଚିଥିଲ ମାୟାର ବଜାର··· ଆଜି ସେ ମାୟା ଅପସର ଯାଇଛି· ·ଚକ୍ଷୁର ସେ ଦୀପ୍ତ ଆଲୋକକୁ ଫେର ଯାଇଛି । · ·ସେ ଯିବ· · ସେ ଗ୍ଲଳିବ । ସେ ଗ୍ଲଳିବ ସେଇଠିକୁ ଯେଉଁଠି ତାର ପ୍ରାଣର ସାଗର ତାକୁ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ମୁହୂର୍ତ୍ତ ଅପେକ୍ଷା କର ଗୃହିଁ ବସିଥିବେ···ବକ୍ଷିପ୍ତ ମନରେ କଲମ ଧରିଲ·····

ପ୍ରାଣର ଦେବତା ମୋର,

ଆଜି ମୋର ଏ ଶେଷ ଲଗ୍ନରେ ରୁଗ୍ଣ ଦେହର ଦହନ ଓ ବିକଳ ମନର କ୍ରନ୍ଦନ ଭିତରେ ଲେଖୁଚି ଚିଠିଟି । ପଢିବ ଆଉ ରୁହିବ । କ୍ଷମାର ଆଶା ମନରେତ ସ୍ଥାନ ଦେଇ ନାହିଁ । ତଥାପି ଦୁଃଖ ଲାଗୁଚି ତମଠୁଁ ବିଦାୟ ଆଣି ପାରିଲ ନାହିଁ । ଆଜି ବିଦାୟ ମୁହୂର୍ତ୍ତରେ ତମର ଭଲପାଇବାର ବିଶ୍ୱାସ ନେଇ ଅକୃତଜ୍ଞଙ୍କ ପରି ଗ୍ଲଲ ଯାଉଚି ତମଠୁ ବହୁଦୂରକୁ । ଏଇଟି ମୋର ଶେଷ ଚିଠି କଳା । ତେଣୁ ଯାତା ଲେଖିଯାଉଚି । ତମେ ଏ ଚିଠି ପାଇଲ ବେଳକୁ ମୁଁତ ଆଉ ନ ଥିବ । ଗୋଟିଏ ମୁହୂର୍ତ୍ତରେ ଗଢିଗଲେ ଅପର ମୁହୂର୍ତ୍ତର ଦ୍ରୁତଜିଦ୍ୟା ମୋ ପଥେ ଆଉ କିଛି ନ ଥିବ । ସେଥିପାଇଁ ଯା ଲେଖିବାର କଥା ତା ଶେଷଥର ପାଇଁ ଲେଖିଯାଉଚି । ଲେଖିପ ଉଚ୍ଚ ମୋ ମନର ସ୍ୱାକ୍ଷର । ତୁମେଇ କୁହନ୍ତ ଦେଖି ସାରା ଜୀବନଟା ଯଦି ମନର କରୁଣ କ୍ରନ୍ଦନ ଭିତରେ ଜଳେଇ ପୋଡେଇ ଦହଗଞ୍ଜି କରେଁ ତେବେ ତାର ଯବନିକା ଟାଣିଆଣିବାରେ ମୋର ଭୁଲ ରହିଲ କେଉଁଠି ? ତୁମେଇ କୁହନ୍ତ ମୋ ଜୀବନରେ ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣଚ୍ଛେଦ ଟାଣିବା ବ୍ୟତୀତ ଆଉ ମୋର ପଥ କାହିଁ ? ତେଣୁ ମୋ ପିବା ପୁବରୁ ମୋ ଅତୀତ ଇତିହାସରୁ କାଣିଗ୍ଏ ତୁମକୁ ନିଶ୍ଚୟ ଶୁଣାଇ ଦେଇପିବ । ଆଜି ମୋର ଏ ଚରମ ଦୁର୍ଦ୍ଦିନରେ ତମ ପାଇଁ ମୋ ଲେଖନୀ ଶେଷଥର ପାଇଁ ହସିବ । ଶେଷଥର ପାଇଁ କଥା କହିବ । ତେବେ ତମେ ଶୁଣିବ ମୋ ସେଇ ଅତୀତର ଅଶ୍ରୁଟବୋଲା ଇତିହାସ ? ଶୁଣି ପାରିବତ ? ଶୁଣ ତେବେ । ତୁମେ ଯା'କୁ କୁଳର ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀର ଆସନ ଦେଇ ତମର ସଂସାରଟିକୁ ସଧୁମୟ କରିବାକୁ ଆଣିଥିଲ ସେ ଚଞ୍ଚିଷ୍ଟା !! ସେ କାଃଦଂଷ୍ଟା !!! ଯାହାକୁ ତମେ କୁଳ ବଧୂର ସମ୍ମାନ ଦେଇ ଆସିଥିଲ, ଯା'କୁ ତମେ ସୀମନ୍ତିନୀର ଅଧିକାର ଦେଇ ଆସିଥିଲ ସେ ବହୁ ଭୋଗ୍ୟା !!! ମୁଁ ଜାଣେ ମୋଠୁଁ ଏ କଥା ଶୁଣି ତମର ଧୈର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଆଜି ଟଳିପଡିବ । ତୁମେ ଆଘାତ ପାଇବ । ତୁମେ ଭାଙ୍ଗି ପଡିବ । ତଥାପି ଶୁଣ ମୁଁ ଥିଲି ସାଗରର ଏକ ଓ ଏକାନ୍ତ । ସାଗରର ପ୍ରଣୟିନୀ · · ସେ ଇତିହାସକୁ ସବୁଦିନ ପାଇଁ ତମ ପାଖରେ ଲୁଚାଇ ରଖିଥିଲ । ଆଜି କିନ୍ତୁ ଆଉ ନୁହେଁ, କାରଣ ସାଗରକୁ ପରାଜିତ କରି ତମେ ମୋତେ ପାଇଥିଲ । ମାତ୍ର ତିନିବର୍ଷର ବ୍ୟବଧାନ ଭିତରେ ମୁଁ ଆଜି ଅନୁଭବ କରୁଚି ମୋ ଉପରେ ଦୁହିଙ୍କ ପରସ୍ପରର ବିପରୀତମୁଖୀ ଆକର୍ଷଣରେ ତାଙ୍କର ସବଳ ଆକର୍ଷଣ । ଆଉ ପାରୁ ନାହିଁ । ତେଣୁ ଆପେ ଆପେ ଟାଣି ହୋଇଯାଉଛୁ ସେଇ ଆଡକୁ, ଯେଉଁ ଆଡୁ ଭାସି ଆସିଛି ମୋ ମନ ମଣିଷର ଡାକରା · ତେବେ ଦୁଃଖ ଲାଗୁଚି ମୋର, କେବଳ ତମର ପାଇଁ । ତମେ ମୋତେ କେତେ ଭଲପାଇ ନଥିଲ ସତେ ? ଆଜି ଗଣ୍ଡ ପାହିବ । ସକାଳ ହେବ । ସେ ଶୁଭ ସକାଳରେ ତମେ ଆଉ ମୁଁ ଡୁନ ଏକ୍ସପ୍ରେସ୍ରରେ ସହର ଛାଡିଥାନ୍ତୁ । ମାତ୍ର ତମେ ଯେତେବେଳେ ଫେରିବ, ଦେଖିବ ମୁଁ ନାହିଁ । ଘର ତମର ଶୂନ୍ୟ । ଶୂନ୍ୟ ଚରଣର ପାଇଁ ··· ବୁଝିପାରୁନ ଏ ବିଦାୟ ଲଗ୍ନରେ ତମର ସ୍ମୃତି କାହିଁକି ମୋତେ ବ୍ୟସ୍ତ ଆକୁଳ କରୁଚି । ମୋ ପାଦକୁ ଭଜି ଧରୁଚି ପଛରୁ । କିନ୍ତୁ ମୋ ସାଗର ଆଦ ମୋର ପଥ ଗୃହିଁ ବସିଥିବ । ମୁଁ ପିବି । ଯାଉଚି । ଏ ଉପ ଚଡାଇଟିକୁ କ୍ଷମା କରିବ । ଆଜି ଗଲ୍ଲବେଳେ ମୋର ଶେଷ ଅନୁରୋଧ ତମେ

ମୋତେ ଖୋଜିବାର ଚେଷ୍ଟା କରିବନି । ଏ ଜୀବନ ପାଇଁ ଶେଷ ନମସ୍କାର ଜଣାଉଛି । ମନରେ ଦୁଃଖ ରହିଗଲା, ତମକୁ ଟିକିଏ ଦେଖିପାରିଲି ନାହିଁ । ଶେଷ ମୁହୂର୍ତ୍ତରେ କ'ଣ ନେବ ? ମୋ ଚୁମ୍ବନ ପଶି ତମକୁ ଭାରି ଭଲ ଲାଗେ ? ···ବ···ଦା ଯୁ· ·।

ତମର ସ୍ନେହାର୍ତ୍ତା
ମନୋଜ ।

× × ×

ପଥପ୍ରାନ୍ତର ମାଇଲ, ଖୁଣ୍ଟା ପରି ଗୋଟିଏ ଉଚ୍ଚୁଳା ବସ୍ତିନାସ୍ତୀ କୁଳରେ ସତ୍ୟଜିତଙ୍କୁ ଡେର ପଛରେ ପକାଇ, ପ୍ରେମର ଫଲ୍‌ଗୁଧାର ନେଇ ମନୋଜ ଛୁଟି ଯାଇଥିଲା ସାଗର ସଂଗମେ · । ସେଇ ଥିଲା ତା ଜୀବନର ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟ । ସେଇଠି ସେ ଲୁଣ ହୋଇଯିବ ଚିରନ୍ତନ ପାଇଁ ଅଂଜଳର ସହାୟତାରେ ସେ ଫେର ପାଇଥିଲା ସାଗରକୁ ତା ପ୍ରାଣର ସାଗରକୁ· । ମାତ୍ର ସେ ଦିନ ଫେର ପାଇବାର ଆନନ୍ଦ ଭିତରେ କେଜାଣି କାହିଁକି ଗୋଟିଏ କିନ୍ତୁ ରହିଗଲା ସେମିତି । ବୋଧହୁଏ ମନୋଜର ସମସ୍ତ ଆଶା ଭରସା କଳ୍ପନାକୁ ଶୂନ୍ୟ କରି ସାଗର ନୀଳିମକୁ ବରାହ କରି ନେଇଥିଲା । ଗୋଟିଏ କୁଳ ଜଣି କାଣି ହରାଇ ଅନ୍ୟକୂଳର ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟ ନେଇ ଭାସି ଆସିଥିବା ମନୋଜର ଜୀବନ-ନୌକାଟି, ସମୁଦ୍ରର ଉଦ୍‌ବେଳନ ଭିତରେ ଦହଲ ଉଠିଲା । ଗୋଟିଏ କୂଳରେ ରହିଗଲା ସତ୍ୟଜିତ ଅନ୍ୟକୂଳରେ ସାଗର । ଗୋଟିକୁ ପାଇମଧ୍ୟ ପାଇ ପାରିଲାନି, ଅନ୍ୟଟିକୁ ଛୁଇଁମଧ୍ୟ ଛୁଇଁ ପାରିଲାନି । ମାତ୍ର ନୀଳିମା ଖୁବ୍ ସହଜ ସମାଧାନଟିଏ କରିପାରିଲା । ମନୋଜକୁ ପାଇ ସେ ଖୁବ୍ ଖୁସୀ ହୋଇଥିଲା । କାରଣ ତାର ବଳିଷ୍ଠ ଆଦର୍ଶ ତାକୁ ଏକ ଅମୃତମୟ ପଥରେ ଆଗେଇ ନେଇଥିଲା । ନିଜକୁ 'ସା' ହେବାର ଲୋଭକୁ ଏଡ଼ ନପାରି ସେ ମନୋଜକୁ ଅଭ ଆପଣାର କା କରି ପାରିଲା । ଅଭ ସହଜ, ଅଭ ଅନାୟାସରେ· ।

ସେ ଥିଲା ନାସ୍ତିକାଭର ଏକ ବସ୍ତିଃ ଅଭିକ୍ରାନ୍ତ । ବୋଧହୁଏ ସେଇଥିପାଇଁ ନାସ୍ତିକାଭର ସମସ୍ତ ଈର୍ଷା, ଅହଙ୍କାର, ଗୋଟିଏ ପୁରୁଷକୁ ଏକାନ୍ତ କରିନେବାର ସମସ୍ତ ଲୋଭ, ମାୟା, ମୋହକୁ ଏଡ଼ ସେ ମନୋଜକୁ ଅଭ ଆପଣାର କରିପାରିଲା । ଗୋଟିଏ ବୃନ୍ତରେ ଦୁଇଟି ଫୁଲ ମଥା ଡୋଳି ନୀଳ ଆକାଶରେ ହସି ଉଠିଲା । ଦୁଇଟି ପୁଷ୍ପବଡାର ସୌରଭରେ ସାଗର ହେଲା ସୁମୁଗ୍ଧ । ନୀଳିମାର ମହାନ ଆଦର୍ଶ ଆଉ ବସ୍ତିଃ ତ୍ୟାଗ ନିକଟରେ ମନୋଜ ଓ ସାଗରର ସ୍ୱାର୍ଥପରତାପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ହୃଦୟ ଅଭ ନଗଣ୍ୟ ମନେ ହେଲା । ଫେରିଯିବାର ସମସ୍ତ ପଥ ରୋଧ କରି ମନୋଜ ଯେତେବେଳେ ଅସହାୟ ଆଶ୍ରୟପ୍ରାର୍ଥୀ ଭାବରେ ସମୁଦ୍ରର ଉଦ୍‌ବେଳନ ଭିତରେ ଦହଲ ଉଠିଥିଲା, ସେତେବେଳେ ନୀଳିମା ଆନ୍ତରିକତା ନେଇ କାନ୍ଦୁଥିଲା—ମନୋଜ । ଆଦର୍ଶ ପ୍ରେମ-ଫଲ୍‌ଗୁର ଧାରା ନେଇ ଜୁମେ ଛୁଟି ଆସିଥିଲା ସାଗର ସଂଗମେ ·· । ଗୋଟିଏ କୂଳ ହରାଇ ଅନ୍ୟଟିର ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟ ନେଇ ମନରେ ଅଜସ୍ର ଆଶା ଭରସା ରଖି ଘରୁ ଯାଦ କାଢିଥିଲା । ଗୋଟିଏ ଘରକୁ ସବୁଦିନ ପାଇଁ ଶୂନ୍ୟ-କରି ଅନ୍ୟର ଶୂନ୍ୟ ଘରଟିକୁ ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ କରିବାର କଳ୍ପନା ନେଇ ଘର ଛାଡିଥିଲା । ତେବେ ମୁଁ ଆଜି କାହିଁକି ସ୍ୱାର୍ଥ, ଅହଙ୍କାର, ଈର୍ଷା, ଲୋଭରେ ପଡି ତମକୁ ସେ ସବୁଥିରୁ ବଂଚିତ କରିବ ? ନା ମୁଁ ସେ କୃପଣତା କରିପାରିବନି ଭଉଣୀ । ତମର ଦାବୀ ଓ ସାଗରର ଦାନକୁ ମୁଁ ଅସ୍ୱୀକାର କରି ଅମର୍ଯାଦା କରିବନି । ଗୋଟିଏ ଦ୍ୱାର ସିନା ତମ ପାଇଁ ରୁଦ୍ଧ ହୋଇ ଯାଇଛି, ମାତ୍ର ଅନ୍ୟଟି ତମ ପାଇଁ ଚିରମୁକ୍ତ ଭଉଣୀ । ତମେ ଓ ମୁଁ, ମୁଁ ଓ ତମେ ଦୁଇଟି ଯମଜ ଭଉଣୀ ପରି ଏଇ କ୍ଷୁଦ୍ର ମାଉଟିକୁ ଅମୃତମୟ କରି ଢୋଳିବା । ଆମେ ପରସ୍ପର ଅମୃତର ସଂତାନ । ଆଜି ଏଇ ମହାମିଳନ କେତେ ଆନନ୍ଦ ଲାଗୁଛି ସତେ !!!

ଜୀବନ ସକାଳର ସ୍ୱର୍ଣ୍ଣ ତରୀରେ ବସି ନୀଳିମା ପୁନେଇ କଳ୍ପନା କରିବାକୁ ଲାଗିଲା । ସେ ସ୍ୱର୍ଣ୍ଣତରୀର

ଯାଏ। ଥିଲେ ଦୁଇ ନାସ୍ତ ଏକ ତରୁଣ। ସମୁଦ୍ରର ଉଦ୍‌ବେଳନ ଭଡରେ ବ ସ୍ୱର୍ଣ୍ଣତସ୍ତ ନର୍ବିଘ୍ନରେ ଭାସି ଗୁଲଲା ଉର୍ମ୍ମି ପରେ ଉର୍ମ୍ମି କାଟି ସେଇ ସ୍ୱର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଭୂମିର ଆକର୍ଷଣରେ। ମାନ ଅତ ଆକସ୍ମିକଭାବରେ ସେ ଦିନ ଶାନ୍ତ ଆକାଶରେ ଦେଖାଦେଲା ଝଡ଼ର ପୁବାଭାସ ·ସ୍ୱର୍ଣ୍ଣତସ୍ତ ଖଣ୍ଡିକ ସୃଷ୍ଟି-ସାଗରର ଫାଟ-ବଖୋଭଡ ଜଳରାଶି ଭଡରେ ହଲ ଦହଲ ଝଠିଲା···। ନୀଲମା ଅନୁଭବ କଲା ସାଗର ନୀଲମାଠାରୁ ବହୁତ ଦୂରରେ ରହିଯାଇଛି· ·ରହିଯାଇଛି ମନୋଜ ବ· ·। ନୀଲମା ଏକାକିନୀ ନଦୀ ସମ ବହିଯାଏ ଦିଗହରା ହୋଇ···।

ହୃଦୟରେ ଅସୀମ କାମନା ନେଇ ସାଗରର ନୀଳ ଅଙ୍ଗନ ତଳେ ନଜକୁ ମିଶାଇ ଦେବାପାଇଁ ଛନ୍ଦ ଚପଳ ଝରଣାଟି କୁଳୁ କୁଳୁ କଳରୋଳ କରି ଏକ କଙ୍କରିଳ ଟଙ୍କ ଭୂମିକୁ ସିକ୍ତ କରି ବହିଯାଉଛି ସିନା, ହେଲେ ସାଗର ତାଠାରୁ ଦୂରେଇ ରହିଛନ୍ତି। କାହିଁକି ?? ସାଗର ତାକୁ ତା' ହେଲେ ଭଲ ପାଇନାହାନ୍ତି ? ମନୋଜକୁ ନେଇ ସେ ସନ୍ତୁଷ୍ଟ ରହି ପାରୁଛନ୍ତି ? ଓଃ ଏ ଭୁଲ କାହାର ? ହଁ ସେ ନିଜେ ଏ ଭୁଲ କରିଛି। ଦୁଧ ଦେଇ କାଳସାପ ପୋଷିଛି। ତେବେ କ'ଣ ସାଗର ପାଖରେ ତାର ସୃଷ୍ଟି ଏକ ବ୍ୟର୍ଥ ବସ୍ତୁତ ଉପହାସସମ ? ମନ ଭଡରେ ସନ୍ଦେହର ଜ୍ୱଳନ · ନା ତା ହୋଇ ପାରେନା· · ସାଗର ତାର ଏମିତି କରିନି। ମନୋଜ ଏ ବଶ୍ୱାସଘାତକତା କରିବନି। ନାସ୍ତଜୀବନର ସମସ୍ତ ଲୋଭ ଈର୍ଷାକୁ ବସର୍ଜ୍ଜନ ଦେଇ ସେ ପସ୍ତ ମନୋଜକୁ ନିଜ ସାନ ଭଉଣୀ କରିପାରିଛି। ମାନ ସେଦିନ ସନ୍ଧ୍ୟାର ପାତଳ ଅନ୍ଧକାର ଭଡରେ ବେଳାଭୂମି ଉପରେ ସ୍ପଷ୍ଟ ଭାବରେ ଦେଖିବାକୁ ପାଇଲା ସାଗରକୁ ମନୋଜର କୋଳରେ ଅର୍ଦ୍ଧଶାୟିତ ଅବସ୍ଥାରେ। ମନରେ ଲାଗିଲା ନଆଁ। ଦେହରେ ଖେଳିଲା ବଜୁଲି। ହୃଦୟ ହେଲା ଛିନ୍ନଭିନ୍ନ। ମନେ ହେଲା ଏଇ ମୁହୂର୍ତ୍ତରେ ସେ ଏଇ ମନୋଜରୂପୀ ମାୟାବନୀ ଅସୁରୁଣୀର ତଣ୍ଟି ଚପି ହତ୍ୟା କରିବ। ତରବିର ପାଇଁ ତାକୁ ତା ନଜ ପଥରୁ ହଟାଇ ଦେବ। ତେବେ ପାଇ ଶାନ୍ତି ମିଳପାରେ। ଏଇ ଶାନ୍ତିଟିଁ ତାର ଏକମାନ କାମ୍ୟ। ମାନ·· ଆଦର୍ଶ ମୁଣ୍ଡ ଟେକେ। ବବେକ କହେ— ନୀଲମା ! ତୁ ନଜେପସ୍ତ ମନୋଜକୁ ଆଦରନେଇଥିଲୁ ? ଉଭୟେ ମିଳ ସାଗରର ବସ୍ତୁ ଆକୁଳ ଅବସାଦ ଭସ୍ ପ୍ରାଣଟିକୁ ନଜ ନଜର ଅମୃତମସ୍ ପରଶରେ ପୋଛି ଦେବାପାଇଁ ଦୃଢ ସଂକଲ୍ପ କରିଥିଲ ? ମାନ ଏ ଆଜି କ ଦୁବଳତା ? ଏ କ ଚଞ୍ଚଳତା ତୋର ? କୁଆଡେ ଗଲ ତୋର ସେଇ ଆଦର୍ଶ ? ମନ ପ୍ରତବାଦ କରେ। ଓଃ ଆଦର୍ଶ। ଆଦର୍ଶ !! ଆଦର୍ଶ କେବଳ କଳ୍ପନା-ପ୍ରବଣ ହୃଦୟ ନିକଟରେ ଶୋଭପାଏ ନୀଲମା। ମନର କରୁଣ କନ୍ଦନ, ଦୈହିକ କାମନାର ଜ୍ୱଳନ ଭଡରେ କେତେ ଦିନ ଧରି ତୁ ଆଦର୍ଶକୁ ଦଗ୍ଧଇ ରଖି ପାରିବୁ ? ରକ୍ତ ମାଂସ ଗଢା ଶରୀର ନେଇ ଯା ତୁ ସହି ପାରିବୁତ ? ତୁ ଭୁଲ କରୁଚୁ ନୀଲମା। ମନୋଜକୁ ହଟାଇ ଦେ ତୋ ପଥରୁ। ପଥ ତୋର ପୁସ୍ପିଲ ହେବ। ନିଷ୍କଣ୍ଟକ। ସାଗରଠାରେ ସୀମନ୍ତିନୀର ଅଧିକାର ଦାବୀକର। ସବୁକିଛି ପାଇବୁ। ଭୁଲ ବସ୍ତତ ଭୁଲ ! ବବେକ ଦଂଶନ କଲା। ମନୋଜକୁ ପସ୍ତ ତୁ ନଜେ ସେ ଅଧିକାର ଦେଇଥିଲୁ ? ତେବେ ତୁ ଆଜି ସାଗର ଠାରୁ ସ୍ନେହ, ପ୍ରେମ ନ ପାଇଲେ କାହିଁକି ବା ଦୁଃଖ କରିବୁ ? ତା ପୁବରୁ ମନୋଜକୁ ପ୍ରାଣଭରି ଭଲ ପାଉଥିଲ ସାଗର। ମନୋଜ ଥିଲ ତା ପ୍ରାଣର, ତା ଆତ୍ମାର। ସାଗରକୁ ତୁ ଦିନେ ମନୋଜ ପାଖରୁ ଛଡାଇ ଆଣିଥିଲୁ। ତା କ'ଣ ଭୁଲଥିଲୁ ? ଆଜି ମନୋଜ ତା ସାଗର ପାଖକୁ ଫେରିଆସିଛି। ତା ସାଗରକୁ ଫେର ପାଇଛି। ସାଗର ତାର। ସାଗର ମନୋଜର ଚର ଇପ୍ସୀତ ଚର କାମନାର ଧେନୁ। ସେ ଦୁହିଙ୍କର ଗ୍ରନ୍ଥିର ମିଳନ ହିମାଳୟ ପରି ଦୃଢ। ବଜ୍ର ପରି କଠିନ। ସେ

ଡୋରକୁ ଛୁଟାଇ ଦେଇ ପାରିବୁ ? ଏ ଦୁନିଆ କ'ଣ କହିବ ? ଉପହାସ କରିବ । ମାଳମା ଗୋଟିଏ କଳ୍ପନାରେ ଭାସିଯାଇ ଆଦର୍ଶର ଉତ୍ତୁଙ୍ଗ ପିଢି ମନୋଜକୁ ନିଜ କୋଳକୁ ଟାଣି ଆଣି ନିଜକୁ ପ୍ରବଞ୍ଚନା କରିଥିଲା । ଦମ୍ଭ ଆଜ ତାର ଝଲସଉଛି । ସେ ଉପହାସ ସହି ପାରୁଛନ୍ତି ? ସେ ବଦ୍ରୁପ ଶୁଣି ପାରୁଛନ୍ତି ? ତୋ ପାଇଁ ତା ଭିତରେ ସ୍ନେହ ନାହିଁ । ସେମାନଙ୍କ-ଠାରୁ ତୁ ଦୂରକୁ ଚାଲିଯା । ସେମାନଙ୍କର ସୁଖ ସମ୍ମାନକୁ ଭାଙ୍ଗି ନ ଦେଇ, ନିଜକୁ ମନର ଜହ୍ନର ଭିତରେ ଜଳାଇ ପୋଡାଇ ନ ମାର ନିଜକୁ ବିସର୍ଜନ କରିଦେ । ସାଗରକୁ ମନୋଜ ହାତରେ ତୋଳି ଦେଇ ତୁ ଚାଲିଯା ଚାଲିଯା ..। ଚାଲିଯିବ ! ଚାଲିଯିବ !! ନା ନା.. କାନ୍ଦି କାନ୍ଦି କାନ୍ଦି ଉଠିଲା ନୀଳମା । ମୁଁ ଯେ ସାଗରକୁ ବରବାଦ କରିଛି । ସାଗର ମୋର । ହୃଦୟ ବଜ୍ୟରୁ କିଏ ଜଣେ ବଦ୍ରୁପ କରି-ଚାଲିଲା । ସାଗର ତୋର ? ଏହି ପ୍ରେମ ନାକରେ ସମାଜର ଦୈହିକ ବରାହର ମାନେ କିଛି ନାହିଁ ନୀଳମା । ମନୋଜ ତାର ସମାଜ ଅନୁମୋଦିତ ବରାହିତ ସ୍ୱାମୀକୁ ପଛରେ ପକାଇ ଦେଇ ପ୍ରେମର ଫୁଲ୍‌ଗୁରେ ଭାସି ଆସି ତା ପ୍ରାଣର ସାଗର ସଂଗମେ ମିଶିଯାଇ ପାରିଲା ? କିଏ ତାକୁ ରୋକି ପାରିଲା ? ବିବାହିତା କେବଳ ସମାଜର ସୃଷ୍ଟି । ମାନ ପରିନ ପ୍ରେମ ତ ଭଗବାନଙ୍କର । ତାକୁ ତୁ ବାଧା ଦେଇ ପାରିବୁ ? ତାକୁ ତୁ ରୋକି ପାରିବୁ ? ବୃଥା ଚେଷ୍ଟା । ଉଚ୍ଛୁଳା ନଦୀସ୍ରୋତରେ ଶୁଷ୍କତୃଣ ପରି ତୁ ଭାସିଯିବୁ···

ଓଃ ଭଗବାନ ! ଜୀବନର ସବୁଜ ବେଦୀ ଉପରେ ନୟନର ସଜଳ ଅର୍ଘ୍ୟ, ମନର ଅଜସ୍ର ମମତା ଧରି ଯାହାର ମାରବ ବନ୍ଦାପନା କରି ଆସିଥିଲା ଶେଷରେ ସେ ବି ମନୋଜର ଗୁଞ୍ଜରଣରେ ମତ୍ତୁଆଲା ହୋଇ ମାଳମାକୁ ଭୁଲିଗଲେ ? ହେ ଭଗବାନ ! ହତାଶାର ଦୁଃଖାଗ୍ନି ଭିତରେ ମୁଁ ଆଉ ଦଗ୍ଧ ହୋଇ ପାରିବନି । ମୋତେ ତୁମେ ନେଇଯାଅ । ତୁମ୍ଭର ଶୀତଳ ସ୍ପର୍ଶ ଭିତରେ ମୋର ଅବହେଳିତ ତନୁଲତାକୁ ନିଶ୍ଚିହ୍ନ କରିଦିଅ । ଯେଉଁ ଦୁନିଆରେ ମଣିଷ ମଣିଷର ସ୍ନେହ ବୁଝେନି ମମତାର ଆନ୍ତରିକତା ଜାଣେନି ସେପରି ଦୁନିଆରେ ଆଉ ମୁହୂର୍ତ୍ତେ ବଞ୍ଚିବାକୁ ଚାହେନି··· । ଏ ଦୁନିଆର ନିର୍ମମତା, ନିଷ୍ଠୁରତା, ସ୍ୱାର୍ଥପରତା ଭାବ ମର୍ମାହତା ହୋଇ ଉଠିଲା ମାଳମା । ବଞ୍ଚିବାର ସମସ୍ତ ଲୋଭ, ସମସ୍ତ ସ୍ୱାଦ ତା ପାଇଁ ହଳାହଳମୟ ହୋଇ ଉଠିଲା । ଏ ପଙ୍କିଳ ଦୁନିଆରୁ ଦୂରେଇ ଯାଇ ପାରିଲେ ଏ ଜନ୍ମର ସାର୍ଥକତା ଆସିବ । ଚକ୍ଷୁ ଆଗରେ ଦୁଇଟି ଚହ ଭାସି ଉଠିଲା—ଗୋଟିଏ ପଙ୍କିଳ, ଆର ପାଖରେ ପୁଣ୍ଡିତ ଦୁନିଆର ପବନ ଚନ୍ଦନ । କେଉଁଟିକୁ ବରିବ ସେ ? ବଞ୍ଚିବାର ସ୍ୱାଦ ତା ପାଇଁ ଯେତେବେଳେ ତିକ୍ତ ହୋଇଯାଇଛି, ତାର ବଞ୍ଚି ରହି ବା କ'ଣ ? ଧୀରେ ଧୀରେ ବଜ୍ରପର କଠିନ ହୋଇଉଠୁଥିଲା ତାର ମନ । ମନ ହେଲା ଉଚ୍ଛନ୍ନ । ସତେ ଯେମିତି ଏ ଦୁନିଆରେ ତାର ସ୍ଥାନ ନାହିଁ । ଗୋଟିଏ ହୋସରେ କଲମ ଧରିଲା । ଲେଖି ଦେଇଯିବ ସେ ତା ମନର ଶେଷ ସ୍ପର୍ଶ, ପ୍ରାଣର ଶେଷ ବ୍ୟଥା···

ହୃଦୟର ତମେ· .. ·

ଜୀବନର ଶେଷ ପାହାଚରେ ପାଦ ଥାପି ତମକୁ ଲେଖିଯାଇଛି ମୋ ଜୀବନର ଶେଷ ଚିଠି· · ଦୁଇଟି ନାରୀର ଗୋଟିଏ ପୁରୁଷକୁ ପାଇବାର ଯେଉଁ ପ୍ରତିଯୋଗିତା ଲାଗିଥିଲା ସେଥିରେ ମୁଁ ଆଜି ହାରି ଯାଉଛି ଅତି ଅସହାୟଭାବରେ । ହାରିଯାଇଛି ମୋର ନାରୀତ୍ୱ, ଡୁବିଯାଇଛି ମୋ ସ୍ୱପ୍ନିଳ ତରୁଣର କଳ୍ପନା । ଏ ଦୁନିଆରେ ମୋର ସ୍ଥାନ କାହିଁ ? ରକ୍ତମାଂସର ଦେହ ନେଇ ମନରେ କାମନା ଧରି ନାରୀ ହୋଇ ଜନ୍ମଗ୍ରହଣ କରିଛି ଯେତେବେଳେ, ସେତେବେଳେ ଦୁର୍ବଳ ମନ ମୋର ସହ୍ୟକରି ନପାରି··· କେମିତି ସହ୍ୟକରି କୁହନ୍ତୁ ? ଆଜି ଯାଉଛି । ଚାଲିଯାଉଛି ବହୁତ ଦୂରକୁ । ଏ ପଙ୍କିଳ ଦୁନିଆର ଆବହାୱାରେ ସେଇ ପୁଣ୍ଡିଳ ଦୁନିଆକୁ ।

ଏ ଅଶ୍ରୁଳ ସ୍ୱାଇଜରେ ତମେ ଓ ମନୋଜ ରହିପିବ କନ୍ତୁ ମୁଁ ନଥିବ । ପ୍ରିୟ ମୋର, ମନୋଜକୁ କହିବ ନୀଳମା କଥା ନେଇ ଯାଇନ । ନାସ୍ତ ଜୀବନର କାମନାର ଧେନୁକୁ, ନାସ୍ତ ଗବ୍ଦର ଧନକୁ ଆଜ ତାର ହାତରେ ତୋଳି ଦେଇଯାଉଛି । ସେଇ ବୁଝିବ ତମର ସତ୍ୟ । ଯାଉଛ । ତମର ପ୍ରତୀକ୍ଷା କରିବ ସେଇ ପୃଥିବୀ ଦୁନିଆରେ । ତମକୁ ପାଇବା ପାଇଁ ସେଇଠି କରିବ ପାବଂତୀର ତପସ୍ୟା । ସମୁଦ୍ରର ଊର୍ମି ଭିତରେ ଶୋଇରହି ସେଇଠି ଦେଖିବ ଆରପାର ମଧୁମୟ ଦୁନିଆଁର ସ୍ୱପ୍ନ……ବିଦାୟ ..

ତମର ଅବହେଳିତା

ନୀଳମା—

ସନ୍ଧ୍ୟାର ଅବତାର୍ଣ୍ଣ ପରେ ସାଗର ଓ ମନୋଜ ଫେରିଲେ । ସେତେବେଳକୁ ସାସ୍ତ ଘରଟି ଅନ୍ଧକାରରେ ଆଚ୍ଛନ୍ନ ଥିଲା । ଦୂରରୁ କେବଳ ସମୁଦ୍ର ଊର୍ମିର ଭୀଷଣ ଗର୍ଜ୍ଜନ ଭସିଆସୁଥିଲା । ସାଗର ଡାକିଲା— ନୀଳମା ! ନୀଳମା ! ଅନ୍ଧାର ହେଲଣି, ଅଥନ ଆଲୁଓ ଜଳାଇ ନାହିଁ କାହିଁକି ମ ? ନୀଳମା ନୀଳ ·। କନ୍ତୁ ଉତ୍ତର ତାର ଶୁଣିବା ପାଇଁ ଏ ପୁରରେ ଆଉ ନୀଳମା ନଥିଲା । ସେ ଚାଲି ଯାଇଥିଲା ଏଇ ଘରଟିକୁ ତରଣର ପାଇଁ ଅନ୍ଧାର କରି । ସାଗର ଯେତେବେଳେ ଚିଠିଟି ପାଇଲା ଶୋଫା ଉପରୁ .. ପାଗଳଙ୍କ ପରି ସେ ବଲାପ କରିଉଠିଲ· · ନୀଳମା !!! ଏ ତୁମେ କ'ଣ କଲ ନୀଳମା ? ଓଃ ଭଗବାନ · ନୀଳମା ଆଉ ନାହିଁ । ନୀଳମା ଆମ ଉପରେ ଅଭିମାନ କରି ଚାଲିଯାଇଛି ମନୋଜ· · ସେ ଚାଲିଗଲା· · କାନ୍ଦିଉଠି ସେ ଗୋଟିଏ ହୋସରେ ଉଦ୍‌ଭ୍ରାନ୍ତଙ୍କ ପରି ଝଡର ବେଗ ନେଇ ଅନ୍ଧକାର ଭିତରେ ଲୀନ ହୋଇଗଲା । ନୀଳମା ଜୀବନର ତରମ ଲଗ୍ନର ଡାକୁ ବନ୍ଦାଇବାକୁ ପଡିବ । ମରଣର ଦୁନିଆରୁ ତାକୁ ଉଦ୍ଧାର କରିବାକୁ ପଡିବ । ମନୋଜ ବିସ୍ମିତ ହେଲା । ମନ ପାପ ଛୁଇଁଲା ।

ସେ ଯେତେବେଳେ ନୀଳମାର ଚିଠି ପଢି ସବୁ କଥା ଜାଣିଲା, ସେ ଦୁଃଖରେ ଭାଙ୍ଗି ପଡିଲା । ଆତ୍ମଗ୍ଲାନିରେ ସେ ନିଜେ ଦଗ୍‌ଧୀଭୂତ ହେବାକୁ ଲାଗିଲା· · କି ନିଚ୍ଛିଜା ସ୍ୱାର୍ଥପରୀ ସେ ? ଗୋଟିଏ ସୁନାର ସଂସାରର ପତନର କାରଣ ହୋଇ ଅନ୍ୟ ଗୋଟିଏ ସୁଖର ପରିବାରରେ ମନ୍ଥନ ଚଳା କାହିଁକି ସେ ଆବର୍ଭାବ ହେଲା ? ସେ ଅଲକ୍ଷଣୀ, ପେଟ୍ରୋ ପୁରରେ ପାଦ ଥାପିଲା, ସେଇ ପୁରକୁ କାଳ ଜର୍ଜ୍ଜିରିତ କଲା । ଜୀବନ ମରୁର ଚିତ୍ର ବାଲୁକା ଉପରେ ସେ ଦିନେ ସତଂଜଡଙ୍କ ଗୁଡା ଆସିଥିଲା ଏକାକା । ଆଜ ମୃତ୍ୟୁର ଦ୍ରୁମ ଶୀତଳ ଗୁମ୍ଫାତଳକୁ ଅନ୍ୟ ଜଣକୁ ଠେଲି ଦେଲା କାହିଁକି ? କାହିଁକି ଗୋଟିଏ ଅଶୁଭ ଧୂମକେତୁର ଅଭିଶାପ ହଲି ସେ ଏଇ ପରିବାରର ଉଜ୍ଜ୍ୱଳ ଆକାଶକୁ ବିଷର୍ଣ୍ଣ କଲା ? ତାର ଏ ଅପରାଧର ପ୍ରାୟଶ୍ଚିତ୍ତ ନାହିଁ । ମନୋଜର ଚକ୍ଷୁରେ ଲହ ଛଳ ଛଳ ହୋଇ ଆସିଲା । ହୃଦୟରେ ପୁଞ୍ଜିଭୂତ ବେଦନାର ଉଚ୍ଛ୍ୱାସ ଅତ କରୁଣ, ଅତ ଆକୁଳ ହୋଇ ଉଠିଲା । ଗୋଟିଏ ରୁଦ୍ଧ ଅଶ୍ରୁସ୍ରୋତକୁ ବୁକୁ ଭିତରେ ଦାବି ରଖିବାକୁ ଯାଇ ସାସ୍ତ ଦେହ ତାର ଥରଉଠିଲା ·।

× × ×

ରାତ୍ରିର ଶେଷ ପ୍ରହର ପ୍ରାୟ ଆସନ୍ନ· · ·

ସାଗର ଜଳସିକ୍ତା ନୀଳମାକୁ ନିଜ ଦୁଇବାହୁ ଉପରେ ତୋଳିଧରି ଟଳି ଟଳି ପାଦ ଥାପିଲା · । କ୍ଲାନ୍ତ ଅବସନ୍ନ ପାଦ ତାର ଠିକ୍ ପଡୁନଥାଏ । ସଦ୍ୟସ୍ନାତ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଦେହରୁ ତାର ଝର ପଡୁଥାଏ ଝୋପାଝୋପା ଜଳର ଧାର । ନୀଳମାର ନୀଳକେଶ-ଗୁଚ୍ଛ ଜଳକୁ ଛୁଇଁ ପଡି ଭୂମିସ୍ପର୍ଶ କରୁଥାଏ । ଦ୍ୱାର ସେତେବେଳ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ବି ଖୋଲା ଥିଲା । ଭିତରେ କାସ୍ପିନ୍ ଲେମ୍ପଟିର ଶିଖା ସମୁଦ୍ର ପବନରେ ଥର ଥର ଜଳୁଥିଲା । ମନୋଜ ଗହନ ନିଦରେ ଶୋଇ ସପନ ଦେଖୁଥିଲା ବୋଧହୁଏ ସାସ୍ତ୍ୱଗତ

ଗୁହ୍ଁ ଗୁହ୍ଁ ଶୋଇ ପଡ଼ଲଣି । ଫଳ୍ଗୁଧ୍ରାନ ମାଲମାକୁ ମନୋଜ୍ଞ ଶଯ୍ୟା ନାକଝରେ ଶୁଆଇ ଦେଇ ମନୋଜ୍ଞକୁ ଧୀର କଂପିତ କଂଠରେ ଡାକିଲା — ମନୋଜ୍ଞ । ମନୋଜ୍ଞ — ଶୁଣିଲଣ ସେ । ମନୋଜ୍ଞର କପାଳ ଉପରେ ହାତ ଥାପି ଯେତେବେଳେ ସେ ତାକୁ ଉଠାଇବାକୁ ଚେଷ୍ଟା କଲା ଦେଖିଲା ମନୋଜ୍ଞ ଦେହ ବରଫ ପରି ଶୀତଳ, ବର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଆଉ କଠିନ — ଆଶଙ୍କାରେ ଥରଉଠିଲା ସେ··· କୋରରେ ହଲ୍ଇଲା ଏକ ଉଦ୍ଭ୍ରାନ୍ତ ପରି , ମାଡ଼—ମନୋଜ୍ଞ ନଥିଲା ସେତେବେଳକୁ ତାର ରକ୍ତମାଂସର ଯୌବନ-ଉଷ୍ମ ଶରୀର ଭିତରେ· ·ଆତ୍ମା ତାର ଉଡ଼ପାଇଥିଲା ଅମର ଧାମକୁ । ଚନ୍ତା କରିବାର ଶକ୍ତି ସାଗରର ନଥିଲା—ସେ କେବଳ ଶୁଣୁଥିଲା ସମୁଦ୍ରର ଗର୍ଜ୍ଜନ· · ସେ ଜାଣିପାରି ନଥିଲା କେତେବେଳେ ତାର ଡାକ୍ତର ବନ୍ଧୁ କୃଷ୍ଣିବାସ ଆସିଥିଲା । ବୋଧହୁଏ ସେ ଯାହା ଘରେ ଜଣା ନେଇଥିଲା ସେଇ ବଂଗାଳି ବାବୁ ଜଣକ ତାର ବନ୍ଧୁକୁ ଖବର ଦେଇଥିଲେ । ବନ୍ଧୁ କୃଷ୍ଣିବାସକୁ ଯେତେବେଳେ ସେ ଦେଖିଲା ସେ ଏକ ମ୍ଳାନ ହସି କରୁଣ, ବର୍ବର୍ଣ୍ଣ କଣ୍ଠରେ କହିଲା— ଓଃ ଡାକ୍ତର—ବଡ଼ଠ ଭେର କରିଦେଲ ଡାକ୍ତର — ଦେଖତ ଆଜ ଏ ମହାମିଳନର ତୀର୍ଥ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ କେତେ ଆନନ୍ଦ ସତେ !! ଭାର ଆନନ୍ଦ ନୁହେ ଡାକ୍ତର ? କ'ଣ ଦେଖିଲ ? ଚମର ସମସ୍ତ ଡାକ୍ତର ବଦ୍ୟାକୁ ଫାଙ୍କି ଦେଇ ଦୁହେଁ ଦୁହିଁଙ୍କୁ ଭଲ ବୁଝି ମୋ ଉପରେ ଅଭିମାନ କରି ଚାଲିଯାଇଛନ୍ତି ନା ? ହାଃ ହାଃ ହାଃ ଡାକ୍ତର··· ·ଏଇଟି ହୁଁ ଆମର ପୃଥିବୀ· · ଆଉ ଆମେ ତାର ଅମ୍ଭତର ସଂତାନ· ····· ।

# ନାସିକା

ଶ୍ରୀ ମୁରଲୀଧର ସାହୁ

ଏ ଗଳ୍ପଟି Alberto Moravia ଙ୍କ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଲିଖିତ ଏକ କ୍ଷୁଦ୍ର ଗଳ୍ପର ଅନୁବାଦ। Alberto Moravia ଇଟାଲୀର ଜୀବନ୍ତ ଲେଖକମାନଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଅନ୍ୟତମ। ତାଙ୍କ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା-ଶୈଳୀ ଅତି ଚିତ୍ତାକର୍ଷକ। ତାଙ୍କ ରଚନାର ପ୍ରଧାନ ବୈଶିଷ୍ଟ୍ୟ ହେଲା ମନୁଷ୍ୟର ଅନ୍ତର୍ନିହିତ ଭାବ ଓ ଗଭୀର କାମ-ଲାଳସାକୁ କଳମ ମାଧ୍ୟମରେ ପ୍ରକାଶ କରିବା। ଏ ଗଳ୍ପଟିରେ ମଧ୍ୟ ତାଙ୍କ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱିକ ବୈଶିଷ୍ଟ୍ୟର ଉପଯୁକ୍ତ ପରିପ୍ରକାଶ ଘଟିଛି।

ଆମେ ପିଆଜ୍ଜାଡେଲ୍ଲାଲଗର୍ଣ୍ଣା ନାମକ ଏକ ବହିଃ ଉଦ୍ୟାନରେ ଯାଇ ଆସନ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବା ପରେ ସିଲ୍‌ଭ୍ରାନୋ ମୋତେ ସଂବାଦପତ୍ରଟି ଦେଖାଇଲା। ଏଥିରେ କଣେ ପ୍ରସିଦ୍ଧ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଙ୍କର ଦୁଇ କଲମବ୍ୟାପୀ ମୃତ୍ୟୁ ସଂବାଦ ଛପା ହୋଇଥିଲା। ଏଥିରେ ଆଉ ମଧ୍ୟ ବାହାରିଥିଲା ଯେ ଶବର ଅନ୍ତ୍ୟେଷ୍ଟିକ୍ରିୟା ତା ପରଦିନ ସକାଳେ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠିତ ହେବ ଓ ମୃତ ଦେହଟି ସାମ୍ବାଦନ ତାଙ୍କ ନିଜ ବାସଭବନରେ ରକ୍ଷିତ ହେବ। ଆଉ ମଧ୍ୟ ପ୍ରବେଶ ଦ୍ୱାରରେ ଗୋଟିଏ ଖତା ରଖାଯିବ, ଯେଉଁଥିରେ କ ଦର୍ଶକମାନେ ନିଜ କାମ ଲେଖି ଭିତରକୁ ଯିବେ। ପତ୍ରିକାଟିରେ ଯେଉଁଠି ଏହି ମୃତ୍ୟୁ ସଂବାଦ ଛପା ହୋଇଥିଲା ତାହାର ତଳ ଅଂଶରେ ଅପେକ୍ଷାକୃତ ଛୋଟ ଅକ୍ଷରରେ ମୃତବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଙ୍କର ଆଜୀବନର କର୍ମମୟ ଜୀବନର ବିବରଣୀ ମଧ୍ୟ ପ୍ରକାଶିତ ହୋଇଥିଲା। ମୁଁ ସେହି ଅଂଶଟି ମନୋଯୋଗ ସହକାରେ ପଢିବାକୁ ଆରମ୍ଭ କଲାବେଳେ ସିଲ୍‌ଭ୍ରାନୋ ପତ୍ରିକାଟି ମୋ ହାତରୁ ଛଡାଇ ନେଲା ଏବଂ କହିଲା ଯେ ମୃତବ୍ୟକ୍ତିର ଜନ୍ମ ବିବରଣୀ ପଢ଼ି କିଛି ଲାଭ ନାହିଁ। ଠିକ୍ ଏହି ସମୟରେ ଗୋଟିଏ ଅଳ୍ପ ଦାମୀ ମୋଟର ଗାଡି ସେ ରାସ୍ତା ଦେଇ ଅତିକ୍ରମ କରିଗଲା ଏବଂ ପ୍ରାୟ ନିମ୍ନବରଣୀ ଆରୋହୀ କଣକ ମୋଟର ଝରକାବାଟେ ଗୋଟିଏ ଅର୍ଦ୍ଧ-ପ୍ରଜ୍ୱଳିତ ସିଗାରେଟ ଖଣ୍ଡ ରାସ୍ତାକୁ ନିକ୍ଷେପ କଲେ। ସିଲ୍‌ଭ୍ରାନୋ ଯାଇ ସେହି ସିଗାରେଟ ଖଣ୍ଡଟିକୁ ଗୋଡାଇ ଆଣି ପୁଣି ମୋ ନାକରେ ଆସନ ଗ୍ରହଣ କଲା ଏବଂ କହିଲା— "ଆମ ପକ୍ଷରେ ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ସବୁଠୁଁ ପ୍ରୟୋଜନୀୟ ପଦାର୍ଥ ହେଲା ମୃତବ୍ୟକ୍ତିର ହସ୍ତସ୍ଥିତ ମୁଦ୍ରିକାଟି। ଏହା ଗୋଟିଏ ଅତି ମୂଲ୍ୟବାନ ଐତିହାସିକ ମୁଦ୍ରିକା ଓ ଏଥିରେ ଅତି ସୁନ୍ଦର ମରକତମଣିଟିଏ ଖଚିତ ହୋଇଛି।" ଶବ ନାକରେ ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ଥିବା ତାଙ୍କର କଣେ ବନ୍ଧୁଙ୍କ ନାକରୁ ସେ ଏହି ସଂବାଦଟି ପାଇଥିଲେ। ମୃତବ୍ୟକ୍ତି କଣେ ସାଙ୍ଗଙ୍କ ନାକରୁ ଏହି ମୁଦ୍ରିକାଟି ପାଇଥିଲେ ଏବଂ ସେ ମରିବା ସମୟରେ ଶେଷଇଚ୍ଛା ପ୍ରକାଶ କରି ଯାଇଥିଲେ ଯେ ତାଙ୍କୁ ଯେପରି ଏହି ମୁଦ୍ରିକାଟି ସହିତ ସମାଧି ଦିଆଯିବ। ସିଲ୍‌ଭ୍ରାନୋ ଶେଷ ସିଦ୍ଧାନ୍ତରେ ଉପନୀତ ହେଲା ଯେ ସେ ଗୃହରେ ପୂର୍ବରୁ କେବଳ କଣେ ଦାସୀ ବସବାସ କରୁଥିବାରୁ ସେ ନିଶ୍ଚୟ ଆଜି ଅତ୍ୟନ୍ତ ବ୍ୟସ୍ତାକୁଳ ହୋଇ ସେହି ଶବ ସହିତ ଉକ୍ତ ଗୃହରେ ସ୍ୱର୍ଣ୍ଣି ଯାପନ କରିବ ନାହିଁ।

ଏହାପରେ ସେ ମୋତେ ଉକ୍ତ ଗୃହ ଏବଂ ସେଠାକୁ ଯିବା ରାସ୍ତା ଇତ୍ୟାଦି ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ କହିବାକୁ ଆରମ୍ଭ କଲା, କିନ୍ତୁ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୁତ୍ତରରେ ମୁଁ ନୀରବ ରହିଲି। ମୁଁ ସେତେବେଳେ ବିଷୟଟିକୁ ନାନା ଦିଗରୁ ଅନୁଧ୍ୟାନ କରିବାରେ ବ୍ୟସ୍ତ ଥିଲି। ଗୋଟିଏ ଦିଗରୁ ଦେଖିଲେ ମୁଦ୍ରିକାଟି ଲାଭ କରିବାର ଅତ୍ୟଧିକ ସୁଯୋଗ ଥିଲା। ଅନ୍ୟଦିଗରୁ ଦେଖିଲେ, ମୁଁ ନିଶ୍ଚିତରୂପେ ସ୍ଥିର

କରିସାରିଥିଲ ଯେ ସିଲ୍‌ଭାନୋ ଅତ୍ୟନ୍ତ ହତଭାଗା । ବିପଦ ତାହାର କପାଳରେ ଅଳତା ଲିପିରେ ଲେଖା । ସୌଭାଗ୍ୟ ଦେବୀ କେବେହେଲେ ତାହା ଉପରେ କରୁଣା ପ୍ରଦର୍ଶନ କରୁ ନଥିଲେ । ବରଂ ସତ କହିବାକୁ ଗଲେ ଅଦୃଷ୍ଟ ସବୁଦା ତାକୁ ଅଳ୍ପ ବିପଦରୁ ଅଧିକତର ବିପଦକୁ ନିକ୍ଷେପ କରୁଥିଲେ । ବିଶେଷତଃ ତା'ର ନାସିକାକୁ ଦେଖିଲେହିଁ କଣେ ସର୍ତ୍ତେ ସଙ୍ଗେ ତାକୁ ହତଭାଗା ବୋଲି କାଟିପାରୁଥିଲା । ତା'ର ନାସିକାଟି ଅତି ଅଦ୍ଭୁତ ଥିଲା । ନାସିକାର ମୂଳଟି ଚେପ୍ଟା. ଅଗ୍ରଭାଗ ଅଳ୍ପ ବଙ୍କା ହୋଇ ଈଷତ୍ ନେଳଆ ରଙ୍ଗ ଧାରଣ କରିଥାଏ । ତାହା ଅଗରେ ପୁଣି ଅତ୍ୟନ୍ତ କୁତ୍ସିତ ଦୁବ୍ଭଦ୍ ଗୋଟିଏ କଳା ଜାଇ ଥିଲା । ଏହି ଗୋଟିଏ ନାସିକା ଦେଖିଲେ ଯେ କୌଣସି ଲୋକର ମନରେ ବରକ୍ତ ଭାବ ଜାଗ୍ରତ ହେବା ସ୍ୱାଭାବିକ । ମୁଁ ଦରିଦ୍ର, ଏବଂ ମୋର ବେଶଭୁଷା ମଧ୍ୟ ମୋର ଦାରିଦ୍ର୍ୟର ପରିଚୟ ଦେଉଥିଲା । ଥରେ ଥରେ ମନେ ମୁଁ ଛଡ଼ା ବୋଲି ପ୍ରତୀତ ହେଉଥିଲି, ତଥାପି ସିଲ୍‌ଭାନୋ ଉପରେ ତୀବ୍ର ଦାରିଦ୍ର୍ୟ ଓ କଦ୍ଦର ଯେପରି ଘୃଣା ଛାପ ପଡିଥିଲା ମୋ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ସେପରି ହୋଇନଥିଲା । ମୁଁ କେବେହେଲେ ଗାଡରୁ ନିକ୍ଷିପ୍ତ ସିଗାରେଟ୍ ଖଣ୍ଡମାନ ଅଣୁନଥିଲି । ସିଲ୍‌ଭାନୋ ଗଲ୍ପ କଲାବେଳକୁ ମୁଁ ଏ ସବୁ ଭାବ ଗୁଳିଥାଏ । କିନ୍ତୁ ସେ ଭାବିଲା ମୁଁ ତା'ର ନାସିକାଟି ନିରୀକ୍ଷଣ କରୁଛି, ତେଣୁ ସେ ଧୀରେ ଧୀରେ ତା' ନାସିକାକୁ କୁଞ୍ଚାଇବାକୁ ଆରମ୍ଭ କଲା । ତାପରେ ମୁଁ ଆହୁରି ବରକ୍ତ ହେଲି, ଯେତେବେଳେ ଦେଖିଲି ସେ ଗୋଟିଏ ଆଙ୍ଗୁଠିକୁ ନାସିକା ଭିତରକୁ ପ୍ରବେଶ କରାଇ ଅଭ୍ୟନ୍ତର ଭାଗ ଘଷିବାକୁ ଲାଗିଛି । ସଙ୍ଗେ ସଙ୍ଗେ ମୁଁ ମନ ସ୍ଥିର କରିନେଲି ଓ କହିଲି—"ତୁମେ ଏହି ମୁଦ୍ରିକାଟି ଅପହରଣ ପାଇଁ ମୋତେ ଆମନ୍ତ୍ରଣ କରିଥିବାରୁ ତୁମକୁ ଧନ୍ୟବାଦ ..କିନ୍ତୁ ମୋ ପକ୍ଷରେ ଏହା ସମ୍ଭବପର ନୁହେଁ ?"

"କାହିଁକି ?"

"କାରଣ ଦୁଇ ସଙ୍ଗେ ଦୁଇ ଯୋଗ କଲେ କେବେହେଲେ ପାଞ୍ଚ ହୁଏ ନାହିଁ ।"

ମୁଁ ତାହାର ମୁହଁ ମଳିନ ହୋଇଯିବାର ଦେଖିଲି । ସେ ତାହାର ମସ୍ତକ ନତ କରି ବସିଲା ଏବଂ ଅଶ୍ରୁ ବର୍ଷଣ କରିବାକୁ ଆରମ୍ଭ କଲା । ତାହା ପରେ ଶିଶୁପରି କ୍ରନ୍ଦନରତ ସ୍ୱରରେ କହିଲା—"ଦେଖ ମୁଁ କିପରି ହତଭାଗା । ଠିକ୍ ଯେତେବେଳେ କୌଣସି ସୁଯୋଗ ଆସି ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ହୁଏ ମୁଁ ତାକୁ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିପାରେ ନାହିଁ ।"

"ତୁମେ ଯାଇ ଏ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟଟି ନଜେ କର । ତେବେ ଆଉ କାହାକୁ ଭାଗ ଦେବାକୁ ପଡିବ ନାହିଁ ତୁମେ ହଠାତ୍ ଧନୀ ହୋଇ ପାରିବ ।" ସେ କାନ୍ଦ କାନ୍ଦ ଉତ୍ତର ଦେଲା, "ମୋର ସାହସ ହେଉ ନାହିଁ । ମୁଁ ଶବକୁ ଭୀଷଣ ଭୟ କରେ···ତୁମେ ଆଦୌ ଭୟ କର ନାହିଁ, ତେଣୁ ମୁଁ ଭାବିଥିଲି··· ।"

ମୁଁ ବିଦାୟ ନେବା ପୂର୍ବରୁ ଏତକ କହିଲି ଯେ ତେବେ ମୁଦ୍ରିକାଟି ବରଂ ସେମିତି ଥାଉ । ସେତେବେଳେ ଅଗତ୍ୟା ଛୁଟି ଗୁଲିଥାଏ । ମୁଁ ଧନୀ ବିଭଲ୍ଡ ଉଦ୍ୟାନରେ ଭ୍ରମଣ କରି କଟାଇ ଦେଲି । ଗୃହଆଡେ ନିର୍ଜନ, ତେଣୁ ଗୋଟିଏ ସ୍ଥାନରୁ ଅନ୍ୟ ଗୋଟିଏ ସ୍ଥାନକୁ ଭ୍ରମଣ କରିବାକୁ ଗଲ୍ଲବେଳେ ମୁଁ ଏକ ପ୍ରକାର ମାନସିକ ଅବସାଦ ଅନୁଭବ କରୁଥାଏ । ଛୁଟି ଦିନଗୁଡିକ ସାଧାରଣତଃ ମୌଜରେ କଟାଇବା କଥା, ଯେ ଏପରି କରିପାରେ ନାହିଁ ତା' ପକ୍ଷରେ ଏପରି ମାନସିକ ଅବସାଦ ସ୍ୱାଭାବିକ । ତେଣୁ ମୁଁ ଶେଷକୁ ଜାଣି ପାରିଥିଲି ଯେ ଛୁଟି ଦିନଟିକୁ ଆନନ୍ଦରେ କଟାଇବାର ଏକମାତ୍ର ଉପାୟ ହେଲା, ଧନୀ ଲୋକଟି ହାତରୁ ମୁଦ୍ରିକାଟି ଫେରାଇ ଆଣିବା । ମୁଁ ଭାବିଲି ଯେ ସିଲ୍‌ଭାନୋକୁ ନ ଜଣାଇ ମୁଦ୍ରିକାଟିକୁ ଆଣିବା ହୁଏତ ମୋର ଅନୁଚିତ । କାରଣ ସେ'ହିଁ ମୋତେ ଏହି

ମୃତ୍ତିକାଟିର ସମ୍ବାଦ ଦେଇଥିଲା, କିନ୍ତୁ ସେସବୁ ଲୋଲୁପ ବାସନା ମୋର ନୈଉକଡାବୋଧକୁ ବଳଗଲ୍ଲ । ପୁଣି ଥରେ ଭାବିଲି ସିଲ୍‌ଭାନୋକୁ ଯାଇ କୁହେ ଯେ ମୋର ମନର ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ଘଟିଛି, କିନ୍ତୁ ମୁଁ ତା'ର ଠିକଣା ଜାଣି ନଥିଲି । ତେଣୁ ବଚସ୍ ସିଲ୍‌ଭାନୋ ଆଉ ଥରେ ହତଭାଗ୍ୟ ବୋଲି ପ୍ରମାଣିତ ହେଲା । ସେ ତା'ର ସର୍ବଶ୍ରେଷ୍ଠ ବନ୍ଧୁକୁ ସାହାଯ୍ୟ ଭିକ୍ଷା କରି ମଧ୍ୟ କିଛି ଲାଭବାନ ହୋଇ ପାରିଲ ନାହିଁ ।

ମୁଁ ଘରକୁ ଗଲି । ଗୋଟିଏ ପ୍ଲେଟ୍ କୋଠରର ଏକ ଅଂଶ ଭଡା ନେଇ ମୁଁ ରହିଥାଏଁ । ସେଠାରୁ ମୁଁ ମୋର ହାତ ହଡଆର ସବୁ ବାହର କଲି । ସେଥିରେ ଗୋଟିଏ ପେଟ୍ଟାରେ - ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଧରଣର ଅନେକଗୁଡିଏ ଗୁମ୍ଫ ଥିଲା । ଏହାଛଡ଼ା ମୁଁ ଗୋଟିଏ ଲମ୍ବା ବଙ୍କା ଲୁହାକଣ୍ଟା ଓ ଗୋଟିଏ ପିଚ୍ଛକଣ୍ଟା ମଧ୍ୟ ନେଲି । ଗୁଡ଼ରେ ଖାଇବା ପାଇଁ ଗୋଟିଏ ପାଉଁରୁଟି ମଧ୍ୟ ମୋ ସାଙ୍ଗରେ ଥିଲା । ସନ୍ଧ୍ୟା ହୋଇ ଆସୁଥିଲା, ତେଣୁ ସିଲ୍‌ଭାନୋ ପ୍ରଦତ୍ତ ଠିକଣା ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ମୁଁ ଗୋଟିଏ ଟ୍ରାମରେ ଚଢିବସିଲି ।

ମୁଁ ଘରଟି ଅନାୟାସରେ ଖୋଜିପାଇଲି । ଏହା ଭ୍ୟୁଲେପେସ୍‌ଲିର ସମୀପବର୍ତ୍ତୀ । ଘରଟି ଦେଖିବାକୁ ଅତ୍ୟନ୍ତ ସାଧାରଣ ହୋଇଥିବାରୁ ମୁଁ ପ୍ରଥମେ କଣ୍ଠିତ୍ ହତାଶ ହେଲି । ମୁଁ ଭାବିଥିଲି ଯେ ଏପରି ଜଣେ ପ୍ରସିଦ୍ଧ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଙ୍କ ଗୃହ ମଧ୍ୟ ଅତ୍ୟନ୍ତ ବିଶାଳ ହୋଇଥିବ । ଅଟ୍ଟାଳିକାଟି ଯଦ୍ୟପି ଆଧୁନିକ ତଥାପି ଅତି ସାଧାରଣ ଏବଂ ସମ୍ମୁଖଭାଗର ଲେହିତ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣର ଇଟାଗୁଡିକ ଉଜ୍ଜ୍ୱଳ ଦେଖାଯାଉଥିଲା । ମୁଁ ମନେ ମନେ ଭାବିନେଲି ଯେ ସ୍ୱର୍ଗିର ଏହି ପ୍ରହରରେ ଗୃହ ଜଗୁଆଳି ନିଶ୍ଚୟ ତାହାର ନୈଶ ଭୋଜନରେ ନିରତ ଥିବ । ପ୍ରକୃତରେ ମୁଁ ଯେତେବେଳେ ଗୃହାଭ୍ୟନ୍ତରକୁ ପ୍ରବେଶ କଲି ମୋତେ ଦେଖିବାକୁ କେହି ନଥିଲେ । ମୁଁ ସିଧା ମୃତବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ରହୁଥିବା ପ୍ଲେଟ୍ ନଂ ୩ କୁ ଗୁଲିଗଲି । ସେଠାରେ ଗୋଟିଏ ସାଧାରଣ ସ୍ପ୍ରିଙ୍ଗ ତାଲା ଲାଗିଥିଲା । ଅତି କ୍ଷିପ୍ର ହସ୍ତରେ ମୁଁ ଗୋଟିକ ପରେ ଗୋଟିଏ ଗୁନ୍ଥ ପଞ୍ଚୀ କରି ସେ ତାଲଟି ଖୋଲିବାକୁ ଚେଷ୍ଟା କଲି । ସମସ୍ତେ କହନ୍ତି ଯେ ଆଧୁନିକ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ତାଲାର ଭିନ୍ନ ଭିନ୍ନ ଗୁନ୍ଥ ଥାଏ, କିନ୍ତୁ ତାହା ସତ ନୁହେଁ । କାରଣ ଅତି ବେଶୀ ହେଲେ କୋଉଏ ପ୍ରକାର ଗୁନ୍ଥଥାଇ ପାରେ । ଆଉ ମଧ୍ୟ ତାଲ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ ଲୋକ ସଙ୍ଗେ ଚୁଲମାସ୍ ଏବଂ ପ୍ରକୃତ ଗୁନ୍ଥକାଠି ଖୋଜି ପାଇବାକୁ ହେଲେ ବୁଦ୍ଧିର ପ୍ରଖରତା ଅପେକ୍ଷା ଜୀବନର ପ୍ରତ୍ୟକ୍ଷିଜ୍ଞ ଜ୍ଞାନ ଅଧିକ ସାହାଯ୍ୟପ୍ରଦ ହୁଏ । ତେଣୁ ଯଦ୍ଦାଚ ମୋର ଗୁନ୍ଥକାଠିଗୁଡିକ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ ଗୋଟିଏ ହେଲେ ସେ ତାଲା ଉନ୍ମୋଚନ ପାଇଁ ଉପଯୁକ୍ତ ନଥିଲା, ତଥାପି କେତେଥର ବୃଥା ଚେଷ୍ଟା କରିବା ପରେ ମୁଁ ଗୁନ୍ଥକାଠିର କେଉଁ ଦାନ୍ତଗୁଡିକ ଅପ୍ରୟୋଜନୀୟ ଓ ଉପଯୁକ୍ତ ଗୁନ୍ଥକାଠିର ଆକାର କିପରି ହେବ ତାହା ମୋଟାମୋଟି ଧାରଣା କରିନେଲ । ତମ୍ବୁରର ଚକ୍ଷୁ ଠିକ୍ ଜଣେ ଅସ୍ତ୍ର ଚିକିତ୍ସାବିତ୍ ଚକ୍ଷୁପରି । ଏହା ଏକ ଦୃଷ୍ଟିରେ ଏକ ଇଞ୍ଚର ଏକ କ୍ଷୁଦ୍ରତମ ଭଗ୍ନାଂଶ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁଟା ଠିକ୍ କେଉଁଟା ଭୁଲ ଜାଣିପାରେ ।

କିପରି ଗୁନ୍ଥକାଠି ଦରକାର ସେ ସଂପର୍କରେ ଏକ ଧାରଣା କରି ମୁଁ ସ୍ଲଡକୁ ଗୁଲିଗଲି । ସ୍ଲଡକୁ ଗଲ୍‌ବେଳକୁ ଏକ କାଠଦରଜା ଅତିକ୍ରମ କରିବାକୁ ପଡେ, ଯେଉଁଥିରେ କି ଗୋଟିଏ ପୁରୁଣାକାଳିଆ ତାଲା ଲାଗିଥିଲା । ମୁଁ ମୋର ବଙ୍କା ଲୁହାକଣ୍ଟା ଦ୍ୱାରା ଖୁବ୍ ଶୀଘ୍ର ତାଲଟିକୁ ଖୋଲିପକାଇଲି । ଏହି ସ୍ଲଡଟି ଏକ ଡାଙ୍କୁଣୀ ଶୂନ୍ୟ ବାକ୍ସ ପରି ଦେଖାଯାଉଥିଲା । କାରଣ ଏହାର ଚତୁଃପାର୍ଶ୍ୱ ପରିଷ୍କାର ଓ ଏଥିରେ କୌଣସି ଭଙ୍ଗାରୁଜା ଆସବାବ ପତ୍ର ମଧ୍ୟ ନଥିଲା— ଯାହା ପଛରେ ଜଣେ ଆତ୍ମଗୋପନ କରିପାରିବ ଆଉମଧ୍ୟ ଏ ସ୍ଲଡଟି ସହିତ ଅନ୍ୟ ସ୍ଲଡଗୁଡିକର କୌଣସି ସଂଯୋଗ ନଥିଲା ଯଦ୍ଦ୍ୱାରା କି ଜଣେ ପ୍ରୟୋଜନ

ମନେକଲେ ଦୌଡ଼ ପଳାଯୂନ କର ପାରିବ । ଏହା ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର କିରଣରେ ଉଜ୍ଜ୍ୱଳ ଦେଖାଯାଉଥିଲା ଓ ଏହା ଏକ ନୀଚଗୃହ ବୋଲ୍ ଭ୍ରମ ହେଉଥିଲା । ତଥାପି ସେଠାରେ ମୁଁ ଧୂଆଁ ବାହାରିବା ଚମନୀ ପଛଆଡ଼େ ଏକ ଅଦେଖାକୃତ ଅନ୍ଧକାର ସ୍ଥାନ ଆବିଷ୍କାର କଲି । ସେଠି ମୁଁ ମୋର ଦଉଡ଼ିର ନେଇ ବସିଗଲି ଓ ଗୃହ ଭିତରେ ମନୋନିବେଶ କଲି । ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ମୁଁ ଗୃହକାଠିକୁ ମୋଟାମୋଟି ଏକ ସ୍ଥୂଳ ଆକୃତି ପ୍ରଦାନ କରୁଥିଲି । ଯେତେବେଳେ ମୁଁ ଅନୁମାନ କରିନେଲି ଯେ ଗୋଟିଏ ଉପଯୁକ୍ତ ଗୃହକାଠି ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ ହେଇସାଇଛି ସେତେବେଳେ ପାଉଁରୁଟି ଖଣ୍ଡକ ଖାଇ, ସିଗାରେଟ୍ ପିଇବାରେ ବ୍ୟସ୍ତ ହେଲି । ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ସୁଦ୍ଧା ମୋତେ ଅନ୍ତତଃ ଗୃହଘଣ୍ଟାକାଳ ଅପେକ୍ଷା କରିବାକୁ ହେବ । ତେଣୁ ଶୀଘ୍ର ଶୋଇ ପଡିଲି ।

ଠିକ୍ ଗୃହଘଣ୍ଟା ପରେ ମୋ ନିଦ୍ରା ଭଙ୍ଗ ହେଲା । ଶୋଇବା ଦ୍ୱାର ମୋତେ ଖୁବ୍ ସ୍ଫୁର୍ତ୍ତି ଜଣାପଡ଼ିଥିଲା । ମୁଁ ଅତି ଧୀର ପଦକ୍ଷେପରେ ପାହାଚ ଆଡକୁ ଅଗ୍ରସର ହେଲି । ସେତେବେଳେ ମୁଁ ନିଜକୁ ସ୍ନାୟୁବିକ ଦୌର୍ବଲ୍ୟ ଅନୁଭବ କରୁନଥାଏଁ । ଅତ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଧୀରେ ଧୀରେ ନଂ ୩ ପ୍ଲେଟ୍‌କୁ ଓହ୍ଲାଇ ଗୃହଦ୍ୱାର ତାଲଟି ଖୋଲିବାକୁ ଚେଷ୍ଟାକଲି । ଏ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ସଂପର୍କରେ ମୋର ନିଜସ୍ୱ ଦୃଷ୍ଟି ହୋଇନଥିଲା । କାରଣ ଗୃହଟି ତାଲ ଭିତରେ ପ୍ରବେଶ କରାଇ ଅଳ୍ପ ଚେଷ୍ଟାକଲା ପରେ ଦ୍ୱାରଟି ସଂପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଉନ୍ମୁକ୍ତ ହୋଇଗଲା ।

ମୁଁ ମୁହଁରୁ ଦେଖିଥିଲି ଯେ ତାଙ୍କ ଗୃହଟି ଅତ୍ୟନ୍ତ ସାଧାରଣ । ଏଥିରେ ଗୃହଟି କୋଠରୀ ଓ ଗୋଟିଏ ସ୍ୱତନ୍ତ୍ର ରନ୍ଧାଘର ଥିଲା । ସମ୍ମୁଖ ଦ୍ୱାର ଦେଇ ଆସି ମୁଁ ଆଉ ଗୋଟିଏ କୋଠରୀର ଦ୍ୱାର ନିକଟରେ ପହଞ୍ଚିଲି, ଏହା ଉନ୍ମୁକ୍ତ ଥିଲା । ସେହି କୋଠରୀରୁ ଏକ ଆଲୋକ ଶିଖା ବାରଣ୍ଡାରେ ପଡିଥିଲା ଯାହାକି କୌଣସି ପ୍ରଦୀପରୁ ବିଚ୍ଛୁରିତ ହେଉଥିବାର ମନେ ହେଉଥିଲା । କିନ୍ତୁ ବାସ୍ତବରେ ବଗିଚା ପାଖ ଏକ ଉନ୍ମୁକ୍ତ ଗବାକ୍ଷରୁ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରକିରଣ ବଙ୍କିମ ରେଖାରେ ଆସି ସେଠି ପଡୁଥିଲା । ଗବାକ୍ଷ ନିକଟବର୍ତ୍ତୀ ସ୍ଥାନ ଟିକିକ ବ୍ୟତୀତ ଗୃହର ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ଅଂଶ ଗାଢ ଅନ୍ଧକାରରେ ଆଚ୍ଛନ୍ନ ଥିଲା । ତେଣୁ ମୁଁ ଗୋଟିଏ ଚ୍ଲେଞ୍ଚ ଝଟ୍ କାହାରକଲି ଓ ଗୃହପାଖ ଅନୁସନ୍ଧାନ କରିବାକୁ ଲଗିଲି । ସେଠାରେ ଆଲମିରା ପରେ ଆଲମିରା କେବଳ ପୁସ୍ତକରେ ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ହୋଇ ରହିଥିଲା । ଆଉମଧ୍ୟ ସେଠାରେ ଗୋଟିଏ ସୁବୃହତ୍ ଅଣ୍ଡାକୃତି ଟେବୁଲ ଥିଲା ଓ ସେଥିରେ ଗୋଲାପ, କାର୍ଣ୍ଣେଶାନ ଓ ଗ୍ଲାଡଓଲି ପ୍ରଭୃତି ନାନା ପ୍ରକାର ପୁଷ୍ପ ପ୍ରଭୂତ ପରିମାଣରେ ରକ୍ଷିତ ହୋଇଥିଲା । ତାପରେ ହଠାତ୍ ସେହି ପୁଷ୍ପରାଶି ମଧ୍ୟରେ ମୁଁ ମୃତବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଙ୍କର ମୁଖମଣ୍ଡଳ ପାଇଲି । ତାଙ୍କ ଶ୍ମଶ୍ରୁ, ଗୁମ୍ଫ ଓ କେଶ ଧଳା ଥିଲା ଓ ତାହା ରେଶମ ପରି ମସୃଣ ଥିଲା । ତାଙ୍କ ମୁଖାକୃତି ମାଂସଳ ଗୋଲାକାର ଈଷତ୍ ରକ୍ତାଭ ଓ ଶାନ୍ତିପଡା ଢଳକୁ ଅବନତ ଥିଲା । ତାଙ୍କ ବୟସ ପ୍ରାୟ ସତୁରୀ ଓ ସେ ସମ୍ଭ୍ରାନ୍ତ ଶ୍ରେଣୀଯୁ ବୋଲି ଜଣାପଡ଼ୁଥିଲେ । ତାଙ୍କ ଶବ ଦେଖିଲେ ସ୍ପଷ୍ଟ ତାଙ୍କ ପ୍ରତି ଭକ୍ତି ଜାତ ହେଉଥିଲା । କ୍ରମଶଃ ମୁଁ ଝଟ୍ ଆଲୁଅରେ ତାଙ୍କ କଳାକୋଟ୍ ଓ ଠିକ୍ ରୁପେଲି ଶ୍ମଶ୍ରୁତଳେ ସହ ସହକାରେ ବନ୍ଧା ହୋଇଥିବା ଗଳବନ୍ଧଟି ଦେଖିଲି ତାପରେ ମୁଁ ତାଙ୍କ ବକ୍ଷସ୍ଥିତ ହସ୍ତ ଉପରେ ଆଲୋକ ନିକ୍ଷେପ କଲି । ସବୁଜ ମରକତ ମଣିଯୁକ୍ତ ମୁଦ୍ରିକାଟି ତତ୍କ୍ଷଣାତ୍ ମୋର ଦୃଷ୍ଟିଗୋଚର ହେଲା । ମୁଁ ଝଟ୍‌ଟିକୁ ମୋର ବାମ ହସ୍ତରେ ଧରି ଆଗକୁ ନଇଁ ପଡିଲି ଓ ମୁଦ୍ରିକାଟିକୁ ଦୁଇ ଆଙ୍ଗୁଠିରେ ମୋଡ଼ି ମୋଡ଼ ଟାଣି ବାହାର କରିବାକୁ ଚେଷ୍ଟାକଲି । ପ୍ରଥମେ ଏହା ବାହାରିଲା ନାହିଁ, ତେଣୁ ମୁଁ ଏହାକୁ ଧରି ଖୁବ୍ ଜୋରରେ ହିଙ୍କି ଦେଲି ଓ ତତ୍କ୍ଷଣାତ୍ ମୁଦ୍ରିକାଟି ମୋ ହସ୍ତଗତ ହେଲା । କିନ୍ତୁ ମୁଁ ଦେଖିଲି ଯେ ଖୁବ୍ ଜୋରରେ ଟାଣିଦେବା ଦ୍ୱାର ମୃତଦେହଟି

ସ୍ଥାନଚ୍ୟୁତ ହୋଇଗଲା । ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ତାଙ୍କ ମୁଖ ସାମାନ୍ୟ ମେଲା ହୋଇଯାଇଥିଲା ଓ ତାଙ୍କ ବର୍ତ୍ତୁଳ ଗୁମ୍ଫ ପାର୍ଶ୍ୱରେ କେତେଗୁଡ଼ଏ ସ୍ନାଦାନ୍ତ ବାହାରକୁ ଦେଖାଗଲା । ଠିକ୍ ସେହି ମୁହୂର୍ତ୍ତରେ ଏକ ମୃଦୁ ଚଦ ଶବ୍ଦରେ ମୁଁ ଚମକି ଉଠିଲି । ଚତୁର୍ଭଣାତ ମୁଁ ଫେରିଗୃହିଲି ଓ କାଚ ଝରକା ଅପର ପାର୍ଶ୍ୱରେ — ଏକ ହାସ୍ୟାସ୍ପଦ ଦୃଶ୍ୟ — ସିଲଭ୍ୱାନୋକୁ ଦେଖିଲି । ସେ ମୋ ଆଚତ ବଲ୍‌ବଲ କରି ଗୃହିଁ ରହିଥାଏ ଓ ତାହାର ମୁଖ ଶବମୁଖଠାରୁ ମଧ୍ୟ ଅଧିକ ମଳିନ ପଡିଯାଇଥାଏ । ଖୁବ୍ ମୃଦୁ ସ୍ୱରରେ ସେ କହିଲା — "ଯାହାହେଉ ଶେଷକୁ ତେବେ ତୁମେ ଆସିଛ ।"

ଏ ସବୁ କଥା ମୁହୂର୍ତ୍ତିକ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଘଟିଗଲା ଏବଂ ସେହି ମୁହୂର୍ତ୍ତିକ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ମୁଁ ଠିକ୍ କରିନେଲି ଯେ ତାଙ୍କ ନକଟରେ ସତ୍ୟ ଗୋପନ କରିବି । ତେଣୁ ମୁଁ ଖୁବ୍ ଶାନ୍ତ ସ୍ୱରରେ ଉତ୍ତର ଦେଲି, "ହଁ ମୁଁ ଆସିଛି ସତ· କିନ୍ତୁ ମୃତ୍ତିକାଟି ତ ଏଠି ନାହିଁ ।" ସେ ଏକ କୁତ୍ସିତ ମୁଖଭଙ୍ଗୀ କରି ଧୀର ସ୍ୱରରେ ରହି ରହି କହିଲା, "ଏହା ଯେ ଅସମ୍ଭବ ।"

"ତେବେ ତୁମେ ଆସି ନଜେ ଦେଖ"--- ମୁଁ କହିଲି ।

ଟିକେ ଅସୁବିଧା ହେଲେ ମଧ୍ୟ ସେ ହାତରେ ଝରକା କାଠକୁ ଧରି ତାହା ଉପରେ ଚଢି ସି ଆଆଁମାର ଘର ଭିତରକୁ ଗୁଲି ଆସିଲା । କିନ୍ତୁ ନକହି ମୁଁ ମୃତବ୍ୟକ୍ତିର ହାତ ଉପରେ ଆଲୋକ ନିକ୍ଷେପ କଲି । ସେ ଚତୁର୍ଭଣାତ୍ କହିଲା—"ତୁମେ ନିଶ୍ଚୟ ମୁତ୍ତିକାଟିକୁ ଅପସାରଣ କରିଅଛ । କାରଣ ମୃତବ୍ୟକ୍ତିର ହସ୍ତଦ୍ୱୟ ସ୍ଥାନଚ୍ୟୁତ ହୋଇ ରହିଛି ।

"ନାବୋଧ ପର ବକ ନାହିଁ ।"

'ହଁ ତୁମେ ନିଶ୍ଚୟ ନେଇଚ ବଦମାସ, ଚୋର · · ।"

"ଖବରଦାର ମୁହଁ ସମ୍ଭାଳି କଥା କୁହ ।" ସେ କିଛି ଉତ୍ତର ନଦେଇ ମୋ ଆଡ଼କୁ ହାମ୍ଫି ଆସି, ମୋର ଫୁଲପେଣ୍ଟର ପକେଟକୁ ଧରିବାକୁ ଚେଷ୍ଟାକଲା — ଏବଂ ଏହା ପେଣ୍ଟ ପକେଟରେହିଁ ମୃତ୍ତିକାଟିକୁ ରଖିଥିଲି । 'ଦେଖ ଆମେ ଧସ୍ତାପତ୍ତିବା ।" କହିଁ କହିଁ ମୁଁ ଅନ୍ଧାରରେ ପାଦେ ପଛକୁ ଘୁଞ୍ଚି ଆସିଲି, କିନ୍ତୁ ସେତେବେଳକୁ ରାଗରେ ତାହାର ବୁଦ୍ଧିବୃତ୍ତି ଲୋପ ପଇସାରିଥିଲା । କାରଣ ସେ ଆଉଥରେ ମୋ ଉପରକୁ ହାମ୍ଫିଦେଲା । ମୁଁ ପ୍ରଥମେ ଭତରକୁ ପ୍ରବେଶ କଲାବେଳେ, ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟ କରିଥିଲି ଯେ ଟେବୁଲର ଠିକ୍ ପଛପଟେ ଗୋଟିଏ ଦ୍ୱାର ଅଛି ଏବଂ ସେହି ଦ୍ୱାରଦେଇ ବାହାର ଯାଇହେବ ଭାବି ମୁଁ ଭାବିଥିଲି । ତେଣୁ ସେ ତା' ହସ୍ତଦ୍ୱୟକୁ ପ୍ରସାରଣ କରି ମୋ ଆଡକୁ ଅଗ୍ରସର ହେଉଥିଲାବେଳେ, ମୁଁ ଟେବୁଲର ଚାରିପାଶ ଥରେ ଘୁରି ଆସିଲି ଓ ହଠାତ୍ ସେହି ଦ୍ୱାରଟି ଖୋଲି ତାହା ଭତରକୁ ପ୍ରବେଶ କଲି । କିନ୍ତୁ ମୋ ଚକ୍ଷି ଆଲୁଅରେ ଦେଖିଲି ଯେ ଏହା ଲୁଗାପଟା ରଖିବାପାଇଁ ଏକ ଅତି କ୍ଷୁଦ୍ର କୋଠରୀ ଏବଂ ଏଥିରୁ ବହିଃ ନିଷ୍କ୍ରମଣ ପାଇଁ ଆଉ ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ କୌଣସି ଦ୍ୱାର ନାହିଁ । ମୁଁ ସେଠି ଅନେକମୁଡ଼ଏ କୋଟ, ପେଣ୍ଟ, ଟୋପି ପ୍ରଭୃତି ଉପରେ ଫାଇଁ ପଡିଲି, ଠିକ୍ ସେହି ମୁହୂର୍ତ୍ତରେ ସେ ସେହି ଦ୍ୱାରଟିରେ ତାଲା ବନ୍ଦ କରିଦେଲା । ତାପରେ ସେ ଚତ୍କାର କରି କହିଲା — "ମୋତେ ସେହି ମୃତ୍ତିକାଟି ଦେଇଦିଅ ନ ହେଲେ ମୁଁ ତୁମକୁ ତାହା ଭତରେ ବନ୍ଦକରି ଚୂଲିପିବି । ମୁଁ ସେତେବେଳକୁ ରାଗରେ ଓ ଅତ୍ତରକ୍ତ ଗରମରେ ଅଣନିଶ୍ୱାସୀ ହୋଇ ଜ୍ଞାନହରା ହୋଇ ପଡିଥିଲି । ତେଣୁ ମୁଁ ତାଙ୍କୁ ଉତ୍ତର ଦେଲି ଯେ ମୁଁ କେବେହେଲେ ମୃତ୍ତିକାଟିକୁ ଦେଉନାହିଁ । ସେ ଦ୍ୱାରନକଟରୁ ଗୁଲିଗଲା ଓ କିଛିକ୍ଷଣ ଘରସାରା ତାହାର ପାଦଶବ୍ଦ ଶୁଣିବାକୁ ପାଇଲି । ମୁଁ ଭାବିଲି ଯେ ନିଶ୍ଚୟ ମୃତ୍ତିକାଟି ହସ୍ତଗତ କରିନପାରି ତାହାର