

Nautilus Sank Britain's Fleet

By Jack Anderson

Drew Pearson is a columnist. This column is written by

The astounding story now be told of how the submarine Nautilus actually sank almost the entire British Navy during naval maneuvers a year ago.



Anderson

The British borrowed the history-making sub for its own maneuvers following "Operation Strike Back," NATO naval exercise in North Atlantic last September.

The obliging Nautilus simply pulled up under a British aircraft carrier and hung about 20 feet beneath it like a sucker fish. From this hiding place, it launched simulated torpedo attacks against the surrounding ships.

Official reports show that the Nautilus theoretically sank the whole giant task force three times. It took the British two days to locate the Nautilus, whose noise was drowned out by the carrier above it. Even after the atomic prowler was discovered, the surface ships couldn't sink it without destroying their own great carrier.

Yet despite the Nautilus' spectacular performance both in maneuvers and under the Arctic ice, President Eisenhower has ordered cutbacks in atomic submarine construction.

Red Plot Seen in South

Behind the racial strife in the south, FBI chief J. Edgar Hoover has detected the hidden hand of the Communist Party.

He has reported to President Eisenhower that Communists have been migrating from New England to the Southern States—chiefly Ala-

both the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the pro-segregation White Citizens Councils. He stressed, however, that these organizations have not been taken over.

Communist strategy, said Hoover, is to inflame both sides in the racial issue. The objective is to undermine democracy by breeding hatred, suspicion, and violence.

Strange Romance

The truth can now be told how blubbery Barney Baker, the head-knocking Teamsters hoodlum, met and married glamorous Carole Ann More.

Democratic convention in Chicago. One evening, Baker dropped over to borrow a bottle of liquor. It was More himself who introduced the 300-pound tough to his daughter.

After Baker started sweeping her off her feet by taking her on a Chicago whirl, More tried to break up the romance. He got her a job in Washington with Tennessee's racket-busting Sen. Estes Kefauver, who gave her a fatherly talk. Finally the Senator told Carole Ann kindly that she would have to give up her hoodlum pal or her Senate job.

She chose her fat boy friend.

Ike's Ideas on China

Formosa footnotes: Despite his tough talk about standing up to the Chinese Communists, President Eisenhower has confessed privately that we must eventually recognize Red China. We cannot go on ignoring the fact that the Communists firmly control the Chinese mainland, he remarked to aides. . . . Ike is also intrigued by the possibility of widening the cracks that have already appeared between Moscow and Peking. He doesn't believe the two Communist giants can continue to rub up against each other's borders without causing friction.

The President can be expected to relax his hostile attitude toward Communist China if the Reds make the proper peaceful gestures and if big "Bill" Knowland, the pro-Formosan firehorse, is defeated for Governor of California. . . . As Senate GOP leader, Knowland stood like the immovable object in the way of any compromise with Red China. His elimination as a GOP power would give Ike more diplomatic elbow room.

The President believes we may as well face the fact that Chiang Kai-shek cannot reinvade the mainland without dragging American forces into a futile war with Red China. . . . Ike is willing to trade the offshore islands for a Communist agreement to give up all claims to Formosa. Then the President believes we could persuade the United Nations to guarantee Formosa's independence. This would throw world support behind Formosa in case the Reds reneged on

- Tolson
- Belmont
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- Parsons
- Rosen
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- W.D. Sullivan
- Tele. Room
- Holloman
- Gandy

EX-138
94-500534

12 SEP 24 1958

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 7/17/90 BY 0028
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Memo from [unclear] to Belmont
9-20-58
LLH/hij

Let me know
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50 SEP 29 1958

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

Date SEP 19 1958

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

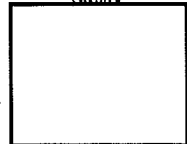
DATE: November 13, 1958

FROM : W. C. Sullivan

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 05-30-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lsg

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SUBJECT: "U. S. A. - SECOND CLASS POWER?"
 BOOK BY DREW PEARSON AND
 JACK ANDERSON
 CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER



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Captioned book, reviewed by Central Research Section, purports to "expose" the reasons why the United States lags behind the Soviet Union in the fields of science and education. Actually it is nothing more than an obvious compilation of the individual diatribes Pearson daily releases to attack anybody and everybody in the form of muck-raking, yellow-dog journalism for which he has become notorious. The FBI is mentioned on two occasions. In the foreword, the authors state the book was written to put into print the truth that this Nation is a second-class power, and that it even was written despite the knowledge that anyone making such a claim is likely to "come under scrutiny by the FBI." On page 283 the FBI is mentioned in connection with the charge that the Department of Justice conveniently "lost" a request for an investigation involving the murder of a witness who was to appear against a South Jersey hoodlum. This charge previously was aired by Pearson in his column on May 29, 1956, following which we sent a letter to the Department pointing out Pearson's erroneous facts and reiterating the true facts.

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Purported Expose

"U. S. A. - Second Class Power?," published by Simon and Schuster, New York, and written by columnist Drew Pearson in collaboration with one of his "legmen," Jack Anderson, was reviewed by the Central Research Section. The book purports to "expose" the reasons why the United States now lags behind the Soviet Union in the fields of science and education.

CDB:mit just
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- 1 - Section tickler
- 1 - C. D. Brennan
- 1 - F. J. Baumgardner
- 1 - W. A. Branigan

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Nease
- 1 - Mr. Mohr

NOV 20 1958

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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 OTHERWISE
 Brennan
 CENTRAL RESEARCH

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-9-341

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont

Re: "U. S. A. - SECOND CLASS POWER?"
BOOK BY DREW PEARSON AND JACK ANDERSON

Muck-Raker Tactics

Actually, the book is obviously nothing more than a compilation of the individual diatribes Pearson releases daily attacking anybody and everybody in the muck-raking, yellow-dog style of journalism for which he has become notorious. The book denounces both the Republican and Democratic Administrations, charges Eisenhower with being an inept leader, cites the bickering and jealousy within the armed forces in connection with the missile program, scores the present Administration's domestic policies, attacks various phases of our foreign policy, and questions Vice President Nixon's potential as presidential timbre.

Police State Implication

The FBI is mentioned in the book on two occasions. In the foreword, the authors state that it is vital to bring to the Nation the truth of our status as a second-rate power. They declare, with typical Cyrus-Eaton-type reasoning emphasizing police-state tactics, that they are compelled to reveal the truth despite the fact that anyone doing so along these lines today is likely to "be blasted as pro-Communist by the Un-American Activities Committee" and "may even come under scrutiny by the FBI" (p. ix)

A Typical Distortion

The other mention of the FBI by the authors is made in conjunction with a charge they make that the Department of Justice conveniently "lost" a request for an investigation in 1955, involving a witness who was to appear against a South Jersey hoodlum. The hoodlum was Marco Reginelli. The murder victim was Mrs. Louise Abate, whom Reginelli was charged with transporting interstate in violation of the Mann Act and who had been subpoenaed to testify against him, but who was found dead in Atlantic City, New Jersey, before she had had an opportunity to appear. (p. 283)

The True Facts

It will be recalled that Pearson featured this story in his column on May 29, 1956, declaring that United States Attorney Raymond Del Tufo, Jr., had called in the FBI to investigate the matter, and that the Bureau as well as Del Tufo had advised the Criminal Division of the Department of the need for an investigation. Pearson's claim was that the Department sidetracked the investigation. We wrote to the Department pointing out the true facts in the matter. They were as follows: Louise Abate was found dead in Margate City, New Jersey, (not Atlantic City) on September 8, 1955. She had been served with an Immigration and Naturalization District Director's subpoena on August 23, 1955, for questioning in connection with

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont

Re: "U. S. A. - SECOND CLASS POWER?"
BOOK BY DREW PEARSON AND JACK ANDERSON

the denaturalization case of Marco Reginelli. On September 1, 1955, on advice of her attorneys she refused to appear or cooperate in any manner with the Immigration and Naturalization Service. An Atlantic County, New Jersey, physician advised on October 11, 1955, that the cause of Abate's death was due to acute alcoholism and that no evidence of foul play was found. On September 12, 1955, our Newark Office advised that United States Attorney Raymond Del Tufo, Jr., advised he had received a request from the Immigration and Naturalization Service to request the FBI to investigate this matter. Mr. Del Tufo stated it was his opinion that no obstruction of justice violation was indicated by the facts and, therefore, he did not request an investigation. The Immigration and Naturalization Service made two subsequent requests through the Department for FBI investigation of the matter, but we again pointed out to the Department Mr. Del Tufo's opinion and stated that no specific action would be taken in the absence of a specific request from the Department, which, of course, we did not receive. (62-98491-102)

RECOMMENDATION:

For the information of the Director.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : MR. D. J. PARSONS

DATE: November 22, 1960

FROM : A. H. BELMONT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 05-16-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lsg

SUBJECT: THE WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND
 NEWS ITEM
 WASHINGTON POST AND TIMES HERALD
 NOVEMBER 20, 1960
 RE SOVIET DEBATE ON NUCLEAR SURPRISE ATTACK

Reference is made to the captioned news article authored by Jack Anderson in the Drew Pearson syndicated column "Washington Merry-Go-Round." The article refers to a "Pentagon intelligence report" containing information on the debate raging behind the "Kremlin walls" and whether the United States could be crippled by a "nuclear Pearl Harbor." The Director noted, "Do we know anything about this rept? H."

Liaison contacted appropriate officials in the Joint Intelligence Unit of the Joint Staff, Pentagon, and it was ascertained that there is no accepted or agreed intelligence report or estimate which reads as reported in the captioned article. Colonel [redacted] of the Intelligence Estimate Unit, Joint Staff, pointed out that there have been numerous speculative writings and reports on Soviet military strategy differing in their theory on the Soviet use of surprise nuclear attack. For example, the Soviet Navy Captain [redacted] who defected in June, 1959, stated in testimony before the House Committee for Un-American Activities (HCUA), (September 14, 1960) that since February 19, 1955, Soviet strategy has adopted the doctrine of surprise attack in nuclear warfare. He states this doctrine has been established in Soviet military publications several times over the past four years and has never been changed. (Printed copies of this testimony are available to the general public). Colonel [redacted] pointed out that many U.S. military leaders have offered books in the last decade speculating on this point; the Rand Corporation (a private corporation) conducting intelligence research under U.S. Air Force contract, has published unclassified documents on Soviet military strategy and surprise attack; the Chinese communist publication "Red Star" has printed frequent editorials on high-level Soviet bickering on the use of surprise nuclear attack.

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MWK:sap (6) Enclosure
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LIAISON

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Memorandum Belmont to Parsons
RE: THE WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND
NEWS ITEM

WASHINGTON POST AND TIMES HERALD
NOVEMBER 20, 1960
RE SOVIET DEBATE ON NUCLEAR SURPRISE ATTACK

The only agreed intelligence report accepted by the Joint Staff is the National Intelligence Estimate, "Main Trends in Soviet Capabilities and Policies." With regard to surprise attack, the report estimates the Soviets at present recognize that "their capabilities are insufficient to insure that if they were to attack the United States they could prevent a devastating retaliatory blow." This wording in effect downgrades the possibility of surprise Soviet nuclear attack. The estimate does discuss "pre-emptive attack and qualifies its point on surprise attack by stating that "there is little question that if the Soviet leaders ever were absolutely certain that the United States was about to attack them, and that there was no alternative to war, they would, themselves, strike pre-emptively."

It was Colonel [redacted] opinion that there are many so-called intelligence reports in the various military agencies dealing with surprise attack by the Soviets; however, he was of the opinion that the use of the term "Pentagon intelligence report" in the captioned news item is an attempt to give the article stature.

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Colonel [redacted] stated that he believes the captioned news item is based on such public information data as the HCUA testimony of Soviet defector [redacted] and identified as a Pentagon intelligence report.

ACTION:

For information.

[Handwritten signatures and initials: "EPP", a checkmark, "EPC", and "11/22"]

ORIGINAL FILED IN

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Religious Problem for Kennedy

By Jack Anderson

PRESIDENT-ELECT Kennedy's victory at the polls hasn't completely laid the religious bugaboo to rest. Awaiting his arrival in the White House is a foreign aid survey that will put him on an uncomfortable spot with his church.

The survey boldly recommends birth control assistance to underdeveloped, overpopulated countries which may request it. This is the same issue that caused the Catholic bishops to oppose Gov. Munoz Marin in Puerto Rico. Now it is waiting like a ghost in the White House to haunt Mr. Kennedy.

Even if Mr. Kennedy should ignore the birth control recommendation, the issue will be raised at the 1961 session of the United Nations General Assembly. Sweden has served notice that she will advocate a population control program.

Meanwhile, Mr. Kennedy will be watched with a stern, critical eye by many Protestant clergymen who remain uneasy over his religion. Among them is the great evangelist Billy Graham, who discreetly did not take sides in the presidential campaign.

He seemed to be doing his utmost, however, to let the voters know his preference. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. Frank Graham, made a show of greeting Vice President Nixon at the Charlotte

airport and later sat on the platform during his political rally there.

Billy Graham's associate evangelist, the Rev. Grady Wilson, wrote to all Protestant ministers in the Charlotte area urging them to attend the Nixon rally. A former traveling companion, the Rev. Jess Moody of Owensboro, Ky., conferred with Nixon's campaign staff in Washington.

The evangelist's father-in-law, Dr. Nelson Bell, wrote an anti-Catholic tract that was circulated throughout the South during the campaign.

Finally, Graham offered a prayer at a Nixon rally and accompanied the Vice President briefly on the campaign trail.

Billy Graham's own pastor, the Rev. W. A. Criswell of the First Baptist Church in Dallas, was one of the most outspoken Protestant ministers against Kennedy.

Behind Kremlin Walls

BEHIND THE Kremlin's pale, yellow walls, an ominous debate has been raging over whether the United States can be crippled by a "nuclear Pearl Harbor."

The chief advocate of surprise attack has been none other than Nikita Khrushchev, who supposedly has renounced nuclear war as an instrument of Communist policy.

This startling information

is contained in a Pentagon intelligence report which traces Soviet military strategy back to the late dictator Stalin. The report declares that Stalin, who became a crusty conservative in his old age, did not believe a surprise nuclear blow would be decisive.

He was succeeded after his death by Georgi Malenkov, who favored using nuclear weapons only as a deterrent and diverting more of the defense budget to raising Russian living standards. Then nimble Nikita banished Malenkov to Siberia and took over as cock of the Kremlin.

"Khrushchev wanted an offensive policy and argued that nuclear weapons enabled the side which seized the initiative to make short work of the victim," reports the Pentagon document. "Since Malenkov's ouster in 1955, the doctrine of surprise attack has found increasing acceptance in Soviet military circles."

Opposition has been raised inside the Russian General Staff, however, by Maj. Gen. Nikolay Talensky. At first he believed that a surprise bombardment with nuclear weapons might be decisive. But lately he has come around to the view that both the victim and aggressor would be destroyed and that half the world's population would be wiped out by nuclear war.

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

Do you know anything about this report?

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-11430-100

- The Washington Post and Times Herald
- The Washington Daily News
- The Evening Star
- New York Herald Tribune
- New York Journal-American
- New York Mirror
- New York Daily News
- New York Post
- The New York Times
- The Worker
- The New Leader
- The Wall Street Journal

ENCLOSURE

NOV 29 1960

94-50053 - ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED 126 NOV 29 1960

memo Parsons from Belmont 11-22-60 MWK dap

LIAISON

NOV 20 1960

MAILED
JUN 20 1961
NAME CHECK

June 16, 1961

JACK NORTHMAN ANDERSON
Born: October 19, 1922
Long Beach, California

This is in response to your request for a name check regarding captioned individual who you indicate is also an employee of Drew Pearson. This Bureau has not conducted any investigation regarding this individual, but our files do reveal that he has been employed by the syndicated columnist Drew Pearson since 1947. He is the Washington editor for "Parade" magazine, the Sunday supplement to the "Washington Post and Times Herald" newspaper.

Mr. Anderson has come to our attention in many instances in his capacity as an employee of Drew Pearson in connection with investigations conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation regarding possible leakage of classified information by Drew Pearson in his column "The Washington Merry-Go-Round," a syndicated column.

Regarding this, you are referred to a memorandum setting forth summaries of several of these type investigations in which Drew Pearson was the subject and which was furnished your agency under date of June 16, 1961.

Under FBI Number 932 783 C concerning Jack Northman Anderson, no arrests were located identifiable with this individual. The fingerprints on file under this number are civil prints, one of which was submitted by your agency January 16, 1950.

EX-116

REC-66 94-50053-5

Original and one to Secret Service
Request received June 9, 1961

JUN 20 1961

KLS:afs
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- Walters _____
- Belmont _____
- Callahan _____
- DeLoach _____
- Malone _____
- McGuire _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
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- Tele. Room _____
- Ingram _____
- Gandy _____

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI, and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency. This is in answer to your request for a check of FBI files.

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Sec. 2

Serials 6-35



SECTION 2

SERIALS 6-35

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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USE CARE IN HANDLING THIS FILE

Transfer Call

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DATE 07-03-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lsg

August 15, 1961

REC-32
EX-105
94-50053-6



Dear

Your letter of August 9, 1961, with enclosure, has been received, and I want to thank you for forwarding this information to the FBI. I was glad to have the benefit of your observations and comments.

While I would like to be of assistance, as a matter of policy I cannot advise you relative to your inquiry.

In view of your concern, enclosed is some material on the general subject of communism you may wish to read.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Handwritten signatures and initials: JPM, DCM, etc.

Enclosures (3)
3-60 LEB Intro and An Analysis of the 17th Nat'l Convention of the CP, USA
Expose of Soviet Espionage 5-60
One Nation's Response To Communism

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. Jack Anderson, Washington Editor of "Parade Magazine," has been employed by Drew Pearson since 1947. We have conducted no investigation regarding him; however, he has come to our attention in many instances in his capacity as an employee of Drew Pearson's in connection with investigations conducted regarding possible leakage of classified information by Pearson in his column.

SAW:jse (3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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COMM-FBI

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- Sullivan _____
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- Tele. Room _____
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DATE 07-03-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lsg

[Redacted]

August 9, 1961

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

Dear Sir:

BY JACK ANDERSON

I am attaching here an article of the Pasadena Independent Star News PARADE July 30, 1961 issue (Pasadena, Calif). Please refer to the article "Are Russian Spies Really Any Good".

30

The author has done his best to belittle Russian spies, by no doubt, selecting a few isolated cases, in an obvious effort to create within the reader a passive attitude concerning the harm the communist spies can effect.

His punch line, the last paragraph in bold type, is so plainly obvious a suggestion that we "laugh off" espionage that it brands this author as having communist sympathies. I would suggest you review his previous and future writings and attempt (if you feel justified) to persuade his employer to refuse publication of his material.

I want to write the newspaper editor stating the above in hopes he will more carefully screen material such as this before printing. Do you think it would help in the fight against communism?

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Sincerely,

[Redacted signature area]

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EX-105

REC-32

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OTHERWISE.~~

94-50053-6

22 AUG 14 1961

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CORRESPONDENCE

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DATE 07-03-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lsg

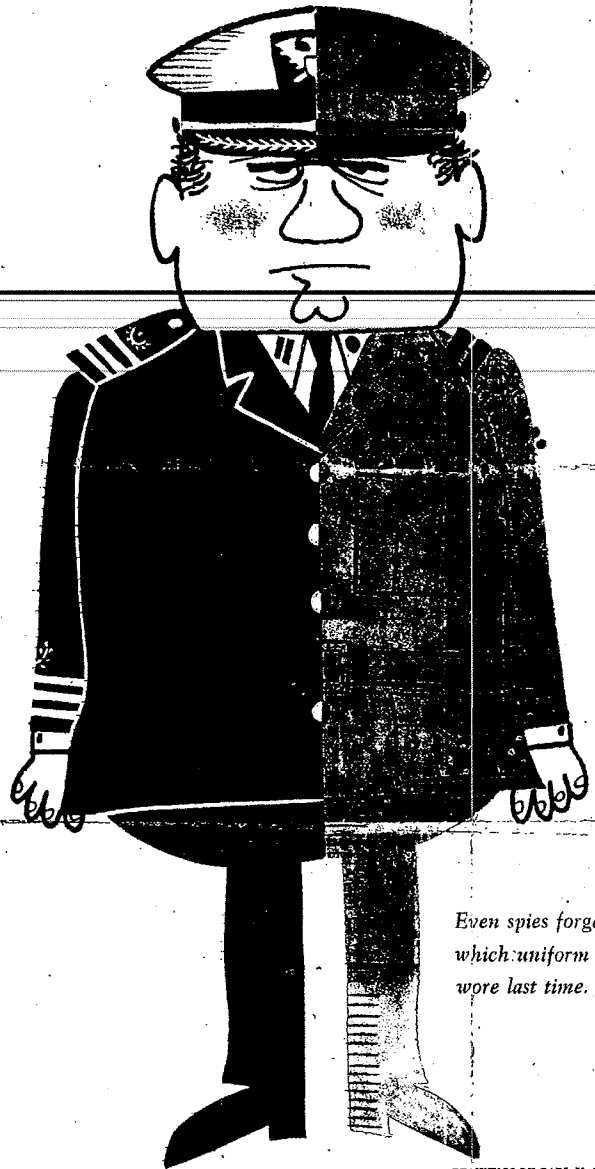
ENCLOSURE

94-50053-6

ARE RUSSIAN SPIES REALLY ANY GOOD?



Hidden camera catches Miroslav Nacvalac on San Francisco street corner. Nacvalac, a Czech diplomat, denied he was ever in California. The accused spy left under deportation threat.



*Even spies forget
which uniform they
wore last time.*

DRAWINGS BY CARL N. MOLNO

by JACK ANDERSON

Parade Washington correspondent

WASHINGTON, D.C.

LAST MONTH, Miroslav Nacvalac of the Czech U.N. delegation was expelled from the U.S., charged with heading Czech espionage in this country. The incident reflects a situation well-known to U.S. counter-espionage agencies—and even to the American public: that the Kremlin runs the most elaborate espionage web in the world. It has also scored quite a record of successes. Yet ask any U.S. counter-espionage agent what he thinks of the Russians as spies, and you learn an astonishing answer: "Cornball, strictly cornball."

Deep in the Russian soul is a passion for drama, and nowhere does it find better expression than in the cloak-and-dagger business. Russian spy-masters arrange their trysts with all the imagination of a TV director planning a scene for a grade B thriller.

The Russians operate excellent spy schools (one reportedly is a replica of a small American town so that agents in training can get the right atmosphere), and turn out some slick operators. But the rank-and-file Russian agents, according to men who have tracked them down, would be better qualified to be Keystone Cops. Their skill is less responsible for Soviet successes in the dark underworld of plot and counter-plot than the treason of native Communists.

Take the case of Aleksandr Kovalev, an assistant Soviet naval attaché who set out to subvert an American officer and chose Lafayette Park here for their meeting place. Perhaps he got an extra thrill out of plotting across the street from the White House. But he overlooked the fact that Lafayette Park is a hangout for sex deviates, drug pushers and other shady characters, hence is probably the best policed place in Washington. Even the benches occasionally have been wired to pick up incriminating conversations.

To add to the drama, the American was instructed to carry a *Redbook* magazine under his arm. He stood around looking mysterious—and obvious—until Kovalev strolled up and asked for a match. At this recognition signal, the two moved off together like heavies in a movie and, appropriately, were filmed by FBI cameramen.

A Starring Role

But the plot was only beginning. Kovalev decided Washington was too risky, directed the American to drive to New York and carry out another elaborate rigmarole. He was to park his car in a pre-arranged place and leave microfilms of a Navy manual in a red package visible through the rear window. Kovalev would pick up the package and give a "receipt" by making a code mark in the telephone directory of an uptown restaurant. The conspiratorial Russian continued to star in the FBI's secret films for two years

before his usefulness was exhausted and the State Department declared him *persona non grata*.

Yuri Novikov, another Soviet diplomat, made even more dramatic arrangements for his meeting with an Air Force officer who had been sent to him by Red agents in Vienna. The officer was told to dress in civilian clothes, wear a snap-brim hat low over his eyes, carry a rolled newspaper under his left arm and hold his right glove in his left hand. Place of rendezvous: the base of the Washington monument. This was followed by nine more melodramatic meetings, all filmed by the FBI, before Novikov was kicked out of the country.

Russian agents seem to be fascinated with the name "George." Leonid Pivnev, an assistant air attaché, said, "just call me George," when he approached a Virginia photographer to make aerial maps of Chicago. The fact that he did sound a bit like "George" with his thick Russian accent served only to arouse the photographer's suspicions. Later "George" gave himself the surname "Tinney" in an attempt to obtain a Washington business address as a mail drop. Pivnev never got his photographs of Chicago, but the FBI took his photograph—and out of the country he went.

Four years later, another man called George was still trying to get aerial photographs of Chicago. His real name: Kirill Doronkin, a Russian UN employe. The informant he picked happened to tip off the FBI. At their rendezvous in a parking lot outside the Scarsdale, N.Y., railroad station, Doronkin showed up with his wife. She strolled around looking about as casual as Mata Hari while the contact was made. Exit Mr. and Mrs. Doronkin from the U.S.

He Flunked the Test

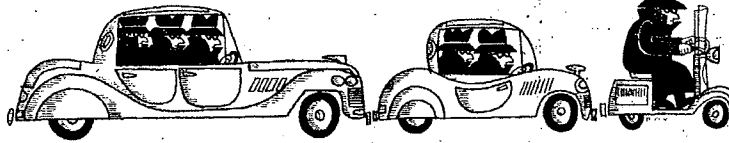
Soviet fascination with Chicago is puzzling. Probably no other American city is more open, more photographed, more flown over. The Russians can buy all the city maps, aerial views and picture postcards they want without risking a single spy.

Yet another George, better known around the UN as Vadim Kirilyuk, tried to subvert an American student who had applied for a Soviet scholarship. He urged the young man to use his knowledge of cryptography to get a Pentagon or CIA job and pass on information.

Explained friendly, reliable George: "You would have more to offer us by way of cultural exchange. Education in our country is a serious matter, not like in the United States. Persons must undergo severe tests to gain admission to our universities. This is your test." The FBI, listening in, decided Kirilyuk had flunked his test. Within a month, he was sent home.

The Russians show little discrimination in making contacts (example: A Soviet first secretary held 15 meetings with Roger Foss, a henchman of the self-styled, crackpot American *Fuehrer*, George Lincoln Rockwell), and even less finesse. They choose obscure little restaurants (although they would be far less conspicuous in a crowded place), ply the victim with vodka to loosen his tongue and invariably arrive first to set the scene.

One American double agent told *PARADE* about meeting a Russian for cocktails. Typically, the Russian arrived early and ordered martinis. When the time came for a new round, he took elaborate pains to point to his glass and ask for "another of the same." Laughs the American: "I've spiked the drinks of too many girls to be caught by that old trick. When he wasn't looking, I sniffed his glass. He was drinking sauterne with a twist of lemon peel, which looks like a martini but lacks the knockout punch."



They're often embarrassingly obvious, and then you notice spies tailing the spies.



Another time, they met at the Red Fox Inn in Middleburg, Va., not far from President Kennedy's country estate. Not only was the Russian's accent more conspicuous in this secluded Virginia setting, but the Inn served only wine and beer. Undaunted, he produced a couple of pints of vodka from his car. However, his strategy backfired. The American made sure they both drank from the same bottle; the Russian got drunk and ran three red lights driving back to Washington.

The Devious Route

Perhaps the most amusing story is that of the American double agent who was invited to a Russian's apartment for a cozy dinner for two. They hadn't got past the soup before the American spotted two outside brogans sticking out under the floor-length window draperies. "They were flap-over, button-down shoes like granddad used to wear," chuckled the American. "You couldn't miss them. As the evening wore on, the man behind the curtain became hot and tired. In the end he was panting so loudly he could be heard across the room."

On an espionage mission, a Russian will never follow a straight line from Point A to B. He invariably takes a devious, twisting, tortuous route—a useless waste of time for both shadowed and shadowers. For it is almost impossible to shake the FBI, which will use a squad of men and a fleet of automobiles to keep one man under surveillance.

A favorite Soviet trick is to duck into a crowded department store, ride up and down the escalators and try to get lost among the hustle of shoppers. But

while the Russian is wearing himself out inside the store, the FBI patiently watches every possible exit and quietly resumes the tail when he emerges.

One Soviet operative arranged a tryst in a cheap dive near the Baltimore railroad station, less than an hour's train ride from Washington. Although the appointed hour was 7:15 p.m., the Russian set out for Baltimore at 9 a.m. He wandered around Washington, ducking in and out of eateries and art galleries, ordering ham and eggs at five different luncheon counters, until 3 p.m. Then he caught the train to Baltimore where he repeated the same pattern. "If only they would go directly to their appointments," complained a G-man wearily. "It would save us all a lot of trouble."

For their part, the Russians are surprisingly inept at shadowing people. "Even the most rank amateur would know he was being tailed after the first block," says one who has been followed. The Soviet gumshoes are almost always grim, glum, plodding characters in blue serge suits and fedora hats. Often the Russians will follow a man for miles by automobile, driving a few paces behind in slow, grinding gear. "They are so obvious it becomes embarrassing," says the American. "You are not only aware of their presence but soon discover that the trailers are themselves being trailed by another set of snoopers."

Army or Navy?

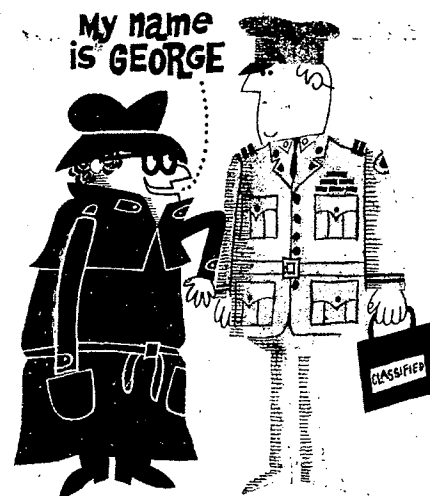
Some Soviet spies have a careless habit of turning up in different disguises. One who appeared at a Washington cocktail party in Army uniform forgetfully showed up next time in a Navy uniform.

Such a man of multiple identities was M. I. Krievashkev, a lowly Russian interpreter, whom the Americans at the UN nicknamed "Baby Face" because of his blond, blue-eyed, guileless face. But the FBI had seen the same unmistakable baby face elsewhere, once as a Red Army officer, another time as a Naval officer. Naturally the FBI tightened its surveillance on Baby Face who evidently realized he was being watched. For he suddenly disappeared from the UN without bothering to turn in his credentials.

It is typical of Soviet spies to pose as lowly flunkies. They are treated with such deference by their supposed superiors, however, that their true status becomes painfully evident.

A favorite front is that of chauffeur. One who was kicked out of the country for spying was Vassili Molev, who also put in time as custodian in the Soviet Embassy. He contacted an American undercover man the first Tuesday of each month on New York City's West 58th Street with all the usual mystery and drama. For his pains, he was declared *persona non grata* and obliged to turn in his chauffeur's suit.

The Communist spy apparatus, like the octopus it resembles, is bound to pick up some secrets with all its weaving, twisting, slippery arms. But the Soviets are not as relentlessly efficient in the pursuit of our secrets as we often suppose.



They have a weakness for the name George.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-03-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lsg

Washington, D. C.
February 5, 1962

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. Evans	✓
Mr. Malone	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Ingram	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

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b7D

I thought you would be interested in the following information, which was furnished confidentially to a Special Agent of the Washington Field Office by

[Redacted]

[Redacted] advised that he had been informed on February 1, 1962, by Jack Anderson, an associate of newspaper columnist Drew Pearson, that Claude Robert Etherly planned to author a book with the collaboration of Anderson and an unidentified friend. You will recall that Etherly was the pilot of one of the planes engaged in the first atomic bomb mission against Hiroshima, Japan, in 1945. Etherly subsequently suffered a mental illness in 1947 which resulted in his discharge from the armed forces of the United States.

According to [Redacted] Anderson is also interested in securing a story for "Parade" magazine concerning Etherly which may appear with Sunday newspapers on February 11, 1962. The article in "Parade" would be based on information furnished to Anderson by Etherly.

[Redacted] feels that information furnished by Etherly which might be the subject of newspaper articles or a book could possibly be exploited for propaganda purposes by the USSR. [Redacted] said that he suggested this possibility to Anderson. With regard to the possible collaboration by Anderson and a friend on a book for Etherly, Anderson commented that he and the collaborator desire to remain "obscure".

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ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-371869

94-50053

NOT RECORDED
100 FEB 15 1962

FEB 13 1962

XEROX
FEB 15 1962 ab

58 FEB 23 1962

CRIME RESEARCH

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[redacted] commented that Etherly had been confined to various Veterans Administration hospitals subsequent to his discharge and that he had heard that Etherly was at one time confined to a Veterans Administration hospital in Waco, Texas, under maximum security conditions, but had effected several escapes. [redacted] said that he received the impression from information furnished by Anderson that Etherly is presently residing in the Boston, Massachusetts, area.

Sincerely,



M. W. JOHNSON
Special Agent in Charge

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-03-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lsg

April 17, 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	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

MR. MOHR:

JESS GORKIN
EDITOR - PARADE MAGAZINE
NEW YORK CITY
MEETING WITH DIRECTOR
3:45 P.M., 4-18-62

I called Jack Anderson late this afternoon to confirm the fact that the Director would see Gorkin tomorrow afternoon at 3:45 p.m. Anderson was delighted. He said he sincerely appreciated this inasmuch as Gorkin idolizes the Director and this will do him (Anderson) a great deal of good. Anderson, of course, is the second man in Gorkin's Washington Office. As the Director knows, Anderson also does considerable ghost writing for Drew Pearson and is Pearson's leg man.

Anderson told me that Gorkin will undoubtedly have along with him his 15-year-old son who wants to take a tour of the Bureau following shaking hands with the Director. I told Anderson the Director would have no objection to this. Anderson then stated, "Can I come along? I have never met Mr. Hoover before." I told Anderson that I thought the appointment was for Gorkin. Anderson said this was true but he would be showing Gorkin around town and, therefore, would be with him at the time. Under the circumstances, although I certainly hated to do so, there appeared to be no alternative but to tell Anderson that the Director would shake hands with him too. I told Anderson at the time, however, that the Director planned leaving on travel status and there would not be the opportunity to sit down and chat with Gorkin, that it would be strictly a matter of shaking hands inasmuch as the Director definitely had to leave the office as fast as possible after seeing Gorkin. Anderson stated he understood this and again expressed his appreciation.

RESPECTFULLY,

194-50053
NOT RECORDED
191 APR 30 1962

C. D. DE LOACH

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

1 - Mr. Jones

CDD:sak
(3)

50 MAY 1962

APR 27 1962

18 APR 27 1962

CRIME RESEARCH

ORIGINAL FILED IN 74-3-4-1298-132

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 4-18-62

FROM : M. A. Jones

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
DeLoach	_____
Evans	_____
Malone	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 07-03-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lsg

SUBJECT: JESS GORKIN, EDITOR
 JACK ANDERSON
 WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE
 "PARADE" MAGAZINE
 MEETING WITH DIRECTOR
 3:45 P.M., 4-18-62

1-12,
 JG
 SD
 100-350-153
 ORIGINAL FILES IN

BACKGROUND:

The Director has agreed to see Jess Gorkin, Editor of "Parade" magazine, at 3:45 p.m., today. This appointment was arranged at the request of Anderson. When you called Jack Anderson late yesterday afternoon to confirm the Director's appointment with Gorkin, Anderson was delighted and pointed out that Gorkin would be most appreciative as he idolizes the Director. Anderson is the second man in Gorkin's Washington office of "Parade" magazine. Anderson advised you that Gorkin would undoubtedly have along with him his 15-year-old son who desires to take a tour of the Bureau following the meeting with the Director. Anderson has now requested that he be permitted to come along with Gorkin and meet the Director inasmuch as he has never met Mr. Hoover before. Inasmuch as Anderson would be showing Gorkin around town, you had no alternative but to tell Anderson that the Director would shake hands with Anderson too. Set forth below is information in Bufiles regarding Jack Anderson.

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INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

Due to the limited time involved, only the abstracts of Anderson's main file were reviewed. In addition to being a Washington representative for "Parade" magazine as the Director knows, Anderson is also Drew Pearson's leg man, ghost writer for Drew Pearson and also handles Pearson's column when Pearson is on vacation. As the Director is well aware, Drew Pearson has in past years been critical of the Bureau and sniped at it whenever he got the chance, as has Anderson. Our relations with "Parade" magazine have been very curtailed since Anderson and [redacted] also a leg man for Pearson, joined "Parade." The Director has previously expressed his opposition to cooperation with anything with which Anderson and [redacted] are connected. On several occasions, Anderson has indicated an interest in doing an article concerning the Director, in 1960, in order to refute the "New York Post" smear series. The doubt was expressed at that time that Anderson would go out of his way to benefit the Bureau.

194-50053

NOT RECORDED

Anderson has contacted you on several occasions recently. Yesterday, he advised you in confidence that Drew Pearson had received a call from [redacted] of

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Miss Holmes
- ELC:tmf (6)

SDC

APR 22 1962 XEROX

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OTHERWISE

CRIME RESEARCH

Jones to DeLoach Memo
Re: Jess Gorkin and Jack Anderson
Meeting with Director

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the "Washington Post," who was contemplating the publishing of a letter from former Agent [redacted] letter was critical of Pearson's column a few days ago which stated that any allegation that the FBI had no Negro Agents was completely false. It is noted that Pearson's column went on to identify the Striders in Los Angeles and mentioned a commendation that the father had received as a result of investigative work. [redacted] claimed that the Striders were actually used by the FBI as Negro servants and that the FBI had no Negro Agents. Pearson checked with Anderson on the veracity of [redacted] statement and Anderson told him that there was no doubt as to the fact that the FBI has Negro Agents. The fact that we have a number of excellent Negro Agents was brought to Anderson's attention on 3-29-62 when he happened to stop by your table at lunch. You briefly told Anderson of [redacted] background yesterday at which time Anderson informed you that [redacted] had also written Pearson. Anderson said Pearson believed [redacted] to be somewhat of a nut.

Anderson talked to you on 3-20-62 regarding the possibility of the Director doing a 30-minute television show involving youngsters and a discussion of communism.

[redacted]
[redacted] Jack Anderson was born 10-19-22 at Long Beach, California, and in the 1940s worked for Desert News Publishing Company at Salt Lake City and the "Stars and Stripes," an Armed Services publication. Prior to this, he was a reporter with the "Salt Lake City Tribune," and more recently has been associated with "Tempo" magazine. While he has never been investigated by the FBI, he has come to our attention in connection with investigations conducted by the FBI regarding possible leakage of classified information by Drew Pearson in his column. His full name is Jack Northman Anderson.

RECOMMENDATION:

For the Director's information.

[Handwritten signature] 4/18

✓

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Coffman	_____
Conrad	_____
DeLoach	_____
Evans	_____
Malone	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: April 16, 1962

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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 DATE 07-03-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lsg

SUBJECT: JESS GORKIN
 EDITOR
 "PARADE MAGAZINE"

Jack Anderson of "Parade Magazine," who also serves as Drew Pearson's guest writer and leg man, called 4-12-62. He advised that Gorkin will be in Washington on April 18, 19 and 20 and he would like very much to shake hands with the Director if at all possible. Anderson stated that any time on the mentioned days at the Director's convenience would be perfectly all right with Gorkin.

I told Anderson that I doubted the Director's ability to set up an appointment in view of planned travel status. Anderson asked that I check and let him know.

Gorkin is a very likeable individual and is kindly disposed towards the FBI. Anderson's background on the other hand is well known to us and we keep him at arm's length. "Parade Magazine" today goes into one out of every four homes. Under Gorkin's management, it has grown increasingly larger and today surpasses "This Week" magazine which is published by Bill Nichols.

Gorkin was born 10-23-13 and he has made several trips between the United States and the Soviet Union. He is a dynamic type individual through whose good administration "Parade Magazine" has jumped to the forefront from the standpoint of total subscription list. He was cited by the Veterans of Foreign Wars in October, 1959, as "a man who has been in the forefront of the vital day-to-day battle against communism." We investigated Gorkin in August, 1942, when he applied for a position with the Office of Coordinator of Information in New York City. The investigation was favorable and there was no derogatory information with the exception that during his college days in 1936 he was suspended because of being a member of a Jewish Fraternity which housed two prostitutes at one time. All the members of the Fraternity were dismissed. Gorkin was not involved with the prostitutes and was later reinstated.

ACTION:

94-50053
 NOT RECORDED 18 APR 27 1962

It is suggested that I telephonically advise Anderson that the Director unfortunately has travel plans during the time that Gorkin will be in Washington and although he would like very much to see him cannot work it in at this time.

- 1 - Miss Holmes
- 1 - Mr. Jones

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 OTHERWISE.

CRIME RESEARCH

CDD:geg
 (4)

APR 27 1962

*I will arrange
 handshakes
 him at 3:45 P.M.
 April 18. H*

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-50053-131

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: August 2, 1962

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 07-03-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lsg

2177

Pages A5884-A5885. Congressman Zelanko, (D) New York, extended his remarks to include an article written by Jack Anderson which appeared in the July 29, 1962, issue of Parade magazine. Mr. Zelanko stated "This article again points up one of the main reasons for the increase in the illegal narcotics traffic in the United States. - - - The cooperation between Red China and Communist Cuba in this nefarious conspiracy is a disgrace to the civilized world." Mr. Anderson stated "Castro can claim his police arrested two American racketeers, Frank Cammarata and an accomplice, for possessing cocaine. But their real crime was smuggling drugs as a private enterprise without giving the Cuban Government a cut. FBI files contain a fantastic account of how Castro tried to take over Cammarata's smuggling operations." Mr. Anderson makes reference to Juan Fernandez de Castro of the Cuban National Revolutionary Police stating he defected last October, he confirmed many details of the FBI report.

Original

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OTHERWISE.~~

94-50053-
NOT RECORDED
140 AUG 8 1962

153

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for AUGUST, 1962 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

54 AUG 15 1962

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

CLASSIFICATION PER OGA LETTER
DATED 07-24-2007

DATE: 07-16-2007
CLASSIFIED BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lsg
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 3.3(1,6)
07-16-2032

~~SECRET~~

SUPPLEMENTAL CORRELATION SUMMARY

(See Correlation Summary dated ~~11/1/57~~ filed as 94-50053-2)

8/30/57

Main File No.: 94-50053
See also: 65-60573
117-1425
117-1970
139-727
139-1304

Date: May 29, 1963

B. 10-19-22

~~SECRET~~

Subject: Jack Anderson

Date Searched: 2/1/63

All logical variations of subject's name and aliases were searched and identical references were found as:

~~6~~ Jack Anderson
J.N. Anderson
Jack A. Anderson
Jack N. Anderson
Jack Northman Anderson
Jack Northman Anderson

~~6~~ John Anderson
John N. Anderson
John Northman Anderson
Northman Anderson
Elliot Brooks
Elliott Brooks

DC
MD
FRANCE
ITALY
DEN
G-10

This is a summary of information obtained from a review of all "see" references to the subject in Bureau files under the names and aliases listed above. All references under the above names containing data identical with the subject have been included except those listed at the end of this summary as not having been reviewed, or those determined to contain the same information as the main file.

This summary is designed to furnish a synopsis of the information set out in each reference. In many cases the original serial will contain the information in much more detail.

THIS SUMMARY HAS BEEN PREPARED FOR USE AT THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT AND IS NOT SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION.

Analyst

Coordinator

Approved

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

GM:slm

mbe

mp

[Redacted]

~~SECRET~~

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ENCLOSURE

REC-114 94-50053-7

Classified by 6080
Exempt from GDS, Category 2 & 3 MCT
Date of Declassification Indefinite

25 MAY 31 1963

CONFIDENTIAL

62 JUN 4 1963

9-24-77
LEF/lmb

H-mp

~~SECRET~~

On 2/27/57, [redacted] of the office of Senator Green of Rhode Island, advised that Jack Anderson was apparently up on the Hill the day before on a hot story that Senator McCarthy had lost about \$70,000 on a mining stock in Canada. [redacted] thought it might be the Greenbay Mining Co.

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94-37708-133
(7)

DC

This reference is a Bureau memo, 7/8/57, to Mr. Tolson from Mr. Nichols, referring to a call he had received from Bob Allen (not further identified) regarding the column on July 5, by Drew Pearson (94-8-350). Allen was incensed over the column and proceeded to lambast Jack Anderson. (No information regarding Anderson). Allen was advised of the "high journalistic" efforts of Anderson and his threat against Mr. Nichols several months before because the Bureau wouldn't knuckle under.

94-8-350-875
(6)

Bureau memo dated 8/21/57, stated that [redacted] (not further identified) confidentially informed that one of Drew Pearson's leg men, believed to be Jack Anderson, made the statement that Pearson had a personal run-in with Jimmy Hoffa [redacted]. Recently, when Hoffa was in Washington, he met Jack Anderson who asked him why he was engaged in a battle with Pearson. Hoffa replied, "Don't you know why?" He then said, "Ask your boss."

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The source further stated that [redacted] (not further identified) was very close to Pearson and Anderson. [redacted] had loaned Anderson \$3,000.00 to buy a house, and recently Anderson had borrowed additional money from [redacted].

[redacted]
(3)

This reference is a copy of a letter dated 9/21/57, written to Jack Anderson by former Assistant Director of the FBI., Stanley J. Tracy. In this letter Mr. Tracy defends the Director against damaging remarks made by Drew Pearson in his column which appeared in the "Washington Post and Times Herald" on 8/20/57.

94-8-350-900
(6)

~~SECRET~~

On 2/17/58, [redacted]

[redacted] of the Legislative Oversight Sub-committee of the House of Representatives Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce from 8/1/57 to 2/10/58, advised in connection with bribery charges against [redacted] that about early Jan. 1958, [redacted] of the sub-committee advised him that Jack Anderson informed him that he had been looking into the background of [redacted] of the Federal Trade Commission, Federal Communications Commission, Washington, D.C. [redacted]

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Anderson said he had bluffed [redacted] into admitting there had been "loans" from [redacted] to [redacted]. [redacted] said he had called Anderson who confirmed this information.

[redacted] a former attorney for the Legislative Oversight Committee, advised that on the instructions of [redacted] he had interviewed [redacted] regarding the allegations reported by Jack Anderson. [redacted] admitted having received "loans" from Whiteside.

[redacted]
(3)

Bureau memo dated 2/14/58, stated that [redacted] was interviewed at which time he advised that during his investigation of [redacted] he had been in contact with Jack Anderson periodically.

It was noted that there was no doubt that this was one source of any committee leaks.

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[redacted]
(3)

This reference is an article by Drew Pearson captioned "Morse Is Given House Pledge" which appeared in the "Washington Post and Times Herald" on 2/15/58. The article was regarding certain confidential files from the House Subcommittee on Legislative Oversight which had been given to Senator Wayne Morse by the fired [redacted] Morse referred to the fact that Pearson's assistant, Jack Anderson, had advised that the documents be taken to Senator Morse for safekeeping.

94-8-350-A "Washington Post and Times Herald" 2/15/58
(7)

~~SECRET~~

The November 1958 issue of "For a Return to the Homeland,"* contained an article by G. Svobodin which set out comments on "Is the U.S.A. a Second Rate Power?" a new book published by Drew Pearson and Jack Anderson.

(translation enclosed)
100-341862-661 encl. p. 5
(8)

* Russian language newspaper, organ of the Committee for Return to the Homeland (100-341862).

-3A-
~~SECRET~~

On 12/16/58, WFO furnished information that [redacted]

[redacted]

Jack Anderson and [redacted] present and former Drew Pearson associates.

[redacted]

(8)

(S) [redacted]

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[redacted]

(4)

On 6/17/59, the "Los Angeles Mirror News" featured Congressman Donald L. Jackson in its regular feature "On the Political Front." Jackson's ire was aroused by an article written by Jack Anderson in Drew Pearson's column the week before. Anderson wrote that Jackson's friends were raising a "slush fund" to be turned over to the Congressman's office to pay principally for a weekly newsletter and to cover such other expenses as Jackson's travel between Washington and California, as admitted by [redacted] of the newsletter committee.

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Jackson stated that the fund was in no manner secret and had been in operation since 1949. He added "...If Mr. Anderson didn't know anything about it, it's simply because he didn't make an effort to find out."

63-4296-26-397

(4)

This reference is an article captioned "Rep. Jackson Charges Distortion in Column," from the 6/14/59 issue of the "Washington Post and Times Herald." This article stated that Jack Anderson when informed of Jackson's statement, said that his story regarding a "slush fund" for Representative Jackson was highly accurate" and that he had not said the fund was secret.

62-90116-A "Washington Post and Times Herald" 6/14/59
(4)

This reference in the file captioned "Power Equipment Corporation, 38 Coffey St., Brooklyn, N.Y.; [redacted] (U)" contains a letter dated 6/19/59, from the Commander, Military Sea Transportation Service, to the Director of Naval Intelligence, and an article by Drew Pearson, captioned "Navy Rejects Boost In Repair Bill" from the 7/7/59 issue of the "Washington Post and Times Herald." This material indicated possible irregularities in connection with a Navy master ship repair contract.

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Detailed information is set out concerning Jack Anderson's investigation into the matter.

58-4548-1
(3)

[redacted]

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On 5/5/58, [redacted]
[redacted] Jack Anderson, whom he described as being affiliated with "Parade Magazine" and a "leg man" for Drew Pearson, syndicated columnist.

No action regarding the above contact was being taken by WFO due to Anderson's position.

[redacted]
(7,12)

A State Dept. Foreign Service Despatch stated that on 3/3/60, the U.S. Ambassador at Caracas, Venezuela, interviewed [redacted] who was in prison in connection with smuggling of arms into Venezuela. [redacted] admitted he had been sympathetic to the Castro cause and had supported it financially. He said that prior to May 1959, he was employed by [redacted]

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[redacted] He mentioned that Jack Anderson and Drew Pearson were personal friends of his and asked if a letter to Anderson had been received at the Embassy. He also asked about the possibility of further communication through the Embassy. The arrival of the letter was confirmed but he was not encouraged to pursue the matter.

It was noted that this letter had been forwarded by open mail to Anderson.

[redacted]

(8)

[redacted]

b2
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[redacted]

(12)

[redacted]

On 9/11/60, [redacted]

[redacted] advised the Bureau that Jack Anderson had called him and asked if he had circulated copies of an item captioned "Kennedy for President?", "A Roman Catholic Priest Says 'No'," which appeared in the 7/28/60 issue of "Human Events." [redacted] said he admitted he had. Anderson told him that the FBI was investigating his activities and stated what he had done was a violation of the law. [redacted] also stated that his secretary had received a call from an individual who indicated he was from the FBI. This person who did not give his name, stated that the FBI was investigating [redacted] activities.

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(copy of article enclosed)

56-0-736

(2)

(S)

[Redacted]

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In an effort to identify the American source, information was obtained from [Redacted] and [Redacted] Set out is a list of individuals obtained from these informants which included Jack Anderson with whom [Redacted] had been in contact on 11/21/60. (S)

[Redacted]

(8)

[Redacted] furnished a copy of a letter directed to Vice-President Richard M. Nixon, by former Congressman Allan Oakley Hunter, concerning a conversation Hunter had with James Riddle Hoffa (63-5327) which dealt in part, with Hoffa's support of Nixon in the last Presidential campaign. [Redacted] also furnished a copy of a letter which Hunter wrote to Hoffa, expressing regret that Hoffa had been indicted in Florida.

b6
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b7D

[Redacted] advised that Jack Anderson, Drew Pearson's partner, delivered copies of these letters to Robert F. Kennedy shortly before Christmas, 1960. Drew Pearson's column in the "Washington Post and Times Herald," 10/4/61, quoted portions of these letters.

The above information was furnished to the Dept. of Justice on 10/6/61.

63-5327-1675
(5)
SI 63-5327-1671
(10)

[Redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

Reference

Search Slip Page Number

[Redacted]

(2)
(2, 10)
(2)

On 1/19/61, the Dept. of Justice furnished a letter dated 1/5/61, from the Federal Aviation Agency. The letter stated that information had been furnished the Security Division of that agency that [redacted]

National Aviation Facilities Experimental Center (NAFEC) Atlantic City, N.J. [redacted] had received payoffs and kickbacks in connection with the operation of the cafeteria at NAFEC. The source of this information was Jack Anderson, an employee of columnist Drew Pearson, who was reported to have a signed affidavit concerning the above allegation.

[redacted]

(3)

b6
b7C

Miami report dated 1/6/61. set out an interview with [redacted] who stated he had recently returned to the U.S. from Cuba at the expense of his good friend Jack Anderson, Washington, D.C.,* (no further information regarding Anderson).

[redacted]

(8)

[redacted]

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(S) [redacted] X

[redacted]

(5)

Bureau memo, 2/23/61, stated that Kenneth O'Donnell, Special Assistant to the President, advised that Jack Anderson had called him and asked if President Kennedy had established a rule regarding acceptance of gifts. Anderson attempted to get Mr. O'Donnell to say something critical regarding gifts to President Eisenhower.

Attached to the memo is an article by Anderson which appeared in the "Washington Post" 2/23/61, captioned "Kennedy's Rule: Beware of Gifts."

94-8-350-1104
(7)

This reference contains a copy of the Congressional Record (66-1731) dated 3/27/61, which sets out an article written by Jack Anderson which appeared in the 3/10/61 issue of the "Washington Post." This article captioned, "Fight Due Over Island Governor", pertained to the nomination of Raphael M. Paiewonsky to be governor of the Virgin Islands.

66-1731-1928
(5)

On 3/17/61, the Dept. of Justice requested information pertaining to individuals and firms, including Jack Anderson, who occupied Room 306, City Building, 1612 K St., Washington, D.C. in which Gene San Soucie (62-5) maintained an office.

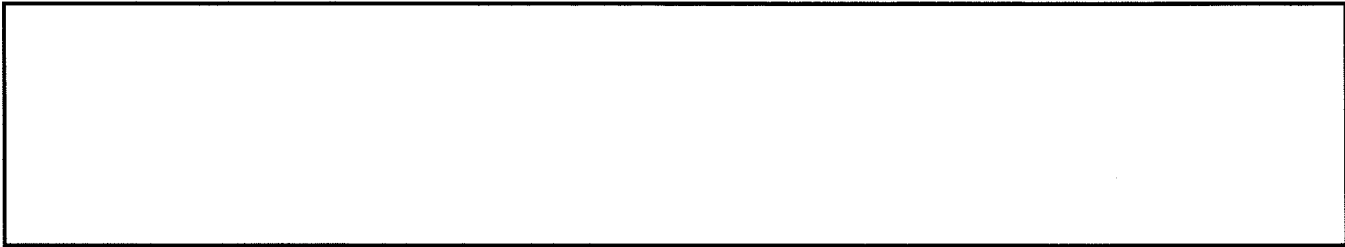
62-5-7684
(4)

In compliance with request by the Dept. of Justice on 3/17/61, the Bureau advised the Dept. on 3/27/61 that Jack Anderson had been employed by Drew Pearson, syndicated columnist since 1947 and was also the Washington editor of "Parade" magazine. Anderson had not been investigated by the FBI; however, files of the Dept. would reveal numerous references to him in connection with Bureau investigations regarding possible leakage of classified information by Drew Pearson in his column, "The Washington Merry-Go-Round."

62-5-7720
(4)

On 4/4/61, the Dept. of Justice advised that Gene San Souci (63-6674) Chairman of the Indiana Conference of Teamsters, maintained an office in Room 306 of the City Building, 1612 K. St., N.W., Washington, D.C., which was also occupied by various individuals and firms including Jack Anderson.

Files of the Passport Office, Dept. of State, contained lengthy background information regarding Anderson who had been issued a passport on 5/24/57, to travel to France and Italy to gather news for "Parade" Magazine and Drew Pearson. The passport was valid for two years travel to all countries except Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary and those portions of China, Korea and Viet-Nam under communist control. Anderson's passport was renewed on 5/24/61 for a proposed vacation trip to Denmark, Germany, France, and Italy, with the same restrictions as the original passport provided. Records showed that Anderson denied past or present membership in the CP. A previous passport was issued in April, 1945, but this part of the file was not available.



b2
b7D

The above information was furnished to the Department of Justice on 5/1/61.

63-6674-6 p. B,1-4,13,15 and encl.
(11)

This reference set out in its entirety an article by Frank Fiorini (2-1499) as told to Jack Anderson, which appeared in the "Parade" supplement of the "Miami Herald" on 5/14/61. The article was captioned "An American Soldier of Fortune in Cuba says "We Will Finish the Job."

2-1499-78 p. 2
(2)

~~SECRET~~

On 9/11/61, Pedro Luis Diaz Lanz, 120 S.W., 71st St., Miami, one time head of the Cuban Revolutionary Air Force under Fidel Castro, advised that Frank Anthony Sturgis, aka Frank Fiorini, (2-1499) was "stupid" and had been "used" by people such as Jack Anderson in printing gross exaggerations of claims attributed to Sturgis in his anti-Castro campaign.

On 9/20/61, Sturgis was interviewed at which time he stated that in the Spring of 1961, he began gathering data for an article which appeared in "Parade" magazine (date not stated) and that he had gone to Washington, D.C., on one occasion for consultations with Jack Anderson. Sturgis stated that many of the things said about him in the article were exaggerated and untrue.

2-1499-85 p. 2,5,20,21
(2)

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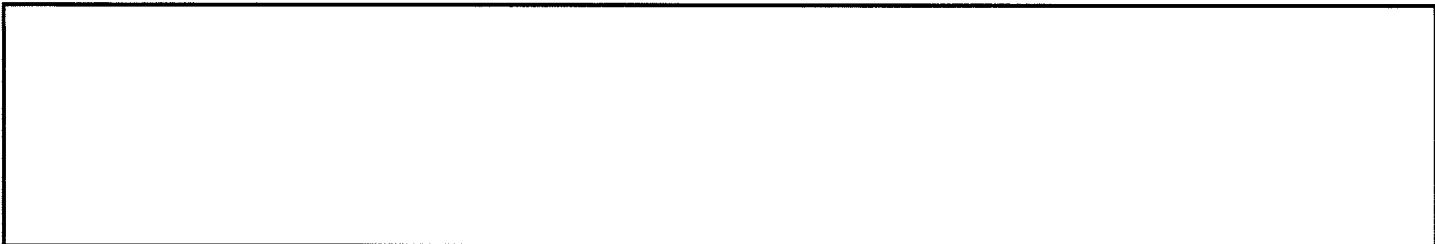
The following references set out information pertaining to the activities in May and June, 1961, of Jack Anderson who reportedly brought [redacted] to the U.S. and wanted to take the boy to Israel. [redacted] who was on trial in Israel on charges of Nazi activities during the Hitler regime in Germany. [redacted] was said to have in his possession papers of his father's which Anderson felt might be of interest to Israel.

<u>Reference</u>	<u>Search Slip Page Number</u>
105-99676-1	Not indexed
Not recorded mail	Not indexed
filed above serial 1	
2	Not indexed
3	(9)
4	(9)

On 6/8/61, Jack Anderson furnished a letter he had received [redacted] which apparently took exception to one of Anderson's articles on the menace of communism which appeared in the "Oregonian" on 6/5/51.

The above letter from Anderson was acknowledged on 6/14/61. It was noted that Anderson was allegedly "leg-man" and associate of Drew Pearson, and was one of the individuals who had concealed a microphone in [redacted] room in Washington, D.C.

100-0-34416
(8)



(4)

The following references in the file captioned [redacted] [redacted] set out lengthy information pertaining to Jack Anderson's interest in writing an article regarding the counterfeit Ohio Turnpike Bonds Case which involved Teamsters officials. Information was set out regarding a meeting on 6/25/61 between Anderson and [redacted] of the Bank of Miami Beach, Fla., who was involved in the case. Anderson claimed he had received information from FBI sources.

Reference

Search Slip Page Number

[redacted]

(5)
(5)

[redacted]

A lead was set out for WFO to determine the official connection if any, between [redacted] and Anderson and/or Drew Pearson.

b6
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b7D

[redacted]

(5)

[redacted]

Volume 1, no. 13, dated Aug. 1962, a publication* of The Tampa Bay Chapter of the Fair Play For Cuba Committee (97-4196) contained an article without a heading, in answer to an article by Jack Anderson which appeared in the July 29 issue of "Parade." This article commented on an alleged conversation overheard in a Tampa supermarket concerning sabotage carried out in Cuba.

97-4196-64-30 p. 13
(7)

*title not given

On 8/14/62, Jack Anderson furnished the Criminal Division, Dept. of Justice, information he had received from a source he did not name but implied was [redacted] with whom Anderson [redacted] Information pertained to a meeting between this individual and others at the apartment of James Riddle Hoffa (63-7835) who appeared to be frightened over a Grand Jury investigation of Hoffa in connection with Teamsters Union Pension Fund operations. (Details of meeting set out).

Anderson stated he did not intend to publicize this information and specifically asked that [redacted] not be contacted regarding the matter.

63-7835-10
(5)

This reference is a Bureau memo dated 8/24/62 which contains information concerning a conversation with Jack Anderson in which he stated in strictest confidence that Drew Pearson had received information concerning the Director's retirement in Oct., 1962 from a ranking official of the Bureau of Narcotics, Treasury Dept. Anderson further stated that this individual who leaked this information to Pearson also stated that the Director planned to write a derogatory book on the Kennedys. Anderson stated he could not break a confidence but said the individual was a person we had had difficulty with in the field of legislation. He mentioned specifically the subject of [redacted]

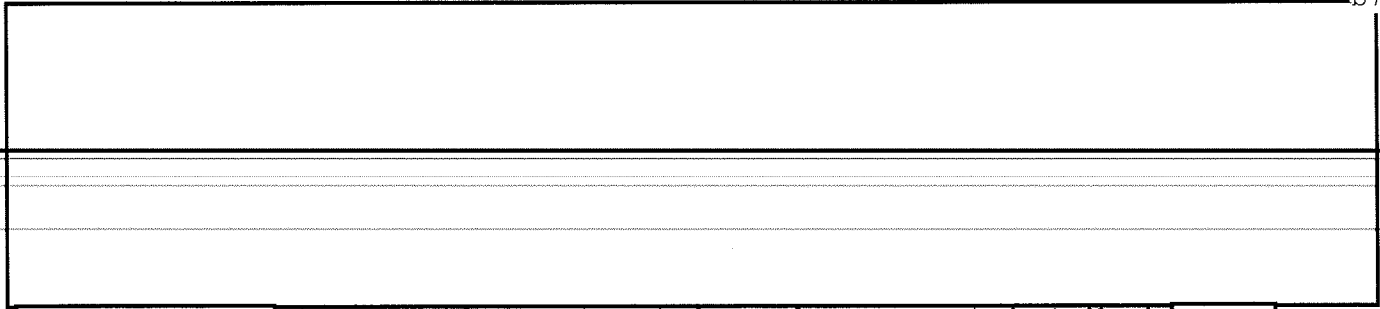
[redacted] It was noted that this official could only have been [redacted]

b2
b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted]
(4)

On 10/29/62, [redacted] advised that [redacted] was then in Miami and had conferred with Frank Anthony Sturgis also known as Frank Fiorini who had been involved in Cuban revolutionary activities for the past six years. Fiorini told [redacted] he would arrange for interviews between [redacted] and [redacted] of "Newsweek" and Jack Anderson, which would result in considerable publicity for [redacted]

[redacted]
(9)



Information set out in reference stated that [redacted] was an account executive of the above firm and was reported to handle publicity for the Teamsters Union and James Hoffa (122-1384), apparently clients of the firm.

A lead was set out for Baltimore to ascertain the identity of subscriber to EM 5-7632.

122-1384-951 p. 6,7,9,11,12,13,16,22,
(Not indexed) 24

In compliance with above request of the NY Office on 11/30/62, the Baltimore Office advised that telephone number EM 5-7632 was listed to Jack Northman Anderson, residence 9801 Singleton Drive, Bethesda, Md.

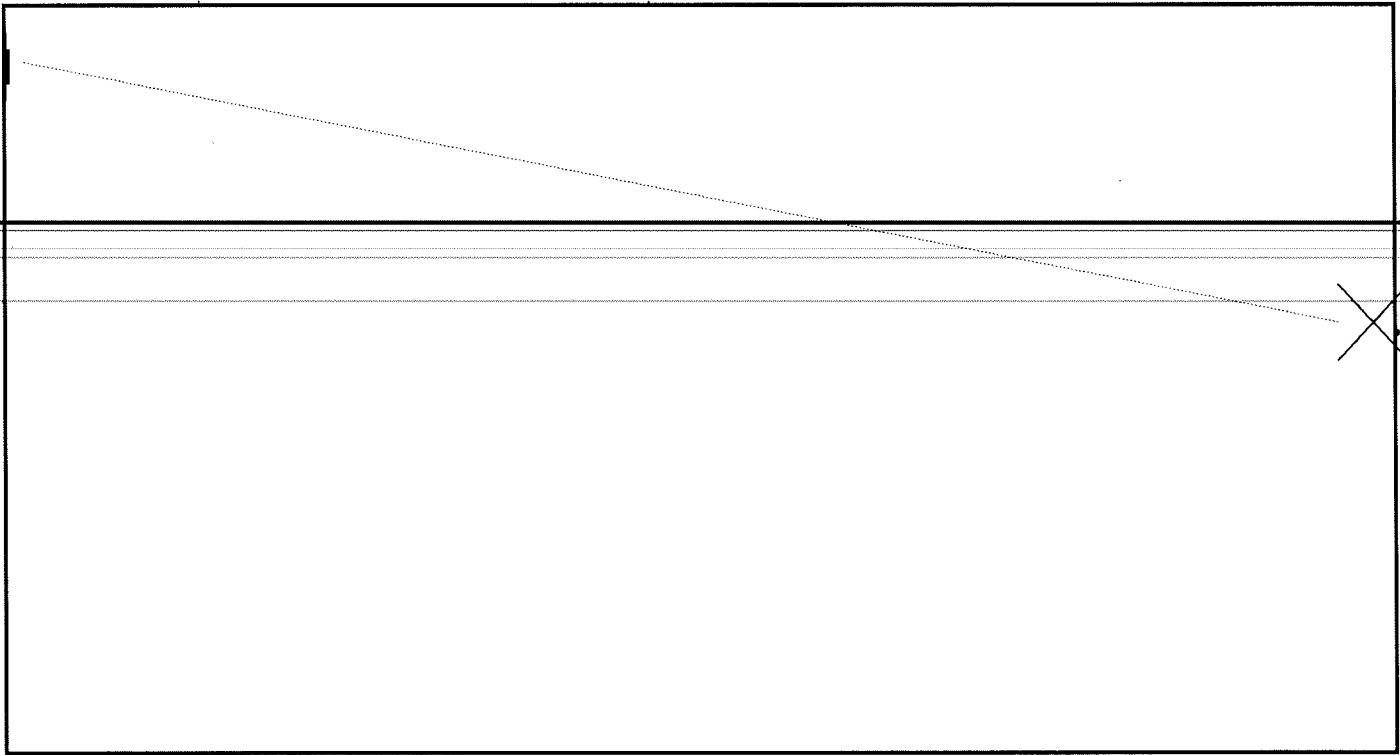
122-1384-960
(12)

This reference is a Bureau memo dated 12/6/62, from Mr. DeLoach to Mr. Mohr. Mr. DeLoach stated he had called Jack Anderson relative to Drew Pearson's broadcast on 12/1/62, in which he made false statements regarding the Director. Anderson claimed he had no knowledge of the statements and wanted the Director to know he had nothing to do with the matter. He said he would advise Pearson that the statements were erroneous and that a retraction should be made.

94-8-350-1220
(7)

(S)

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b7C



105-0-10040
(10)
SI 56-3044-4 encl. p. 5
(2) (Dept. of Justice)
SI 63-6527-39 p. 2 encl. p. 7
(5) (Lee Dalton, AAG of Wisc.)

Jack Anderson appeared with, substituted for, or was mentioned by Drew Pearson on the Drew Pearson Radio Broadcast, Station WTOP, Washington, D.C., on the following dates: Items of interest, or possible interest to the Bureau were set out in these references:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Reference</u>	<u>Search Slip Page Number</u>
8/31/57	94-8-350-893	(6)
12/6/58	969	(6)
3/14/59	986	(7)
11/25/61	1148	(7)

The following references set out information pertaining to Jack Anderson, Washington Correspondent for Parade Publications, Inc. (94-3-4-1298). Information is briefly described as follows:

<u>Type of Information</u>	<u>Reference</u>	<u>Search Slip Page Number</u>
Attempts on 2/28/57, by Anderson and [redacted] to obtain a forecast of crime from the Director.	94-3-4-1298-95	(5)
Furnished a letter on 9/16/59, written by [redacted] who wished to become a Soviet citizen. Also advised that the Editor of "Parade" had written to Premier Khrushchev. Bureau acknowledged letter on 9/22/59.	94-3-4-1298-103	(6)
Letter dated 11/29/59, to [redacted] about requesting the Director to write an article for "Parade."	94-3-4-1298-110	(6)
Request from Anderson on 10/14/60, to the Bureau and Dept. of Justice for statistical data on defectors in the U.S. Request not granted. Referred to INS by Dept.	94-3-4-1298-117	(6)
On 1/17/62, requested in behalf of Jess Gorkin, Publisher of "Parade" that the Director allow [redacted] of Ottawa or [redacted] photographers, to take a picture of the Director for front page of "Parade" (Director's notation).	94-3-4-1298-126	(6)

(Continued on next page)

(Continued)

<u>Type of Information</u>	<u>Reference</u>	<u>Search Slip Page Number</u>
Called on 3/20/62, regarding an article on communist propoganda and possibility of the Director appearing on a television show.	94-3-4-127	(6)
On 4/18/62, Anderson, Jess Gorkin and family and [redacted] met Director. Photographs were taken with the Director.	94-3-4-1298-129 130	(6) (6)

b6
b7C

The following references are newspaper articles written by Jack Anderson:

<u>Title</u>	<u>Reference</u>	<u>Search Slip Page Number</u>
"Crime 1957"	62-26225-A "Washington Post-Parade" 3/27/57	(4)
"Reds Not Ready To Attack Chiang"	94-8-350-A "Washington Post and Times Herald" 9/3/58	(7)
"Chiang Given Filipino Support"	94-8-350-A "Washington Post and Times Herald" 9/7/58	(7)
"Chiang Given Filipino Support"	100-370055-A "Washington Post and Times Herald" 9/7/58	(8)
"Iraq's Night of The Long Knives"	109-12-282-A "Washington Post Times Herald" 9/14/58	(9)
"Missile Outlook Worrying Chiefs"	62-104279-A "Washington Post and Times Herald" 9/18/58	(4)
"British Navy Was Almost Sunk By Sub Nautilus"	100-3-75-A "NY Mirror" 9/19/58	(8)

(Continued)

<u>Title</u>	<u>Reference</u>	<u>Search Slip Page Number</u>
"Nautilus 'Sank' Britains Fleet"	100-3-89-A "Washington Post and Times Herald" 9/19/58	(8)✓
"Schwartz Book is Bombshell"	94-8-350-A "Washington Post and Times Herald" 12/29/58	(7)✓
"Too Many Czars In Space Work"	94-8-350-A "Washington Post and Times Herald" 1/3/59	(7)✓
"Answers to Questions Most Often Asked About Castro's Cuba"	109-12-210-A "Washington Post and Times Herald" 4/24/60	(9)✓
"What Happens to American Traitors?"	105-82754-A "Washington Post and Times Herald" 12/4/60	(8)✓

REFERENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THIS SUMMARY

The following references on Jack Anderson located in files maintained in the Special File Room of the Files and Communications Division, Records Branch were not reviewed:

<u>Reference</u>	<u>Search Slip Page Number</u>
58-3891-44	(3)✓
89	(3)✓
239	(3)✓
-A "Washington Star" 7/7/58	(3)✓
-A Editor and Publisher 7/12/58 (city not given)	(3)✓
-A "Washington News" 7/14/58	(3)✓
-A "NY Herald Tribune" 5/1/59	(3)✓
62-98719-1708	(4)✓
62-106214-101	(4)✓
65-59762-342	(5)✓
65-67669-135 p. 103	(5)✓

(Continued)

~~SECRET~~

<u>Reference</u>	<u>Search Slip Page Number</u>
105-36161-123	(8)
105-87346-15	(9)
93	(9)

The following reference on Jack Anderson located in the Personnel Records Unit was not reviewed:

<u>Reference</u>	<u>Search Slip Page Number</u>
67-58199-215	(5)

The following reference was not available at the time this summary was being prepared:

<u>Reference</u>	<u>Search Slip Page Number</u>
94-3-4-1298-108	(6)

See the search slip filed behind file for other references on this subject which contain the same information (SI) that is set out in the main file. Differences in source and additional non-pertinent information will be noted on the search slip.

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-03-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lsg

V. [unclear]
 Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 DeLoach _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 Felt _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

Mr. DeLoach

22nd 11 55 128 DATE: September 2, 1965

FROM: M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: JACK ANDERSON
SEPTEMBER 12, 1965, ISSUE
OF "PARADE" MAGAZINE

William [unclear]
Paul [unclear]
Joe [unclear]

BACKGROUND:

We have received an advance copy of the 9-12-65 issue of "Parade" magazine, a Sunday supplement which is carried by the Washington Sunday Post. It contains an article by Anderson entitled, "Would You Be An Informer?" For reader appeal, it portrays the Director as being for informants and Senator Edward Long as being against informants. However, the article itself devotes little space to the views of Senator Long and ties in informants with Long's present hearings on wiretapping.

Most of the article is devoted to the history, worth and necessity for having informants and contains many references to the FBI and quotations from the Director. Anderson has obtained these statements from public source material in the public domain such as the Director's article from the Syracuse Law Review, Fall, 1956, statistical data on informants from the 1964 FBI Annual Report, FBI Year End Press Release of January 4, 1965, and the Bureau's Interesting Case write-ups for the news media involving [redacted] and the World War II German spy case, [redacted]. The statistical data is accurate as quoted from these publications and the quotations are essentially correct although some liberty in phraseology was taken.

b6
b7C
11/18/69
62-117468

Aside from endeavoring to imply that the Director and Senator Long have taken opposite sides of a public debate, the article is definitely slanted toward the righteousness of the FBI in using confidential informants to solve cases, recover money and protect potential victims of the lawless. The basic appeal is for honest citizens to help law enforcement by speaking up when laws are broken so that the Government would not have to resort to paid informers to collect necessary evidence.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Morrell

JMM:par
(4)

EX 110
 REG 7
 94-50053-8
 ENCLOSURE ATTACHED
 SEP 30 1965

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
 OTHERWISE.
 SEP 29 1965

16 OCT 5 1965

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-03-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lsg

ENCLOSURE
94-50053-8

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5010

Parade

**WOULD YOU
BE AN INFORMER?**

by JACK ANDERSON

**DON'T LISTEN TO
HEARING AID GYPS**

The Miami Herald
FIRST COPY
OFFICE USE ONLY

**TWO AMERICAN
STUDENTS IN EUROPE
THEY WORK
FOR THEIR FUN**



September 12, 1965

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-03-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lsg

would you be an informer?

by JACK ANDERSON



FOR J. EDGAR HOOVER

AGAINST SEN. EDWARD LONG

FBI DIRECTOR HOOVER DEFENDS INFORMANTS
AND MISSOURI'S SENATOR LONG COMPLAINS
THAT THE U.S. HAS TOO MANY. THE SENATOR
PLANS HEARINGS TO AIR THIS HOT ISSUE.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

What would you do if you saw a burglar climbing out of your neighbor's window with a bagful of swag? No doubt you would inform the police. But what would you do if you knew your neighbor was cheating on his tax returns, thus stealing from you and the other taxpayers who must make up the money he avoids paying? Or suppose your neighbor brought home valuable goods filched from his employer. Would you turn him in?

From early childhood, we have been conditioned not to tell tales out of school. Later in life, we follow this Mafia-like code in the name of discretion—a nice way of saying we can keep our mouths shut. We want the laws enforced, and we hire police to apprehend lawbreakers. But we don't like to point them out ourselves. Informers are generally despised.

Yet don't we have a duty at times to open our mouths? Isn't it time we changed our attitude toward informers? Men and women have risked—and often lost—their lives to expose subversion and crime. Should they be treated as Judas Iscariot, who sold out for 30 pieces of silver?

Defending the use of informers at a recent Senate hearing, Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach declared: "Key witnesses suffer 'accidents' and turn up, for example, in a river wearing concrete boots. Such 'accidents' are not unusual. We have lost more than 25 informants in this and similar ways in the past four years."

However, it isn't fear of such a fate that prevents the average American from going to the authorities when he knows the law has been violated. It is fear of the stigma that attaches to informers. There is the fear, too, of becoming "involved"—that some of the dirt will rub off or that carrying out a civic duty will take away precious time from business or pleasure.

FISH GAME FIRST

PARADE knows of one man who had vital evidence that could have clinched a fraud conviction and put a rascal behind bars. The man didn't volunteer the evidence because the trial would have spoiled his plans for a trip. The man went fishing, and the rascal went free to continue preying on the public.

In all languages, "informer" is a dirty word. But it is dirtiest of all in these United States, with our genuine loathing of spying and prying. We are inclined to accept the underworld's characterization of informers as squealers, rats, finks and stool pigeons. Even many law officers, as part of the general morality, use the underworld vocabulary. The problem has become so acute that many law agencies are trying to eliminate the word "informer" and substitute such terms as "complainant," "source" or "special employee."

Mobster Joe Valachi, who spilled the secrets of the Cosa Nostra to save his life, confessed past murders without remorse. But of his role as an informer, he declared bitterly in his hand-scrawled, unpublished memoirs: "Now Vito Genovese [the Cosa Nostra boss] he got to find out that he caused me to do what I am doing. I'm being a rat the way he wanted me to die, branded as a rat."

The man or woman who informs as a public duty surely shouldn't be bracketed with Valachi. Yet even the Valachis must be sought out to protect society. The Communist who recants, the Ku Klux Klansman suddenly sickened by excesses, the crook who wants to go straight, may not call for much sympathy. But they have some claim for understanding. If, after their evidence has contributed to the public weal, they still find themselves objects of contempt, then others are not likely to follow their example.

Every lawman interviewed by PARADE agreed that the informant is the single most effective weapon in the war against crime and subversion. Veteran FBI chief J. Edgar Hoover had this to say:

"The FBI must utilize the services of informants in the criminal underworld as well as in subversive or-

WOMEN MAKE THE BEST INFORMERS



In one of the most famous instances of woman-turned-informer, Anna Sage (right), a jealous girl friend of John Dillinger (left), fingered notorious mobster outside a Chicago movie house.

ganizations. Quietly working behind the scenes, these men and women daily risk their lives to assist in the solution of major crime throughout the United States. The confidential informant is more than the valued ally of the modern-day law enforcement agency. He is an institution, an indispensable part of all walks of life.

"Every adult American today can, by searching his memory, recall occasions when he relied heavily on information which he received in confidence. News-men, businessmen, housewives, athletic coaches, politicians, actors and even students frequently make important decisions on the basis of facts supplied by confidential informants. The person who blindly attacks law enforcement's use of informants would be well advised to whisper his criticisms in an empty room."

Last year, informers guided the FBI to 2,671 wanted persons, including 1,246 fugitives. They assisted in the recovery of stolen goods and contraband worth \$7,111,988. Information passed out by FBI informers to other law agencies led to an additional 3,012 arrests and the recovery of goods valued at \$4,495,722. Some 216,000 items of criminal information received from informers were relayed by the FBI to the proper authorities.

TWO-CITY TIP-OFF

In a typical case, the FBI picked up word from an informant in Miami that unidentified Chicago thieves were planning a big jewelry "score" in Wisconsin. Agents contacted their informants in Chicago who had heard a notorious jewel thief boast about such a robbery. Not long afterward, the Tanezer Jewelry Company in Milwaukee was robbed of jewelry worth \$50,000, plus 18 \$100 bills, by a bandit dressed as a mailman and two stocking-masked accomplices. Thanks to the advance tip, the FBI was able to produce photos of the suspect and his known associates. Witnesses identified Michael Breslan and Glenn Richards, who were quickly picked up. They are now serving 30-year sentences in prison at Waupun, Wis.

The FBI also relies heavily on informers in security cases. It was inside information from an informer which enabled the FBI to break up a Nazi espionage ring and convict 33 German agents during World War II. The infiltration of the Communist Party has been so complete—and continues to improve—that the Party has launched a nation-wide campaign to discredit informers. Elsewhere, of course, the Reds encourage their own subjects to inform on one another.

Informers have aided inestimably, too, in the battle against organized crime. Without them, the secret and sinister Cosa Nostra might never have been breached. Narcotics commissioner Henry Giordano, whose agents deserve most of the credit, told PARADE flatly: "It is through the use of informants that we

have been able to penetrate organized crime. I believe there is a need to develop a more favorable public concept of the informant."

With the help of informants, the Treasury Dept. has recovered millions of tax dollars it would have lost. "The overwhelming majority of our informants," says Internal Revenue commissioner Sheldon Cohen, "act out of a sense of public duty." Last year alone, thanks to informants, the Internal Revenue Service scooped in \$18 million in dodged taxes and penalties. Internal Revenue offers up to 10 per cent of the tax recovered, depending upon the usefulness of the information. Yet only one informer in 20 asks for the reward. Of the 4,494 who claimed rewards in fiscal 1964, only 822 were allowed.

Practically every agency in government has its informants, paid and unpaid. Some agencies have built up a stable of informants who function as ear-to-the-ground employees. Such unlikely agencies as the Agriculture, Commerce, Interior, Post Office and Health, Education and Welfare Departments pay undercover tipsters for information. Agriculture, for example, pays for information on grocers who accept food stamps for cigarettes, meat and other improper items. The Interior Department rewards tipsters who inform on poachers.

For people with a nose for rewards like the bounty hunters of the Old West, informing has become a livelihood. Some federal agencies actually pay local policemen for information, though it would seem that men hired to uphold the law should co-operate with federal agents out of duty.

Indeed, the federal government is swarming with so many informers that Sen. Edward Long (D., Mo.) is looking into the whole business of informing as part of his investigation into government eavesdropping. Yet even his investigators have used informants to inform on informants.

He told PARADE: "In totalitarian countries the ordinary citizen is encouraged to spy and inform at every turn. Neighbors spy on each other, husbands and wives are expected to inform on each other, children on their parents. We should discourage spying and snooping as much as possible. I can see no reason whatever for such agencies as the Internal Revenue Service and the Department of Agriculture to pay informers. In my view, it is downright un-American and should be eliminated forthwith."

He pointed out that, in Pittsburgh, the IRS spent four years convicting five gamblers, then offered to go easy on them if they would testify against an assistant police chief. Long's investigators are convinced that the IRS spent so much energy on the gamblers simply to pressure them into testifying against the police officer. All five took the stand against him, swearing

that he had been paid protection money. But since it was the word of five hoodlums against the word of a man with an unblemished record, he was not convicted.

Government agents admitted to PARADE, quite frankly, that they cultivate prostitutes, homosexuals, drug addicts, small crooks and other social outcasts to get information. They seek out people with grudges and use the threat of prosecution to bring pressure on reluctant informants to talk. The lawmen say with a shrug, "You won't get inside information on crime from a preacher."

Of course, they also seek the help of reputable citizens—janitors who can keep an eye on suspicious tenants, taxi drivers who may know where the hoods hang out, barbers and waiters who work at these hang-outs, bellboys and doormen.

The lawmen will also tell you that women are the best informants. They are most interested in people, pay more attention to detail and as a rule can give better descriptions of people they have seen only briefly. Mobsters are also more careless about what they say in front of women, regarding them apparently as part of the scenery. Of course, mobsters' molls obey the same code of silence as their men. But if spurned, they can be dangerous.

It was a woman—the "woman in red"—who helped federal agents shoot down gun-crazy John Dillinger in Chicago after a long trail of bank robberies, murder and jail escapes. Anna Sage was no saint; she was the madam of a bordello. She was jealous because Dillinger was paying attention to one of her younger girls. She was also frightened because the immigration authorities were threatening her with deportation to her native Rumania.

Anna Sage tipped off the Chicago police, who in turn notified the FBI that on a certain hot July night Dillinger would take her and the girl friend to the Biograph Theater. Anna would wear an orange-red skirt. She got her revenge; Dillinger was gunned down. She also got a cash award. But Anna Sage was still deported, the one price the authorities were not prepared to pay.

MOTIVATED BY SPITE

Spite is the motive, say lawmen, that turns most people into informers. Others seek immunity for their own crimes by squealing on their associates. One narcotics offender sought to ingratiate himself with officers by setting up an associate. The pusher provided the narcotics, begged the associate to deliver them to a contact, then arranged for an undercover agent to pose as the contact. The pusher hoped to win the gratitude of the lawmen at the expense of his associate. The plot backfired.

Some inform on their colleagues in crime in order to eliminate competition. The narcotics office in Philadelphia, as a classic case, received an anonymous phone call from a man who spoke with a Chinese accent. He tipped them off that they would find an opium-smoking joint at No. 69 on a Chinatown street. On the way to No. 69, agents with a nose for opium smelled incriminating smoke coming from No. 71. So they raided No. 71 first. The horrified owner rushed up and whispered beseechingly, "Wrong number. Next door. You go No. 69."

The hard fact remains that law enforcement would be next to impossible without informers. Nobody wants neighbor-to-neighbor snooping. Nobody wants government agents prod-nosing into private lives. But law enforcement would be a lot simpler—against both criminals and subversives—if honest citizens would speak up. There would be less need to pay informers, because every honest citizen would be on the law officers' side.

In the last analysis, the liberty and rights of the citizens lie with the citizens themselves. To protect these rights, would you be an informer if the occasion arose?

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-03-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lsg

Tolson	_____
DeLoach	_____
Mohr	_____
Wick	_____
Casper	_____
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Conrad	_____
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Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. DeLoach *DL*

DATE: March 10, 1966

FROM : A. Rosen *AR*

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. Walters
- 1 -

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SUBJECT: SENATOR THOMAS J. DODD
BRIBERY; CONFLICT OF INTEREST

RECORDS BEING OBTAINED FROM ANDERSON:

In line with the Director's observations, a conference was held the evening of March 9, 1966, in my office with the key Agents who are presently working on a review of the Senator Thomas J. Dodd material which is being given to us by Jack Anderson, legman for Drew Pearson.

Since the conference, the Agents have communicated with Anderson and have an appointment for 10:15 a.m., Saturday, March 12, 1966. At the conclusion of the work on Saturday, I have instructed the Agents to be able to give me a definite answer as to the amount of work which remains to be photographed. For the purpose of expediting the completion of obtaining all of the written documents which Anderson has, it has been indicated to the Agents the Bureau is most desirous of completing its review of this material so we would be in the position to furnish to the Department a memorandum on the following Friday, March 18, 1966, forwarding all documents.

In this regard, it is noted Anderson has referred to his shorthand notes which he is hopeful of having put in some intelligible form. He plans to dictate this into a machine and subsequently either have it transcribed or make the dictation records available. On the basis of our previous contact with Anderson and the difficulty in getting even the written material which he has, it is highly unlikely we can estimate when this latter type material will be available. Consequently, we have set as a target date March 18, 1966, for the completion of photographing of the written material allegedly obtained by Anderson from Dodd's office and any other written material pertaining thereto.

On Monday, March 14, 1966, a memorandum will be submitted to the Director giving a time certain when the written material which we plan to obtain will be in completed form and in such shape as to transmit to the Department.

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102 MAR 14 1966

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OTHERWISE~~

ORIGINAL FILED IN 58-6157-28

69 MAR 22 1966

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
RE: SENATOR THOMAS J. DODD

THEFT OF DOCUMENTS FROM SENATOR DODD'S OFFICE:

We received a request on March 9, 1966, to investigate the theft of documents from the office of Senator Dodd. We cannot delay for an unreasonable length of time any inquiry into the alleged theft. However, there are certain factors which appear obvious if a premature inquiry is instituted. Any inquiries into the theft will necessarily involve interviews with persons who have had access to material in addition to Jack Anderson. If a person is approached on this subject matter at this time, he will most likely "clam up" and decline to cooperate to the fullest extent. As of now there does not appear to be any evidence that he is deliberately attempting to withhold information. If we can complete the photographing and preparing of this material for proper dissemination to the Criminal Division of the Department by March 18, 1966, this is not an unreasonable lapse of time before initiating an inquiry into the theft. We, of course, cannot expect to have Anderson put in written form or dictate into a dictating machine his written notes or observations by this target date as we know he has other commitments which obviously would preclude him from even initiating this project. This is based upon our knowledge he has a book to complete within the next week or so; he claims he has been slowed up because of his recent illness; and his day-to-day operation with constant interruptions certainly are not conducive to getting this dictation out of the way in preference to the other commitments which the Agents have observed he may have.

Insofar as the Bureau is concerned we hope to be by March 18, 1966, in the position to submit to the Department the written material which will have been photographed and properly organized for appropriate transmission to the Criminal Division. This will put the Bureau in the position of having obtained whatever documentation is available at this point. It will also allow the Department to start reviewing this material for the purpose of determining whether any Federal violation exists. Upon transmission of this material to the Department, we will clearly indicate Anderson has other information pertaining to the Dodd matter which he has not reduced to available form.

CONTACTS WITH ANDERSON:

We have had three visits to Anderson's residence for the purpose of obtaining documents. This began on February 22, when Anderson was present. On February 26, Anderson was also present.

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CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
RE: SENATOR THOMAS J. DODD

On March 2, his wife was present in his absence. We have a conference set for Saturday, March 12, at 10:15 a.m. So far we have been able to obtain in spite of all of the difficulty approximately 5,000 photographs of the records. Eight Agents of the Washington Field Office are in the process of reviewing, correlating, and attempting to summarize in some understandable form these records. Anderson has a conglomeration of unorganized material which upon first blush would appear to be a hodge podge of correspondence. It nevertheless has to be organized in some manner so it may be transmitted to the Department in as organized a manner as possible under the circumstances. Anderson has eight children running through the home who are in and out of his office. He is constantly on the telephone making and receiving telephone calls relating to so-called important news which form the basis of his day-to-day activity. He is unavailable except at the designated times indicated above. He is presently preparing a book which must be completed within the next week or two. His illness during the past week with the flu prevented us from being in contact with him since March 2. For these reasons and the observations set forth herein, it is to the Bureau's advantage to complete our photographing of the written material at the earliest practical time and we have arbitrarily, therefore, set the March 18, 1966, time as our target date. Any developments which in any way would prevent us from carrying out this plan will be brought to the Director's attention and we will also keep the Director informed of our current activity.

INVESTIGATION TO BE CONDUCTED CONCERNING THEFT OF DODD MATERIAL:

In connection with any investigation to be conducted it will be necessary to talk to (1) Senator Dodd; (2) anyone in the present employ of Dodd who may have information concerning this; (3) former employees (so far we know of four: [redacted])

and (4) the individual who allegedly photographed this material in the office of [redacted]. She is [redacted] and presently is supposed to reside in [redacted] address unknown. In addition to the foregoing, it will be necessary to also talk to Anderson and [redacted]. These are, of course, the obvious known leads. We plan to delay any interview concerning the theft until after March 18. Immediately after that, we will institute our inquiry into the theft.

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CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
RE: SENATOR THOMAS J. DODD

ACTION BEING TAKEN:

1. Upon completion of our photographing and reviewing the material, appropriate memorandum will be prepared for the Director's information outlining in general what we have obtained to date.

2. Following the meeting with Anderson this Saturday (March 12) a memorandum will be submitted for the Director's information on March 14 reflecting the results of this contact and it is hopeful that we will be able to advise the Director on that date the photographing of the written material in Anderson's possession has been completed.

3. If the above plans materialize, we will then be in a position to submit to the Criminal Division on Friday, March 18, a memorandum transmitting the material which we have obtained from Anderson with the understanding this represents the written material which Anderson possesses and there may be other pertinent material which Anderson may wish to supply but which will require his transcription of personal and shorthand notes.

4. Immediately following the transmission of this material on March 18, an investigation will be instituted into the alleged theft of documents from Senator Dodd's office.

5. Director will be kept informed of pertinent developments.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-03-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lsg

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Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: April 4, 1966

FROM : A. Rosen

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. Walters
- 1 - [Redacted]
- 1 - Mr. Wick
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. Callahan

SUBJECT: SENATOR THOMAS J. DODD
BRIBERY; CONFLICT OF INTEREST

This is to recommend that the attached memorandum be forwarded to Assistant Attorney General Vinson, Criminal Division of the Department, confirming oral information furnished to Mr. Nathaniel E. Kossack of the Criminal Division on 4/1/66 in response to a request of Mr. Carl W. Belcher of the Criminal Division on 3/31/66 in connection with our investigation of the theft of records from the office of Senator Thomas J. Dodd.

As a matter of background, Mr. Kossack advised us on 3/31/66 that the material requested by Mr. Belcher was urgently needed by the Attorney General to reply to a letter received from Drew Pearson and Jack Anderson. This letter, according to Kossack, was extremely nasty claiming that the Department was "whitewashing" the alleged violations of Senator Dodd and in addition, contained other intemperate comments repugnant to the Department. The Attorney General wanted to make a strong reply to this letter, but desired that his comments be completely on safe ground and contain no inaccuracies as to details and dates. Kossack said this was reason for the request of the items described by Mr. Belcher.

On 4/1/66, Mr. Kossack was orally furnished with a list of 42 contacts made by us during the period 3/18/66 through 3/31/66 in connection with our investigation of the theft of records from Senator Dodd's office. He was also informed that the last date Jack Anderson made available his records for copying by the FBI was set forth in the report of SA [Redacted] dated 3/15/66 at Washington, D. C., and that a copy of this report was previously made available to the Criminal Division. In addition, Kossack was told that 32.62 man-days were spent by FBI personnel in the photographing, developing, printing, and correlating of the material made available by Anderson.

Enclosure *sent 4-6-66*
58-6157

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OTHERWISE.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 58-6157-1

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Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
RE: SENATOR THOMAS J. DODD

RECOMMENDATION:

Attached for approval is a letter to Assistant Attorney General Vinson confirming the oral information furnished to Kossack of the Criminal Division on 4/1/66 which had been requested by Mr. Belcher of the Criminal Division on 3/31/66. This is in accordance with the Attorney General's request of 3/31/66 that such information be furnished to his assistants.

JMM ✓
[Signature]
[Signature]
[Signature]
[Signature]
[Signature]
[Signature]
[Signature]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 uc' haw/rs/lsg
ON 01-04-2008

Memorandum

- Tolson _____
- DeLoach _____
- Mohr _____
- Wick _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
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- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

TO : Mr. DeLoach

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DATE: September 26, 1966

FROM : R. E. Wick

SUBJECT: JACK ANDERSON

~~Classified By 1259
Date of Review Indefinite
6-28-78 JRP/dml~~

On the memorandum from Mr. Jones to me dated 9-23-66, in captioned matter, the Director asked, "Why did it take so long--from Sept. 22 to Sept. 26--for this to reach me?"

The information contained within the attached memorandum relates to [redacted] who was approached by Jack Anderson of the Pearson column on September 22, 1966, to talk about the case. (U)

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You received the information in the attached memorandum from the Washington Field Office late Thursday, 9-22-66, and sent it to me (Wick) on a "see me." I saw you with it that evening, Thursday, 9-22-66. We had our people in Crime Records Division pull files that night and work on it checking out the cases referred to by [redacted] as possibilities for criticism by Jack Anderson. The memorandum was prepared and I initialed it late the afternoon of Friday, 9-23-66. The memorandum was received in your office Saturday morning, 9-24-66.

You have advised me that you saw the attached piece of mail on Saturday, 9-24-66, and decided that Mr. Sullivan should see it before forwarding to Mr. Tolson and the Director.

A check with Mr. Sullivan's office reflects the memorandum was received there Saturday, 9-24-66, and held for Mr. Sullivan in accordance with your routing slip. Mr. Sullivan read the memorandum the first thing this morning (Monday, 9-26th) and sent it over to Mr. Tolson.

It is regretted this matter was not handled more expeditiously and we will see to it there will be no recurrence.

Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Miss Holmes

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Jones

REW:dse/par

56 OCT 18 1966

* in the late afternoon, after Mr. Sullivan had left for the day,

SOVIET SECTION

~~SECRET~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-18-2001 BY SP-6 BJS/STW

ca 105-120347

94-50053-9
SEP 30 1966
Wick

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO

Mr. Wick ✓

DATE: November 15, 1966

FROM

M. A. Jones

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 07-03-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lsg

SUBJECT:

~~WASHINGTON EXPOSE~~
 FORTHCOMING BOOK BY JACK ANDERSON

By memorandum dated November 10, 1966, I furnished you a 20-page analysis of data pertinent to the Bureau appearing in pages 1 through 256 of Jack Anderson's forthcoming book entitled "Washington Expose."

The second paragraph of the Synopsis of my November 10th memo states, "Anderson's extensive treatment of the FBI in connection with charges against Senator Dodd (Chapter III) contains numerous distortions and falsehoods." Mr. Tolson has inquired whether the distortions, falsehoods and other critical material concerning the Bureau appearing in Anderson's book are included in our November 10th review of pages 1 through 256 of the book.

The answer to Mr. Tolson's question is "Yes." All references to the FBI in the first 256 pages of Anderson's book are covered in my memorandum of November 10, 1966. With specific reference to critical statements, pages 5 through 9 of the November 10th memorandum deal with Anderson's distorted and critical treatment of the FBI in connection with the Senator Thomas Dodd investigation this year. Page 12 contains data reflecting that Anderson suspected the FBI of opening his mail. Page 20 quotes a reference by Anderson to FBI dossiers and to the FBI's keeping "files on controversial figures suspected of nothing more incriminating than speaking their own mind." Page 20 of the November 10th memo also cites a critical and inaccurate statement by Anderson concerning FBI wiretapping, as well as Anderson's use of a quotation from a vicious article by former SA [redacted]

RECOMMENDATION:

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For information. [redacted]

[redacted] we will again assure that all references to the FBI are covered. (As has previously been pointed out, a breakdown in the presses at Public Affairs Press has caused a delay in the printing of the remainder of Anderson's book. However, we are following this matter closely--as is the Washington Field Office.)

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. Wick

file
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NOV 28 1966
 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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 EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
 OTHERWISE.

Handwritten initials/signature

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: November 23, 1966

FROM : M. A. Jones

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- Tolson _____
- DeLoach _____
- Mohr _____
- Wick _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
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- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

SUBJECT: "WASHINGTON EXPOSE"
FORTHCOMING BOOK BY
JACK ANDERSON

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 uc baw/rs/lsg
ON 01-04-2008

SYNOPSIS

By memorandum dated November 10, 1966, I furnished a review of first 256 pages of Jack Anderson's forthcoming book, 'Washington Expose.' [redacted]

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These pages follow the gossipy pattern set in the first 256 pages of the book. They include chapters dealing with wasteful spending of the taxpayer's money; the war in Vietnam and President Johnson's sensitivity to criticisms regarding that war; Red China and Anderson's belief that a major guerrilla operation would succeed in freeing the Chinese; communist-bloc espionage, including a regurgitation of the charge made in the Anderson-Pearson column in September, 1966, that action taken against Czech and Soviet spies in Washington area last summer was triggered by the Director's need for favorable publicity.

This portion of Anderson's book also deals with Americans who have defected to the communist world and with American prisoners of war who have collaborated with their captors. One chapter is devoted to criticizing "Radicals of the Right"; one discusses Nazis who fled to South America after World War II; and another chapter features Joseph Valachi, as well as the Federal Narcotics Bureau, in focusing on the menace of organized crime.

~~"ENCL. BEHIND FILE"~~

ENCLO. BEHIND FILE

References to FBI and other data felt pertinent to Bureau are set forth in chapter-by-chapter analysis in this memo.

RECOMMENDATION:

[redacted] should be advised by letter about this forthcoming book.

For information, "Washington Expose" is little more than an oversized version of the Jack Anderson-Drew Pearson newspaper column and, in fact, much of the book consists of "warmed-over" Anderson-Pearson columns.

- 1 - Mr. Tolson
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Wick
- 1 - Mr. Mohr

1 - Mr. Gale

1 - Mr. Sullivan

1 - Mr. GDS

CRIME RESEARCH

DETAILS
(Continued - Over)

LGWG:par (9)

Date of Declassification Indefinite

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of entire book

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EX-112

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9-26-99
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Anderson then quotes from the "Memorandum for the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies" which President Johnson signed dated June 30, 1965, establishing guidelines with respect to the use of wire-taps and other electronic listening devices. In quoting the President's memorandum, however, Anderson deleted two very important words. He quotes the President as instructing that telephone conversations are not to be intercepted "without the consent of the parties involved...." Whereas, the President's memorandum instructs that telephone conversations are not to be intercepted "without the consent of one of the parties involved...." There is quite a significant difference.

CHAPTER 13 "Alice in Wasteland" (Pages 264 - 291)

This chapter contains no reference to the FBI. It deals with wasteful spending of the taxpayer's money.

Anderson expresses the opinion that waste has reached its most alarming peak in the military field. He blames part of this wasteful spending on inter-service rivalry and jealousy.

He complains that "Defense officials have a highly developed proclivity for treating their mistakes as the most sensitive of secrets. They have hidden under the security label most of the evidence of misspending and mismanagement in the Pentagon and far-flung outposts."

Anderson further feels that too many government documents bear security classifications. "The cost of handling documents is multiplied by the bureaucrats' obsession with secrecy," he states. Then he quotes an unnamed General as having told him, "Only 10 percent of all classified documents actually contain security information."

In this chapter, Anderson also criticizes ineptness in United States foreign military and economic aid. He also cites the danger that the American economy will be hurt by foreign factories, built at United States expense, which are putting American firms out of business and American workers out of work.

CHAPTER 14 "Behind the Vietnam Communiques" (Pages 292 - 319)

This chapter contains no reference to the FBI. It gives Anderson's views concerning matters in Vietnam and conveys the impression

that he is convinced he could do a better job than the heads of our Armed Forces have done in pursuing the war there. Our country has, according to Anderson, ~~"been out-manuevered in South Vietnam by ragtag guerrillas,~~ most of whom are simple peasants. . . . Not until the Viet Cong abandoned their tested guerrilla tactics, not until they began massing for conventional battles and alienating the populace by conscription and taxation, did they start losing the war. "

This chapter cites the fact that American construction firms have been contracted to undertake major construction projects in Vietnam. According to Anderson, the owners of one of these firms, Brown and Root, "helped finance the political career of Lyndon B. Johnson" and the company was "dealt into the contract (in Vietnam) after Johnson became President. "

Anderson complains of excessive losses of supplies and material in Vietnam due to pilferage and theft--"Government officials estimate the loss from pilferage is close to \$75,000,000. In Saigon, alone, according to one report, more than \$20,000 worth of U. S. supplies are stolen each week. Occasionally, supplies have been siphoned right off the ships and hauled in junks and sampans up the Mekong River to waiting Viet Cong. More often, black marketeers have sold the stolen supplies right in Saigon to Viet Cong purchasing agents, who paid dollars they had extorted from American oil companies and other firms. "

He further laments that information, as well as equipment, "is smuggled to the Viet Cong. One report claims that half the girls in Saigon's night clubs peddle information to the communists. Others maintain a profitable neutrality by spying impartially for both sides. "

On pages 304 and 305, Anderson warns of the danger of germ warfare. "The blunt truth is that the United States, for all its elaborate and expensive defenses, could be devastated by a few enemy agents smuggling bacteria into the country in suitcases. . . . The bacteria can be produced easily and cheaply. Even a tiny country, such as Cuba, would have no difficulty waging secret biological warfare against the United States. Indeed one intelligence report, doubted by Pentagon skeptics, suggests that freebooting scientists may already have been hired by Dictator Fidel Castro to set up a germ warfare ring in Cuba. "

He continues that "our own scientists have not been asleep in their laboratories. They have developed new virus and rickettsia strains against which the world has no immunity. "



Anderson deals with President Johnson's sensitivity to criticism concerning Vietnam. "Some Republicans have complained that Johnson is trying to stifle all opposition, that his endless confidential briefings for Congressional leaders are merely a means of silencing the critics. Among themselves, they refer to briefings as 'Operation Smother.' Speaking up for his chief, Vice-President Hubert Humphrey has assured me that criticism is welcomed at the briefings. . . . But President Johnson also is irritated when Congressmen make their criticisms public. . . . The President contends that those who cry for concession encourage the communists to believe the United States may be bluffing. Such critics only increase the risk, prolong the war they seek to shorten and endanger future peace talks, he believes."

According to Anderson, Congressman Gerald Ford was blasted anonymously by the President for betraying a confidence involving the Vietnam build-up. He labels Senator Wayne Morse as "the most outspoken critic" of our action in Vietnam; and he quotes Senator Ernest Gruening of Alaska as remarking, "I believe the President is misinformed on Southeast Asia. The course which has been followed is the only course which could possibly lead to disaster."

In Anderson's own opinion, the President has "sought to subdue discussion of the war." He quotes the President as having told "an aide" that the war should be over in 1967.

Page 311 contains a reproduction of a purported Defense Department document dated July 26, 1966, and classified "~~Secret~~." Anderson claims that this is an example of over-classified material.

CHAPTER 15 "The Secret War Against Red China" (Pages 320 - 340)

This chapter contains no reference to the FBI. It deals with matters inside Red China, including American espionage efforts directed against that country.

Anderson--who apparently feels himself specially qualified to comment on China by virtue of having spent some time there in the mid-1940s--states he has discussed "with the highest authorities" the feasibility of mounting a major guerrilla operation against the Red Chinese. "I believe their vast, ramshackle tyranny can be destroyed more easily from within than from without. Skilled guerrillas could be infiltrated into the Chinese hinterlands where unrest is seething. . . . Behind the bamboo curtain, large minorities are



waiting only for leadership and weapons. Millions of devout Moslems and Buddhists, Mongols and Tibetans are bitterly resentful of the Communist drive to break up their religions and destroy their family life." He claims that he has discussed this guerrilla warfare idea with Vice President Humphrey and that Humphrey is "pushing it in Washington's policy councils."

Anderson writes of the cruelties and atrocities which the Chinese communists have heaped upon various ethnic groups subjected to their rule. He feels that Red China, "despite its nuclear know-how and nasty talent for trouble-making, is really a second-rate power. Her economy is foundering; her military machine lacks firepower; her people are disillusioned. Her leaders also have an unenviable record for diplomatic blunders, economic errors, and military backdowns."

On page 327, Anderson reproduces what purports to be a CIA document dated June 29, 1961, and classified "~~Confidential~~." This document bears a notation that "This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law."

CHAPTER 16 "Spies and Spooks" (Pages 341 - 367)

In this chapter, Anderson cites a number of FBI espionage cases.

On page 341, he describes the Central Intelligence Agency as "the most lampooned of all spy outfits." He again (as he did in Chapter 2) mentions the U-2 incident in Russia in 1960, as well as Singapore Premier Lee Kuan Yew's claim that CIA had offered him an economic bribe of more than \$3 million. "But," he continues, "the blunder of all blunders was the Bay of Pigs invasion. The New York Times quoted the late President Kennedy as declaring afterward that he 'wanted to splinter the CIA in a thousand pieces and scatter it to the winds.'"

According to Anderson, Clark Clifford told him (Anderson) that President Kennedy told him (Clifford), "I made some bad decisions on the Bay of Pigs. I made these bad decisions because I had bad information. My information was bad, because our intelligence was poor. Something is gravely wrong inside the CIA, and I intend to find out what it is."

