

In dealing with communist-bloc espionage, Anderson stated, "Except for the elite 'class five' agents, Russia's spies are widely recruited, hastily trained, and often easily caught. Typical is the case of [redacted] [redacted] who escaped to this country from Hungary. He confessed to the Justice Department that he had spied for the Reds...."

(As reflected in Bufile [redacted] made a full confession of his intelligence involvement to the FBI in January, 1960--whereas, Anderson states that he "confessed to the Justice Department." Anderson indicates that the Russians were operating [redacted]-whereas, his activities were being directed by the Hungarian Intelligence Service.)

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(U) On pages 345-346, Anderson gives an inaccurate account of an espionage operation involving [redacted] He identifies [redacted] as "an assistant Soviet naval attache" (whereas, [redacted] was [redacted] of the Soviet Delegation to the United Nations) and he credits [redacted] with developing and controlling the American who was involved in this case. Actually, the American (a double-agent) was controlled by other Soviets in the United States. [redacted] did, however, assist the Soviet principals in this operation by checking signal areas and clearing drops--and he was declared persona non grata. (S)

(U) Anderson also gives a somewhat exaggerated account of a meeting between an FBI double-agent and [redacted] (Soviet Embassy attache who was declared persona non grata); however, he does give the FBI credit for filming meetings between [redacted] and the double-agent.

On page 346, Anderson names three women as communist "femme fatales"-- [redacted] Bufiles contain no pertinent data regarding the last two women; however, [redacted] was arrested for spying for the Russians in Germany in 1955. The case--which was investigated by the Air Force--drew considerable publicity. It disclosed that [redacted] was in contact with a U.S. Air Force Colonel (he received an "other than honorable" discharge but, according to the Air Force, there was no indication that he passed any information to her.) At the same time, she was also maintaining an intimate affair with a German national attached to an American installation in Germany.

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Anderson deals with the [redacted] espionage case on page 348. He states that [redacted] was rushed to trial and sentenced



to 30 years in jail. He was quietly released in May, 1966, after serving two years of his sentence." (Actually, [redacted] did receive a 30-year sentence in 1961; however, the sentence subsequently was reduced to three concurrent 10-year sentences, and he was released on parole in May, 1966.) Anderson states that [redacted] paramour went from Poland "straight to a boarding house (in West Germany) which was used by Red agents as a secret rendezvous." (This is sheer fabrication. Arrangements for her stay in West Germany were made by a West German police officer who was a friend of [redacted] Anderson also falsely asserts that "Microphones planted in [redacted] office by two American counter spies helped produce enough information to put him under arrest"--whereas, the Bureau has no information to show that microphones were used in this case, but we do know that [redacted] arrest was based entirely on signed statements which he gave to the State Department and to FBI Agents.

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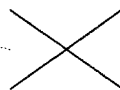
On page 349, Anderson describes the activities of two Soviets in collecting large volumes of literature at a convention in Los Angeles, as well as the purchase by other Soviets of handbooks concerning airfields. (This obviously is based upon data contained on pages 7 and 8 of the Director's "Expose of Soviet Espionage" which was printed in 1960.)

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Interwoven in Anderson's detailed treatment of the [redacted] case is material concerning the [redacted] and the William Henry Whalen espionage cases. Anderson charges that in the Whalen and [redacted] cases--as in the [redacted] case--the Director ordered premature action in order to obtain favorable publicity at a time when he needed such publicity. [redacted] who attempted to have an electronic listening device planted in the State Department, was declared persona non grata by the State Department on July 13, 1966. Anderson is fully aware of the fact that persona non grata action is taken by the State Department--not by the Director of the FBI. The arrest of William Whalen occurred on July 12, 1966, following his indictment that day by a Federal Grand Jury. The Justice Department presented the case against Whalen to the Grand Jury. Obviously, the Bureau had no responsibility for the timing of the persona non grata action against Whalen--nor the timing of the indictment which resulted in the arrest of Whalen.)

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On page 353, Anderson states that the then Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach submitted a memorandum to the Supreme Court in July, 1966, "naming Hoover as the official who directly authorized the bugging (of [redacted] hotel suite), also acknowledging that the FBI had engaged in additional eavesdropping "in the interest of internal security or national safety." In all cases, Hoover had approved the wiretaps under loose authority from successive Attorneys General." (This is a grossly slanted and distorted account of information contained in the "Supplemental Memorandum for the United States" which Solicitor General Thurgood Marshall submitted to the Supreme Court on July 13, 1966, in connection with the [redacted] case. The pertinent portion of that document reads, "Under Departmental practice in effect for a period of years prior to 1963, and continuing into 1965, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation was given authority to approve the installation of devices such as that in question for intelligence (and not evidentiary) purposes when required in the interest of internal security or national safety, including organized crime, kidnappings and matters wherein human life might be at stake. Acting on the basis of the aforementioned Departmental authorization, the Director approved installation of the device involved in the instant case.")

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Anderson next tells the reader that "Europe is crawling with spies." He dwells briefly on European-based espionage--then returns to spy activities in the United States. He briefly mentions the espionage activities of [redacted] and [redacted] and it again appears that his source for this material is the Director's 1960 "Expose of Soviet Espionage." Next, he cites the effort by Soviet Embassy [redacted] to develop [redacted] American Nazi Party member, for intelligence purposes in 1959-60.

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On page 361, Anderson pays a compliment to FBI surveillance techniques stating, "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." He quotes an anonymous (and obviously fictional) FBI agent as stating, "If only they (Russian diplomat-spies) would go directly to the appointments, it would save us all a lot of trouble."

An incident involving one "M.I. (Baby Face) Krievashekov" is described on page 362. This appears to be pure fiction since neither "Krievashekov" nor the incident is identifiable in Bufiles.



Next, Anderson deals with Red Chinese espionage--which he says "continues to thrive in Mexico." Page 363 contains information regarding [redacted] and the New China News Agency in Mexico closely paralleling that contained in an article captioned "Parade Uncovers a Chinese Spy Ring" by Anderson which appeared in "Parade" magazine in February, 1965.

(U) Anderson describes [redacted] as "a master spy" and as a "lieutenant colonel in the Chinese Communist secret police." (Although the Bureau has information indicating that [redacted] [redacted] nothing specific is known about his rank or intelligence activities.) ~~JS~~

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According to Anderson, when [redacted] left Mexico on orders of China, he was replaced by [redacted] (The Bureau has no information regarding [redacted] but we do know that after [redacted] left Mexico, [redacted] [redacted] of the New China News Agency office there. According to our information, no person named [redacted] was ever assigned to the New China News Agency in Mexico.)

Anderson also names [redacted] as a subordinate of [redacted] in Chinese intelligence in Mexico. [redacted] Bufile [redacted]

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(S) [redacted]

According to Anderson, [redacted] arrived in Mexico in 1942--whereas, Mexican authorities say he arrived there in January, 1941. Anderson claims that [redacted] "slipped into the U. S. in 1958, reportedly hid out at a Chinese restaurant in New York....After immigration agents picked him up for questioning in 1959, he returned to Mexico City to become caterer for a Chinese gambling house frequented by Communists and leftists.... The U. S. Narcotics Bureau has in its files a confidential report stating that he was getting heroin from Red China...My own sources said [redacted] sent [redacted] to open a gambling dive in Mexicali, an ideal spot for trafficking in spies and drugs." (FBI investigation has not disclosed any travel by [redacted] to New York at any time; however, he did obtain a four-year multiple-entry visa at the U.S. Consulate in Mexico in 1951 and possibly may have traveled between Mexico and the United States in 1951-55. With regard to [redacted] alleged operation of a gambling place in Mexicali, our investigation not only does not substantiate this statement, but it shows that while in Mexicali, [redacted] was employed in importing and selling Chinese communist goods and Chinese herbs.)

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Anderson's description [redacted] of how [redacted] would snare and blackmail American tourists and servicemen appears to be the product of an over-active imagination. He claims that [redacted] was "so successful in making American contacts that he brazenly traveled to Peking in 1964...by way of the U.S. He managed to get papers that let him slip past immigration controls and fly to the Far East from California. A passenger on the same plane reported that [redacted] stopped in Honolulu...." [redacted] "American contacts" actually consisted of an application for a visa which was issued to him in August, 1964, by the U.S. Consulate in Mexico--and subsequently cancelled in April, 1965. This visa was placed in his Chinese Nationalist passport, and thereafter he transited the United States en route to Hong Kong.)

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The book continues that shortly after [redacted] stopover in Honolulu, "by a curious coincidence, an American airman was transferred from Hawaii back to the mainland. He immediately wrote a letter to... [redacted] giving his new location. Through confidential anti-communist contacts in Mexico's Chinese community, who were reading and photographing [redacted] mail before he got it, I (Jack Anderson) got a copy of the strange letter....I turned copies of the letter over to the FBI and the Air Force." (This relates to [redacted] an American airman with a schizoid personality who ultimately was discharged for the convenience of the Government--not "for the good of the service" as Anderson claims. Bufiles reflect that [redacted] was transferred from Hawaii in 1962 (not in 1964, as Anderson indicates) to the mainland United States and was assigned to an Air Base in Illinois. In September, 1964, while a patient at an Air Force Hospital in Texas, [redacted] wrote the letter to which Anderson refers. Bufiles also show that Anderson did, in fact, give us a copy of [redacted] letter on December 14, 1964; [redacted] and under the Delimitations Agreement, [redacted] had been under investigation by the Air Force since September, 1964.)

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On page 366, Anderson briefly discusses the Progressive Labor Movement. (Since its first National Convention in April, 1965, this organization has officially been known as the Progressive Labor Party.) While Anderson says it "reportedly has a membership of approximately 1,000" (a figure which has been claimed by the Progressive Labor Party itself,) our investigation indicates that it has a membership of less than 500.

In dealing with the China Daily News, Anderson states that its former publisher, Eugene Moy, died in 1960--whereas, he actually died in December, 1958.



CHAPTER 17 "Torture and Treason" (Pages 368 - 394)

This chapter is devoted to American prisoners of war who have collaborated with their captors--and with Americans who have defected to the communist world.

The first 16 pages of this chapter are devoted to U.S. Air Force officer [redacted] who was shot down and captured in the Korean War. He signed a false confession admitting germ warfare against the North Koreans. Anderson's detailed treatment of [redacted] is most sympathetic. (Bufiles reflect that in 1954 the Air Force advised that [redacted] was among a group of Air Force personnel who had been prisoners of war against whom prosecutive action was found not to be warranted.) [redacted]

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On pages 385-386 Anderson gives an account of the defection in May, 1963 (erroneously stated by Anderson to be May, 1964) of U.S. Army Captain [redacted] was returned to U.S. military control by the Russians in Germany in May, 1964, and was sentenced to dismissal from service and seven years (reduced to four years) at hard labor. In August, 1966, he was released on parole and as of October, 1966, was residing in Washington and attending Catholic University.) [redacted]

He then philosophizes, "But if the authorities don't understand [redacted] they are more worried about the 'psychos,' men like Lee Oswald, the misfit ex-Marine who decamped to Russia then returned to assassinate President Kennedy. How many more potential Oswalds are there: military defectors who one day will come home, men trained in the use of weapons and explosives, who for dark reasons none but they can understand, may be capable of murder?"

Anderson briefly identifies a number of Americans who have defected to the communist-bloc, including persons such as [redacted] (Bufile [redacted] who defected to East Germany in 1952 and is still believed to be living and working there; Joseph Dutkanicz (Bufile 105-18971), who defected to the Soviets in 1960 and reportedly died in Russia in 1963; and [redacted]

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[redacted] (misspelled [redacted] by Anderson) (Bufile [redacted] who was a code clerk in the American Embassy in Moscow at the time of his defection in 1948. Only one of the American defectors named by Anderson is not identifiable. That individual, "Marvin Betty of Brunning, Nebraska," is said by Anderson to have "skipped into East Germany to evade a murder charge." Since there are a number of typographical errors and other mistakes on the page proofs of Anderson's book, it is highly probable that "Marvin Betty" is not the correct name of this individual.



Among the inaccuracies in this chapter is Anderson's description of [redacted] as a defector who "is eking out a poor living as a Leningrad factory worker." Bufile [redacted] reflects that [redacted] remained in Russia from 1959 to 1962, when he returned to the United States. He now is living in Pennsylvania.

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In connection with his treatment of [redacted] (militantly anti-American Negro who is the inspirational figure behind the Revolutionary Action Movement), Anderson observes that [redacted] fled to Cuba "just a jump ahead of the FBI." Bufile [redacted] verifies that [redacted] is, in fact, a Bureau fugitive. He currently is in Red China.

CHAPTER 18 "The Radicals of the Right" (Pages 395 - 428)

This chapter contains no reference to the FBI.

On these pages, Anderson deals unfavorably with a number of right wing and extremist organizations ranging from the American Nazi Party of George Lincoln Rockwell to Robert Welch's John Birch Society. He claims that Welch has "built a militant movement that is far more powerful than the public is aware." In Alabama and Georgia, Anderson asserts, the John Birch Society had forged an alliance with the United Klans of America--and that while Welch has "sluffed off association with such armed crackpot commandoes as the Minutemen, California Rangers, and Soldiers of the Cross," nonetheless, "these gun-packing groups are still led by men who are Birchers in every essential.

Anderson continues, "The extremist guerrilla groups, disavowed by Welch, present an even more chilling specter. Thousands of fanatics, their minds twisted with hate, have been attracted to them. In their bigoted, tormented propaganda, President Kennedy's martyrdom was cheered in 1963. Now their ravings are directed against President Johnson. This raises a disturbing question: Could another fanatic, lurking behind a window with a rifle, assassinate a future President? A former leader of the Minutemen, [redacted] has told a Kansas City grand jury that at one meeting he had heard talk of assassinating Senator J. William Fulbright (of Arkansas)."

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Anderson refers to the '\$12.78 mail-order rifle' that Lee Harvey Oswald used in the Kennedy assassination and states that guns "have been sold at cut-rate prices to any criminal, crackpot or child who could fill out a mail-order form."

On page 404, the book states, "The American Nazi Party has its own storm troopers in Chicago, [redacted] who was awarded the

party's Adolf Hitler medal for leaping out of an audience in Birmingham and pummeling Dr. Martin Luther King with his fists."

(Bufile [] reflects that [] resigned from the American Nazi Party in January, 1964. [] did, in fact, assault Martin Luther King during a speech by King in Birmingham, Alabama, in September, 1962. He was fined \$25 and received a 30-day jail sentence. The fact remains, however, that for approximately the past two years [] has not belonged to the American Nazi Party.)

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Anderson warns of "a drive by extremists to infiltrate the police. John Rouselot, the John Birch Society's publicity director, boasts that Birchers belong to all major city police forces. Though his claim no doubt is exaggerated, Birchers in police uniforms have been found from New York to Los Angeles. Philadelphia's Mayor John Tate, who suspended 20 Birch members from his city's force, warned: 'This is the way the Nazi party began, and this is the way the Communist party operated in the 1940's.'"

Discussing the role of the 'right wing' in politics, the book states, "Some right-wing groups are still flourishing on funds collected for Barry Goldwater's presidential campaign. The Citizens Committee for Conservatives alone inherited \$200,000 of unspent Goldwater contributions. Though Goldwater personally appealed to them to turn the money over to the Republican National Committee, they have used it instead to promote right-wing candidates and causes." He also speaks critically of the political activities of Young Americans for Freedom and the Liberty Lobby--stating that the latter organization has urged "right wingers" not to desert the Republican Party but to fight for control.

Next he deals with "the inroads these fanatics have made on Capitol Hill...With plenty of money to spend, they have attached themselves like limpets to powerful men in the Senate and the House. One nest of right wingers gathers on Saturday afternoons, usually in the office of some Congressman, for grim bull sessions." House Speaker John McCormack has attended these "Saturday right-wing bull sessions," according to Anderson. Others on Capitol Hill whom Anderson considers to be in harmony with right wing extremism include Congressmen Michael Feighan of Ohio, L. Mendel Rivers of South Carolina, Albert Watson of South Carolina, W. J. Dorn of South Carolina, E. Y. Berry of South Dakota, John Ashbrook of Ohio, John Dowdy of Texas, Durward Hall of Missouri, James Utt of California, Joe Waggoner, Jr., of Louisiana and John Bell Williams of Mississippi--as well as Senator Strom Thurmond of South Carolina.



He also has a low regard for radio commentator Richard Cotten and for former clergymen [redacted] and Billy James Hargis, as well as for controversial writer Frank A. Capell. He observes that Capell was convicted of "an ugly smear" against Senator Thomas Kuchel of California (this involved an allegation in Capell's book "Treason is the Reason" that Kuchel had been arrested for homosexual activities) and that Capell also produced a pamphlet accusing the communists of murdering actress Marilyn Monroe to cover up an alleged affair between Monroe and Robert F. Kennedy. (This refers to Capell's short book "The Strange Death of Marilyn Monroe.") Anderson states that "Capell was put in touch with the Teamsters Union... by the office of Congressman Michael Feighan. But not even the Teamsters, who have no love for Bobby Kennedy, would help circulate Capell's bizarre pamphlet."

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The book states that the "far-right extremists" have an abundance of money--that "Not a few Texas oil tycoons, including billionaire H. L. Hunt, have wide-open check books for almost any organization that claims to be anti-communist." He also writes, "Rare is the right-wing project that doesn't have its price tag. The first thing a fanatic learns, once he's hooked by one of the outfits, is that it costs to defeat the communists. There is literature to buy, paraphernalia to pay for, memberships to maintain. To hasten the impeachment of Chief Justice Earl Warren, for example, the John Birch Society sells a "Warren Impeachment Packet" for \$2.45."

Anderson describes J. Evetts Haley (author of "A Texan Looks at Lyndon") as a former member of the Liberty Lobby's Board of Policy. He states that [redacted] a Texas rancher, assisted in the research for this defamatory book and that [redacted] has contributed to the American Nazi Party and has entertained George Lincoln Rockwell. (Both Haley and [redacted] are well known to the Bureau. [redacted] has, in fact, contributed to the American Nazi Party and been host to Rockwell. A newspaper column by Anderson containing substantially the same information regarding [redacted] as in Anderson's book was published in September, 1964.) [redacted]

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CHAPTER 19 "Nazis in America" (Pages 429 - 446)

There is no reference to the FBI in this chapter. Actually, it should be entitled "Nazis in South America."

Anderson claims that "the ghost of Adolf Hitler... still stalks the back alleys and catwalks of South America"; and that while following "the



Nazi trail" through South America, he (Anderson) "met former SS men, Nazi functionaries, and Hitler toadies, most of them small fry."

Among those whom Anderson identifies as actually or allegedly having fled to South America in the 1940's are:

Adolf Eichmann--Eichmann was, of course, located by Israeli agents in Argentina and was taken to Israel, where he was convicted of sadistic war crimes and executed in 1962. Anderson states that Catholic priests unknowingly helped Eichmann to escape from Germany and that "Thousands of Nazis, big and small, passed through Catholic monasteries which offered them temporary haven in their flight to the German communities of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and other South American countries. Some even disguised themselves in clerical garb.... To the monks who helped these Nazi fugitives escape, any man or woman knocking on their gate with a story of persecution deserved succor. Throughout the war they had hidden political and Jewish refugees fleeing from Hitler. Since it was impossible to check each individual, the guilty mingled with the innocent. That was how Eichmann...got through."

Herbert Cukurs--Cukurs, a Latvian, was alleged to have been involved in the mass liquidation of Jews at Riga, Latvia. Anderson gives an account of how he located and interviewed Cukurs in Brazil and subsequently wrote a "Parade" magazine article concerning it. He then gives an account of how Cukurs was found shot to death in Uruguay in 1965.

Dr. Josef Mengele--Mengele, identified as doctor of the infamous Auschwitz concentration camp, was reported to be living in Argentina in 1960. (105-98306) Bufile 65-55639 contains a news story dated October 28, 1966, and datelined at Asuncion, Paraguay, speculating that Mengele may "have found sanctuary" in Paraguay. The October, 1966, article states, "It is virtually certain that, if he (Mengele) is not here now, Mengele did spend some years in Paraguay after his departure from Argentina. It appears that he lived quite openly in this capital city for a while. Then, when Israeli agents got on his trail, he apparently acquired Paraguayan nationality under an assumed name and disappeared into the interior.... In the last three or four years, there have been few reliable reports on Mengele."

Martin Bormann--Anderson states, "Most fascinating of all are reports that Martin Bormann, Hitler's private secretary and heir apparent, is still alive in South America." Bufile 65-55639 reflects that since his disappearance in the closing days of World War II, numerous reports have been received that Bormann is alive in various parts of the world. The previously cited news article datelined in Asuncion, Paraguay, in October, 1966,

speculates that Bormann may "have found sanctuary" in Paraguay. The article notes, "Some say he died in Berlin, but his body never has been found.... One story has it that Bormann did reach Paraguay several years ago but has since died of cancer... The truth is nobody seems to know where Bormann is, or if he is dead or alive, not even his son...."

Anderson mentions a number of other Nazi or Fascist characters known or suspected to be in South America--much of his information apparently having come from material previously published about these individuals. Anderson repeatedly impresses upon the reader, however, the fact that he personally made a trip to South America in search of Nazis. He concludes the chapter with the observation that the "Nazis in South America have their own network and their own curious code of honor.... They have hideouts in the jungle and on the pampas. Perhaps the only consolation to the world that suffered their crimes is that they will live out their lives in fear."

CHAPTER 20 "The Politics of Crime" (Pages 447 - 479)

In this chapter, Anderson deals with organized crime. The chapter contains remarkably few references to the FBI and generally minimizes the Bureau's role in the war against organized crime by largely ignoring it. Much of this chapter appears to be based upon material furnished to Anderson by the Federal Narcotics Bureau of the Treasury Department, and Anderson compliments the Narcotics Bureau for its "victories against the Cosa Nostra."

Anderson begins this chapter by stating he personally knows (but will not name) "three men-about-Washington who pull political strings for gamblers and gangsters... They deal largely in cash.... They seem to have an equally unlimited supply of wine and women. They have also opened the glittering doors of Las Vegas for those few members of Congress who will allow themselves to be lured to the gaming tables. It has been said that a Congressman, no matter how reckless, can't lose at the Las Vegas games."

Anderson notes that the threat of deportation causes a great deal of concern among foreign-born racketeers; and he names Congressman Mike Kirwan of Ohio as having introduced a private bill to "save Frank Cammarata from exile"; Congressman James Morrison of Louisiana as having introduced a private bill to stop the deportation of mobster Silvestro Carollo; Senator Olin Johnston of South Carolina (deceased) as having introduced a private bill on behalf of Nicolo Impastato; and Congressman George O'Brien of Michigan as having introduced a bill "to keep racketeer [redacted] in this country." (Of the above Federal legislators, only Kirwan will be a member of the 90th Congress which convenes in 1967.)



Anderson identifies [redacted] as a "big-time racketeer, a four-time loser, a key figure in the organized underworld (who) was sent to Washington by a crime syndicate anxious to protect its interests and to keep the federal heat down." He gives [redacted] correct FBI number [redacted] and states that [redacted] "has managed to keep on surprisingly intimate terms with law makers who have attended his parties, drunk his liquor, and lounged in his plush suite." He states [redacted] now is retired and has been replaced by other "fixers."

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According to Anderson, [redacted] "loaned his phone freely" to Members of Congress. "Congressman Chester Gorski (of New York) charged most of his long-distance calls to [redacted] bill. An attractive secretary to Representative Phil Welch (of Missouri) borrowed money from [redacted] and also charged long-distance calls to [redacted] bill...." (Bufiles reflect that [redacted] has been the target of previous critical writings of Anderson and Drew Pearson. Much of the data concerning [redacted] in this chapter has been taken from an article by Anderson and [redacted] captioned "The Underworld's Washington Lobbyist" which appeared in the August 8, 1954, issue of "Parade" magazine.)

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Anderson names [redacted] as a Washington attorney who has handled a number of deportation cases involving hoodlums; and he states that a West Virginia gambling figure was referred to [redacted] by "the late Pennsylvania Attorney General Charles Margiotti, who, himself, had been a front man for the mob." (Bufiles reflect that [redacted] was a member of the Board of Immigration Appeals in 1946 when a memorandum very critical of the Attorney General in connection with immigration matters was furnished to Drew Pearson. The memorandum was said to have been written by someone on the Board of Immigration Appeals, and the Attorney General felt that perhaps [redacted] was responsible. Margiotti was, in fact, Attorney General of Pennsylvania in the 1930's and a well-known criminal attorney.)

On page 451, there is a reproduction of one page of a "Cabinet Report for the President" from the Attorney General dated September 13, 1965, on the subject of "Campaign Against Organized Crime." Anderson comments, "Often reports of this type seem to be more designed to impress the public than to inform the President."

In dealing with deported hoodlums Frank Cammarata (Bufile 92-4136), Anderson states that Cammarata went to Cuba where he "soon fell into the clutches of dictator Fidel Castro who had him arrested for possessing cocaine.... FBI files give a fascinating account of how the bearded Cuban dictator tried to take over Cammarata's operation." (The same information regarding



Cammarata appeared in the Anderson-Pearson column on August 7, 1963. At the time, it was noted that we had disseminated information to Secret Service and the Narcotics Bureau in 1962 relating to Cammarata's arrest for narcotics activity in Cuba. Since it appeared that the Narcotics Bureau might have leaked this information to Anderson, the Liaison Section discussed the matter in detail with the Acting Commissioner of the Narcotics Bureau. He stated that Anderson did not obtain the information from either Narcotics Bureau Commissioner Giordano or himself--but the possibility existed that Anderson might have obtained the information when Harry Anslinger was Commissioner.) (63-4437)

Anderson charges that "Of all the gangland-Washington links the most startling is the strange friendship that ex-Senator Barry Goldwater formed with some of the underworld's most unsavory characters." He states that Goldwater has been "close to at least two notorious mobsters, Willie Bioff and Gus Greenbaum"--both of whom are dead. He further states that Goldwater's [redacted] of Goldwater's Department Store) made a deal with gangster Moe Dalitz to open an apparel shop in Las Vegas' Desert Inn--"The Las Vegas shop, like the family store in Phoenix, was to bear the Goldwater name until the Senator got caught up in presidential politics. Then the name was hastily changed to the D.I. Distinctive Apparel Shop." b6 b7C

(Bufiles indicate that Barry Goldwater did associate to some degree in the early 1950's with Willie Bioff, a labor racketeer who was killed in 1955. Goldwater reportedly had been trying to develop Bioff as an informant on labor matters. The book entitled "The Green Felt Jungle," published in 1963, describes Goldwater as an associate of both Bioff and Gus Greenbaum, a hoodlum-controlled gambling casino operator in Las Vegas. Greenbaum was killed at Phoenix in 1958. A review of Bufiles concerning [redacted] reflects the probability that he does, in fact, know Moe Dalitz of the Desert Inn Hotel since [redacted] name and Dalitz's name were reported this year to be on the membership list of the La Costa Country Club near Carlsbad, California, and they were among some 20 men who participated in a golf outing together in California in 1962.)

On page 458, Anderson describes Senator John McClellan of Arkansas as "the Senate's No. 1 crime crusader." Then he states, "It may be worth recording... that he has overlooked one sin center in his own home state. Gambling and vice flourish in Hot Springs, Arkansas, without the slightest interference from McClellan's investigators."

Next, Anderson devotes several pages to Joseph Valachi and Valachi's appearance before Senator McClellan's Committee. He quotes from the manuscript



which Valachi wrote concerning his life of crime and his involvement in La Cosa Nostra; and he (Anderson) observes, "I have managed to obtain a copy of the controversial (Valachi) manuscript from my own confidential sources. Since the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been trying to find out how I managed to smuggle the manuscript out of the Justice Department, I won't elaborate on this aspect of the story."

(In Chapter 3, Anderson also relates that the FBI tried to find out how he obtained Valachi's unpublished manuscript. Bufiles reflect that we did make inquiry concerning this in the Spring of 1966. Our inquiries indicated that the Valachi data in Anderson's possession had been duplicated from a manuscript written by Valachi and that it was not a Government document. Anderson implied at the time that he received it from a highly placed source in the Justice Department.)

On page 469, there appears a reproduction of what purports to be a Federal Narcotics Bureau "rogues gallery" card on Joe Valachi; and on page 473, there appears a similar card concerning Vito Genovese. Anderson states that if there is a moral to Valachi's story, it is that the underworld is real and not just a figment of crime writers--that "no crime is too vicious for the lords of the Cosa Nostra."

According to Anderson, Chicago has "a Murder Council of four leading mobsters who are responsible for pronouncing death sentences. They have a staff of 13 executioners, all well known to the Chicago police." He also claims that when a man is marked for death by La Cosa Nostra, a gift of white roses or a message mentioning white roses is sent to the intended victim as a warning of his fate.

Anderson states that "federal racket-busters have kept the top gangsters under such close surveillance that they haven't been able to hold any more Apalachin-style meetings. . . . The Justice Department's organized crime section, a top flight unit of crackerjack agents, has been putting together the story of muscle and murder from the reports of 24 federal law enforcement agencies. . . . Most of the victories against the Cosa Nostra must be credited to the Treasury's Narcotics Bureau. It was the first law enforcement agency to infiltrate the underworld's most closely guarded citadel. The bureau moved into the Cosa Nostra 20 years ago. . . . Significantly, although only two of every government agents are N-men (Narcotics Bureau agents), they are responsible for 15 of every 100 convictions."

Anderson also claims that the Narcotics Bureau has disclosed that imprisoned Mafia leaders marked five agents to be murdered, but "Mafia



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leaders on the outside feared the scheme was too dangerous. 'You kill five federal agents, and they won't be above framing all of us,' was the reaction of one racket boss, as quoted by an informer. (Vito) Genovese reportedly decided it would be enough to bump off one key agent. The last word was that the murder 'contract' had been issued."

CHAPTER 21 'Washington Without Whitewash' (Pages 480 - 486)

This is the final chapter. It contains no reference to the FBI and consists of an essay which describes a typical day in Washington, D. C.

On page 482-483, Anderson mentions that Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas was stricken from the Washington social register 'when, at age 67, he married his fourth wife and second 23-year-old.' In this chapter, he also presents a very unfavorable picture of the crime problem in Washington.

PREFACE (Pages iii - vi)

The four-page Preface to Anderson's book was included in the last group of page proofs received from our source at Public Affairs Press. These pages contain a few personal comments by Anderson which give an insight into his character. He writes with apparent pride, for example, 'I have been booed, sued, accused, assaulted, denounced, blackballed and investigated. I have been hauled before Congress, hounded by the FBI, bawled out by Presidents, threatened by gangsters. The Minutemen have issued an order for my execution.

"The first time I met Senator Kenneth McKellar (of Tennessee) he greeted me with a flurry of flying fists.... Not long ago, I received a letter addressed to 'Jack Anderson, liar, louse, ring-tailed rat and yellow-bellied skunk.' Despite the fact that no street or city appeared in the address on the envelope, Anderson says the Post Office Department delivered this letter 'unerringly to my door.'"

Regarding his sources of information, Anderson says, "The best stuff has come from Presidents, Cabinet officers, members of Congress, Generals and Admirals.... The first tip that started me on the trail of Senator Thomas J. Dodd came from a former Congressman. An Internal Revenue agent, who had been investigating the tax write-off on President Eisenhower's farm and had been sworn to secrecy, told me how three oil millionaires were paying Ike's farm bills."

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

November 28, 1966

BY LIAISON

Honorable Marvin Watson
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Watson:

As of possible interest to the President, you are advised we have obtained from a highly confidential source the galley proofs of a new book entitled "Washington Expose" written by Jack Anderson, Drew Pearson's assistant. In brief, this book is a warmed-over version of prior columns by Pearson and Anderson and contains very little new information.

The President is mentioned on a number of occasions in the book, and most of these references are in a critical vein. For example, reference is made on page 6 to the alleged vanity of the President ("Lyndon Johnson not only preens and poses; he also wants to operate the cameras"). On page 17 Mr. Johnson is described as "a master of the subtle art of flattery and an expert in the use of calculated leak.... But when flattery fails, he is fully capable of brow-beating recalcitrant newsmen."

Page 49 of the book refers to the \$1,000 check [redacted] reportedly paid for advertising on a television station owned by the President's family. Chapter 6 of the book entitled "Inside the White House" (pages 16-181) contains material describing the President as a "tough taskmaster" and as being unable to take ridicule. The [redacted] case is mentioned [redacted] while on page 188 it is alleged that when a Congressman, President Johnson helped settle a criminal tax case against Brown and Root, a construction firm.

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach (sent direct)
- 1 - Mr. Gale
- 1 - Mr. Rosen

MAJ:klg (8)

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Honorable Marvin Watson

In several places in the book it is alleged that the President is sensitive to criticism concerning Vietnam.

A copy of this communication has not been sent to the Acting Attorney General.

Sincerely yours,

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson	_____
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TO : Mr. Wick *Wick*

DATE: 11-7-66

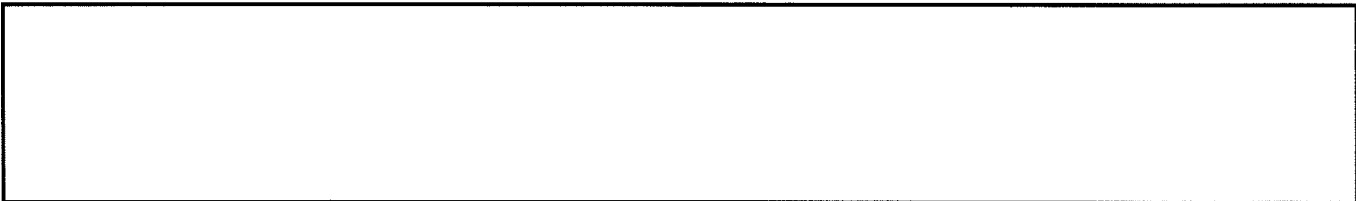
FROM : M. A. Jones *M.A. Jones*

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

SUBJECT: "WASHINGTON EXPOSE"
FORTHCOMING BOOK BY
JACK ANDERSON

Washington newspaper columnist Jack Anderson has written a book entitled "Washington Expose" which is being published by the Public Affairs Press.

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Anderson's book will be reviewed by the Crime Research Section, and an appropriate memorandum will be prepared concerning items of pertinence to the Bureau which the book contains.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

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

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ENCLOSURE

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Appendix
Memo Jones to Wick
11/10/66
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 11-10-66

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "WASHINGTON EXPOSE"
FORTHCOMING BOOK
BY JACK ANDERSON

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

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SYNOPSIS:

(ALL THAT IS AS YET AVAILABLE)

First 256 pages of Jack Anderson's forthcoming book, "Washington Expose," have been reviewed. Book is devoted to same type of gossip that characterizes Anderson and Drew Pearson columns. In fact, some of material is recognizable as having appeared in Pearson-Anderson columns.

Book contains several references to Bureau and Director, as well as to President Johnson, Senator Thomas Dodd, Dwight Eisenhower, Bobby Baker and others whose names have appeared prominently in the news. Anderson's extensive treatment of the FBI in connection with charges against Senator Dodd (Chapter III) contains numerous distortions and falsehoods.

Chapter 1 cites the need for muck-raking such as Pearson and Anderson specialize in. Chapter 2 cites Government efforts to cover-up and control publicity. Chapter 3 deals largely with Dodd case. Chapter 4 contains gossip about Congress. Chapter 5 deals with Congressional high-living at public expense. Chapter 6 gives Anderson's impressions of President Johnson. Chapter 7 is primarily a sympathetic treatment of the four most recent First Ladies. Chapter 8 evolves around "status symbols" in Washington Government circles and Congressional seniority. Chapters 9 and 10 deal with lobbyists, influence peddlers and the like. Chapters 11 and 12 relate to Government investigative tactics.

Remainder of Anderson's book will be reviewed when available. Reportedly, the printing press of Anderson's publisher, Public Affairs Press, has broken down.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information. We will continue to follow closely.

1 - Mr. Tolson

1 - Mr. DeLoach

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1 - Mr. Mohr

1 - Mr. Wick

Continued - Over

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DETAILS

The first 256 pages of Jack Anderson's forthcoming book, "Washington Expose," are devoted to the same type of gossip and garbage which characterize most of the newspaper columns that Anderson and Drew Pearson write. Much of the material in the book, in fact, is recognizable as having previously been used in Pearson-Anderson columns, including data highly critical of Senator Thomas Dodd of Connecticut. Anderson's approach is largely one of inviting the reader to join him in peeking through a keyhole at the private and/or official lives and activities of both prominent officials and Government agencies. Most of Anderson's sources are anonymous; and in many instances, he uses fictitious names in the book. No person or institution--from President Johnson and the White House through Washington influence peddlers and lobbying interests--is immune from his muck-raking typewriter.

There are several references to the Bureau and the Director in Anderson's book, particularly in his treatment of Senator Thomas Dodd. These references, together with other data felt to be of interest, are dealt with below: (For convenience, many of the more important names are underlined in the succeeding pages of this memorandum.)

CHAPTER 1 "Behind the Headlines" (Pages 1 - 8)

In this chapter, there is no reference to the FBI.

Anderson explains the need for muck-raking such as he and Drew Pearson engage in. On page 2, he asserts, "Too few papers dare to print exposes before they are safely recorded in privileged documents or, for that matter, bother to probe behind the daily press hand-outs."

Former President Eisenhower, he claims, "accepted more presents than any other President in history.... But the same newspapers which had headlined Truman's deep freeze, found nothing newsworthy in Ike's fabulous gifts." (In Chapter 10, he goes into great detail regarding gifts and favors accorded Eisenhower by wealthy oilmen.) Anderson also refers to Lyndon Johnson's accepting "a stereo set from his Senate aide (Bobby Baker)."

He further states (page 6), "All Presidents have sought to present the best possible face to the public. Lyndon Johnson not only preens



and poses; he also wants to operate the cameras. He keeps the curtain closed on what his Administration is doing until all the facts are in and the final decisions are reached. Only then is he inclined to inform the public."

The chapter concludes, "There is a subtle menace in too much conformity, in the government's Uncle-knows-best attitude. The democratic machinery should never run so smoothly and silently that the rumble of opposition becomes muffled. Let there be a few cogs that grate against the massive wheels of Big Government, Big Business, and Big Labor."

CHAPTER 2 "Government Cover-up" (Pages 9 -24)

In this chapter, Anderson asserts that Government spokesmen have been caught in lies and deceptions to such an extent that "world confidence in Uncle Sam has been severely shaken." He quotes an aviation writer as stating that the Defense Department's credibility is so low that "most Pentagon reporters really don't believe a story until it has been officially denied."

He takes repeated cracks at Arthur Sylvester (Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs) and quotes him as telling correspondents, "Look, if you think any American official is going to tell you the truth, then you're stupid. Did you hear that, stupid!"

He charges "American policymakers" with increasingly engaging "in the disturbing practice of concocting 'cover stories' as official lies are delicately called, to keep the communists guessing about our moves." Specifically cited are the U-2 incident in Russia in 1960; Adlai Stevenson's "lie" to the United Nations about the Bay of Pigs invasion in 1961; and State Department spokesman Robert McCloskey's denial of the claim by Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore that "a CIA agent had offered him a \$3.4 million bribe."

Anderson continues that in the 1965 Dominican Republic uprising, "a whole series of conflicting stories were put out" and that "official obfuscation appears to be the policy in Vietnam." Regarding the latter claim, he charges, "At the same time that President Johnson has appealed to the people to support his Vietnam policies, his Administration has not been frank about what's going on." He cites a 1964 White House denial of a report that United Nations Secretary General U Thant had forwarded a peace feeler from North Vietnam, as well as a subsequent statement by President Johnson that "there has not been the slightest indication that the other side (North Vietnam) is interested in negotiation" --whereas, "Three months later, there was official acknowledgment that the United States had rejected three negotiation bids from North Vietnam, including one relayed by U Thant in August, 1964."

On page 17, he describes President Johnson as "a master of the subtle art of flattery and an expert in the use of calculated leak. . . . But when flattery fails, he is fully capable of brow-beating recalcitrant newsmen. He has brought all the pressures of the presidency to bear on them. More than once, he has ordered investigations of correspondents whose writings displeased him."

Anderson then states, "Increasingly, the government has turned the tables on reporters who have dug too deeply into its activities. The Defense Department has even called in the FBI to investigate such distinguished writers as columnist Joseph Alsop, the New York Times' Hanson Baldwin, Newsweek's [redacted] and the Washington Star's [redacted]

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(Bufiles reflect that we have, in fact, conducted inquiries and/or investigations with respect to the publication of classified information by the above four newsmen.)

On page 18, Anderson further asserts, "I have had government bloodhounds sniffing my own trail many times. . . . a friend inside the FBI showed me an investigative file that the FBI had started on me. I copied down enough details to prove I had seen it, then called upon the FBI for an explanation. J. Edgar Hoover confessed privately that the White House had ordered the investigation."

(Concerning the above assertion that the FBI investigated him at the request of the White House, it is believed that deliberately or otherwise Anderson has given a confused account of an incident which occurred in 1950. In March, 1950, Anderson called on the then Assistant Director S. J. Tracy. He told Mr. Tracy that John Maragon (an associate of influential Washington personages who had been an Agent of the Bureau of Investigation in 1923) had told him that the FBI was investigating him (Anderson). Anderson said he had checked and confirmed that the FBI was investigating him and that two questions were being asked--(1) Is there any evidence that Anderson tried to evade the draft? and (2) Is there any evidence that Anderson passed out any unauthorized information while in the Army? Anderson said the questions were in writing and that he had written proof.

(Anderson continued that he always had had the utmost confidence in the FBI, and the only thing he could think of that might have caused any inquiries would be his recent membership in the White House Correspondents'



Association although he had not made application for a White House pass; but even if an investigation was being made on request of the Secret Service, he still felt the questions asked were most unusual.)

(Bureau files were checked at the time (1950), and it was determined that John Maragon had furnished information to the Bureau in January, 1950, indicating that Anderson had attempted to evade the draft and had conveyed classified information to Drew Pearson. A check was made with the Department of the Army following receipt of the information concerning Anderson from Maragon. It disclosed that he had served in the Army in 1945-46 and had been honorably discharged. It reflected no information indicating he was a draft dodger or that he had caused classified data to be passed without authority.)

(Mr. Tracy telephoned Anderson on March 21, 1950, and told him that the Bureau had not investigated him but that a discreet check had been made at the Department of the Army following receipt of the information from Maragon.) (62-22718-121)

CHAPTER 3 "The Great Protection Racket" (Page 25 - 54)

In this chapter, Anderson deals at length with his and Drew Pearson's "expose" of Senator Thomas Dodd and paints a highly inaccurate and unfavorable picture of the role played by the FBI in the Dodd case.

The chapter begins with the observation that Congress has a deeply protective attitude toward scandals and improprieties involving its own members. He states that the Anderson-Pearson columns published early this year "exposing" Senator Dodd (the columns charged Dodd with using campaign contributions for personal purposes, misusing his influence as a Senator for the benefit of certain individuals, and the like) forced the Senate's Select Committee on Standards and Conduct to hold a meeting--following which the Chairman announced that the Committee had nothing to investigate because no one had filed any complaints. Anderson states that his reaction to this announcement was to write the committee a letter which "spelled out Dodd's offenses" and offered to turn over "full documentation of all these charges and to suggest witnesses...."

Anderson then philosophizes, "It is no light matter to investigate the transgressions of a Senator--particularly if he happens to be a member



of The Establishment with friends in high places, more so if these friends happen to include the President of the United States and the legendary director of the FBI. This was impressed upon Drew Pearson and myself soon after we began writing about Senator Dodd.... We the investigators found ourselves being investigated. Out of J. Edgar Hoover's establishment swarmed a posse of FBI agents, pencils at the ready, seeking out our news sources."

Anderson states that he had "developed evidence of apparent federal violations" by Dodd which he handed over to the FBI; that he made available for photographing by the FBI copies of Dodd's private papers which had been obtained from former employees of Dodd; that "when these people began to receive visits from the FBI, we innocently assumed the agents wanted to verify the charges against Senator Dodd. But astonishingly, they didn't ask a single witness a single question about the Senator. Instead they examined our informants about their part in securing the documents, thus giving the impression that the government intended to protect Dodd and prosecute his detractors."

Anderson then asks, "Should a high official, whose conduct is questioned, be permitted to use federal police to intimidate the witnesses against him? Should FBI agents be allowed to investigate newsmen for no crime at all unless it has become a crime to accuse a Senator of improprieties? An answer has been given to at least one question. Whose idea was it to go after Dodd's accusers and make a federal case of a minor misdemeanor? The FBI said the order came from Nicholas Katzenbach, then Attorney General."

(Beginning in February, 1966, the Bureau did conduct investigation stemming from the Pearson-column charges against Senator Dodd. This investigation was limited to matters specifically requested by the Department of Justice. [It included interviewing Anderson and obtaining copies of documents in his possession; investigating the possible theft of material from Dodd's office; and conducting specific investigation concerning certain of the allegations against Dodd.] This investigation--the same as any other--was handled in a thorough, prompt, efficient manner without threat, intimidation or favoritism toward anyone.) (58-6157)

Elsewhere in this chapter, Anderson briefly relates Dodd's short term (1933-34) as an FBI Agent and states that "the FBI is still his first love.... If anyone said an unkind word about J. Edgar Hoover, the Senator was usually the first on his feet to defend his old chief... In return



for Dodd's devotion to the FBI, the FBI has always been willing to do a little extra-curricular investigating on his behalf. Once the Senator wanted to check on the after-hours movements of his [redacted] [redacted] For two weeks, agents trailed [redacted] then submitted a report typed on plain white paper. This was merely one of many unmarked reports that Dodd received from the FBI."

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(The allegation that the FBI conducted surveillances or instituted investigations as a personal favor to Dodd is, of course, without substantiation.)

Anderson continues his imaginative diatribe concerning the Dodd "expose" by stating that "informants in the Justice Department told us that our telephones were being tapped. The Attorney General invited us to his office and politely warned that we might be prosecuted. A cabinet officer even sent friendly word that indictments had been drawn against us in connection with the theft of the Dodd papers."

(Pearson and Anderson asserted in their column on April 1, 1966, that they were called into the Department and were told that they were under investigation. In a statement issued the same day (April 1) the Department denied this--stating they had come to the Department to secure answers to questions posed by Anderson during a telephone call and they were told that neither of them was under investigation.) (58-6157-71)

Anderson comments most favorably concerning the members of Dodd's staff who furnished him data concerning the Senator. Then he complains, "FBI agents were calling upon our informants and warning them that anything they said might be used in evidence against them. Some were questioned politely, others grilled relentlessly. Some of the questioning actually took place in Dodd's Senate office, thus giving witnesses the impression that the FBI was working for Dodd. One of the Senator's employees, [redacted] [redacted] seven months pregnant, was cross-examined for more than two hours in an anteroom just off the Senator's private office. Typical of the FBI's terse and tough attitude was the way agent [redacted] handled [redacted] 'We can't have people breaking into a Senator's office and taking his files,' he began sharply.... Clearly, the FBI was pulling out all the stops to help the embattled Dodd."

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(At the outset of the interviews, Dodd's staff members-- current and former--were quite properly advised that they did not have to make



any statement and that any statement could be used against them in court. [redacted] was, in fact, pregnant when interviewed on March 31, 1966. Anderson complains of a two-hour interview with her but neglects to point out that she was giving a five-page signed statement during that time. Furthermore, SA [redacted] of the Washington Field Office has categorically denied telling [redacted] that "We can't have people breaking into a Senator's office and taking his files.")

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The book continues, "...J. Edgar Hoover is reluctant to investigate either Senators or newspapermen. Anxious as he was to do Dodd a favor, it is most unlikely that he would investigate our news sources without pressure from the very top. Officially, the FBI notified us that the investigation had been ordered by Attorney General Katzenbach." Anderson coyly implies, however, that the investigation actually was approved by President Johnson--"It is worth recording that Hoover has his own private phone link with the President. When Lyndon Johnson was in Congress, Hoover lived across the street from him. Now Hoover remains in office past the retirement age by special dispensation of LBJ. Obviously the FBI would do nothing to displease the President nor act in delicate areas without his consent. From sources inside the White House, we have learned that the President personally received the FBI reports on the Dodd case for his bedtime reading. It is safe to assume he did what he could--within reason--to protect his old Senate comrade, Tom Dodd."

(We disseminated copies of our investigative reports in the Dodd case to the Justice Department but not to the White House. If the President obtained copies of the reports, they did not come from us.)

Anderson also paints a black picture of former SA [redacted] whom Dodd hired "to look for dirt" which Dodd could use against Pearson, Jack Anderson or the persons who had furnished anti-Dodd material. He states that [redacted] gave the impression to a female employee of Dodd that he was a federal agent, and "When she challenged him, he admitted he was a former FBI man."

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[redacted] was a Special Agent from July, 1949, to February, 1954. Following [redacted] employment by Senator Dodd to inquire into the theft of records from Dodd's office, Jack Anderson called the Department to complain that [redacted] had represented himself as an FBI Agent. All persons interviewed following receipt of Anderson's complaint stated that [redacted] did



not represent himself to be an FBI Agent. The Assistant United States Attorney declined prosecution of [] since there appeared to be no basis for a charge of Impersonation.)

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Anderson, who has admitted to the Bureau that he feels former Assistant to the Director L. B. Nichols and Lewis Rosenstiel (of Schenley Industries) vehemently dislike him, further attempts to cast a shadow of conspiracy around [] by stating that [] once did some work for Rosenstiel; that Dodd has been Rosenstiel's attorney; that L. B. Nichols is now an official of Schenley; and that Dodd and an FBI official once flew in a Schenley plane to a speaking engagement.

Anderson also notes that during the Dodd investigation, the FBI tried to find out "how I obtained the unpublished manuscript written in his cell by Cosa Nostra informer Joe Valachi." (We did make such inquiries early in the Spring of 1966. They indicated that the Valachi data in Anderson's possession had been duplicated from a manuscript written by Valachi and was not a Government document. Anderson implied that he had received it from a highly placed source in the Justice Department.)

In concluding his treatment of the Dodd case on page 44, Anderson states, "Like the FBI, the Senate Ethics Committee at first seemed to be more interested in protecting than probing Dodd. . . . Only the deepening public outrage persuaded the Committee, and eventually the FBI, to concentrate on Dodd rather than his detractors."

Anderson then recalls an occasion, apparently in 1963, when he offered to testify before the House Administration Committee regarding misuse of funds, payroll padding and influence selling by Congressmen. Anderson claims he showed up with a 14-page statement containing "all the names and details" needed to document several cases of Congressional misconduct, but he was not permitted to testify--"There was one name in my statement that later made headlines: Bobby Baker." He then goes into some detail regarding the connection between Baker, Congressman John McMillan of South Carolina, Philadelphia construction man [] and others.

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Page 49 of the book reproduces a \$1,000 check signed by insurance man [] in payment for advertising on a television station

(Continued - Over)



owned by the Lyndon Johnson family. Also reproduced is an invoice showing a purchase from the Magnavox Company by [redacted] of an item to be sent to the then Senator Lyndon Johnson.

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CHAPTER 4 "Seniority, Senility, and Success" (Page 55 - 79)

This is a chapter of gossip concerning Congressmen. It contains no reference to the FBI.

Among those dealt with on these pages is Congressman L. Mendel Rivers of South Carolina--who Anderson states "is best known in Washington circles for his alcoholic escapades." He calls Rivers "the House drunk."

Senator Carl Hayden of Arizona is "kindly" and "beloved" but too old. Congressman Adam Clayton Powell is dragged over the coals for "global gallivanting" and otherwise taking advantage of the taxpayers. Senator Mike Mansfield impresses Anderson as a selfless public servant who is "guided only by conscience and duty." Others for whom Anderson has high regard are Senators Spessard Holland of Florida and Thomas Kuchel of California and Congressmen Carl Perkins of Kentucky, Edith Green of Oregon, Clifford Case of New Jersey and Charles Bennett of Florida.

He laments the high cost of political campaigns and states, "The vested interests would like to own Congress; while it is true that they have succeeded in buying some legislators, most Congressmen are not for sale."

CHAPTER 5 "Living It Up At Public Expense" (Page 80 - 97)

This chapter contains no reference to the FBI. It is mis-numbered as Chapter 6.

On these pages, Anderson unloads his venom upon members of the House and Senate who live high off the taxpayers' money. He describes Senator Allen Ellender as an inveterate world traveler at public expense and an overly talkative bore. Adam Clayton Powell again is criticized as in Chapter 4 and is referred to as "the Harlem globetrotter."

Anderson also states (page 94), "Buried in the small print of the federal budget are also a number of confidential funds controlled by committee chairmen. Insiders tell me, for example, that Congressman John Rooney

(of New York), chairman of House Appropriations subcommittee, makes use of this money to take at least one unadvertised trip abroad each year."

CHAPTER 6 "Inside the White House" (Page 98 - 131)

Anderson describes President Johnson as a tough taskmaster who drives his staff 12 to 16 hours a day, scourges them with a whiplash tongue, intrudes on their private lives without apology, demands their complete loyalty and utmost devotion." He observes, however, that the President works harder than those around him and "if the President is a slave driver, he is a benevolent one" who treats his staff with warmth, generosity and tenderness "that is positively paternal." According to Anderson, the President puts in two working days every 24 hours--one starting at 6:30 a.m. and the second beginning at 5:30 p.m.

On pages 102-103, Anderson states that "those closest to the President take the most abuse from him. 'It's a mark of intimacy to be cussed out by him,' explains an aide.... While the ruffled George Reedy was press secretary, he was fried on the LBJ pan daily. The President seemed to blame him personally for every unfavorable reference that slipped into the newspapers. After Reedy's daily press briefings, LBJ would read the transcript with hot eyes, then berate Reedy for the slightest slip. His angriest outbursts were often over the most trivial matters."

Anderson tells his readers on page 112 that "Lyndon Johnson's massive ego is easily bruised. Criticism is hard enough for him to take, but ridicule he can't stand." On pages 130-131, he states that the President "expects his subordinates to submerge their ambitions, swallow their egos, and maintain strict anonymity.... On those seldom and secretive occasions that aides dare to talk about the President, they agree that Lyndon B. Johnson is the most difficult, the most demanding, but the most devoted boss in America.'

Other insights into the President's character offered by Anderson include (page 99), "He has an insatiable craving for information.... No previous President, for example, ever took FBI reports to bed with him."

Page 101 contains "extracts" from a memorandum purportedly written the President in May, 1966, by Postmaster General Lawrence O'Brien. This includes data concerning a complaint which Anderson had made to the Post Office Department concerning suspected tampering with his mail. O'Brien's

memorandum states, "An investigation by Postal Inspectors revealed that the letter (mailed by Anderson) had apparently been poorly sealed, although Anderson's secretary denied this. After the investigation, Anderson said he believed the FBI opened his mail. Anderson thinks the letter was taken from a collection sack by FBI agents after it was deposited by his secretary...."

(The envelope in question contained documents relating to Senator Dodd. Bufile 58-6157-310 contains a memorandum dated May 13, 1966, concerning this matter which states, "Post Office examination and investigation concluded that the envelope had not been adequately sealed and that there was no evidence of any prying or other irregularities....In personal interview, Anderson refused to accept Post Office conclusions and remained adamant that Post Office should identify person who opened the envelope and then expressed his belief that FBI had probably done so. Post Office is satisfied there had been no tampering, recognizes the viciousness and unreasonableness of both Drew Pearson and Anderson and plans no further action. FBI has had no mail cover on Pearson or Anderson or tampered with their mail.")

On page 104, Anderson maintains that there is "mutual respect but little love" between President Johnson and "the few (John F.) Kennedy hold-overs still around." He continues, "Most of the Kennedy crowd has never warmed up to LBJ; he has treated them, in turn, with more coolness and courtesy than he accords his intimates."

Anderson states on page 108 that Dean Rusk and Robert McNamara are the two cabinet members most admired by President Johnson.

Page 115 reproduces an alleged confidential memorandum of the Department of the Air Force relating to the testimony of insurance man [redacted] before the Senate Rules Committee in 1964 so-called "Bobby Baker hearings" that he had bought a Hi-Fi set and arranged for it to be shipped to the then Senator Lyndon Johnson. The memorandum notes that while on duty with the Air Force in 1952, [redacted] made a false report to the FBI which resulted in an extensive and expensive investigation.

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(Bufile [redacted] reflects that during an interview in October, 1952, [redacted] expressed concern and belief that four displaced



persons with whom he was acquainted were involved in obtaining information for a foreign government. Investigation was instituted which produced information indicating Reynolds had not been truthful during the October, 1952, interview. It was disclosed that [] had engaged in black market activities, had an illicit relationship with one of the displaced persons and threatened to have another one of them deported. Re-interviewed in 1953, [] admitted he had made mistakes and had inadvertently failed to notify the Government of the errors in his original allegations. He also admitted some black market activities on a small scale, as well as immorality while assigned overseas.)

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CHAPTER 7 "The Truth About Our First Ladies" (Page 132 - 144)

This chapter contains no mention of the FBI. It deals in a gossipy manner with four First Ladies--"Bess Truman is a shy homebody, Mamie Eisenhower a bubbly Army wife, Lady Bird Johnson an astute politician, Jackie Kennedy an exquisite aristocrat."

On page 136, he claims that Mrs. Johnson has soft Southern charm, rare character and courage. "When White House aide Walter Jenkins was arrested on a morals charge in...1964...everyone else around the President panicked. Even LBJ's own first impulse was to disclaim and disown Jenkins, thus sacrificing him on the altar of political expediency. But Lady Bird wouldn't permit it...she came quietly to Jenkins' support."

Anderson maintains that Jacqueline Kennedy "is committed, say intimates who should know, to installing Robert Kennedy in her late husband's place in the White House."

CHAPTER 8 "Washington's Curious Caste System" (Pages 145 - 166)

This is another chapter devoted largely to inconsequential observations of Anderson. It contains no reference to the FBI.

The early pages of the chapter are devoted to trivia concerning Government "status symbols"--"VIP standing is determined in exacting detail by their office acreage, rug plushness, furniture array, and limousine service."

He is critical of military leaders who "despite the urgent manpower needs in Vietnam...always seem able to spare enough men from the war to wait tables, mow their lawns, and perform other menial chores."



Concerning Congress, he observes, "On Capitol Hill seniority is sacred. It is worked out to the last decimal point.... A Senator at the bottom of the seniority ladder, if he is too brash to suit his elders (as Senator Kennedy was), may find his office space scattered between three floors and two buildings (as Senator Robert Kennedy did)."

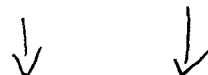
On page 151, he states that the former Secretary of the Senate" kept a private stock of liquor in his office, just off the Senate floor, for legislators who needed a small pick-up during the rigors of debate." Following the Secretary's retirement in 1965, Sergeant-at-Arms Joseph Duke, "whose job it was to enforce Senate regulations (including one against serving liquor in the Capitol building)" found the Senators a new hideaway for discreet drinking.

Anderson's wounded pride and ego come to the fore on page 162 where he laments, "It is a curious paradox of the nation's capital, where the clash of opinion is a way of life, that controversial correspondents are sometimes treated like outcasts. Those who depart from the beaten news paths, who ignore the 'no trespass' signs, who pry behind the scenes, are regarded with distrust. There are belittling remarks about their inaccuracies and unorthodoxies, their unwillingness to play the game by traditional rules.... It is also fashionable at the press tables to underestimate columnist Drew Pearson.... Yet for the better part of this century, he has rocked Washington with his stories."

CHAPTER 9 "How The Insiders Work" (Page 167 - 198)

In this chapter, Anderson waxes indignant concerning unprincipled influence peddlers, powerful lobbyists and the like. He refers to one such character, a fictional Dexter Warren, as "king of the beasts in the Washington jungle... a fixer without portfolio, who has handled White House assignments too delicate to be performed by anyone in official position. He also advises the President on speeches, appointments and politics. His phone calls are put through promptly to cabinet officers, commissioners, members of Congress, and special contacts in the FBI and CIA."

~~On page 173 he describes Dale Miller, "a low pressure lobbyist of gray-haired southern dignity," as a familiar figure around the White House. According to Anderson, Miller ran the 1964 inaugural for the President, a~~



and Johnson "took time out from preparing his 1965 State of the Union Address to greet Miller's Dallas clients, take them on a stroll of the White House grounds, and discuss their dream of a new federal building in downtown Dallas."

Anderson names Clark Clifford as another "person" close to the President" and as having "the run of Lyndon Johnson's White House." He claims that [redacted] of the FMC Corporation hired Clifford by telephone and asked him to persuade the Justice Department to approve its purchase of the American Viscose Company for \$115 million.

On page 177, he writes, "On more than one occasion, the shipping lobby has broken out enough champagne to launch a thousand ships at parties honoring John Rooney (of New York), who can always be counted upon to battle for the maritime industry against all reforms. The shipping crowd proclaimed February 18, 1965, for example, as 'John Rooney Night' and rented the grand ballroom of Washington's Mayflower Hotel...."

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Regarding James Hoffa, he states, "Even that pariah of labor, Teamsters boss Jimmy Hoffa, can crack the political whip and make Congressmen of both parties jump through the hoop. His [redacted] easily rounded up a dozen congressmen to defend Hoffa on the House floor.... All agreed solemnly that Hoffa's basic rights as a citizen may have been trampled by the Justice Department."

Anderson again mentions the President on page 188--"One company with inside influence is Brown and Root, the Texas construction company which has been able to flout the labor laws yet still snap up fat government contracts.... When (Lyndon) Johnson was an upcoming Congressman, he pulled strings inside the White House to settle a criminal tax case against Brown and Root.... (The) company was dealt in for a generous share of the multi-million-dollar construction work in South Vietnam shortly after Lyndon Johnson moved into the White House."

Anderson begins a discussion of foreign lobbyists on page 190. He states that Washington has been "besieged by foreign agents representing just about every cause and country under the sun" and that most of them are "highly respectable American citizens who are required by law to register with the Justice Department." In this discussion, he takes occasion to mention Julius Klein and Senator Thomas Dodd--"Drew Pearson and I revealed how the Caesar-nosed Senator Thomas Dodd delivered speeches, signed letters, and entertained clients for Klein. In 1964 Senator Dodd even flew to Germany

to help save fees Klein was in danger of losing. The trip was financed by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, but Dodd carried in his briefcase secret instructions from Klein."

On page 197, Anderson makes brief mention of Soviet, Red Chinese and Castro Cuban propaganda outlets in the United States such as the Four Continent Book Corporation. He declares that "new laws to control foreign agents are required--not so much to prevent a country from stating its case, but to make sure its propaganda is labeled. There should be restrictions, too, on foreign aid expenditures to insure that it doesn't go to buy influence in the U.S."

CHAPTER 10 "Lubricating the Government Machinery" (Pages 199 - 217)

This chapter bitterly criticizes wealthy American oil interests. It contains no reference to the FBI.

Anderson charges that "No group in America collects more benefits from Uncle Sam and passes out more favors to politicians than the recklessly greedy, unbelievably wealthy oil barons. . . . The more the patricians of petroleum drain from the government through tax loopholes, the more they slip to politicians to make the loopholes in the tax laws still bigger."

On page 200, he claims that Secretary of State Rusk divulged in secret Senate testimony that American oil companies have been paying protection money to the VietCong (allegedly so that their trucks and facilities would not be molested in Vietnam) "thus contributing to the communist war effort in South Vietnam." Anderson states that this "protection money is used by the Viet Cong to buy arms, ammunition and other war needs right in South Vietnam."

Anderson also claims that Cuban commandos have told him that the CIA has ordered them not to attack Havana's three oil refineries "which supply the fuel for Dictator Castro's military machine" and that "during the Bay of Pigs fiasco, a freedom fighter plane, loaded with bombs, radioed that it was over the Esso refinery in Havana and asked permission to bomb it. But the CIA command post actually ordered the plane to ignore the refinery and look for gun emplacements to bomb."

He charges that "Big Oil" has a strong influence on State Department action and decisions and that oil industry lobbyists are "the smoothest, most skilled, most elite of all Washington pressure people. . . ."



M. A. Jones to Wick Memo
RE: "WASHINGTON EXPOSE"

Sometimes oilmen choose an intermediary to distribute their largess. When Bobby Baker was operating in the back rooms of the Senate, he once called aside Senator Thomas McIntyre (of New Hampshire) and hinted meaningfully that he could get rid of a \$10,000 campaign deficit if he would simply vote for the oil depletion allowance. (McIntyre said... no thanks.)"

Anderson feels the action of three oil millionaires in contributing to the upkeep of Eisenhower's Gettysburg farm during the former President's tenure in the White House "certainly should be recorded as the most incredible scandal in White House history." On pages 214-215, he credits oilmen [redacted] with "pumping thousands of dollars into" the Gettysburg farm each year after Eisenhower had "entered into a fantastic secret agreement with" them "to take over" the farm.

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He continues that "the oilmen... also helped establish Mamie's brother-in-law, Col. Gordon Moore, on a lush 550-acre estate in the picturesque horse country of northern Virginia" and that "in 1958, Moore was a middle-man in the purchase of the Charles Town, West Virginia, race track by a Texas group headed by (Clint) Murchison and (B. G.) Byars. Later, Moore found another purchaser, and the oilmen sold their track. Both sales brought Moore fat commissions."

Anderson states that the Eisenhower Administration issued 60 oil leases in Government reserves during its first 4-year term and that valuable tidelands were "also handed over to the oil interests" by Eisenhower.

CHAPTER 11 "The Crude Art of Intimidation" (Page 218 - 236)

In this chapter, Anderson warns of "government by investigation"--"The federal bureaucracy is literally crawling with investigators who, if they are to earn their salaries, must investigate someone... It has become an all too frequent practice, in conflicts between private citizens and federal agencies, for the government to try to settle disputes by investigating the disputants. The power of investigation... is often used... to intimidate, coerce, and strike back at persons who challenge the rulings or oppose the policies of the government."

Strangely, in this chapter, Anderson makes no direct mention of the FBI. He warns of the power of regulatory agencies; states that the Securities and Exchange Commission has almost doubled its payroll since



M. A. Jones to Wick Memo
RE: "WASHINGTON EXPOSE"

June 30, 1961; and devotes considerable space to the Internal Revenue Service.

Anderson writes that "some of the targets of investigation are Reds, racketeers, and others not wholly deserving of sympathy. And in theory, an innocent person has nothing to fear from investigators. But once the gumshoes have come around questioning a citizen's neighbors and associates, a cloud of suspicion is raised that may never be dispelled. His reputation may be ruined even though he is innocent of any wrongdoing."

He claims on page 222 that many attorneys who would like to see Jimmy Hoffa convicted feel that "the government has gone too far with its campaign" to put him behind bars. "His every move has been shadowed, his every transaction scrutinized, his every associate investigated. Even two Congressmen, who spoke up in behalf of Hoffa on the House floor, suddenly had their taxes audited. After indicting some of his business associates, the Justice Department offered to drop prosecution if they would testify against him."

Anderson quotes Internal Revenue Commissioner Sheldon Cohen as stating, "A lot of agencies like to use us. We try to discourage this, but these disputes often have tax overtones."

According to Anderson, "Increasingly, the government seems tempted to use its investigative powers to intimidate its critics" and "there has been developing in our federal uncle an alarming vindictive streak."

CHAPTER 12 "Government at the Keyhole" (P. 237 -)

This is an incomplete chapter. The remainder of it will be analyzed after the additional pages of Anderson's book (it is believed that there are approximately 250 more pages) are received from the Washington Field Office's [redacted] (The Washington Field Office has advised that there will be a delay of unknown duration in obtaining the final pages due to a reported breakdown of the printing presses at Public Affairs Press.)

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In this chapter, Anderson continues to criticize Government investigative tactics. He asserts on page 243 that "If a government worker wants to hold his job, he has no choice but to consent 'voluntarily' to taking a lie detector test."



Concerning the Bobby Baker case, he states that "one of the principals... fought back with some enterprising blackmail. He hired a private detective who laid a silken trap for unwary Senators. He arranged with a lady of the night, who had a clandestine acquaintance on Capitol Hill, to wire her boudoir for sound. She obligingly lured into her web a few romantic Senators." (The persons allegedly involved are not identified.)

Anderson continues, "A confessed call girl, who goes by the name of [redacted] dictated a titillating account of her relations with high officials from the White House on down, including at least two Senators then investigating Baker. She later claimed the lurid, two-hour recording had been doctored by [redacted] a fast-talking private eye, who had tried to peddle it to newsmen, then offered it to Senator Hugh Scott.... Confronted by the FBI, she (the call girl) tried to brazen it out until agents asked whether Senator Carl Hayden (of Arizona) had been one of her customers. She blithely added him to her list, boasting of some unlikely high jinks with the Senate dean, then 86 years old."

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(Bufile [redacted] reflects that in November, 1963, [redacted] a private investigator in Washington, tape recorded conversations between himself and [redacted] in which [redacted] discussed her alleged prostitution activities with high-ranking Government officials, Members of Congress and private citizens. We interviewed her in January, 1964, and she admitted that information on the tape recording with regard to alleged intimate relations with Lyndon Johnson and John F. and Robert Kennedy was a complete fabrication on her part. She did, however, claim intimacies with Senator Wayne Morse, Congressman William Ayres and various Army and civilian people. The Pearson-Anderson column published June 1, 1964, devoted several paragraphs to the [redacted] matter.)

On page 245, Anderson claims that Senator Edward V. Long of Missouri recently asked the Federal Communications Commission to check various Senatorial offices for electronic listening devices and that such devices were found in the offices of two Senators.

He accuses "most government agencies" of trafficking in information "about the sexual habits, financial affairs, personal friendships, political and religious beliefs of their employees." He continues that the Defense Department has accumulated more than 14 million life histories in the course of its security investigations; that the Civil Service Commission



keeps another 8 million dossiers on people who have applied for federal jobs; and that "the FBI is constantly checking into the backgrounds of people for one purpose or another. It has on file an astounding 175 million sets of fingerprints, not to mention dossiers on tens of thousands of suspected communists, security risks and crooks. It is no secret that the FBI also keeps files on controversial figures suspected of nothing more incriminating than speaking their own mind. The FBI often conducts private investigations for top officials. President Johnson, for instance, was able to get an FBI report on the sexual indiscretions of a Senator."

Anderson laments that "the dirt that government gumshoes pick up on people is swept into dossiers which are freely exchanged between federal offices.... At least one blackmailer has been uncovered at the General Services Administration; information obtained from FBI dossiers was his chief stock in trade."

He claims that almost any agency can ask the Post Office Department for a mail check "to find out who's writing to whom" and that "Federal snoops have even been caught poking into people's garbage." Then he philosophizes, "The government's keyhole practices, the availability of space-age snooping devices and the glorification of the gumshoe has created a pressing need for clear and enforceable laws on how far federal agents should be permitted to carry their investigations and how much personal privacy should be surrendered for the sake of police efficiency."

On page 254, he quotes former SA [redacted] as stating "I found that agents had installed wiretaps and electronic bugs on hoodlums and foraged through their refuse for clues." (This is a quote from an article [redacted] which appeared in the November 8, 1965, issue of "The Nation" magazine.)

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He further states on page 254, "Wiretapping already is a federal crime if the conversation overheard is divulged 'to any person.' The Attorney General has chosen to interpret 'any person' as anyone outside the Justice Department. On this flimsy pretext, he has authorized J. Edgar Hoover to use his own judgment in placing wiretaps 'in the national interest.' Needless to say, the eminent FBI chief has taken full advantage of this loose authority." (Here again Anderson shows his ignorance. The public record clearly attests to the fact that all FBI wire-taps are approved by the Attorney General in writing.)

P

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REC-4 94-50053-15

January 13, 1967

[Redacted]

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

JAN 13 10 09 PM '67
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b7C

Dear [Redacted]

I received your letter on January 6th regarding the Station WRC radio program moderated by [Redacted] Your interest in matters affecting the FBI is indeed appreciated and I want to thank you for your thoughtfulness in writing.

You may be certain that this Bureau is ever aware of its responsibilities and it will continue to make every effort to discharge its obligations with the highest degree of thoroughness, impartiality and dispatch. I also want to assure you that the statements made during this program to the effect that the FBI mishandled its investigation of the Dodd matter are absolutely untrue.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Correspondent cannot be identified in Bufiles. Tape of radio program was reviewed and follows the usual line of Drew Pearson-Jack Anderson accusations and allegations in the investigation of the activities of Senator Thomas Dodd.

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

JBT:HHA/rlf;mjm

87 JAN 21 1967
M.A. JONES

REC'D DE TAVEN
JAN 13 15 12 PM '67

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 1-11-67

FROM : D. C. Morrell

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

SUBJECT:

[Redacted Subject]

Jesse

By letter of January 6th, captioned subject wrote a letter addressed simply "FBI, Washington, D. C." in which he commented upon a radio show on January 3rd moderated by [Redacted] on station WRC from 12:10 to 1:00 p.m. On this particular program Jack Anderson, assistant to Drew Pearson, was a guest and [Redacted] claimed Anderson took the opportunity to "castigate Senator Dodd and the FBI, its techniques, and its functions." We are obtaining a copy of the tape for a review and analysis.

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[Redacted] asked if there was not something wrong in a person making accusations and allegations against someone who had not yet been proven guilty, and then associating these charges with the FBI as though they were fact.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

Captioned individual cannot be identified in Bufiles. [Redacted] was on a list of female correspondents who were scheduled to meet the Director on 11-18-64. It is not known if she actually was in this group. She is employed by the National Broadcasting Company and appears on radio station WRC, Washington, D. C. As a result of a name check at the request of the White House, Marvin Watson, Special Assistant to the President, was advised on 12-8-66 that there was no pertinent derogatory information identifiable with [Redacted] in the central files of the FBI.

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RECOMMENDATION:

That captioned individual's letter not be acknowledged.

EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

- 1 - Mr. Wick - Enclosure
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach

JBT:rlf (4)

ref

REC-94-50053-115

JAN 19 1967

more down

11
C
(January 6, 1967)

Wash, D C

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

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Wick	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

To the F. B. I,

[redacted] moderates a 12:10 - 1:00 radio show (WRC) on which she permitted Jack Anderson to besmirch the F. B. I. , and he took the opportunity given by her to castigate Senator Dodd and the FBI, its techniques, & its functions.

b6
b7C

Isn't there something wrong about making accusations & allegations against someone who has not yet been proved guilty? Moreover, associating these charges with F. B. I as though they were fact?

The program was 12:10 - 1:00, Jan 3, 1967, on WRC in Wash, D. C.

[redacted]

b6
b7C

COPY: [redacted]

*name
address to which memo
1-11-67
JBT/MSJ*

[Handwritten signature]

nml

EHP

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

Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. DeLoach.....
Mr. Mohr.....
Mr. Wick.....
Mr. Casper.....
Mr. Callahan.....
Mr. Conrad.....
Mr. Felt.....
Mr. Gale.....
Mr. Rosen.....
Mr. Sullivan.....
Mr. Tavel.....
Mr. Trotter.....
Tele. Room.....
Miss Holmes.....
Miss Gandy.....

J

EX-100

32 JAN 6 1967

36

B

REC-194-50053-16

*Marshall & White memo
1-11-67 jht/lff*

12 JAN 6 1967

CORRESPONDENCE

To the F.B.I.

Wash. DC



moderates
(WRC)

a 12:40 - 1:00 radio show on which she permitted Jack Anderson to besmear the F.B.I. and he took the opportunity given by her to castigate Senator Dodd and the F.B.I., its techniques, & its functions.

Isn't there something wrong about making accusations & allegations against someone who has not yet been proved guilty? Moreover, associating these charges with F.B.I. as though they were fact?



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

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b6
b7C

The program was

12:10 - 1:00, Jan 3, 1967, on
WRC in Wash, DC.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 1-13-67

FROM : M. A. Jones

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

SUBJECT:
RADIO INTERVIEW OF JACK ANDERSON
AND JEAN DIXON

On January 3, 1967, who has a conversation-type radio program on Washington Radio Station WRC, interviewed newspaper columnist Jack Anderson and Washington realtor Jean Dixon. You (Mr. Wick) obtained a tape recording of the program through one of your contacts at WRC. Set forth below is a brief review of that tape.

JACK ANDERSON TALKS ABOUT HIS BOOK "WASHINGTON EXPOSE"

Jack Anderson obviously appeared on the program solely for the purpose of promoting his new book "Washington Expose." (Advance copies of the page proofs for Anderson's book were obtained last November, and a detailed review of them was prepared at that time. The review reflected that Anderson's book is devoted to the same type of gossip and muckraking that have characterized the Anderson and Drew Pearson columns. If fact, portions of the book are recognizable as having appeared in Pearson-Anderson columns.)

gave the impression of being very favorably impressed with Anderson and his book. She read aloud a segment of the Preface wherein Anderson claimed he had been "boomed, sued, accused, assaulted...hauled before Congress, hounded by the FBI..." She then permitted Anderson to relate some of the material in his book dealing with Congress--particularly the special privileges and benefits which Congressmen and Senators receive. None of this portion of the radio program--nor of Anderson's book--will ingratiate Anderson with Congressmen or Senators.

Next, Anderson and began discussing the chapter of "Washington Expose" which deals with Senator Thomas Dodd. In this discussion, as in his book, Anderson spoke in glowing terms about the four employees of Senator Dodd who furnished him (Anderson) derogatory information concerning Dodd. He once again charged that these four people were subjected to an FBI investigation which had the effect of intimidating them--and that the FBI actually had no authority under Federal law to conduct the type of investigation it did.

Anderson pompously implied that the FBI investigation of the Dodd employees was ordered by President Johnson because of Johnson's close friendship

1 - Mr. Wick
 1 - Mr. DeLoach
 1 - Mr. Gale
 TBC:dec (8)
 GWG

1 - Mr. Rosen
 1 - Mr. Tolson
 REC-63 94-50053-17

10 JAN 18 1967

(Continued - Over)

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94-31274-58

M. A. Jones to Wick Memo

RE: [REDACTED]

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with Dodd; and he said that the then Attorney General Katzenbach "has a jellyfish spine and would not have the courage" to order an investigation involving him and Pearson without White House approval. He also accused the FBI of being close to Dodd and clearly implied that the Bureau was not anxious to uncover evidence of violations of law by the Senator.

JEAN DIXON PREDICTS:

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Jean Dixon, the well-known self-proclaimed mental telepathist, also appeared on the program and was interviewed jointly with Anderson by [REDACTED]. Miss Dixon credited Jack Anderson with making her a national celebrity by publishing an interview of her in "Parade" magazine wherein she predicted several years ago that a young Democrat would be elected President in 1960 and that he would be assassinated while in office. She also credited Anderson and Pearson with exposing wire tapping in Washington, D. C., and predicted that another wire tapping scandal would be unveiled shortly which would involve several prominent individuals, including Richard Nixon. She said that the scandal would be favorable to Nixon and that he will be well pleased with it.

Miss Dixon also predicted that Nelson Rockefeller, Governor of New York, will try very hard to obtain the Republican nomination for President in 1968 and that unless a miracle happens, Governor George Romney of Michigan will not be the Republican nominee. She sees Ronald Reagan, Governor of California, and Charles Percy, Governor of Illinois, as up-coming Republicans. She also indicated that through telepathy she has determined that the assassin of Percy's daughter is named [REDACTED] (ph) or [REDACTED] (ph) or something like that; however, the case will not be solved for some time.

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She commented that through telepathy she obtained the name of Lee Harvey Oswald ten days before President Kennedy's assassination and that Oswald and Ruby were involved in an assassination plot directed from Moscow. Jack Anderson disagreed with her on this point. She also commented concerning the Manchester book and said that she saw the book through telepathy shortly after the Kennedy assassination and predicted at that time that Mrs. Kennedy would make a mistake by having a book published.

Miss Dixon spoke very highly of Pearson and Anderson and indicated that this country needs them to keep things in balance and to protect the American people.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

DeLoach	✓
Mohr	✓
Walters	✓
Casper	
Callahan	
Conrad	
Felt	✓
Gale	✓
Rosen	✓
Sullivan	
Tavel	
Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Holmes	
Gandy	

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: January 30, 1967

FROM : A. Rosen

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - Mr. Wick

SUBJECT: JET LINES, INCORPORATED
THEFT OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

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In connection with our investigation into what appears to be the fraudulent diversion of jet fuel by Jet Lines, Inc., our New Haven Office has learned that Jack Anderson, Drew Pearson's associate, maintains in his possession documents which allegedly substantiate the allegations made by [redacted]

[redacted] in a detailed interview given to New Haven Agents on January 9 and 11, 1967, advised that Jet Lines, Inc., had been under contract by the United States Air Force to carry jet fuel from New Haven, Connecticut, via its pipeline to the Air Force Base at Westover, Massachusetts. According to [redacted] during a five-year period, Jet Lines, Inc., fraudulently siphoned off approximately 160,000 barrels of jet fuel, United States property, by manipulating inventories through providing incorrect temperature readings in fuel storage tanks. The Air Force was then charged for jet fuel which was not delivered. The value of the fuel involved allegedly exceeds one half million dollars.

[redacted] who on January 9, 1967, was sentenced to two years imprisonment in United States District Court, New Haven, Connecticut, on an unrelated Interstate Transportation of Motor Vehicles violation, is presently incarcerated in the Federal Correctional Institution at Danbury, Connecticut. Last Fall he had been in touch with Jack Anderson, allegedly furnishing him details relative to this situation and at the same time, made available to Anderson, certain documents which he alleges will support, in part, his allegations. According to [redacted] he has since advised Anderson to turn these documents over to the FBI for use in its investigation. Anderson had indicated he would do so after making a copy of the documents. According to [redacted] Anderson and Pearson have agreed to withhold further publishing of any story concerning this matter until they see what prosecutive action is taken by the Department of Justice.

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(7)
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

*Jet Lines, Inc.,
94-50053-
NOT RECORDED
102 FEB 2 1967

59 FEB 13 1967

G-102

ORIGINAL FILED IN 46-54959-3

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
RE: JET LINES, INCORPORATED

We again contacted [redacted] at the Federal Correctional Institution, Danbury, Connecticut, January 27, 1967, relative to these documents, at which time he advised that he has heard nothing more from Jack Anderson.

ACTION:

Subsequent to our detailed interview with [redacted] we discussed the allegations with the United States Attorneys in both Boston, Massachusetts, and New Haven, Connecticut, and both indicated possible violations of Theft of Government Property and Fraud Against the Government exist. Full investigation has been ordered with instructions that all phases be pressed to the utmost.

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In view of the fact that the allegations by [redacted] are allegedly supported in documents now in the possession of Jack Anderson, if approved, our Washington Field Office will be instructed to contact Anderson in his Washington offices and obtain the documents in question.

Handwritten initials:
PAM
D
CK
H

Handwritten initials: RS

Handwritten notes:
✓
Jensen
9:10 AM 1-31-67
das
[redacted] advised telephonically

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 1/16/67

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK

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

SUBJECT: LONG JOHN NEBEL SHOW,
SATURDAY NIGHT SHOW

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Wick	✓
Mr. Casper	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. Felt	✓
Mr. Gale	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Miss Holmes	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

Rebutelcall 1/14/67. As indicated in referenced telephone call, the NYO was monitoring the Long John Nebel Show which began at midnight 1/14/67 and ran until 5:00 a.m. 1/15/67.

JACK ANDERSON, associate of DREW PEARSON, was scheduled to discuss his book "Washington Expose". The entire program was recorded at the NYO. However, rather than submitting the entire content of the show only those portions wherein the FBI or the Director are mentioned are being submitted. It should be noted that instead of being on the show from midnight to 5:00 a.m., as regularly scheduled, ANDERSON's portion of the show was terminated at 2:30 a.m. The period from 2:30 until 5:00 a.m. was a repetition of the first two and one half hours of the show.

On 1/16/67, I discussed the show with Long John Nebel. He stated at various times throughout the show he tried to bait Anderson in regard to the Director and the FBI so that he could appropriately take off on him. He stated, however, that ANDERSON on each such occasion refused to be baited. Nebel said when the show reached the half-way mark at 2:30 a.m. and he saw that the Bureau or the Director thus far had not been in for any great criticism, he told Anderson that he thought he looked tired and rather than continue him until 5:30 a.m., he thought he would just repeat the first half of the show. Anderson was in agreement with this and Nebel stated that he did this simply to get rid of Anderson as gracefully as he could.

ST-114

2 - Bureau
Enc. (2)
1 - New York

JFM:KGD

55 FEB 2 1967
ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

REC 13

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CRIME RESEARCH
SECTION

EXP. PROC.

JAN 17 1967
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UNREG COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN 94-47667-18

NEBEL: .. I'll be back with you in about six or seven minutes and we'll be talking with Jack Anderson. We'll also have [redacted] (ph) and Noel Bane(ph) with us. My guest [redacted] (ph). [redacted] is a public relations consultant. He joins us from time to time. Noel Bane(ph), author of the book titled The Kremlin Letter, published by Simon & Shuster. Our guest tonight is Jack Anderson, co-author with Drew Pearson of a world wide syndicated column and author of a new book published by Public Affairs Press titled Washington Expose. .. Let me ask you a couple of questions about what we've been reading in New York and of course everybody has been reading about it over the country. (Discussion re Manchester book on Kennedy and related matters. Then discussion of material in Washington Expose.)

BANE?: .. Jack, one of the things I found you did do when you started on the Government agencies in Government At The Keyhole and some of the other chapters, is you bunched them all together. Are all investigative branches of the Government the same? In other words, is the ability of the Tax, the IRA men, the ability of the CIA men, the Treasury men, I mean not the treasury men, the FBI, all the same? Or is there a difference not only in the objectives of these various organizations and in the quality of men they hire? Because time and time again I was finding myself, I've got it marked, getting caught up as to whether you were talking about all of them or were you talking about one of them? When it came to Internal Revenue you went into great detail on harrassment. But in other cases you bunched them all together and seemed to be saying, or at least I got this, that they were all about the same.

ANDERSON: There are about seventy Government agencies that have enforcement people. And after a time and after being in Washington awhile and seeing these people in operation, they become sort of faceless men in blue serge suits. And you tend to see them all as a conglomerate. But there are in fact law enforcement people for seventy Federal agencies. Some of them are better than others. There is a tendency for all of them to seek ex FBI men. And I think you probably will find FBI people on almost all the other, in all the enforcement agencies. To that extent they've had similar training.

[redacted] Wasn't Senator Dodd an FBI man for a very short period of time?

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ANDERSON: Yes. Dodd was with the FBI for about a year and helped capture some of the desperados in those early days of the FBI. And remained loyal to the FBI to the last. His office was used by the FBI almost as a branch of the FBI. He ran the Senate Internal Security Committee and would use it to harrass witnesses that the FBI wanted put through the wringer.

NEBEL?: Have you been able to prove this legally?

ANDERSON: I could produce witnesses who would testify under oath.

NEBEL?: Has this ever gone to court?

ANDERSON: I don't know that it's illegal. You know the FBI has no power to compell you to answer a question unless it wants to take you before a Federal Grand Jury. Now ever time they interview a witness or a suspect they can't call a Grand Jury. But when they have some recalcitrant witnesses, particularly, let me say only in the Communist area, I don't think that this happened in other areas, but in the area of left wing and Communist affiliations, if they got somebody who wouldn't talk, rather than bother to convene a

Grand Jury every time, they'd tell their good friend Tom Dodd about it and Dodd would pull these people before his Senate Internal Security Committee and ask all the questions the FBI wanted. And the FBI was grateful. And when we began writing, when Drew and I began writing our columns about Senator Dodd, the FBI at once launched an investigation of us.

BANE?: That was in the book and I was going to ask you about that. And you're the first to break the story?

ANDERSON: I must say in defense of the FBI that at least they were ordered to do this and did not do it on their own. I thought that once they got the order that they carried it out with a bit more zeal than they needed to.

NEBEL?: Who ordered them to do this?

ANDERSON: They told me that it was Nicholas Katzenbach, then the Attorney General. And Katzenbach admitted it. I suspect though that Katzenbach was covering up for another fellow.

NEBEL?: This is an opinion that you have?

ANDERSON: No. I was told flatly that Katzenbach issued the order.

NEBEL?: Then that was legal then?

ANDERSON: No, I don't think it was legal at all. They had no jurisdiction. We hadn't violated any Federal crime.

NEBEL?: I thought if Katzenbach told the Department to investigate, they would have to follow his instructions.

ANDERSON: The FBI would have some obligation to follow his orders. But I will say this. That J. Edgar Hoover has refused to carry out other investigations.

NEBEL?: That Katzenbach has told him to carry out?

ANDERSON: When he's been asked to by Attorneys General. I don't know specifically about Katzenbach.

NEBEL?: He can't legally refuse, can he?

ANDERSON: If he says he has no jurisdiction, he can say, and has said, I don't see how we can carry this out because we have no jurisdiction. In the Dodd matter he had no jurisdiction.

NEBEL?: As far as the FBI is concerned, who makes the decision whether the FBI has the jurisdiction or not?

ANDERSON: Technically the Attorney General is the boss. But I don't think that J. Edgar Hoover would ever confess this. He runs the FBI the way he wants to run it, and certainly not the way Katzenbach did and not the way Robert Kennedy did. I think that other than Katzenbach and Kennedy he got along pretty well with previous Attorneys General because they were willing to let him run the FBI any way he wanted to. I think that both Kennedy and Katzenbach did interfere with him a little bit and therefore had trouble with him. And he gave them a lot of trouble. Mr. Hoover, whom I