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"Rummaging in the government's attic"

Description of document: Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) file 62-HQ-46855:
Book Reviews, 1959-1966

Requested date: 15-November-2011

Released date: 01-February-2012

Posted date: 05-March-2012

Date/date range of document: 1959 - 1966

Source of document: Federal Bureau of Investigation
Attn: FOI/PA Request
Record/Information Dissemination Section
170 Marcel Drive
Winchester, VA 22602-4843
Fax: (540) 868-4391/4997
Email: foiparequest@ic.fbi.gov

Note: Sections 1-9 of FBI File 62-HQ-46855 are presented here.
Some pages not processed with Optical Character
Recognition (OCR) due to poor quality images

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Subject: FILE NUMBER 62-HQ-46855 (1959-1966)

The enclosed documents were reviewed under the Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA), Title 5, United States Code, Section 552/552a. Deletions have been made to protect information which is exempt from disclosure, with the appropriate exemptions noted on the page next to the excision. In addition, a deleted page information sheet was inserted in the file to indicate where pages were withheld entirely. The exemptions used to withhold information are marked below and explained on the enclosed Form OPCA-16a:

Section 552		Section 552a
<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(1)	<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(A)	<input type="checkbox"/> (d)(5)
<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(2)	<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(B)	<input type="checkbox"/> (j)(2)
<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(3) _____	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(C)	<input type="checkbox"/> (k)(1)
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_____	<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(F)	<input type="checkbox"/> (k)(4)
<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(4)	<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(8)	<input type="checkbox"/> (k)(5)
<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(5)	<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(9)	<input type="checkbox"/> (k)(6)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (b)(6)		<input type="checkbox"/> (k)(7)

1849 page(s) were reviewed and 1842 page(s) are being released.

Document(s) were located which originated with, or contained information concerning other Government agency(ies) [OGA]. This information has been:

- referred to the OGA for review and direct response to you.
- referred to the OGA for consultation. The FBI will correspond with you regarding this information when the consultation is finished.

In accordance with standard FBI practice, this response neither confirms nor denies the existence of your subject's name on any watch lists.

You have the right to appeal any denials in this release. Appeals should be directed in writing to the Director, Office of Information Policy (OIP), U.S. Department of Justice, 1425 New York Ave., NW, Suite 11050, Washington, D.C. 20530-0001. Your appeal must be received by OIP within sixty (60) days from the date of this letter in order to be considered timely. The envelope and the letter should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Appeal." Please cite the FOIPA Number assigned to your request so that it may be easily identified.

Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) file: 62-HQ-46855:
Book Reviews, Section 1

Are Government Workers Free to Do as They Choose?

ALL HONORABLE MEN, by David Karp (Knopf; \$3.95) is worth reading because it offers a somewhat different slant on the perennial quarrel between liberalism and conservatism. It is focused on the issue of whether persons like Government workers and teachers are free to think, speak and make friends as they choose.

This novel also is commendable because it is adroitly planned and filled with suspense. Mr. Karp, author of "One," a terrifying picture of a future totalitarian state, is a skillful writer.

Despite these praiseworthy qualities, however, the novel, like so many that uphold the liberal position against both communism and reaction, is not plausible. Most of its characters are stuffed examples of one shape of opinion or another.

The story concerns a Dr. Burney, a famous anti-Communist liberal, who has directed a great foundation. He is offered the executive direction of a new organization, the Institute of American Studies, which is designed, so he is told, to uphold the conservative position on a high intellectual level. He accepts, only to find that the sponsors are a bunch of educated, anti-

septic Ku Kluxers or Silver Shirts.

Dr. Burney comes to grief over an investigation of the qualifications of a Dr. Ness, an economist, proposed for the faculty—a former Government official whose associations takes on a red tinge. Ness, a timid, naive liberal, who is not a Communist has always meant well.

Although the Institute is a private enterprise, the case takes on all the aura of a congressional investigation. Dr. Ness' daughter turns out to be a Communist. When the papers get hold of the issue, the applicant's future career is in the balance. What happens to him is one of several alternatives which might be guessed.

For one thing, a man of Burney's reputation and background never would have joined such an outfit without knowing more about its backers, his employers. For another, the Institute, a private corporation, could not have wielded the influence attributed to it. Then, too, the characters talk more like editorials stating the liberal or conservative view than human beings. You also get the impression that all conservatives are bigots, without reasonable or rational minds.

In spite of these flaws, "All Honorable Men" is an absorbing story.

ENCLOSURE

~~94-4-5592-4~~

62-46855-3X1

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont *AMB*

DATE: January 28, 1959

Jan 31
FROM : W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

Tolson	_____
Boardman	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Nease	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Trotter	_____
Clayton	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS
CONTROL BY PUBLICATIONS DESK
CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION
(New)

2-1

See attached

talked with SA Frank W. Waikart, Records and Communications Division, January 27, 1959, concerning the possibility of opening a main file on the subject "Book Reviews."

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RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That this memorandum be referred to SA Waikart for instituting the opening of main file on "Book Reviews" then to be placed in such newly opened file.

REC- 60

82-46855-4

2. That Central Research Section be advised of the file number.

20 JAN 30 1959

19140
AMB:nji
(5)

- 1 - Mr. Waikart, Room 7204
- 1 - Section tickler
- 1 -

1 - Mr. Belmont *2/3*

57 FEB 5 1959

CENTRAL RESEARCH *CS*

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. NEASE

DATE: January 15, 1959

FROM : M. A. JONES

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW
"ACQUITTED OF MURDER"
BY WILLIAM SEAGLE

U.S.

69
 Tolson
 Belmont
 Mohr
 Nease
 Parsons
 Rosen
 Tamm
 Trotter
 W.C. Sullivan
 Tele. Room
 Holloman
 Gandy

SYNOPSIS:

Director sent brief review of above book clipped from Sunday Star, 1/11/59, and said: "It might be well for us to review this book. H." Memo to you of 1/12/59, advised book had been purchased and was being reviewed in Crime Records Section.

BOOK REVIEWS

The Director is mentioned at the bottom of page 251 and top of page 252 when the author says: The police and prosecuting officials of the national capital have not suffered in silence when the courts have struck particularly mortal blows at criminal law enforcement. 'From J. Edgar Hoover to Assistant United States attorneys who have been deprived of their sleep, they have been vocal enough. Perhaps the most outspoken of all have been Police Chief Robert V. Murray and United States Attorney Oliver Gasch.'

On page 251 the author states the Mallory case has probably created the most convenient loophole of all time for hard-pressed criminals. He then refers to a survey in the Washington Star on 1/12/58 which allegedly reported that the police and prosecutors were in a race with the clock, since the slightest delay in arraignment might ruin a case against a suspect. "Assistant United States Attorneys were being frequently awakened in the middle of the night by the metropolitan police or by FBI Agents, when they had a prisoner who had confessed at night, were not sure whether they should wait until the following morning before arraigning him."

In his introduction author says the fear of convicting the innocent has had an overwhelming influence in shaping every system of criminal justice which attaches importance to protection of the individual; that popular sentiment has been that it is better for ten guilty persons to escape than for one innocent person to suffer. "It must be admitted that the ten-to-one school has never been lacking in horrible examples of miscarriages of justice to support its point of view: On page 5 the author states that one of the most awful examples of the ten-to-one school was

BMS:bsb
(7)
cc - Book Review File, Room 4237 (2 copies)
cc - Miss Gandy

REC-6862-46855-5

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2-413

M.A. Jones

BMS

the case of Albert Anastasia, "Lord High Executioner" of Murder, Inc. He was allegedly tried for murder in 1921, convicted, sentenced to die and the New York Court of Appeals awarded him a new trial on a technicality and when the state was ready to try him again it was found that all key witnesses had been murdered. "Police debited Anastasia with personally killing thirty-one men and with ordering the execution of another thirty-two." (Page 5) "In American courts, the procedural dice have always been loaded in favor of the person accused of crime. The administration of the criminal law has deliberately been made inefficient, a subject on which I have dwelt at length in my book, Law: The Science of Inefficiency. A person accused of crime at once becomes the darling of the law and enjoys all the advantages which it can possibly bestow on him." (Page 6)

On page 9 the author states: "Apart from the courts themselves the whole machinery of criminal justice is designed to facilitate the escape of persons accused of crime. To be sure, the resources which modern science has made available to the police in the detection of crime are formidable, but they have been negated to a great extent by the greater procedural resources of the defense, and the lack of organization in the machinery of prosecution."

Author takes a slap at district attorneys elected to office who are more interested in getting a conviction than making it stick and says the misconduct of district attorneys is one of the most frequent of the causes for reversing criminal convictions. (Page 10) Author says on page 11 he has selected case histories to prove his allegations against the American courts favoring criminals accused and convicted of crimes rather than theoretical discussion. "All cases selected have involved murders, and the murderers, although found guilty by juries, escaped all punishment except for relatively brief periods of incarceration which they had to endure while their fates were being decided." (Page 11) He then cites in great detail seven cases covering 180 pages between the years 1806 and 1931 which are of no value to this memo.

In his last chapter titled "Post-Mortem" he cites statistics on reversals in murder cases in California from 1850 - 1926; Texas from 1900 - 1927 and 1924 - 1944 the latter showing 37 percent reversals out of 1438 appeals in murder cases. (Page 196) He goes into the Illinois Crime Survey of 1929 and the Missouri Crime Survey of 1926 to show the high percentage of reversals in murder cases. The author says the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri achieved undoubted leadership in quashing defective murder and rape cases towards the turn of the century when they found indictments to be fatally defective because of typographical and misspelled words and allowed a rapist to go free because the word "the" had been omitted in the phrase "against the peace and dignity of the state." (Page 199)

He discusses the continually increasing number of reversals based on unlawful arrests, unlawful searches and seizures, confession, delay in arraignments, wiretapping, etc. (Page 203-204) He criticizes the U. S. Supreme Court on pages 206 and 207 for the judge-made doctrines which have facilitated the escape of the guilty and not supported by the Constitution. He ridicules the Court's interpretation of wire-tapping laws as "the fruit of the poisonous tree." (Page 208-209) He discusses the Mallory case, page 212, and shows its far reaching and devastating effect upon law enforcement.

Author says the penitentiaries have become veritable habeas corpus mills as a result of Supreme Court pronouncements on constitutional rights; that the leading law school is no longer Harvard but Joliet Prison and Alcatraz. He says 3000 legal documents a years are sent forth from Alcatraz; that 400 inmates have typewriters; and prisoners are allowed to keep a maximum of eight books in their cells. (Page 220) Author cites case of "Treetop" Turner, a tall Negro who confessed to killing 2 men in a robbery. He was tried and convicted of murder 5 separate times and each time the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania reversed the trial court over a period of 12 years 1945-1957 at which time Turner's case was nolle-prosed and today he is a free man. (Page 222-229)

Author blasts District of Columbia as the Number One haven for criminals in the U. S. He blasts the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals for the reversible decisions they have made in favor of criminals admittedly guilty, but merely because of a technicality of no real bearing on the guilt or innocence of the accused. (Page 233-256)

Author cites interesting statistics on criminals freed because of insanity at time of crime, page 240; mentions celebrated Monte Durham case as well as the Dallas Williams case known in Washington as "The Bad Man of Swampoodle." He said Williams record showed 100 arrests, 11 convictions for crimes of violence and after he shot a man in both legs he was tried 5 times but they failed to convict him and in 1957 he was let loose upon the community once more. (Page 242)

Author says most celebrated case of application of the new constitutional doctrines is the case of Judith Coplon, arrested by the FBI. After her trial and conviction the U. S. Court of Appeals declared "her guilt is plain," but they reversed her conviction because she had been unlawfully arrested without a warrant and her wires were tapped. She was again tried and convicted and the higher court again reversed it and she walked out of court a free woman. (Page 243-244)

Author says Mallory decision is the greatest obstacle to successful police work in the District in cases of murder, rape and robbery. (Page 245)

- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - Section tickler
- 1 - J. E. Johnson
- 1 - J. A. Jackson
- 2 - orig & copy
- 1 - Yellow file copy

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February 4, 1959

Airtel

1021

To: SAC, New York

From: Director, FBI (62-46855)

BOOK REVIEWS, CONTROL BY PUBLICATIONS DESK, CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

Discreetly obtain one copy "Seven Shares in a Gold Mine," by Margaret Larkin; Simon and Schuster: \$2.95. Forward to Central Research by return mail.

*1 copy of book received 2/6/59
Received by SA J.E. McKeel, Jr. CLK.
Book placed in Bureau Library
2/13/59*

NOTE:

Book being obtained at request of SA J. A. Jackson; author subject of Security Index. Book scheduled for release 2/4/59. *Be*

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FEB 4 1959
COMM-FBI

EX-101

62-46855-6

FEB 5 1959

REC-65

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Nease _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Trotter _____
- W.C. Sullivan _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

FEB 10 1959

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Amst

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nease

DATE: January 26, 1959

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "HERBLOCK'S SPECIAL FOR TODAY,"
BOOK BY HERBERT BLOCK

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

The above-captioned book, written by the well-known cartoonist for the "Washington Post and Times-Herald," contains some 430 cartoons by Herblock as well as some 30,000 words of explanatory text. The book deals with virtually all phases of public life, with cartoons and text on such items as secrecy of Government files, foreign policy, politics, civil rights, Government operations, etc. u

Herblock attacks Congressional investigative committees, such as the House Committee on UnAmerican Activities. (HCUA) He also is critical of the FBI. His comments are a rehash of well-known canards about the Bureau, such as that the Bureau is not as closely scrutinized by Congress as other agencies; that it relies on confidential informants; that the Director has harsh ideas regarding the handling of juveniles; that the Bureau joined with the House Committee on UnAmerican Activities in attacking Cyrus Eaton, etc. u

These key points are made by Herblock: u

(1) The FBI has not been given the same careful scrutiny as other agencies in the Government. u

Herblock mentions that in a column written in July, 1957, Drew Pearson cited some examples of cases in which he said the FBI and the Director received more credit than they deserved, adding that no newspaperman, including himself, had published the complete truth in these cases. (This undoubtedly refers to a Pearson column published on July 10, 1957, in which Pearson erroneously claimed that the Bureau hogged the credit in the Nazi Saboteur, Elizabeth Bentley, Greenlease and Brinks cases). (94-8-350-881) u

Herblock then adds: "Certainly this bureau has not been given the same careful scrutiny as others in government. And J. Edgar Hoover, particularly when he is delivering pronouncements on debatable subjects,

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

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Jones to Nease Memo
January 26, 1959

could benefit from the kind of critical appraisal that is given such other public servants as, say, the President of the United States or the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court." u

(2) The Director is a good policeman, but when he leaves that role he is unreliable. u

The author says the Director strongly defended the Government's security program and "implied that anyone who criticized this program or disapproved of complete reliance on anonymous informers must be either a Communist or Communist dupe." u

Herblock then says: "Mr. Hoover has performed some good work in his capacity as a policeman; but when he tried to get away with that kind of talk he got himself caught, as you might say, flat-footed. Happily, there were at least a few newspapers which said so, in editorials that did not support him in the manner to which he had become accustomed. This was a healthy reaction from members of a free press who should not have any sacred cows - or sacred bulls." u

(3) The Director advocates harsh treatment of juvenile offenders. u

It is mentioned that the Director issued a statement in 1958 demanding tougher methods for handling juvenile delinquents and attacking a "distorted notion of justice" which, according to the Director, had "even permeated our court system." (Introduction to FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, April, 1958). Herblock then states that Monsignor John O'Grady, secretary of the National Conference of Catholic Charities, criticized the Director's position, asserting that Mr. Hoover had contributed to police work but this did not entitle him to the position of an oracle in dealing with juvenile delinquency. (File 94-37133 reflects that O'Grady in a letter to the editor of the Washington Star on April 9, 1958 did make such a statement). u

(4) The Director likewise is "not exactly our greatest authority on constitutional law, on what can properly be shown on movies and TV, on how to cope with Communism, or on a number of other subjects on which he has spoken in oracular fashion." u

Jones to Nease Memo
January 26, 1959

Herblock speaks of Cyrus Eaton, saying that Mr. Hoover and the House Committee on UnAmerican Activities in the spring of 1958 "joined in doing some televising-with-alarm." He characterizes Eaton as "a plain-spoken and unintimidated man" who at the age of 75 "was in no mood to learn any/other kind of Americanism." After Eaton's interview on the Mike Wallace show, the Director declined equal time, but the House Committee, "which had not even been mentioned in the broadcast," demanded and received broadcast time. u

Mention is then made that the House Committee on UnAmerican Activities threatened to serve Eaton with a subpoena. "Both the committee and Mr. Hoover explained that they had nothing against free speech, mind you. The committee only wanted to make inquiries, and Mr. Hoover merely deplored 'inaccuracies in the exercise of free speech.'" (Director's quotation taken from introduction of Law Enforcement Bulletin, July, 1958). However, public reaction was adverse, and the HCUA dropped the entire matter. u

Herblock then goes on to quote from the Director's speech before the American Legion (September, 1957), in which Mr. Hoover criticized "certain organizations" which thwart the concepts of security, claim to be anti-communist but actually launch attacks against Congressional legislation designed to curb communism. Such comments of the Director, Herblock says, betray Mr. Hoover's "imprecise speech exercises," in that he doesn't identify these "organizations." However, according to Herblock, the Director let the "cat out of the bag" a few sentences later when he talks about "The recent campaign to throw open the files of the FBI is a case in point." u

Herblock states: "At this point - or at this case in point - the cat was out of the bag on all four pussy feet, and we discovered the kind of dangerous subversives who were the objects of Mr. Hoover's creeping McCarthyism. First and foremost on anybody's list of 'organizations' which would 'throw open the files of the FBI,' as Mr. Hoover misrepresented the matter, would have to be that familiar group of desperadoes, the Supreme Court of the United States. And Mr. Hoover's tirade was brought on by their 7-1 decision which upheld the rights of people being prosecuted to see government material necessary for their defense - as, for example, the various conflicting statements of an informant like Harvey Matusow." u

Jones to Nease Memo
January 26, 1959

These comments then follow on the Director and the Supreme Court: "As one who believes that all government actions are subject to questioning and comment, I don't hold that federal court decisions are always right or above criticism. There are some I'd quarrel with. But in a choice, I'd certainly take the considered deliberations of the Supreme Court in preference to the statements of a policeman so carried away by his own power and his own press releases that he has taken to impugning the integrity and patriotism of all who disagree with him." u

Herblock makes this biting sarcasm:

"A more forthright crack at the Court appeared in a mid-1958 report of testimony by Mr. Hoover before a Congressional committee. He said, 'The Supreme Court must come to grips in a realistic manner with facts and join all the forces for good in protecting society.' (Page 174 of Director's Testimony before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, January 16, 1958, reflects that Mr. Hoover actually said: "But the courts themselves must also eventually come to grips in a realistic manner with facts and join all forces for good in protecting society.") u

"This was pretty big of our most publicized bureau chief. He might have said simply that the U. S. Supreme Court must go. But he was forbearing, though firm. He allowed the members of the nation's highest tribunal a chance to give themselves up and to 'join all the forces for good.' u

"Who knows to what heights men like Earl Warren and Hugo Black might have risen had they but obeyed and grasped the opportunity for redemption? They might have traded in their black robes for white hats, to show they were forces-for-good guys instead of forces-for-bad guys. They might even have become Junior G-men. But they remained steeped in their iniquities, steeped in the law, steeped in the old idea that the rights of American citizens are even more important than the barkings of cops and committees. u

Jones to Nease Memo
January 26, 1959

"Actually, the law that has been operating against the Eastlands, the Jenners, the Walters and the Hoovers is one which has never been passed upon by the Supreme Court, and which appears not in legal books but in economic ones. That is the law of diminishing returns." u

(5) Building up a myth of communist strength inside the United States. u

Herblock severely criticizes the FBI for trying to create a myth of communist strength inside the United States, when actually there is none - a "basic law" that "the fewer the Communists and the less their influence, the more imminent the danger from them." u

These are Herblock's final comments:

"With all their combined efforts, they have not been able to keep the country's fears of internal 'subversion' whipped up to the fever pitch of the McCarthy era. The Russian gains on world scientific, economic and political fronts have brought a sobering realization of the real dangers which confront us. And the Suspect-Thy-Neighbor groups have been up against the additional handicap that the strength of the Communists in the U. S., which was never large at any time, has dwindled to near zero. u

"In their efforts to overcome the law of diminishing returns, Mr. Walter and Mr. Hoover have tried to proclaim a kind of basic law of their own invention - that the fewer the Communists and the less their influence, the more imminent the danger from them. u

"If it were a fact that our internal peril is now as great as ever, that would hardly seem much of a testimonial to these men, who have supposedly been eliminating the dire threat that we're all going to turn red some morning. But in the face of clear and present dangers to their personal prestige, they could hardly be expected to worry about little matters of logic. u

Jones to Nease Memo
January 26, 1959

"The business of hunting Americans guilty of no crimes and of finding 'subversion' in such things as free speech and freedom of assembly is not yet played out. But the chases aren't what they used to be. u

"The pursuers are still willing, but the audience is getting tired. And, worst of all, the pursued aren't all co-operating in quite the old way. It takes at least two to make a chase. Somebody has to run away, or maybe drop dead when you point at him. But people aren't dropping the way they used to - or falling for all the old charges. As for running, the Supreme Court just sits there, handing down judicial opinions. People like Cyrus Eaton sit there handing out personal opinions; and instead of fleeing when a pursuer comes roaring up, they just stand and spit in his eye. u

"Perhaps Mr. Hoover has detected something in the air. Lately I've been reading lots of newspaper stories about an FBI list of Ten Most Wanted Men. This sounds like an echo of the old Public Enemy days when Mr. Hoover built his reputation by catching criminals, and by upholding the laws instead of trying to dictate them. u

"Jenner has bowed out. And if the business of pursuing law-abiding citizens keeps dropping off, I don't know what people like Eastland and Walter are going to do for action. Some time when they come up for new appropriations, Congress could suggest that they go chase themselves." u

The text is accompanied by several cartoons (which have previously been published), all of a derogatory nature to the Bureau and the House Committee on UnAmerican Activities. u

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

✓


Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont *Alb*

DATE: March 5, 1959

FROM : W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

SUBJECT: "HOW THE CHURCH CAN HELP WHERE DELINQUENCY BEGINS"
BY GUY L. ROBERTS
BOOK REVIEW
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- DeLoach _____
- McGuire _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

W.C. Sullivan
Watson

SYNOPSIS

Dr. Guy L. Roberts gives minister's viewpoint on delinquency in captioned book. Has written book to express belief that church has a vital role to perform with problem children and their families. He states that the church should be first source of help to individual and family. It is in an excellent position to counter fear and hate, common with problem children, with faith and love. Dr. Roberts believes that "problem young people" are basically religious, but their religious lives are functionally weak. A more realistic and creative type of Christian education is needed. This will combat philosophy of "self-expression" and "empty freedom" which rules out the claims of "self-sacrifice" and "self-control." By neglect, we have made the modern family what the Marxists by social planning have made it. Failures in community living produce delinquency. The relative failure of the probation system is due to failure to establish adequate counseling relationships. Church is in position to make available consecrated men and women properly equipped for this task. However, a key factor in any planned approach to delinquency problem is adequate counseling service in schools. Dr. Roberts holds more hope for future as churches are finding and accepting a primary responsibility in alerting the community to its responsibilities. Dr. Roberts does not refer to Director of FBI. No information in Bureau files identifiable with Dr. Roberts, a Methodist minister.

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RECOMMENDATION:

REC- 58

62-46855-8

For your information.

EX-135

✓ MAR 10 1959

RWS:mst
(7)

66 MAR 12 1959

CENTRAL RESEARCH

- 1 - Section tickler
- 1 - R. W. Smith
- 1 - Mr. Belmont

- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach

- 1 - Mr. M. A. Jones
- 1 - 62-46855 - Original

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: "HOW THE CHURCH CAN HELP
WHERE DELINQUENCY BEGINS"

AUTHOR GIVES MINISTER'S VIEWPOINT ON DELINQUENCY

"How the Church Can Help Where Delinquency Begins," by Guy L. Roberts is essentially a minister's viewpoint regarding problem children. Dr. Roberts has specialized in psychology and counseling. He earned his Ph. D. degree at the University of Pittsburgh and pursued other graduate work at Columbia University and the University of Glasgow (Scotland). He attended the Seminary of Boston University and studied at Southern Illinois University and the University of Pittsburgh. Dr. Roberts is currently the minister of the First Methodist Church, Clarkston, Washington.

Nothing in Bureau files identifiable with Dr. Roberts. The Director and FBI are not referred to in this book. The author uses various other authorities and statistics based in case studies to support his position. (Book jacket)

CHURCH HAS VITAL ROLE TO PERFORM

This book was written to express the belief that the church has a vital role to perform with problem children and their families. While a growing number of religious leaders know this fact, the general public and vast majority of church members do not. Dr. Roberts discusses the various bases of juvenile delinquency from the various so-called authoritative sources. Dr. Roberts notes that the pattern in the course of juvenile delinquency differs from case to case but in all cases "love" is inadequately expressed. A primary function of the church is to make (Christian) love applicable to the individual and the family. It should be the first source of help. (pp. 7, 35)

ALL CHILDREN ARE POTENTIAL DELINQUENTS

According to Dr. Roberts, many children have problems that may become too difficult for them to solve. Thus, all children may become problem children or delinquents because of the stress of these insolvable problems. One child in a family of several children can become a delinquent because no two children in a family have the exact environment or problems. Many seemingly unimportant environmental factors such as comic books may "trigger" the immediate pattern of delinquent response. However, with most problem children, fear and hate have won over faith and love. Of course, the parent should step in to assist potential delinquents with their difficult problems, but the church is in excellent position to step in and re-create around problem children patterns of wholesome social relationships based on understanding, faith, and love. Dr. Roberts described "love" as meaning discipline and firmness, as well as tenderness. (pp. 31, 40, 42-43, 144)

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: "HOW THE CHURCH CAN HELP
WHERE DELINQUENCY BEGINS"

SHALLOW-ROOTING OF CHRISTIAN IDEAS

Among Dr. Roberts' conclusions is a statement "These problem young people of ours--of our churches, our communities, our homes--are basically religious." However, religious lives of delinquents may be idealistically strong though functionally weak. We need to provide a more realistic and creative type of Christian education. Right ideas have been accepted uncritically but concepts and convictions were shallow-rooted and the deeper emotional drives, such as resentment and aggressive feelings, left largely unaffected. (pp. 73, 74)

SELF-EXPRESSIONS AND EMPTY FREEDOM

Dr. Roberts quotes a source stating that we are doing by neglect much of what the Marxists have done by social planning. In this connection, the modern family makes three fundamental mistakes. "First it sees a marriage as mere contract, second, it understands marriage as a private affair, and third, it adopts a philosophy of self-expression and empty freedom which rules out the claims of self-sacrifice and self-control." He states that the church has the only adequate philosophy of family life to counter this weakness and has access to the family as no other agency has. Countering this deficiency in family life will aid the prevention of delinquency. Dr. Roberts indicated that he does not mean to say that the frightened and irresponsible parent can delegate the authority to the church, "but his church is the one supporting agency that can work with him every step of the way from the birth of the child to its maturity..." Problem children must suffer the consequences of the church's failure to live up to their potentialities. (pp. 75, 76, 92, 96)

ROLE OF THE CHURCH IN THERAPY

The counseling function of ministers and the role of the church in therapy are questioned by professional and lay workers in religious and social services. In some instances where resentment and anxiety are not too deep or alienation not too complete, the problem child may be able to adjust to other persons in the church atmosphere of fellowship and love. However, many children are beyond this and need the help of a trained counselor. Dr. Roberts claims that the church today has recognized this need and is training its ministers to be counselors. He does not believe technical training is enough as counseling is more an art than a science, the art of establishing a relationship.

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: "HOW THE CHURCH CAN HELP
WHERE DELINQUENCY BEGINS"

Based on a study of 200 delinquent boys and girls in Texas, the book set forth the following conclusions relating to the delinquents and their homes:

- "(1) In about 75 per cent of the homes of the respondents, parents have shown some attempts at attending church.
 - (2) There is a definite lack of interest on the part of the parents toward active participation within the organization of the church.
 - (3) There is a noticeable lack of religious literature in the homes of the respondents--found in only one-third of the homes.
 - (4) There is little religious training in the homes, but a great desire on the part of many of the respondents for such training.
 - (5) Churches have had some contact with over three-fourths of the respondents; two-thirds of the respondents claim church membership and slightly over three-fourths of them claim regular or occasional attendance at Sunday school and church, particularly in early childhood.
- (II) Positive attitudes toward the Church, the Bible, and Jesus, and positive beliefs in the existence of God seem to indicate a tacit acceptance of the values of God, the Bible, Jesus, and the Church." (p. 72, 73)

On this premise, Dr. Roberts feels that the problem youth are basically religious. Thus, the church has a solid entree to aid the problem youth and their families.

PROBATION HAS BEEN ONLY RELATIVELY SUCCESSFUL

In the past, probation has been only relatively successful. The relative failure of the probation system is basically a failure in establishing an adequate counseling relationship. The Church is making available to the courts the consecrated men and women best equipped to establish this relationship. Certainly, a key factor in this program is an adequate counseling service that begins in the schools. Two centuries of scientific progress, industrial development and social changes have brought so many changes in social functions under the

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: "HOW THE CHURCH CAN HELP
WHERE DELINQUENCY BEGINS"

control of secular agencies that the role of the church and its influence have greatly lessened in modern life. The trend in changing; the churches of the community are finding and accepting a primary responsibility in alerting the community to its responsibilities.

Delinquency is failure in community living. The prevention and cause of delinquency (and mental illness) reside in the community.
(pp. 144, 147-150)

OK

SAC, Philadelphia

2-Original & copy
1-yellow file copy
1- Section tickler
1-

March 4, 1959

b6
b7c

Director, FBI (62-46888) 1-J. S. Johnson, 331, OPO

**"THE U. S. GOT RED
CHINA ALL WRONG"
BOOK REVIEWS**

The New York Times, Monday, March 2, 1959, issue
(page C-25) carried the following information:

"The U. S. Got Red China All Wrong -- as seen by
an old China hand -- Shows why & how Mao Tse-tung
won the hearts & minds of the Chinese. Refutes
every point in U. S. policy of nonrecognition. Points
out the reality & feasibility of the Golden Triangle
of China, Russia and U. S. Original & thought-
provoking. \$1 post-paid. P. O. Box 7354,
Phila. 1, Pa."

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the above
book, and forward it to the Bureau by routing slip, attention
Central Research Section.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

*1 copy of
above book
received in
3/23/59.
Admitted to SAC D. Branner
CRS.
AMB.*

Book appears to support propaganda re Communist China.
It is felt the book should be reviewed in view of the propaganda
nature.

162-46855-
NOT RECORDED
136 MAR 20 1959

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

MAILED 31
MAR 4 - 1959
COMM-FBI

AMB:aml

(6)

53 MAR 23 1959

~~7~~
~~20 MAR 19 1959~~

105-76293-14
ORIGINAL FILED IN

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: February 24, 1959

FROM : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS
CONTROL BY PUBLICATIONS DESK
CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION
62-46855

Tolson	_____
Boardman	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Nease	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Trotter	_____
W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

Handwritten signature

Reference is made to the Memorandum to All Bureau Officials and Supervisors dated January 21, 1959, entitled "Book Review Control by Publications Desk, Central Research Section." Referenced memorandum set forth current procedures to be followed in connection with book reviews conducted at the Seat of Government. It is vital that all personnel handling book reviews in the respective divisions be aware of the procedures set forth in the referenced memorandum.

For additional information in this matter, a copy* of all book reviews should be placed in Bufile 62-46855.

Interested personnel in the respective divisions should also be aware that the Publications Desk is now listed on the yellow FBI Telephone Directory under the caption "Classified," and inquiry concerning book review matters should be directed to this Desk.

RECOMMENDATION:

That this memorandum be forwarded to all Division heads for appropriate handling.

* Or original

File
AMB:aml
(12)

62-102

REC-55

62-46855-9

- 1-Section tickler
- 1-
- 1-Mr. Belmont
- 1-Mr. DeLoach
- 1-Mr. Mohr
- 1-Mr. Holland

- 1-Mr. Parsons
- 1-Mr. Rosen
- 1-Mr. Tamm
- 1-Mr. McGuire
- 1-Mr. Trotter

23 MAR 12 1959

CENTRAL RESEARCH

66 MAR 17 1959

b6
b7c

The Eden Press

P.O. Box Number 95
Mount Vernon, New York

"Books That Touch Life"

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. McGuire	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

J. Edgar Hoover

MAR 2 1959

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Please accept with my best wishes the enclosed copy of my newly published book, SUFFER THE CHILDREN;

It is my fervent hope that this book will serve to throw more light upon the menace that threatens freedom-loving peoples everywhere.

Most sincerely yours,

Jerome Eden
Jerome Eden

JE:de
Enclosure

BOOK REVIEWS

9

REC-28 62-46855-110

23 MAR 17 1959

ENCLOSURE

53 MAR 19 1959

~~EXP. PROC.~~

MAR 6 1959

2nd copy to be back memo, 3/11/59, 4/1/5

[Handwritten initials]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 3/11/59

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: BOOK ENTITLED
"SUFFER THE CHILDREN"
BY JEROME EDEN

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Nease _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Trotter _____
- W.C. Sullivan _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

DeLoach
McGuire
W.C. Sullivan

BACKGROUND:

By letter to the Director dated March 2, 1959, attached, Mr. Jerome Eden, of the Eden Press, Mount Vernon, New York, transmitted a copy of his newly published book entitled as captioned. In his note Mr. Eden expressed the hope that his book will throw more light upon the menace that threatens freedom-loving peoples everywhere. It is noted that the bibliography of this book lists "Masters of Deceit," on page 152 as Item 19.

In the acknowledgement to his book, Mr. Eden mentioned, among other things, that all he knows about the biological, life-energy of the living organism, of its functional identity with the sexual energy in man, he is indebted either directly or indirectly to the work of Dr. Wilhelm Reich. The preface to the book indicates that Eden is an educator and a member of a civilization which has reached a perilously critical stage in its development. Eden has been deeply concerned over local, national and planetary events of recent years. He states that it is his conviction that what is happening has its roots in the personal relations between the individual man and woman, parent and child, child and teacher; further, that it is man who perverts the warm streaming love of the child into a cold, dirty "act" of pornography.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

Bufiles reflect that Dr. Wilhelm Reich founded The Orgone Institute at Rangeley, Maine, in 1942 to commercialize his theory of cancer treatment through control of biological energy. Reich was subject of an Internal Security investigation, (Bufile 100-14601) and we have a voluminous file on his foundation (Bufile 105-11461). In 1954 the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) secured an injunction against Reich and his associates for their quack methods of curing cancer and other serious diseases. In October, 1957, our files indicated at that time, that Reich was serving a prison sentence for contempt of court for violation of this injunction.

Enclosures (2)

WHS:apa

(3)

REC-28

62-46855-11

23 MAR 17 1959

53 MAR 19 1959

CRIME REC.

Handwritten notes:
 - "Reich is a..."
 - "M.A. Jones..."
 - "did not..."
 - "with..."
 - "62-46855-11"
 - "3/13/59"
 - "W.C. Sullivan"
 - "McGuire"
 - "DeLoach"

M. A. JONES to DELOACH MEMO

Since November, 1955, Reich and members of his staff bombarded the Bureau with complaints of perjury, fraud and other irregularities in handling of the FDA and court action against them. As a matter of policy, the Bureau has not been acknowledging communications from Reich and his associates. According to Mr. Eden's book, Reich died on November 3, 1957.

Further, files reflect that we received letters from Mr. Jerome Eden dated 5-31-58, pertaining to the work of Dr. Reich, and another letter dated 10-13-58, wherein he forwarded to the Bureau's attention a pamphlet dealing with psychological warfare. Neither of these two communications was acknowledged.

RECOMMENDATION:

That instant letter from Mr. Eden and his book not be acknowledged by the Director.

GR
3/12

James
[Signature]

[Signature]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont *AMB*

DATE: February 18, 1959

FROM : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

- Tolson _____
- Boardman _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Nease _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Trotter _____
- W.C. Sullivan _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

SUBJECT: "THE PROFESSOR AND THE COMMISSIONS"
 by BERNARD SCHWARTZ;
 BOOK REVIEWS
 Bufile 62-46855

Reference is made to the memorandum from M. A. Jones to Mr. DeLoach dated 2-9-59, captioned "Dr. Bernard Schwartz, Former Chief Counsel of the House Subcommittee on Legislative Oversight." Referenced memorandum indicated that a book by Schwartz was to be published 2-17-59. Schwartz, it will be recalled, recently received wide publicity which stemmed from charges he made alleging that undue influence was being exerted by Government officials on matters pending before Federal regulatory commissions.

A copy of the captioned book has been received by the Central Research Section and is enclosed. The book warrants review to determine whether it contains information of an investigative nature of interest to the Bureau as well as for any information of general interest to the Director or other Bureau officials.

Book reviews, it will be recalled, are currently handled in accordance with instructions contained in the memorandum to all Bureau officials and supervisors dated 1-21-59, captioned "Book Review Control by Publications Desk - Central Research Section."

RECOMMENDATION:

That the enclosed book be forwarded to the Investigative Division for review.

Enclosure

AMB:aml
(6) *aml*

- 1-Section tickler
- 1-
- 1-Mr. Belmont
- 1-Mr. Rosen
- 1-Main file on Schwartz

34
MAR 19 1959

Handwritten: REC-69 62-46855-12
 MAR 12 1959
 News Tribune to Rosen 3/1/59
 (Book received - Filed in Bureau)
 Sullivan
 AMB
 CENTRAL RESEARCH

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-46855-12
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b7c

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: March 10, 1959

FROM :

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

b6
b7c

SUBJECT: "THE PROFESSOR AND THE COMMISSIONS"
 by BERNARD SCHWARTZ;
 BOOK REVIEWS
 Bufile 62-46855

*Book filed in
Tolson's Library
Am.S.*

This is to advise that the above book written by Dr. Bernard Schwartz, former chief counsel, House Subcommittee on Legislative Oversight has been reviewed. In the book Schwartz details the experiences of his relatively brief career investigating the six Federal regulatory commissions. There is nothing new in the book that has not been disclosed by public hearings of the subcommittee and in newspaper accounts of the hearings, nor is the FBI mentioned.

Schwartz cites the historical and legislative background of the six regulatory commissions, the problems and obstacles he faced in conducting his inquiries and his observations relative to his ouster as chief counsel of the subcommittee.

Schwartz recounts the alleged illegal influences exerted by Thurman A. Whiteside, Miami attorney, on Richard A. Mack who was a commissioner for the Federal Communications Commission. His allegations related to the activities of Mack and Whiteside in connection with the granting of a TV license for Miami Channel 10 to Public Service Television, a firm which Whiteside represented. Our investigation of the Mack-Whiteside matter resulted in the indictment of these individuals on 9/25/58, for conspiracy and obstruction of justice in the U. S. District Court, Washington, D. C. This matter is awaiting trial.

Schwartz also restates allegations of improper influence by Sherman Adams on behalf of Bernard Goldfine in connection with the Federal Trade Commission and Securities Exchange Commission matters involving Goldfine.

Schwartz also recommends the transfer of the judicial powers now vested in regulatory commissions to the ordinary Federal courts to eliminate the existing evils in the regulatory commissions.

It appears from a review of the book that Schwartz considers Congressman Oren Harris the main villain in placing obstacles

CC-1
 1-Mr. Belmont
 1-Main File on

RMM:eam
(8)

66 MAR 20 1959

REC- 69

62-46855-13

MAR 12 1959

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-46855-13

CENTRAL RESEARCH

Memorandum to Mr. Rosen

in his path in conducting an objective and searching investigation of the regulatory commissions. It is noted that the recent press indicated that Congressman Harris was quoted as stating that Schwartz' book merely reconfirmed his opinion that the greatest mistake the subcommittee made was employing Schwartz in the first instance.

RECOMMENDATION:

That this memorandum be forwarded to the "Book Review Control by Publications Desk - Central Research Section."

Don

Roz

ENCL. TO BU (62-46855) (1)

FROM PH (105-4394)



62-46855-14

ENCLOSURE

THE U. S. GOT RED CHINA ALL WRONG



As Seen By An OLD CHINA HAND



1959

Copyright 1959

by HSIEH ITZEN

First printing 2000 copies

DEDICATION

To the citizens of the world,
lonesome, but never lost.

CONTENTS

FOREWORD ABOUT THE AUTHOR

I—THE NEW CHINA

—the futility of stop-Russia or stop-China movement—the Chinese soul—secrets of Communists' successes—Mao as a leader—Mao's appeal to the masses—Love affair between the people and the Government—Facts about terror and fear—picture of the Old China—a disciplined life—the "Paper Tiger" philosophy—why they will not become imperialists themselves—

II—THE CHINA POLICY OF JOHN FOSTER DULLES

—Reflections on the Korean War—the reckless North Koreans—Red China was dragged into it—America's blind passions—the proper perspective—Mr. Dulles made a deal—Peking cannot bargain on Taiwan—attacks on Red China untrue—sound advice from a Canadian leader—Peking may turn down bids from US and UN—

III—THE GOLDEN TRIANGLE: COEXISTENCE OF AMERICA, CHINA AND RUSSIA

—a God-ordained set-up to keep world peace—there must be East-West talks—no reason to fear Russian propaganda—American intransigence—Chinese population no threat—the Golden Triangle can keep its balance—opposition from anti-Communists discussed—non-Communist governments can be a bigger menace—Red China and Russia can be peace-loving—Reds will be stupid to communize US—nations should observe both versions of the Golden Rule—

IV—EPILOGUE

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

The author was born and raised in China, educated in an American missionary college in Shanghai, and worked for the Chiang Kai-Shek Government for a few years during the Sino-Japanese War. He had travelled extensively in China, Southeast Asia and Europe, as a journalist and writer.

For the last eighteen years which represent two-thirds of his adult life, he has resided continuously in this country. He has never been a Communist or had anything to do with the Communist parties. All he has been reading in these years are the mass-circulated American magazines and newspapers.

These essential facts are outlined here just to prove that the thoughts presented in the three articles are not the result of any brain-washing by the Chinese Reds. It is hoped that readers will weigh them for whatever they are worth as the products of independent and original thinking.

PART I

THE NEW CHINA

History often repeats itself, but many leaders of men have chosen to ignore the lessons of history or tried to impose their own interpretations. For years after her emergence, the great country of Soviet Russia was treated as an outcast of the international society. The result was a near disaster to mankind. Hardly a generation later, the new China has been getting somewhat the same treatment from the same quarters.

It does not require much wisdom or vision to see that the world is still in the stage of Great Power politics and the new China, about ten years old, must be ranked among the leading 3 or 4. It should be evident to everyone, therefore, nothing important and permanent can be accomplished in the family of nations without active participation of the real China. It is also evident that those in the West still attempting to exclude and restrain the Government of Peking are, to say the least, closing their eyes to realities. As those see-no-evil people are now filling the eminent roles of China experts and making decisions affecting all of us, we the old China hands who have been watching the new China with wide open eyes do feel compelled to ask for the right to speak.

Before any Westerners can understand what the new China is all about, let them first realize what the Great Powers of the West had been trying to do to the Great Powers of the East. If we pick the year 1851 as the inauguration of the Modern Era, we shall find the Western Powers wasted the first one hundred years of the golden modern times to restrain and combat the rise of the Russian nation, beginning with the Crimean War of 1854 to 1856 and culminating with the two world wars, both started by Russia-hating Germans. Yet Russia today is much stronger than England, France, Germany, Austria and Japan, whose governments spearheaded at one time or another the movement to stop Russia and had won great battles against her. Let us fervently hope that the second hundred years of the modern man will not be so wasted in an equally futile attempt to stop China. If the Eisenhower administration had succeeded to embroil America in a war with China and Russia at the same time, it would have got itself committed to a stupendous undertaking, the tragic nature of which will defy imagination of epic poets of all ages.

What kind of people is the Chinese? What is the Chinese soul like? For a foreigner to understand any people to any extent, a smattering of their language is always the first requisite. Since the Chinese language is a very rich and very old one, to acquire a smattering of it is difficult enough, yet a complete mastery of it is required of any scholar wishing to penetrate the Chinese soul. This is why your old China hand discards his usual modesty and ventures to fill in.

Concerning the Chinese language, it should be pointed out here that the more I studied the Western languages and literatures, the more fascinated I am by the Chinese language. This is because: 1, the Chinese language has been proved to be the primary factor that has held all Chinese together through time and space. If the Chinese race had started with a phonetic language instead, the whole country would have been Balkanized long ago. In the place of one nation indivisible, there would have been scores of rival states there with different languages and heritages. 2, the Chinese language is the most beautiful, to the eye at least, and its poetry of the Tang Dynasty will always remain unsurpassed in the world treasury of poems. My favorite poet is Mr. Li Shang-Ying of afore-said period who left the posterity many immortal stanzas which in just 14 words at once portrayed and chanted the tenderest sentiments of immortal love. Following is one of such stanzas that I have considered truly the greatest and truly revealing of the Chinese soul:

In Chinese he wrote some twelve hundred years ago,

春 無 到 死 絲 方 盡
蠶 炬 成 灰 淚 始 乾

Rendered freely in English he meant,

*"The silkworms of Springtime
spill their heart's blood like a stream of flood
until they are very dead;
the wax candles have their tears shed,
drop by drop, without any stop,
until into ashes they spread."*

To me this is the answer: the Chinese soul has been one full

of blood and tears. The Chinese race is a remarkable people very deep in family loyalty, very ardent in love and very long in suffering. This is true of the old China and, with some happy improvement, also true of the new China. The 650 million people are now pouring out one gigantic flood of heart's blood into national rebuilding instead of family clanism, while the unstoppable tears shed are now tears of great joy. The Chinese people truly believe they now have the best government in their five thousand years of recorded history. No Chinese government had ever succeeded to unify the whole country as solidly as this one. No Chinese government had ever succeeded in the task of feeding all its people as this one. No Chinese government had worked so conscientiously and accomplished so tremendously on behalf of its people like this one. Travellers from the new China invariably spoke of the happy smiling faces they have seen all over there. President Sukarno of Indonesia who visited China a couple of years ago recounted eloquently his encounters with happy Chinese there and left no doubt that he felt the Chinese people are much happier than their contemporaries in Russia and the United States where he also toured.

New China's industrialization and modernization during the first nine years of its young life has been nothing short of a miracle. As they say, all beginnings are difficult. Now, a good start has been made and the economic development is gathering momentum. Her steel production in 1957 was 5,350,000 tons. This amount is doubled by the end of 1958, thus equaling to the steel output of France. It is reasonably sure that the output will be pushed to 20,000,000 tons at the end of 1959, overtaking Britain. Production figures in other important fields such as rice, wheat, coal, cotton, etc., have also been soaring into fantastic heights. The great "leap forward" movement has been going on not only quantitatively, but also qualitatively. Scientific inventions, mechanical wonders and engineering feats have been piling up rapidly. Illiteracy had been completely liquidated and so are many other ancient evils such as uncleanness, vagrancy, prostitution and concubinage, etc. In the athletic fields, many Olympic records are reportedly broken. Thus in the most populous and oldest nation, the "greatest story on Earth" is actually being produced before our very eyes. Imagine how happy and enthusiastic the Chinese people can be!

When Mr. Adlai E. Stevenson reported on his trip to the Soviet Union in the summer of 1958, he quoted the Russian the-

atrical genius, Mr. Sergei Obraztsov, as having said about the new China, “. . . Happiness does not lie in the things one has. One may have a house, a car, plenty of food, and many things, but these do not make happiness. Happiness does not lie in today, but in tomorrow and in our dreams for tomorrow . . . People in China have had nothing, nothing. Now several hundred million people are dreaming of tomorrow. I cannot describe to you the feeling of excitement there, much, much more than even here in the Soviet Union.”

It is frightening how news of the remarkable successes in the New China were actually ignored, played down, ridiculed upon and twisted around when they reach the anti-Communist press in the United States which had always prided itself as a champion of the freedom of press. On the other hand, utterly unsubstantiated reports of revolt on the Chinese mainland, issued every so often by the propaganda mills in Taiwan, have been printed under headlines and picked up by Mr. Dulles and others to illustrate their theory of the possibility of “a Hungarian type of revolt” in China. To compare the new China of glorious achievements with Hungary of 1956 is of course utterly false and dishonest, an insult to the intelligence of the audience. The Hungarians revolted against foreign occupation forces, while there are no foreign troops on the mainland of China. Any man well-informed of the Far East situation will certainly much rather speculate on the possibility of a Hungarian type of revolt in Taiwan itself, a revolt of its entire population against the forces of Chiang Kai-Shek and his American allies.

Just what are the secrets of the incredible successes of the Chinese Communist movement? Millions of Westerners who live under different conditions and by different standards are easily led to think that these successes were brought about only by sheer oppression and mass executions perhaps comparable to or even dwarfing those during the French Revolution, the Spanish Inquisition and the Hitlerian Terror. Even those who guessed more than a million anti-Communists must have been put to death have conveniently forgotten what a small percentage does one out of five or six hundred make. The real and simple truth, however, is open to all of us who seek it without bias or pre-conceived ideas.

Generally speaking, these successes are the logical consequences or harvests of some thirty years of “eating bitterness,” of blood, sweat and tears, on the part of the leaders and members of the Party. Specifically, it is the magnetic leadership of Mr.

Mao, the devotion of his comrades, the superb organization, tactics and discipline of the Party; the appeal of Communism amidst poverty and insecurity that are many centuries old, amidst war devastation brought on by the Japs, and amidst widespread discontent and resentment against the corrupt and inefficient Chiang Kai-Shek regime; the "love your fellow men" conscience of the race; the fervent desire among all Chinese patriots for a unified, industrialized and strong China, etc., that have made them feel like fish in the water under the Communist rule, insomuch so we may suggest that in Mr. Mao's "New Democracy" the Chinese race apparently has found the rejuvenation of its soul.

MAO TSE-TUNG AS A LEADER

Mr. Mao Tse-Tung was born in Hunan in the southern part of China in 1893, that makes him seven years younger than Chiang Kai-Shek. He was attracted to the theories of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels while in his early twenties and began to play an important role in the embryonic Chinese Communist Party when the Chinese Nationalist Revolution unfurled from Canton at the tip of South China. While the success of this revolution brought Chiang to the peak of his fortune as head of the Nanking Government, Mr. Mao with a price on his head worked feverishly to build up the Communist Party which will forever bear his mark as an unexcelled leader in theory and practice, with the pen and the pistol. Despite very determined and repeated campaigns on the part of Chiang Kai-Shek to suppress them with superior forces, Mr. Mao and his loyal comrades always managed to break through the iron ring of siege and move to a new area to prepare for a fresh start. Previous to his settling down at the caves of Yen-an as his headquarters, he led his followers in the famous Long March of six thousand miles through unbelievable conditions of hardship under which they were harassed and hunted down and bombed from the air as if they were wild animals. Yet when Chiang Kai-Shek was kidnapped by two of his generals in 1936 in a revolt over his policy of being soft towards the Japs while ruthless to the Communists, it was Mr. Mao who ordered Chiang's release without harm and without conditions. From that time on, the United Front against the Japs was formed and was not seriously broken until the Jap surrender. Mr. Mao's willingness to spare the life of his bitterest enemy who had killed his first wife and his many comrades is indeed in the best Chinese tradition and a revealing measure of his true patriotism and greatness.

The generation of Chinese intelligensia that Mr. Mao had to contend with was a confused and unwieldy crowd at the best. The political organizers of various Chinese parties including the Kuomintang had found it a Herculean task to recruit new members who would be willing to follow party rules and discipline. Chiang Kai-Shek's Kuomintang had all the job-holders signing up as party members but found it impossible even to collect any dues from them. The various other political parties that blossomed during the period of the United Front invariably had difficulties to expand beyond a few members in any given territory. In contrast, Mr. Mao, suppressed and hunted, was not only able to hold thousands of intellectuals together amidst great perils and sacrifices, but also built up a smooth-running clandestine party machine everywhere under the very nose of its enemies. This fact alone speaks eloquently of Mr. Mao's leadership and organizing abilities.

It is now clear that Mr. Mao gained the leadership and distinguished it by the magnetism of his personality, the profundity of his knowledge and the force of his logic. In those years of great hardship, Mr. Mao with his great understanding of Chinese failings had tended his flock with the loving kindness of a mother. He persuaded most of them to stick it out by nothing but his big heart and moving words. It couldn't have been otherwise. Chiang's publicity men loved to depict Mr. Mao as a monster executioner, a demagogue with a gun commanding obedience from his followers who cannot quit except through death. Actually, there were many thousands of young men who had flocked to Mr. Mao's camp by voluntary will, found life there unbearable, finally made excuses to leave and were permitted to go back. Thousands of such men were found serving in Chiang's various agencies during the war, many of them were hired as special agents to combat the spread of Communism. Even now, it is much easier to leave the mainland than to leave Taiwan, the so-called "*Free China*," where the rule of the police, regular and secret, is very much in evidence.

"God knows the truth but waits," proclaimed the title of a Tolstoi short story. Many black lies against Mr. Mao have turned about to haunt their propagators. Foremost of these, for instance, is the refrain that Mr. Mao and his followers are Russian puppets. Who is a real puppet now? Many ex-Nationalists are most enthusiastic in praising Mr. Mao as a great national hero who has recovered all the lost territories, except a few islands, notably Taiwan and Hongkong. This is a feat that was

only remotely dreamed of in the days of Sun Yat-Sen and Chiang Kai-Shek. In fact, instead of being a silent partner, Mr. Mao has manifested remarkable ability to win Russian leaders over to his point of view on the most important questions such as East-West relations with the result a few Western writers are already suggesting that the capital of the Communist world has been shifted to Peking. At the same time, both Russia and China have shown no end of mutual admiration and devotion that wishful thinkers are despaired of any prospect of a breach between the two. Mr. Mao cannot detest more the idea of his becoming another Tito.

MAO'S APPEAL TO THE MASSES

It has often been repeated that the Chinese are too individualistic to believe in and carry out the principles of Communism and collectivization as advocated by Mr. Mao's party. This is perhaps the cornerstone of the position taken by Dulles and Chiang who proclaimed that Communism in China is only a passing phase. "One day it will pass." These are ambiguous words. In the light of their beligerent stand vis-a-vis the Quemoy Islands, they must have meant that the 71-year-old Chiang Kai-Shek has pretty good prospects of outlasting the Peking Government. How wrong can one's judgment be!

Like fallen leaves before a strong wind, Chiang's regulars were easily swept away from one bastion to another on the Chinese mainland by the Communist forces in about six months in 1949. Such ease attests to the great popularity of Mr. Mao's party and creed among the long-suffering Chinese people who have become thoroughly sick and tired of twenty odd years of Chiang's misgovernment and the terrible Japanese invasion. The Chinese people are individualistic only in the sense of self-reliance; don't forget they also have strong group consciousness. Up to the modern era, the only group the Chinese really belong to was the family clan. It was the duty of every person with an income to contribute as much as he could to the relief and aid of the poor and unfortunate relations. The terrible Japanese invasion, however, has clearly taught every Chinese that clanism is entirely out-moded and he must give up everything, his very life if necessary, to a strong government for real protection of his clan and his immediate family. Since the corruption and incompetence of the Chiang regime had been proved beyond any doubt, whom could the Chinese turn to except the Communists?

Communism's greatest appeal to the Chinese masses is, of course, in its creed of economic equality. Let us keep in mind the fact that the Chinese race is one of the most homogeneous. They are all descendents of the "old one hundred surnames." Those bearing the surnames of Liu, Li, Chao, Chu, Chou, Chen, etc., may very well have been direct descendants of emperors, and nearly everyone could have been the offspring of certain great historical personage on either his father's or his mother's side. Thus if certain Bostonians have been tracing back their family trees to some three hundred years ago and are very proud to claim certain earliest settlers on American soil as their forefathers, the Chinese certainly have as much pride, if no more, in their illustrious ancestors reaching back a couple of thousand years. This is indeed the common heritage of the Chinese that they can all share alike. This is also a source of great strength and unity unknown to the other Great Powers. This type of racial purity and equality automatically insures political and social equality. Hence the oft-quoted saying among the Chinese: "Within our borders, all men are brothers." In addressing an all-Chinese gathering, a Chinese speaker should always say, "My fellow brothers and sisters," and never say, "Ladies and gentlemen." Against this racial background, the economic inequality brought to the fore by Kuomintang's embrace of Capitalism was deeply frowned upon, while tales of conspicuous consumption among Madame Chiang Kai-Shek's relations who were suspected of stealing from the national treasury incited great resentment among the masses who were frugal by instinct. This was considered one of the main causes of Chiang's downfall.

The afore-mentioned Chinese trait of resentment against the undeserving rich and any forms of economic inequality is deep-seated and dated back to the ancient times. Confucius and his disciples had repeatedly stated that "the primary worry of a state is not scarcity, but inequality; not poverty, but discontent." There is great truth in it when applied to the study of Chinese history. The average Chinese has an uneasy conscience when his family eats sumptuous fare while some family in the neighborhood has not a bowl of rice. There is an old saying in Chinese that "the presence of a single outcast throws the whole assembly into an unhappy mood." In other words, a Chinese will never complain of a scanty fare if that is the fare for everybody, but his social conscience will not allow the exclusion of anyone present from sharing the bowl of rice. "Let everybody eat" is just about the

first commandment in the Chinese code of social conduct. A recognition of this basic trait in the Chinese character throws plenty of light on the successes of Communism and collectivization in the new China.

During these last ten years or so, the Chinese masses were very much heartened in the fact that, far different from the Kuomintang, the Communists have been true to their platform and given the people more than what they hoped for in their fondest dreams. Besides the solid unification of the country and the recovery of its territorial integrity, as well as the elevation of the country to the status of a truly great Power, the economic achievements are glittering and fabulous; all kinds of machines, trucks, cars, ships, airplanes, even air-conditioners, are being produced in ever-increasing quantities; steel furnaces, coal mines, textile mills, etc., are working full blast and booming everywhere; highways, railroads, canals, airfields, dams and bridges appeared like miracles all the time. The newly-introduced Communes promise to provide cradle-to-grave security to everybody. No wonder the government and the people have such confidence in each other that they even managed to conquer the natural calamities of drought and flood which for centuries have periodically plagued a helpless people. When famine threatened in the middle of 1957, millions of party elite and high-placed intellectuals and army officers pitched in day by day and working shoulder to shoulder with the old, humble peasants and the threat was completely routed. The new China was thus saved by her own efforts the very tragic experiences incurred by the Russians in the great famine of 1922-23. Instead of agrarian sabotages, the Chinese farmers are indeed having an epic love affair with their government and brain workers. And so are all Chinese of all walks of life. We may safely say of Mr. Mao Tse-Tung, the greatest leader in Chinese history, that there never was a living man so deeply beloved by so many millions of his own people.

What is the outside world going to do in face of such a new China growing in numbers and strength with full speed every year? The leading Western Power may pick a quarrel with her and throw everything at her, but what is the use? Like the oft-quoted words of some Chinese leader that said, in a great war there will still be some 300 millions of Chinese left. After all, the Chinese never cared too much about their life or comfort. Now, this fatalistic race has got a good cause: Like Nathan Hale, the 650 millions are ready as one man to say, "I regret that I have

but one life to give for my country." It is much better to woo them with love like Russia has been doing with gratifying results to both, or to treat them with respect like Britain and India have done and gain respect in return, than to act defiant and talk belligerent like old man Syngman Rhee did with tragic consequences to his little country and people.

NOTE: Dr. Syngman Rhee has never refrained from voicing his hatred of Korea's big three neighbors, namely, Japan, China and Russia. During his days of exile, he professed to be a great admirer of China, but was scornful of the United States. In Dr. Rhee, we have the strange scene of an opportunist from a little country trying to bully the biggest. It must be admitted that such a person, with dictatorial powers, can make a little country a great menace to world peace.

A DISCIPLINED LIFE

Americans and foreigners who write for the mass media of information have never missed the chance to denounce the so-called terror, fear, conformity and inhuman conditions prevailing in Red China. The fact stands out that, in comparison to other great upheavals in history, these Chinese Communists have accomplished the most at the least cost in human lives and suffering. The revolution of 1949 was itself most remarkable in the complete routing of Chiang Kai-Shek's vast regular army with so little bloodshed that makes Fidel Castro's campaigns in Cuba look like a massacre. Another most remarkable thing is the fact, clear to everyone now, that the revolution and ten years of magnificent reconstruction were done without any aid from foreign countries; the American taxpayers have not spent a single penny to help them and the Russians have been paid back for all the trade credits extended. We would like to know whether anyone, Chinese or otherwise, or any political party, past or present, can aspire to accomplish a half of the things accomplished by Mr. Mao's group of selfless men.

To get some idea of the great contributions made by the Chinese Communists to the biggest and oldest nation on earth, it will be necessary to keep in mind a picture of the Old China. Many old China hands are still around and there are many books and printed matters still available in every library that will give an inquisitive mind plenty of satisfaction as to life and conditions before the Chinese Communists. Briefly, things were more or less like the United States during the deepest gloom of the Depression, except that in China the depression had been going on for many centuries. With a nomadic or sea-faring people, great hordes would have gone abroad to pillage or conquer. But the Chinese farmers had no warlike traditions and rather chose to die of starvation near their ancestral graves. The wiser and luckier

ones among them might have stored up a little grain to enable them struggle along until they wrest another harvest from the good earth. Since drought, flood, pests and pestilences were forever hovering on the horizon, hunger and starvation were never far away for a great majority of the people. Antiquated means of transportation made relief and rehabilitation just about impossible. The only chance to get some relief was for the families to go begging, to sell the females and children, and to swap babies and toddlers to be eaten. The old would be left to die and the young men sold their services to any warlords or bandit chiefs. Thus even during those times without any foreign invasion, there was always terror in the present and fear of the future. Great miseries and suffering manifest themselves in the faces of the untold millions everywhere of beggars, vagrants, prostitutes, child slaves and dying men and women. And this was the picture of the old China that the Communists have blotted out forever and the friends of Chiang Kai-Shek lamented for its passing.

As we have noted, the people of New China are happy and dreaming of their tomorrow. Many foreign visitors and reporters have wandered into China and been allowed the freedom of the whole country. Didn't any of them ever report the presence of any terror reminiscent of the old times? No, absolutely no. We can imagine there must be some fear and witch-hunting among the old guards, just as we find the ghost of Joseph McCarthy still haunting these United States. Among the few hundred thousand Russian and Chinese descendants here, we can also imagine there must be a good number who have faith in their old countries and oppose the Cold War, but fear is almost universal whenever they are asked by a stranger for their political feelings. It is self-evident if we are dedicated to the freedom of fear, we must first of all stop the Cold War because it breeds fear and witch-hunting here as well as there. Actually, there is little left of the Iron Curtain and no more of the Bamboo Curtain. In China, an American reporter can not only enjoy freedom of speech and movement, but also the freedom from censorship. The truth of the matter is, instead of a Bamboo Curtain over China, there is nothing but a Dulles Curtain against China. Any American newspaperman will tell you so, albeit off the record.

If we need another proof of the fact that people in China are not dying like flies or executed by the thousands, we have only to open our eyes and ears to be told that Chinese population is increasing so fast they will soon inundate the whole world.

And the Chinese Government is apparently doing a good job of feeding such a population. The recent Commune movement has apparently been slowed down, not because of unworkability, but to insure a steady and smooth progress. It definitely is not a crack-pot idea or utopian dream, but points to a condensation of the very best of Chinese and Western thinking on the noblest topic of human brotherhood. To transform a giant crowd of 650 millions of loose individuals, likened to a pile of loose sand by Sun Yat-Sen, into useful members of orderly communal life can certainly never be done without some kind of discipline or conformity which we define as cohesion with some coercion. Conformity as such has always been there, even in a free society. We should be aware of it here either through the process of Americanization or from something like the Dulles statement that people in the United States should support a foreign policy authoritatively laid down by the proper authorities. If Americans have many reasons to be proud of their country, the Chinese certainly have every reason to be so, especially when they compare their happy present with the unsufferable conditions of barely ten years ago. Why, we old China hands cannot seem to recall a street or countryside in the Old China without dying beggars, weeping women, naked and barefoot children, and without loathsome diseases, awful smells and nauseating dirtiness. Now, all these are forever gone. There are jobs for everybody, nurseries for the very young, schools for children and adults, "Happiness Houses" for the aged. Everyone looks healthy, well-fed and ever so clean. Unique among all the countries, Chinese hotel rooms need no locks, bank-teller's windows need no iron bars, no tips are accepted by people in serving trades and nothing of any value is ever stolen. If all this has been accomplished by an iron discipline, let us have plenty of it.

NOTE: The great saving grace in the rigorous, disciplined life in the New China is undoubtedly the exemplary behavior of the leaders and officials who have even taken up manual labor. Whenever they make mistakes themselves, they would not hesitate to indulge in severe "self-criticism."

Mr. Mao and other top party leaders are always admonishing the officials to use persuasion and to guard against arrogant or irresponsible behavior. Such behavior is termed "bureaucratism," a sure road to oblivion.

Most old China hands can remember quite vividly how the mandarins and bureaucrats in the old China can talk like a saint yet be guilty of everything from buck-passing to embezzlement, from nepotism to brutality, and from doing-nothing to despotism. Can you blame the people for preferring their new officials and leaders?

ALL IMPERIALISTS ARE PAPER TIGERS

Mr. Mao Tse-Tung was known to have published a book or booklet entitled, "*All Imperialists Are Paper Tigers.*" This book is not available in the United States, either in Chinese or English.

A few writers have dwelt on this subject and even tried to analyze its underlying philosophy or psychology. Unfortunately, nothing much has come out of such study and almost every anti-Communist writer here seems actually delighted to use this catch-phrase to attack its inventor. To your old China hand, however, it works like magic and somehow reveals to him the future course of the mighty New China that peoples the world over are speculating about.

There is no doubt whatsoever that Mr. Mao and his comrades meant in their battle-cry that *all* imperialism, without any exception, are paper tigers. This all-inclusive "all" must have therefore taken into consideration of any future thrust of Chinese foreign policy toward some area like Southeast Asia that may be looked upon as Chinese Imperialism. Some speculators may even find in it an implied warning to USSR not to intrude into Chinese affairs. As far as that is concerned, Mr. Nikita Khrushchev has emphatically expressed his distaste for any meddling into Chinese quarrels by either America or Russia. It is clear, nevertheless, Mr. Mao's succinct and powerful attack on all imperialism is not merely directed against the Dulles Policy at the present but meant to challenge all would-be imperialists from here to eternity.

As I said before, I didn't have a chance to study Mr. Mao's treatise on the subject, but there is a very important tenet in Chinese philosophy which unequivocally underlines his basic idea. This is the principle well-known to all Chinese and certainly to a scholar like Mr. Mao that any perpetrator of wrong deeds will always bring about his own destruction. *In accordance with this principle, tyrants and conquerors do not increase their stature by more controls or conquests, but on the contrary become weaker with every new misdeed because more resistance and hatred are aroused.* This theory sounds like the American saying that the law will catch up with the criminal, but differs with the latter by its moral stand and its coverage of not only persons but also states, big or small. In practice, this involves a different approach to important issues such as how to meet the threats of imperialism, Fascism or Nazism. The Chinese approach would be more calm since it is philosophically and fatalistically confident of the final overthrow of the aggressor. Let us take America's position in the Second World War as an illustration.

Like a lawman waiting impatiently to catch up with the criminal, the United States Government under President Franklin D. Roosevelt acted to thwart Hitler's crazy designs in the European

theater in such a hurry and with such a fury that it neglected to reach an understanding with Stalin on a sound peace plan on the one hand and, with the Europe-first idea, unduly prolonged the war with Japan on the other. The basic American idea is that if not immediately checked, Hitler would become so strong that it would be impossible to stop him from conquering the whole world.

The Chinese approach to the Hitler menace will be quite different. Even if they would not doubt Hitler's capability in devastating all Europe, including Russia and Britain, they would have every doubt of his ability to control and hold down and, least of all, to digest the vast area and population that he could have conquered. In fact, they would think that the more countries the Nazis conquered, the thinner and weaker would be Hitler's hold, and the sooner would come the day of his total destruction by his ever-increasing enemies. Thus when the Americans were dazzled and worried by Hitler's triumphs, the Chinese would see through them as so much empty build-up of a paper tiger.

Such is the basic idea that all imperialists are paper tigers. It shouldn't be hard to predict that after recovering China's lost or stolen territories, Mr. Mao and his followers can be expected to concentrate on their dedicated task of making China the most beautiful and the best country to live in. Why should they neglect their own task and meddle in somebody else's affairs or, worse still, embark on some grandiose schemes of an imperialistic nature and thus turn themselves into paper tigers which they abhor so much?

The left-wingers of the world have come to recognize in Mr. Mao as a leading authority on Marxism and Leninism, on revolutionary strategies and tactics. Your old China hands are perhaps even more amazed to find in him a veritable source of great Chinese wisdom. Think for a moment of his handling of all religious sects in the last decade. Even the Buddhists are now working for him and the Catholic hierarchy in China have cut themselves away from the Vatican. Years from now, the Christian world may look to Mr. Mao as a more formidable foe to Papism than Martin Luther. Mr. Mao has learned and profited from almost every important thinker in the West and the East. It really pays therefore for all of us, Westerners and Easterners, friends and foes, to learn from him. What we have in mind here is another saying of Mr. Mao's that had leaked through the Dulles curtain, namely, his pronouncement on America's foreign bases. He was quoted to have said that such

bases are nothing but a noose with which American Imperialism will hang itself. This is certainly not a wisecrack as many Americans must have shrugged off, but a considered judgment right in line of Mr. Mao's Philosophy of the Paper Tiger. As these words go to the press, President Eisenhower is struggling with the Congress on the 1959 budget of 77 billion dollars. The average family-man taxpayer has long groaned under the relentless load. The national debt limit had to be raised time and again. The necessary incentives in America's vaunted Free Enterprise system are being killed by these taxes. Needless to say, the incessant flow of money into maintaining the foreign bases and the goodwill of their sovereign owners has formed an important drain and also the last few straws that can break the back of these United States.

Moreover, Russia and China have been so infuriated and provoked by American encirclement that their governments and peoples are more united and determined than they would be otherwise. Anti-Communists were quick to argue that in Russia and China, high-level decisions are made by a handful of leaders. We can truthfully say that the most important decisions reached by the Kremlin and Peking were in a large measure forced on them by the decisions made in Washington, D. C. In many cases, there could have been no alternative, except the worst one, a hot war, which they apparently have so far rejected. During the Quemoy crisis, an editorial in the Life magazine spoke wishfully and romantically about American influence on the destiny of China. The fact is, America has exerted plenty of influences on Chinese affairs even in the past decade, although such influences have done nobody any good.

As time, money and attention are poured outside of the country and the hemisphere, the home base and the backyard, from Cuba to Argentina, have been badly neglected. Canada has already gone her separate ways and traded heavily with Red China. It seems clear that Ottawa cannot hold off much longer her expected recognition of Peking. In America, much-needed civil defense exists only on paper. We might have heard that even in neutral Sweden, they have been building up-to-date shelters against nuclear air-raids, but there is not a single one of them here for the common people. In these days of rapid strides in the development of ICBMs, the very need of those foreign bases has been questioned. The Pentagon and the State Department will soon, if not already, find themselves in the dilemma of not knowing what to do with most of those bases. It will be just so many pieces of luxurious junk that we can neither use nor afford to throw away.

PART II

THE CHINA POLICY OF JOHN FOSTER DULLES

People in the United States generally do not realize or understand the deep resentment and hatred against the Eisenhower-Dulles administration among the 650 millions of Chinese. Nor do the leaders and people on the Chinese mainland have any idea that Dulles' China policy enjoyed considerable popular support and that such support was not confined within the right wing of the Republicans once led by William Knowland. Among the millions who have served or are serving in America's armed services, for instance, the passion against the new China has been very strong and widespread. It was this passion that had driven Eisenhower and Dulles to risk a nuclear war against China on account of a couple of small islands within gunshot of the Chinese mainland. The cause of this passion was, of course, Peking's part in the Korean war.

To the average member of the American Legion and V. F. W., to the generals and admirals as well as the sergeants and lieutenants in America's armed forces of 2,600,000 men and women, the atrocious Korean war represents insufferable national frustration that was unique and unprecedented in her glorious tradition of many military victories. So they cannot forget or forgive. Nor have they bothered to investigate or even think about the whys and hows, or the rights and wrongs of this war, because they are satisfied that the United States and her Allies were fighting under the flag of the United Nations and that North Korea and Red China were condemned by the UN as aggressors in this war.

It is almost a matter of certainty that the Government of the Chinese People's Republic will never tell its story and open its books on the Korean War because its leaders must have felt honor-bound not to expose the reckless blunder committed by the leaders of North Korea. If anyone cares to think the matter over and keep note of the relevant dates alone, however, he should have no difficulty to make a finding that the Chinese Communists, who had established their government in Peking on October 1, 1949 over a large, impoverished, and war-devastated territory with the largest population, definitely would not "order," urge or encourage the North Koreans to cross the 38th Parallel and precipitate a war with the United States. If the Chinese leaders

wanted a war at that time, they would have chosen as their target Taiwan, the last hideout of their arch enemy, Chiang Kai-Shek, by any means and at any cost. If this campaign was waged in 1950, they would not have risked any war with the U.S.A. and sanctions from the U.N. These simple, obvious facts should be sufficient to convince any reasonable man that the Red Chinese could not have started the Korean War or given the "go" signal to the North Koreans. Mr. Mao Tse-Tung, well-known for his limitless patience as a revolutionary and his strategy of withdrawal before great odds as a commander, would certainly have counselled patience and waiting, but in the summer of 1950, the North Koreans must have been in a reckless and impatient mood to repeat the triumph of the Chinese Communists. They might never have asked for Chinese advice because they did not need to. And they would not have listened to them either.

When the better-equipped American forces routed the North Koreans and chased them across the 38th Parallel, the Chinese Government was confronted with the grave threat of a hostile army in hot pursuit of their comrade-neighbors. Moreover, with the lessons of Japanese aggression still vivid, it seemed to be a matter of national survival that the rabid, anti-Communist old man Syngman Rhee must not be allowed to control the land and vital power plants across the shallow waters of the Yalu River. The United States would have the very same apprehension if the Russian or Chinese army should set foot anywhere in the western hemisphere in general and near the US border in particular. Any fair-minded person, therefore, can easily see that it was plainly out of considerations of self-preservation that the Peking Government reluctantly decided to send those volunteers into Korea to fight against the terrible odds. Peking's reluctance was well-recorded by former president, Harry Truman, in his memoirs in which he related the clear warnings sent by Peking through India and a few other neutral nations. In view of these facts, Americans should have little reason to grudge the Chinese, who were dragged into this war and who fought in the most valiant manner against America's superior arms and equipment.

The blind passions of the Korean War, I am afraid, are even now sending the USA, China and the rest of the world down the path of a nuclear holocaust if the hatchet is not buried soon. Acting on the premise that Red China is an aggressor and enemy of the United States, the State Department had, since the Chinese entry into the Korean War, embarked on a full-scale retaliation

against Peking in every field, along every front and with every weapon possessed by the mighty Power, just short of actual opening of fire. Military assistance agreement with Chiang Kai-Shek's remnant forces was formalized in an exchange of notes of January 30 and February 9, 1951. In May of the same year, an American military advisory group was established on Taiwan. On December 2, 1954, the mutual defense treaty with Chiang was signed which, in giving him a new lease of life, stated that in case of attack against the territories of either of the parties, the other party "would act to meet the common danger." Previously, in March, 1952, the peace treaty and a separate security treaty with Japan were approved by the US Senate, and so were a mutual defense treaty with the Philippines and a security treaty with Australia and New Zealand. On October 1, 1953, a mutual defense treaty with Syngman Rhee was signed. On September 8, 1954, the Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty was signed by Australia, New Zealand, France, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, the United Kingdom, and the United States. So the mighty United States went all out to entangle herself into all sort of alliances, even teamed up with discredited old fools like Chiang and Rhee, in utter disregard of George Washington's farewell instruction of "no entangling alliances," all done in the name of a holy crusade against the Red Chinese "*aggressor*."

Moreover, the United States has also persisted in the non-recognition of the Peking Government and spearheaded the boycott of Peking in the UN as well as in the economic, cultural and financial fields. People in the USA, whether Chinese or American citizens, have been forbidden by law to send any money into the Chinese mainland. Oppressive, anti-Chinese governments in the Philippines, Thailand, Malaya, South Viet-Nam, etc., have been encouraged and emboldened to take all kinds of stern measures, including petty ones like the prohibition of using chopsticks, against non-Communist Chinese nationals living there most of their lives, all in the holy cause of suppressing subversive activities. Untold millions of Chinese in the Southeast Asia area must have been deprived of the enjoyment of their fundamental rights and the means of making a living, just because they are Chinese. If the State Department can become indignant and retaliatory when a handful of American citizens were tried and imprisoned in China on serious charges, would the Chinese government have the right to take appropriate measures, now or in due time, to demand justice and indemnity for the sufferings of their perfectly innocent

nationals? Thus a vicious circle of hatred and retaliation is clearly in sight in those Asian lands where good-neighborly relations and good will of all parties are essential to develop the potentialities there.

After Korea, there was the fighting in Indochina, ending in an armistice in the summer of 1954. Even though the leader of Viet Minh, long-bearded Mr. Ho Chih Minh, is a French-educated Communist of long standing, Peking was blamed by the State Department again for the bitter struggle and the final overthrow of French colonial rule in Indochina. Enlightened public opinion in all Western countries, including the USA, have been long aware of the surge of nationalism in all parts of Asia. At the present writing, the same surge has reached a climax in all parts of Africa. In the impoverished lands, the nationalists often found Capitalism a wasteful luxury that they cannot afford and turned to Communism as a more suitable form of political and economic development. Local Communist movements would have sprouted spontaneously in every Asian land even if there had been no Communist movement in China. The Communist Party in Japan, for instance, is believed to have had an earlier start than the Chinese. After all, Karl Marx, Engels, and Lenin were no relations of the Chinese. The sense of balance is apparently missing in America's crusade against Communist China, and, for that matter, in any crusades, ancient or modern. The prospect of mankind would be much brighter if all would-be crusaders could be required to read histories of the earliest Crusades, especially the "*Children's Crusade*." After reading these accounts, no sensible man, I am sure, will have any appetite left for any more crusades. In this connection, I may as well confess that despite my admiration of the part played by General Eisenhower in the Second World War, I never had any interest to read his book, entitled "*Crusade for Freedom*," just because of the word "*Crusade*" in the title.

To help the United States regain her proper perspective toward Red China is one thing, however, to expect her to do the right thing at this late stage when the State Department had already pledged itself to Chiang and Rhee seems to be expecting the impossible. It is perhaps as impossible as to redeem Faust after he had sold his soul to the devil. It may be a pertinent point here to cite Mr. Dulles' writings vis-a-vis his policy. He wrote early in 1950, in his book "*War or Peace*" that "if the Government of China proves its ability to govern China without serious domestic resistance, then it, too, should be admitted to the United Na-

tions . . .” These views of his were reprinted in full in the 1957 edition of his book, yet they were never carried out in his policy as the Secretary of State in the last six years whether there was war or peace in the Far East. As reported by Mr. C. L. Sulzberger of the New York Times on October 4, 1958, Mr. Dulles threw away those well-considered views when in 1953, being very anxious to be confirmed by the Senate as Eisenhower’s Secretary of State, he made a deal with the Knowland (Know Nothing) faction in the Senate to the effect that the Peking Government should not be recognized by the US or admitted into the UN. As part of this deal, Walter Robertson, a stubborn enemy of Communist China was brought into the State Department as assistant secretary of state in charge of Far Eastern affairs. As we know, Mr. Dulles has remained faithful to this faction of reactionaries and even outshone Knowland as a champion of the Chiang clique. Incidentally, according to old Chinese standards which Dulles professed to uphold and admire, his deal would have been thoroughly condemned by the Confucian school as typical of a mean person who traded his convictions for a high office.

For the USA to do the right thing, it will have to start with a full settlement of the Taiwan question. At the height of the Quemoy crisis in September, 1958, a careful study of the American press revealed that even among those who opposed a war on the off-shore islands, there was a great number who believed that Taiwan should not be returned to China and suggested that its status be decided by a plebiscite or be placed under UN trusteeship. The trouble with this proposition is that it will be forever opposed by every Chinese, Communist or Nationalist, because he or she considers Taiwan as an integral part of China. It should be clear to everyone by now that not all Chinese patriots are Communists, but all Chinese Communists are patriots. Both history and geography are on the Chinese side. The historical fact is that except for a period of Japanese conquest from 1895 to 1945, which is a period of grief and humiliation for every Chinese, Taiwan had for centuries been inhabited and ruled by the Chinese. Since, 1945, Taiwan has been under the rule of Chiang. Any proposal to put Taiwan under non-Chinese rule will have to reckon with two-fold opposition from the Chinese. That is the millions of Chinese now in Taiwan and the 650 millions on the mainland. To illustrate the point, Taiwan is certainly more Chinese and much nearer to China than the Hawaii Islands’ American character and distance to America. Would any American government let the Hawaii Islands

go without a war to the finish? Nothing will topple a Chinese Government faster than the moment it should consent to any foreign control of Chinese territory, be it Taiwan, Tibet or Manchuria. In this connection, we may point out that Mr. Dulles, despite his ostensible efforts to win the good will of some 25 millions of overseas Chinese, actually got himself resented if not hated by all of them when he repeatedly talked of Red Chinese conquest of Tibet, as if Tibet never belonged to China. To every Chinese Tibet is and always has been an integral part of China, just as Texas or Lower California is American. Any intelligent Chinese will smell 19th century imperialism when they hear such talk, because a separatist Tibet can be easily followed by a separatist Sinkiang or Manchuria, until the whole country known as China is completely dismembered. Basically, it is this fear of national dismemberment by foreign powers that is behind the tremendous popular fervor for a strong and centralized government in China, whatever political form it may take seems to be of secondary importance.

'CHINA? NEVER HEARD OF IT'



Al-Goumbouria, Cairo

All these years, Mr. Dulles had distinguished himself, also, as the commander-in-chief of Free World's propaganda drive against Red China. Every few weeks, he would see fit to make a major speech or statement reaffirming non-recognition and blasting Peking's programs, such as the epoch-making Communes, although these are quite clearly within the domains of China's internal affairs. Mr. Dulles' attacks may sound very convincing to the anti-Communist press and make headlines, but often show a real paucity of understanding of Chinese culture and a propagandist's trick of painting his own side all white and the opponent all black. Unfortunately for him, those Chinese who have remained independent do not consider Chiang Kai-Shek's group as "*Free China*" or Mr. Mao's rule as "*materialistic despotism*." If Mr. Dulles or any one in the US will dig into the New York Times of the nineteen forties, he will not fail to find many despatches by Brooks Atkinson and others that describe the Chinese Communists as agrarian reformers who are very close to the Chinese peasants who form at least 80% of the nation. Events of the last ten years have sufficiently proved the accuracy of these reports. Because Mr. Mao has been so much closer to the Chinese peasants than Chiang ever was, there has been much more freedom and democracy under Mr. Mao than the Generalissimo. In the middle of December, 1958, the news of Mr. Mao's retirement from chairmanship or presidency reached the US and was twisted around as usual with an assist from the propaganda mills of Taiwan, purporting to show that it was anything but voluntary and indicated all kinds of trouble there. The simple truth, untouched by anybody in the US, is that Mr. Mao has wanted to step down to make room for his comrades and to conserve his energy, in exactly the same way George Washington did after serving two terms of presidency.

Mr. Mao's Government is also more Chinese than any other Chinese reformer can possibly be, witnessing his preservation of time-honored Chinese values and customs, and his advancement of the old-style typically Chinese arts, music, folk theaters, Peking and provincial operas, herb medicines, many of which would perhaps have been swept away by a Western-educated Chinese reformer in a moment of reform frenzy. This is another reason why Mr. Mao has succeeded and is so well beloved by an overwhelming majority of the Chinese. If Richard Nixon can hope to win no more than 30% of the votes in a national plebiscite in the US, Mr. Mao has every reason to receive more than 95% of

the votes in his country. To the Chinese readers, Mr. Dulles simply did not know what he was talking about when he attacked China's communization as ruining Chinese culture and debasing personal dignity and involving "human slavery and cruelty on a scale unprecedented in all world history." This critic evidently never heard about the idea of Ta Tung (*the Great Harmony or Brotherhood*) which has since the time of Confucius and Laotze been looked upon by all Chinese scholars as the highest and most ideal form of society attainable by mankind. Mr. Mao's commune is a very near realization of this idea and should be heralded by all thinkers as a noble experiment. Here is one great country making a gigantic and apparently successful effort in economic progress without borrowing or begging a cent from American taxpayers. His Excellency, the Secretary of State, can at least refrain from throwing mud and stones at them.

When Mr. Dulles talked of the Chinese commune as a form of human slavery, he was looking in the wrong direction. In America where billions of dollars are given away every year to fight Communism in far-away places and, incidentally, to line the fat pockets of foreign mandarins and their bejewelled ladies, can we fail to see the dire poverty and suffering among the colored minorities? Don't we know that, even among the white people, the very high cost of living, the necessity of keeping-up with the Joneses, and the lack of adequate social security have driven most of the breadwinners in the low income brackets to work beyond endurance? There must be millions of White Americans, many in the teaching profession and in government services, who are forced to work at two full-time jobs or sixteen hours a day without counting travelling time in order to keep the wolves away from their mortgaged homes and cars. And don't forget the endless failures of small businesses, averaging 200 a day according to Dun & Bradstreet where many a hardworking man and wife have been losing their fight against the advance of big capital and their life's savings with it. Lastly, when Mr. Dulles talked about the commune and "*human dignity*," he must have been thinking of his own dignity in being very rich and very important. In China today, everyone feels very dignified because he or she is participating in a historic task of national rebuilding and rejuvenation, because he or she is neither exploiting others nor being exploited upon, and because he or she does not have to lie, cheat, steal, rob, murder, bargain, chisel, make shady deals, prostitute in one form or another, double talk, double cross . . . and worry to death in order to live.

In a typically Chinese code of ethics, the Chinese People's Republic had avoided resorting to tricks or gimmicks or any psychological and propaganda warfare with the USA. Honestly, and fearlessly, in public as well as in private, they have told the State Department, for instance, that they are determined to retake Taiwan, by force if necessary, simply because Taiwan is Chinese territory and none of America's business to be involved in. On the other hand, the Eisenhower-Dulles administration treated Peking's rightful aspirations and ironclad determination as a mere bluff in a poker game which the American leaders can play very well and love to play. In what he considers a master bid, Dulles insisted that Peking must agree in advance to a renunciation of using force in settling territorial disputes. If Peking agrees to this, it will be put in a position of having bargained away the sovereign right of a nation to enjoy territorial integrity and Chiang's men can easily make big capital out of this. And if Peking refuses, as it did, Dulles can triumphantly tell his audience that Peking is undeniably a potential aggressor. It is a very neat trick, almost a masterpiece in diplomacy. It would have worked in the 19th century.

The simple fact that stands out in the political realities of the 20th century is the great awakening of the sleeping giant, namely, China. The process has been slow and painful because for most of the time in the first half of this century, she was still being robbed, kicked, stabbed and bled to death by Western and Japanese Imperialism. The United States, however, had been sagacious enough to give a helping hand to the bleeding giant and built up a reservoir of good will there till the middle of this century. Now that the giant is regaining her health and strength, the State Department has been seized by fear of the future and suddenly decided to tackle the giant, to put her back to sleep, if possible. In this stupendous task, every movement by the giant causes the tackler anxiety and alarm, uttering screams of foul play and cursing the Communist bogey. The size of Chinese population itself is depicted as a menace to mankind, while the stockpile of nuclear bombs in the US is not. The truth in the population statistics is that the explosion of population is a worldwide phenomenon and the rate of increase is the highest in the American hemisphere. The United States can also multiply its population anytime by opening the gate of immigration. These facts do not deter the friends and agents of the State Department to spread German Kaiser's warning of "*Yellow Peril*" in every

land inhabited by the White Race. Every American visitor to Moscow, whether Adlai Stevenson, Walter Lippmann, or Hubert Humphrey, etc., has done the "*patriotic duty*" of whispering this fear into Russian ears. All this sowing is evidently in preparation for what Mr. Dulles and company have considered the inevitable White, Christian crusade against the pagan Yellow people, in spite of the fact weightily established by scholars that the Chinese race must have stemmed from the same ancestors in the Mediterranean region as the White peoples.

If a great majority of the American people approve of the Dulles position as "*statesmanship*," the entire civilization of the world is doomed indeed. Fortunately, there are great numbers of thoughtful Americans who do not approve at all. Mr. Dean Acheson, the predecessor of Dulles, for instance, made clear of his stand by issuing a statement on September 6, 1958 which repudiates every point in an earlier Eisenhower-Dulles statement on the Quemoy crisis. Many others, notably the chairman of Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Theodore Green, ex-Senator Herbert Lehman, authors James Warburg and Lewis Mumford etc., openly voiced their disagreements with the Dulles policy. Amid Richard Nixon's indignant call of sabotage, it was disclosed by an official of the State Department that 80% of the mail reaching the Department on Quemoy-Matsu crisis is opposed to the Administration's decision to defend these islands. In the congressional and gubernatorial elections on November 4, 1958, the Republican Party of Eisenhower and Nixon received a sound beating unprecedented in such elections and the political life of the American Cato, namely, William Knowland, was abruptly and definitely ended. As far as I know, however, either as a result of the cumulative effect of anti-Peking propaganda, or because of considerations of "*American honor, prestige and vital interests?*" no American had during this period spoken out as clearly and in a statesmanlike manner as a Canadian leader and journalist, Mr. J. B. McGeachy, from whose radio speech on September 21, 1958, entitled "*It is not yet too late*," the following passages are quoted:

" . . . first, I think, as the London Observer said, it was thoroughly dishonest to draw a comparison, as Mr. Eisenhower did, between the quite reasonable wish of the Chinese Government to control the off-shore islands and Hitler's wish to annex Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland,

and the rest of Europe. There is no resemblance whatsoever.

"Second, I ask: What is the total U. S. position in the Far East that is now being defended? So far as any reasonable Chinese can judge, the American objective is to destroy the Peking Government, undo the Chinese revolution of 1949 and re-instate Chiang Kai-Shek. As I see it, this just isn't feasible; it can't be done, even by the mighty United States. And an attempt to do it would finally involve us all in a nuclear war whose consequences would be unpredictable. . .

"Of course Communist China is an expansionist power. Its economic successes and the sheer proliferation of its people are alarming to its neighbors; and an industrialized China—with 6 or only 3 hundred million population—might have a formidable claim to be regarded as the world's leading power. But it's inconceivable to me, if this is what history has in store for us in the next 50 years, that American bombs could stop this tremendous change in human affairs—even if that were deemed desirable. . . "

In his post-election statements and speeches, however, Mr. Dulles indicated that the Republican defeat will not produce any changes in his China policy which he considers as bipartisan in character. This attitude is lamentable but hardly surprising because he holds a mandate from President Eisenhower, who can be very stubborn and who has two more years' mandate from the people yet. Both Eisenhower and Dulles have reached a sunny old age and are not looking or running for another office. They have sweated out and hammered out that policy for six years, why should they change it now when there is little time left for them to initiate and complete any major changes. While these two elderly gentlemen sit out the tenure of their offices, the younger generations of America and the rest of the world are certainly not going to wait and do nothing. In the United States, a large number of independent thinkers are known to be so disgusted with their Secretary of State that he has been dubbed, "*the Metternich of the 20th century*" and it has often been said, "*John Foster Dulles has made many Communists out of us.*" They may not be Communists in any sense, but certainly are dangerous "*radicals and socialists*" to the Nixon faction of Republicans. The best guess is that the next president of

the United States will have to be a Franklin D. Roosevelt type of leader who will make an honest endeavor to win Russian and Chinese friendship. The remarkable thing about Franklin D. Roosevelt is that here was a statesman who had the courage to do the right thing. Many Americans can still hear the cries of "*Communism*" and the voices of doom that greeted his New Deal.

It is of primary importance that an honest endeavor for co-existence be made promptly and successfully, even from the viewpoint of America's own survival. The Eisenhower Administration would have wasted eight valuable years by then and the sands of time are running out on America. China's nuclear and missile breakthrough cannot be very far away, because she is fast developing nuclear scientists of her own and attracting those from other lands. Dr. Klaus Fuchs, for instance, is recently reported to be destined for China when his prison term is up. Unmistakably, China is picking up friends as fast as the US is losing them. If the industrialization and communization on the mainland could continue their present speed of success, there are bound to be revolutionary reverberations in many lands. Very likely, Chiang Kai-Shek will be the first one to go. When such an event happens, the State Department will be put in an untenable and humiliating position, but it will be none the less welcome because a thorn in the flesh will be removed and Sino-American relations will be able to have a fresh start. It is within the realm of possibilities, however, when the olive branches are offered eventually by the US and the UN, China as a proud nation may choose to turn down either or both offers, or may attach conditions to her acceptance. As many observers have already noted, China has been actually benefited in various ways by American non-recognition and boycotts, while the same have worked more and more to the disadvantage of the US, causing resentment and disunity even among her NATO Allies. If China should turn down US recognition and UN invitation, informed world opinion will most probably blame Eisenhower and Dulles for the debacle, a debacle indeed for the UN because its whole structure under the Charter will be shaken and its usefulness may be sealed, even opening up a gate of exodus. When future historians shall investigate the wreckage of the UN, they cannot help to find out how America's one persistent veto of the most populous country on earth had actually proved to be much worse than scores of vetoes from all the other countries. And, if Mr. Dulles lives long enough, he may find one day many other aspects

of his China policy blow up against his face, including his unethical policy of building up Japan, the former arch-enemy, as a checkmate against the Chinese, who are America's traditional friends. It seems pretty clear that Americans of this generation will always remember Pearl Harbor, the sneak attack, and the Japanese can hardly forget Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the mass murders.

"Be wise today, 'tis madness to defer," so they say.

PART III

THE GOLDEN TRIANGLE: COEXISTENCE OF AMERICA, CHINA AND RUSSIA

I believe it is no exaggeration to say that these days in the United States, millions of words are spoken or printed for mass consumption every day in the "*glorious and patriotic*" cause of Cold War effort, but hardly a murmur has been allowed to go on the air or get printed to reach a nation-wide audience to the effect that co-existence of the three super-states will be as inevitable as death, as essential as the air we breathe in, and as thoroughly enjoyable as good neighbors can be. The anti-Communist propaganda had gathered such momentum in a dozen post-war years that it just could not stop to pause or think for a few minutes; for a few minutes is all we need to meditate on the emergence of this pattern of a brave new world in this Space Era in which America, China and Russia can actually depend upon each other to establish the Golden Triangle to hold up man's mission and destiny in the magnificent Universe. So long as this Triangle can keep its balance, there will be little likelihood for any one of the super-states to embark on a war of complete domination and complete extinction of mankind because it will be promptly opposed by the other two together with the rest of the world.

Unfortunately, even during the traditional Christmas season of 1958 when President Eisenhower's message of peace and goodwill to all men was being beamed to the earth from outer space, we in the United States can find all around us only the vast, formidable and heart-sickening preparations, psychological and physical, for a war of extinction. Americans like to think of themselves as God-fearing Christians, yet so far we have not heard or read about a religious leader or a statesman who has visualized the rather obvious and almost God-ordained formulation of the Golden Triangle. Even though everybody beats the drum for Freedom, the vital issues of politics, religion and racial relations are generally avoided that one often wonders what is the value of freedom if these three subjects must be left out of discussion. Any mention of co-existence immediately brings a suspicious look. Isn't it a fact that the spark, the fire of free discussion has been by now practically gone. Premier Nikita Khrushchev of Russia, as reported by Senator Hubert Humphrey,

was not uncharitable when he criticized the writings of Russia-travellers Adlai Stevenson and Walter Lippmann as the "*best of worst.*" We can only hope that it represented the slumbering conscience of America's upper class when the celebrated industrialist of Cleveland, Mr. Cyrus S. Eaton, a multi-millionaire, spoke up against the "*insane fanaticism of John Foster Dulles*" and asserted in the middle of December 1958 that a "*truculent trinity*" made up of politicians, generals and journalists, are "*relentlessly driving us toward war.*"

The world public hardly needs any blue or white books from the State Department to remind them that up to the death of Joseph Stalin in 1953, Russia used to display insane fanaticism and aggressive intransigence in her international relations. Since then the role seems to have been taken over by the Eisenhower administration, increasingly so with the passing of every year. When the Bulganin and Khrushchev goodwill mission was kissing babies the world over, the State Department deliberately slammed the doors of the United States on them. These doors have remained tightly closed to the Russians that Mr. Mikoyan had to sneak in by the irrefutable excuse of visiting the Soviet ambassador in the American capital. When the friends of Red China, including no less a world figure than Mr. Nehru, pleaded with the White House for better relations between China and the United States, the answer was an inflexible "*No.*" The publicly announced reason for such intransigence was that any summit talks with Soviet Russia will not serve any useful purpose because Russia will only exploit their propaganda value and will not keep their pledged word if it serves their interest in so doing. I believe nobody in America has ever asked the \$64,000 question as to why should the State Department be so afraid of Russian propaganda if the United States has the truth on her side, and would her refusal to hold summit talks very well serve the purpose of Russian propaganda. After all, the world public is old enough to tell what is truth and what is propaganda. As a matter of fact the Kremlin had often been its own worst enemy in the propaganda war, as witnessed by the Pasternak fiasco and the recurrent purges of erstwhile top leaders. With such generous assistance, what has Mr. Dulles to be afraid of in an encounter with Premier Khrushchev. (By the same token, America's worst set back in the propaganda war in 1958 didn't come from Communist hands but was brought about by closing of schools in the South.)

The second objection to meeting of minds with the East is just as flimsy and superficial. In this space era of very fast pace, there can be no static, permanent order of things like there used to be in the bygone centuries. Ten years ago, Japan and Western Germany lay prostrate, but they are resurgent and almost as strong as before. This change in the political order of the post-war world as brought about by the United States must be rated as important as any change or changes brought about by the efforts of China and Russia. Instead of throwing charges of bad faith around, would it be more statesmanlike to provide constant consultation and instant adjustment in a work-a-day relationship than to assume a self-righteous attitude that closely resembles an ostrich with the head in the sand.

From Chinese and Russian points of view American intransigence clearly represents its determination to overthrow Communist governments everywhere and to strive for permanent domination of the whole world. What do you expect them to do except massive resistance which has been comparatively mild so far. It could be much worse when Khrushchev and Mao Tse-Tung are gone. Speaking of Chinese Communism, any honest person with some historical sense should realize that it was sown by Western and Japanese imperialism since the year of the infamous Opium War in 1842. Only a single score of years ago, foreign gunboats, including those flying the Stars and Stripes, used to patrol the inland rivers of the Yangtze and foreign concessions were established at all the treaty ports of China in which Western-styled parks are open to everyone except Chinese and dogs. Would Americans tolerate such indignities for a single minute? Can an individual keep a sense of dignity while his country and his people are subject to gross indignities? Yet it was claimed by the Dulles school that people of Old China had more dignity than those of New China. As an old China hand, of course, I have been made aware of the difference in the epithets used contemptuously by the contemptible followers of Rudyard Kipling before and employees of China-born Henry R. Luce these days to describe the great people whose descendants might marry into every good family on earth. For those who do not know them, it was "*pigs*" before and "*ants*" now. Let us face it. Normal human nature prefers a comfortable life to a rigorous one. So is the Chinese nature, Communist or otherwise. (For instance, we are told there are many brands of liquor and cigarettes as well as dance halls in the Chinese big cities.) Normal human habits prefer walking,

fast or slow, to running and leaping all the while. Can we fail to see it is the intransigence of the State Department leading Chiang Kai-Shek in one hand and holding thermo-nuclear bombs and missiles in the other and threatening or blackmailing to blot out the Chinese mainland that had really provided the final push in China's famous "*leap forward*" movement. Eventually, I have every reason to believe that the Chinese race, always forgiving, will bury its hatchet against the State Department and even thank the latter for giving them such a push. Unfortunately for the State Department and other chancelleries of the world, however, the Chinese people, together with their leaders, may have already formed and liked this habit of working hard and leaping high that after catching up with the industrial leaders of the world they will keep on such calisthenics as to leave the rest of the world far, far behind. Hence, isn't it plainly in the paramount interest of the United States to relax the international tension without further delay?

No student of international affairs these days will seriously doubt the fact that the two Communist super-states are not identical twins. In this connection we certainly do not agree at all with some of the prophets or false prophets who have already predicted a war between China and Russia because, they say, the bulging Chinese population will soon be looking for pastures in Outer Mongolia and Siberia. As an old China hand, I am sure China and Chinese diligence and ingenuity can feed at least four billions of Chinese within her present boundaries. This figure of four billions is reached by comparing the area and population of Japan with China. Since Japan can undoubtedly support a population of 100 millions on her islands, China with a territory about 40 times larger should be able to support 4 billions. I am also aware of the fact that the Chinese people, although have proved their stamina to live in a cold climate as well as a tropical one, will invariably shudder to think of a life in Siberia. Nevertheless, anyone with common sense can imagine that the State Department's persistence in the present policy toward China and Russia is the best reason for the two to stick together, while a relaxed international atmosphere induced by a policy of tolerance and co-existence will most likely allow the natural divergences and differences of all nations and peoples, including those of China and Russia, to have a chance to grow and thrive. Here, basically, is the *raison d'être* of my theory of the Golden Triangle in which the three super-states will become equal partners. This means

America, although not a Communist power, can without much difficulty maneuver itself to a position as friendly and close to either of the two Communist powers as these powers are to each other.

The immediate objection to such a theory, as can be expected, is the fact that China with a population larger than Russia and the United States together may become in due course stronger than the two together. This is of course far-fetched. Besides, both the US and the USSR are so racially composed and politically federated that they can at any time combine with or absorb other people or peoples. After all there exist many other nations or states that carry considerable weight in the family of nations. China may have the largest population, but her boundary lines and ethnic characteristics are pretty well marked out and therefore more restricted in any future expansion than America and Russia. The leaders in Peking may have every reason to be concerned with the political future and economic welfare of some ten million Chinese residing in the tropical countries south of her border, but it is very doubtful if they would risk the combined opposition of the US and the USSR to incorporate the Malay people who as depicted by the Encyclopaedia Britannica, are "lazy, dishonest and immoral." On the other hand, when the pressure from the Orient becomes unbearable, it will be very easy for the United States, for instance, to combine with her great northern neighbor, Canada, and even with the mighty bloc of Western European states. There is no doubt in my mind, that the Chinese leaders, although Communists, will prove themselves worthy inheritors of Chinese wisdom of not doing to America or Russia or any other country deeds that they didn't want the State Department to do to them. China's path to greatness had been well-defined by five thousand years of peaceful coexistence with and voluntary assimilation of all her conquerors, neighboring tribes and nations insomuch so that it certainly will be out of the character of Chinese leaders, now or in the future, to upset the magnificent balance and equilibrium of the Golden Triangle.

However feasible and desirable this whole scheme seems to the author himself, we have no illusions of the strong suspicion and violent opposition to be encountered before any semblance of peaceful co-existence can be established in the wake of the Cold War. There is a large segment of Americans who have been taught by the massive and incessant anti-Communist propaganda (*almost*

brain-washed as some may say) to vociferously believe that Communism is America's implacable enemy deathly bent on destroying America or the American way of life as a necessary step in their ultimate conquest of the whole wide world. Among these people there are a good many who, being stubborn in disposition, had once made up their minds on Communism are not going to reconsider even in the face of new developments and new evidences that are overwhelming. Besides, we have to recognize the fact that in the United States today rabid anti-Communism has simply drowned out any dissenting voice pointing to the new developments and new evidences. That is why people are afraid to talk and always lose something when they do. For instance, in the election of November 1958, the Democrat mayor of Pittsburgh, David Lawrence, 73, won the governorship of the great State of Pennsylvania after taking away the candidacy from a fellow Democrat, younger mayor Richardson Dilworth of Philadelphia because the latter had publicly advocated the recognition of Red China.

Let us first examine the major objections against coexistence and a relaxation of international tension. If we are sometimes repetitious, it is only due to the need to clarify and to emphasize.

Firstly, we shall ask whether it is true that Communist governments are America's deadly enemies while Nationalist and other types of governments are not. We have been aware, of course, the long-standing practice of the State Department in arming, feeding, supplying and subsidizing all sorts of governments in the world whose heads have included militarists, army generals, mikados and dictators as well as Communist opportunist like Tito, Fascist adventurer like Franco and Princeton Frankenstein like Syngman Rhee. All these heads of government have one thing in common, that is being narrowly and extremely nationalistic like General Charles De Gaulle who constantly think of their own country first and will give hell to anything in the way whether it is the United States or the United Nations. American observers who have travelled all over the world have time and again reported that the peoples they encountered in the American-subsidized countries including Britain and France, are actually less friendly to the Americans than the people in Russia are. Mr. Nixon's goodwill tour in Latin America is an eloquent reminder. The same thing can be true even in the case of China. Despite carefully-edited reports of "how they hate us in Red China," the fact remains that American men and women have been allowed to freely

travel in all parts of Red China without suffering any indignity, injury or molestation. The real truth is that the Chinese people still hold enough goodwill toward the American people and would like very much to be friends again however fiercely they hate and resist American imperialism for its support of Chiang Kai-Shek. It is a good guess that the average people on Chiang's island of Taiwan are actually less friendly to the Americans, remembering the mob attack of the United States Embassy in Taipeh not so long ago. And what are the lessons of modern history? Without counting civil wars and revolutions in which Communists have done their best, all international wars have been started by nationalists and Fascists who are extreme nationalists.

It can be argued of course that a lesser power, however extremely nationalistic, can hardly constitute a menace to the security of the United States as a Russian or Chinese super-state. If so, it will clarify the matter by conceding that America's unswerving opposition to Russia and China is mainly because of their size and strength instead of their Communist character. Being so clarified, we can, without attacking the position on moral grounds, easily point out that, other things being equal, a Tsarist, Fascist or Nationalistic Russia or China could be even more menacing and undesirable in the American point of view. Historically, Tsarist Russia was aggressive, imperialistic and always waging or plotting wars. The present Russia or China, if veered toward Fascism or even De Gaullism, would undoubtedly become more dangerous to their neighbors and to the whole world. Just imagine, a unified and strong China with some one like Napoleon in charge would have embarked on a revanche and irredentist movement that will immediately come into conflict with all the neighboring states and leading Powers and would inevitably embroil the whole world in another holocaust like Hitler's Germany did. With the prevailing Communist form of government, on the other hand, the leaders are much more interested in the improvement of people's living standards and material welfare. Such efforts have already occupied the Communists of Russia more than forty years and will perhaps occupy those of China much longer. That is why, in spite of the darkest forecasts, the Peking Government didn't take the dare to go to war during the Quemoy crisis. Communists in Russia and China are evidently confident of their ability and the soundness of their principles and methods to accomplish wonders in their own countries, (*didn't the Chinese have already demonstrated their ability to lift the country by*

their own boot-straps?) that they do not need or covet what does not belong to them and they do not depend on war or preparation of wars to keep up production or quiet down any discontent at home. This important fact has been deliberately ignored by anti-Communists everywhere because it puts the Communists in a very favorable position in contrast to, for instance, what erstwhile anti-Communitic governments in Japan, Germany and Italy had done. Leaders and thinkers in the United States cannot afford to forget that in whipping up anti-Communism, they are indirectly breeding and abetting Fascism in the country, much of it has already been in evidence in strategic places such as the Teamsters Union.

What is stated above certainly does not mean that the Communist governments can be pushed to the brink farther than their Nationalist or Fascist counterpart. Besides, there is always the possibility in any government and any political party that the moderates can be succeeded by extremists and vice versa. At the height of the Quemoy crisis in September 1958, President Eisenhower stated in his "*no appeasement*" speech that if the Chinese Communists can be persuaded not to resort to war, the United States will strive honestly "*to remove the thorn from the flesh.*" As we know months after the passing of the Quemoy crisis, no thorns, big or small, had been removed either from the Taiwan strait or the impasse of Sino-American relations. Contrary to Eisenhower's promise, his administration had sent more arms and equipment to Chiang with the purpose of bolstering his positions in Taiwan and the Quemoy. This situation cannot have but a provoking effect on Chinese opinion and only strengthen their suspicion of America's pledged word in the future. Neither could they forget the sidewinder episode wherein these effective missiles were supplied to the Chiang pilots even as American and Chinese envoys were ready to open their talks in Warsaw. It is an interesting and revealing sidelight to note here that the Time magazine in its year-end review of the Quemoy crisis, purportedly a summary from papers prepared by US military and diplomatic agencies, took special pride to commend Chiang's pilots for their performances over Quemoy but mentioned not a single word about the sidewinders. This is, indeed, where factual reporting and propaganda draw the line. Meanwhile, it was reported that the Peking Government had developed their own sidewinders and other missiles and was preparing to shoot a rocket toward the moon.

American commentators have expressed their ridicule and bewilderment at Red China's every-other-day bombardment of the Quemoy islands. The simple truth is that the Chinese leaders do not want a war with the United States but neither do they want to give up their justifiable claims to Taiwan and the group of islands in the Taiwan strait. So, in their native Chinese style, they keep the issue alive by dropping a few shells once in a while. These are mere fire-crackers as compared to the nuclear bombs that are being developed somewhere on the mainland. Actually, the Peking Government could have taken the issue of American intervention in China's internal affairs as well as her sovereign right to territorial integrity to the International Court at Hague. In this way, they could not only have kept the issue alive, but also assigned the State Department the toughest job of defending an indefensible position. There was a good chance that the United States would lose the case as well as a few billion dollars in compensating the Chinese. The whole issue of Taiwan and Quemoy is far from dead and a big crisis may flare up again anytime. Mr. Dean Acheson had criticized the Eisenhower administration for taking an attitude that "*nothing will be done . . . during periods of quiet and nothing can be done in times of crisis. This is an attitude which ought not to be tolerated.*" The truth can be even more disturbing to the American people when they realize that the Chinese are getting stronger all the time while Mr. Eisenhower practices his golf and Mr. Dulles takes his vacation. When Senator Hubert Humphrey reported his interview with Premier Khrushchev, he suggested that the latter's repeated reminding of his age (65) was probably making the point that the next man in charge of Soviet policy may not be as reasonable as he. The same can be true with Mr. Mao Tse-Tung's China.

Whatever has been said so far can be taken at least as a partial answer to the oft-repeated charge that the Communists are aiming at nothing short of world conquest and they are bent on destroying America and the American way of life. One simple but all-important fact that is usually brushed aside is: the dream of world revolution and the conspiracies of the Comintern have definitely gone with the death of Lenin and Stalin as well as the ushering in of new faces and new circumstances. If we agree on the premise that Russia and China are not identical twins, the question automatically pops up as to which Communist power is being singled out as aiming at such Hitlerite designs. If the answer points to China, we must ask what Russia would do in

that case. And vice versa. A monolithic world order rules out the possibility of co-existence of two or more super-states, Communist or otherwise. If the State Department does suspect either or both of them bent on world conquest, it certainly is the job of the diplomats to stay near both of them and probe the possibility of a new alignment in order to thwart such schemes at its outset. In fact, the emergence of Communist China has coincided with a great lessening of Comintern activities abroad. The two Communist super-states do not even see eye to eye on the question of Tito's Yugoslavia. The world certainly has less to fear from the Comintern today than during the Lenin-Stalin period. Any conquest of the world by the Communists will have to start with a conquest of America, and the conquest of America must needs have the help of a powerful American Communist Party. A dozen years of suppression by legislation, court action and massive propaganda have already left the American Communist Party in a shambles. The danger of a Communist revolution in the United States is very remote now unless as a result of a long and bitter depression or a devastating war.

It has often been said that the chief motive of Soviet design to establish Communism in America is to make the American giant a Soviet satellite. To a person of realistic thinking, it will be a stupid mistake for Soviet leaders to entertain such a dream especially in the light of their experiences with rise of the New China that competes with Russia in many ways. Rightly or wrongly, the Communists believe their system is far superior to the American system and it is this system which has worked the wonders in China and in Russia. Now, if this same system should be transplanted into the United States, would it not make the United States even stronger and a greater rival. All things considered, we can safely assume that the leaders in Moscow and Peking really cannot see any sense in risking and investing everything toward an overthrow of the American government as presently constituted except as a last resort in all-out war. Just as we had pointed out previously that a Fascist China or Russia would have been a greater menace to the world, so the Chinese and Russian leaders must have realized that the United States as it is constituted today with its two major parties and its system of checks and balances, its rivalry of big labor versus big business and many other contradictions represents a much less challenge in world leadership than an America with a single party or, worse still, with a single boss. A Fascist government in America

would have dropped its stockpile of nuclear bombs on Russia and China a few years ago when the United States was believed to be ahead of Russia in nuclear weapons.

All things considered, therefore, the peoples of the present world, Americans, Chinese, Russians and all others included, should be thankful to the fact that although it may not be the best possible world of all worlds, it certainly could be much worse. In this space age, the opportunity is wide open for the leading powers to work together and to lead mankind in a better understanding of the mysteries of life and of universe. Jealousy and suspicion of one another is just as outmoded as fetish and idolatry. The leaders and thinkers of the three super-states must first of all set a good example of mutual understanding and friendly cooperation to make the Golden Triangle an outstanding success in the general betterment of man's position on earth and in the universe. To help them achieve this noble and indispensable undertaking all they have to follow in dealing with one another is the time-honored Golden Rule in its Chinese and Western versions. The Chinese version says, "*Do not do to others what you do not want others do to you.*" If the Americans, for example, do not want the Chinese to interfere in American affairs, they should themselves refrain from interfering in Chinese affairs. The Western version says, "*Ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them.*" Foremost in this category belong peace, understanding and friendship. Any super-state making a practice of these rules will never perish from the earth and the Golden Triangle.

In the early part of 1959 when these words are written, there seems to be a complete lack of the sense of urgency. The atmosphere reminds more or less of the December days before Pearl Harbor. The power elite or ruling class in America is satisfied that any general war is at least six months away and may never happen. Even the parting shot from Mr. Anastas Mikoyan didn't stir up any excitement when he told the National Press Club that the alternative to friendship is war. Regardless of what the pro and con arguments may say, there is no denying that the Eisenhower administration has been drifting, dangerously drifting. It has chosen to sit tight on explosive issues like Berlin and Taiwan. It has chosen to ignore Khrushchev and Mao alike. It is simply waiting for the ominous to happen. We can hope for the best, but there are certain things we can see their coming. One of these is a state of nuclear anarchy in a world with a debating society, a

cold war and no semblance of a governing body. Besides the Anglo-Saxons and the Russians, the exclusive nuclear bomb club will soon admit a few new members. Even small nations like Israel and Greece, for instance, may have them. Suppose one of such small nations should throw a few bombs at one of the big powers. As happened before, all the big powers will be at once involved. Anyone who undertakes to worry for the future of humanity cannot fail to see that some kind of world government is an absolute necessity and urgency, and that a world triumvirate of America, Russia and China is realistic and feasible. In contrast with the Roman triumvirate of mere mortals, this one of the governments of three dynamic super-states is bound to endure. It can last forever.

PART IV

EPILOGUE

My dear readers, here are some gems of Chinese wisdom to serve as food for your thought:

Don't push your opponent too far. Don't close all the doors on him. Once you got him, leave him some exit to retire with honor. Best of all, let him be and help him get on something to occupy himself with, for instance, a seven-year plan.

A seven-year plan means two more years of respite than five. All to the good.

Why should anybody be scared stiff by the very idea that Russia may catch up in seven years and China in perhaps seventeen? Why not make it a good race? America should have a very good chance, either as the rabbit after a little nap, or the slow but steady turtle. Worst thing is to stay on the sideline and worry to death.

And, if the spectre of Chinese children give you a heart failure, well, you must be very old indeed.

So, we are capable of massive retaliation instantaneously. If they drop a load here, we vow a bigger load there. But must we think of nothing else and prepare for nothing else than mutual extinction? Would it be much better to reach for agreement, for peace, friendship and abundance for all so that we can be sure that no loads will be dropped anywhere.

Alright, let us suppose the world will survive another holocaust yet. Part of the humanity will be allowed to stay out of it. But probably no Americans, no Russians, very few West Europeans and no more than a half of the Chinese. But why do you want to see all these peoples, the best you can find on earth, to be destroyed by one insane push of the button? Why do you hate yourself so much? Your family, your neighbors and friends? And why should the Russians be the most-hated? What did they ever do to you? Didn't they start the World Wars in Europe, Asia or Pearl Har-

bour? Why are you rearming the Germans and the Japanese? Have the Chinese got naything to attack America?

Frankly, I think you need a good doctor and a good psychiatrist.

In January 1958, Mr. Bulganin, as Russia's premier, proposed a summit meeting. Mr. Dulles vetoed it. In January 1959, Mr Khrushchev sent Mr. Mikoyan along to seek, at the least, a chance to increase trade. Mr. Dulles vetoed it again.

What great personages in history are we reminded of? Bismarck? Metetrnich? Are these United States going to follow the path of Prussia? Or Austria-Hungary?

Democracy certainly does not mean a one-man show. Where is the rest of America?

Oh, America, when you were young, you had fire in your ideas that inspired thinking persons everywhere. The young generations the world over used to worship your very name. Now, must they leave you like a sinking ship?

Why shouldn't you grow in greatness and mature with wisdom?

Why should you become old so soon? Quarrelsome and vindictive, senile and stubborn?

Oh, America, it is not yet too late!

(the end)

\$1.00

P. O. BOX 7354
PHILADELPHIA 1, PA.

Routing Slip
FD-4 (8-18-54)

Date 3/20/59

To

file

FILE # BU 62-46855
PH 105-4394

Director

Att. Central Research

Title "THE U.S. GOT RED CHINA"

SAC

Section

ALL WRONG; BOOK REVIEWS

ASAC

Supv.

Agent

SE

CC

Steno

Clerk

ACTION DESIRED

Reassign to

Initial & return

Open Case

Send Serials

Search & return

Expedite

Recharge serials *EX 105*

Correct

Submit report by

Prepare tickler

Call me

Return serials

See me

Submit new charge-out

Acknowledge

Type

Leads need attention

Bring file *REC 53*

File

Return with explanation or notation as to action taken

Delinquent

62-46855-14
NOT RECORDED

Re your letter, 3/4/59.

11 MAR 31 1959

Enclosed herewith is one copy of captioned booklet

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

SAC C. E. HENNRICH

Office Philadelphia

57 APR 3 1959

CENTRAL RESEARCH

4
esa

REC-25 62-46855-15

March 30, 1959

EX-135

b6
b7c

Mr. Del Christy
Suite 543
Washington Trust Building
Washington, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Christy:

I am indeed sorry that I was unable to see Mrs. Christy and you during your recent visit to FBI Headquarters.

Special Agent [redacted] with whom you talked, has advised me of your favorable comments regarding the FBI and my administration of its activities, and I am very grateful. In addition, I have seen the volume, "Story Telling Time," which you left. Your interest and concern for the welfare of the American youth are most encouraging. While I would like to comply with your request, as a matter of policy I must refrain from making any comments on the volume along the lines you suggested. I know you can understand my position in this regard. The volume is being returned to you under separate cover.

MAILED 10
MAR 31 1959
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

1 - Mr. Jones (USC MATERIAL)
Volume, "Story Telling Time" left at Bureau by Mr. Christy

NOTE: See Jones to DeLoach memo dated 3/24/59. CBF:cag

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- DeLoach _____
- McGuire _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Trotter _____
- Sullivan _____
- Room _____
- Tele. Rm. _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

CBF:cag
(5)

RECEIVED
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7 22 PM '59

62 APR 8 1959

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: March 24, 1959

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: MR. AND MRS. DEL CHRISTY
ADVERTISING CONSULTANT
SUITE 543
WASHINGTON TRUST BUILDING
WASHINGTON, PENNSYLVANIA

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W. E. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

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b7c

The above-captioned individuals were interviewed by SA [redacted] upon referral from the Director's Office on March 23, 1959. Mr. Christy advised that he is an advertising consultant in Washington, Pennsylvania and that he has written a series of stories slanted for children to be read to children by their parents. He stated he had spent several years completing the series which was illustrated by Yolanda Lengyel.

The complete volume is entitled "Story Telling Time." Mr. Christy explained that it was his hope that he would be able to see the Director briefly just to say hello and leave the series of stories with him so that Mr. Hoover could review the stories. He informed that he and Mrs. Christy would be in Washington, D. C., for a few days, and it is their hope that the Director may have a moment to see them. It was explained to the Christys that the Director was not in and that no encouragement could be given them regarding a meet with Mr. Hoover due to the extremely heavy schedule and the great number of urgent matters confronting him. In addition, it was pointed out to Mr. Christy that due to the great number of similar requests he received and in view of his position as Director of a Federal investigative agency, it has been necessary for Mr. Hoover to adopt a policy of declining to comment, offer opinions or suggestions regarding such articles.

They desired to leave the volume and requested that it be brought to the Director's attention. It is noted that Mr. and Mrs. Christy appeared to be very personable, high type individuals and their admiration of the Director and the FBI was sincere. While in Washington, D. C., they are stopping at the South Gate Motel in Arlington, Virginia.

Bufiles do not reflect any information identifiable with the Christys or with the artist Yolanda Lengyel. A cursory review of the stories indicate they are fairly well written; however, they are in the first person and depict in some respect the childhood life of Mr. Christy. The series is self serving and quite obviously fictitious to a great extent. The volume is attached for information. 1959

Enclosure

(Continued next page)

CBF:cag (3)

Book Reviews

EX-135
REC-25
62-46855-15

Handwritten initials and marks, including a large 'V' and 'JFA'.

Handwritten initials 'WLF'.

Handwritten number '4242' at the bottom of the page.

Jones to DeLoach memorandum

In view of the Director's heavy schedule, it is believed he should not take time to see the Christys. If you agree, Christy will be contacted by SA [redacted] the Director's regrets will be expressed and the brochure of stories will be returned to him.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) That the Director not take time from his busy schedule to grant the Christys request for an interview.

DHW

(2) That the brochure of stories be returned to Mr. Christy and the Director's regrets expressed.

*ERL
3/24*

[Handwritten mark]

[Handwritten mark]

DHW

GRJ

ADDENDUM:

An attempt was made to contact Mr. Christy at the South Gate Motel on 3-25 without success. He was reached on the afternoon of 3-26 and advised of the Director's inability to meet with him for a few minutes. The Director's regrets were expressed. Mr. Christy had hoped that Mr. Hoover would be able to comment on his volume of stories for children. He stated it would be appreciated if the volume could be mailed to him at his home address inasmuch as he would not be coming back downtown to Washington. He was informed that this would be done. It is noted the Christy's were planning to do further traveling before returning to their home at Washington, Pennsylvania/ *CBH/SJ*

Director, FBI (105-76293)

3/23/59

SAC, Philadelphia (105-4394)

"THE U.S. GOT RED CHINA ALL
WFOONG" CHINESE PUBLICATION
IS - CH

b6
b7c

Re New York letter to Director, 2/27/59 captioned "UNSUB; Post Office Box [redacted] Philadelphia, Pa.; IS - CH;" Bureau letter to Philadelphia, 3/4/59, captioned "THE U.S. GOT RED CHINA ALL WFOONG; BOOK REVIEWS," Bureau file 62-46855, and Bureau letter to Newark, 3/17/59 captioned as above.

Re New York letter requested identity of individuals offering captioned publication for sale at Post Office Box [redacted] Philadelphia.

On 2/26/59 [redacted] Clerk, U. S. Postal Inspectors Office, Philadelphia, advised SA [redacted] that Post Office Box [redacted] was rented out on 2/12/59 by [redacted] in care of [redacted] Philadelphia. His references were given as [redacted] and [redacted]

Examination of the cross-reference telephone directories reflected that [redacted] and both references are in the florist business in Philadelphia.

On 3/2/59 a spot check of the [redacted] by SA [redacted] failed to reflect any Chinese individuals working therein.

The files of the Philadelphia Credit Bureau, Inc., and the Philadelphia Police Department were checked on 3/3/59 by IC [redacted] on [redacted] with negative results.

On 3/2/59 the records of IRS, Philadelphia, were checked by SE [redacted] but no record for [redacted] could be located.

- 2 - Bureau (105-76293)
- 1 - Newark (Info.)
- 1 - New York (105-34425) (Info)
- 2 - Philadelphia
- 1 - 105-4394
- 1 - 105-10341 [redacted]

102-46855-
NOT RECORDED
175 MAR 26 1959

51 MAR 20 1959
EAC:mas

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-76293-5

PH 195-4394

Information contained in this booklet about the author reflected that he was born and raised in China, educated in an American missionary college in Shanghai, and worked for the Chiang Kai-Shek Government for a few years during the Sino-Japanese War. The article reflected that he had traveled extensively in China, Southeast Asia, and Europe as a journalist and writer and has resided in the United States for the past 18 years.

Examination of the Philadelphia files reflected that [redacted] may be identical with [redacted] and the same individual referred to in report of SA [redacted] at Philadelphia dated 10/24/42 captioned: [redacted] was: [redacted] INTERNAL SECURITY - X." Analysis of this file reflects background information on subject similar to that furnished in captioned booklet. Chinese Translator [redacted] of the Philadelphia Office advised that based upon similarity of names, it is very likely that [redacted] is identical with [redacted]

Philadelphia files contained no information on the Quire Printing Company or (FNU) [redacted]

In accordance with instructions set forth in Bureau letter, the Central Research Section was forwarded a copy of "The U. S. Got Red China All Wrong."

ll

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont *AB*

DATE: April 6, 1959

FROM : W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

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

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW THE CASE OF THE SLEEPING PEOPLE BY DR. DALE ALFORD, CONGRESSMAN FROM ARKANSAS, AND HIS WIFE, L'MOORE ALFORD
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

SYNOPSIS:

In The Case of the Sleeping People, Dr. Dale Alford is portrayed as a patriot who selflessly stepped forward to champion the cause of segregation at a time when he believed the Federal Government was illegally forcing racial integration in Little Rock, Arkansas, schools. He describes Little Rock as the battleground where democracy is pitted against dictatorship of the Federal judiciary. Among causative factors contributing to the integration crises, the author's name "Warren-dominated" Supreme Court, which is charged with being influenced by foreign social-economic philosophy and by an "international conspiracy" which seeks to divide the South and destroy our country from within. Neither the FBI nor our investigation of the Hays-Alford election is discussed. The Director is mentioned only in connection with Masters of Deceit, from which quotations are cited by Dr. Alford. (pp. 78, 117)

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. For the information of the Director.
2. That the enclosed copy of The Case of the Sleeping People be returned to the Bureau Library when this memorandum has served its purpose.

Enclosure

WEO:ela (9)

- 1 - Section tickler
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen (attn:)
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 -
- 1 -
- 1 - 62-105195 (Dale Alford)

W.C. Sullivan
REC-77
62-46855-16
CENTRAL RESEARCH
APR 30 1959

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-105195-16

b6
b7c

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont

RE: BOOK REVIEW-THE CASE OF THE SLEEPING PEOPLE
BY DR. DALE ALFORD, CONGRESSMAN FROM ARKANSAS,
AND HIS WIFE, L'MOORE ALFORD

The Critical Congressman Writes

When Congressman Dale Alford (D-Arkansas) delivered his vitriolic attack on the FBI and the Department of Justice from the floor of the House of Representatives on February 11, 1959, he mentioned a book which he and his wife had written about the "occupation" of Little Rock by Federal troops and about how the present Attorney General had set himself and his Department against the constitutional rights of free Americans. Mrs. Alford delivered a copy of the book to the Bureau on March 20, and it has been reviewed in the Central Research Section pursuant to the request of Mr. DeLoach. (Memo Mr. DeLoach to Mr. Tolson, dated 3/24/59)

Segregation-A Patriotic Cause

The Case of the Sleeping People, by Dale and L'Moore Alford, 142 pp., is an apology for the stand taken by Dr. Dale Alford during the Little Rock school integration crisis of 1957 and during his successful campaign for Congress in 1958. As an outspoken segregationist member of the Little Rock School Board, Alford opposed the majority of the board in its short-lived effort to integrate local high schools. After a special election in September, 1958, indicated Little Rock voters' support for school segregation by a 3-to-1 margin, Alford stepped forward to declare himself a write-in candidate for the congressional seat which had been occupied by "moderate" Brooks Hays for 18 years. Alford's successful eight-day whirlwind campaign was based solely on the school segregation issue. His victory over the "moderates" is portrayed in The Case of the Sleeping People as vindication of the Alford theme-namely, that the fight to maintain segregation in the South is a patriotic cause, one which pits the concept of popular democracy against the dictatorship of the Federal judiciary.

Democracy vs. Judicial Oligarchy

In developing their theme, the Alfords point to the use of Federal troops and the action of the Justice Department in implementing Supreme Court decisions as illegal and unconstitutional Federal interferences with States' rights. As causative factors behind the judicial decisions and the

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont

RE: BOOK REVIEW-THE CASE OF THE SLEEPING PEOPLE
BY DR. DALE ALFORD, CONGRESSMAN FROM ARKANSAS,
AND HIS WIFE, L'MOORE ALFORD

organized efforts to bring about integration in the public schools, Alford's campaign speeches charge that the "Warren-dominated" Supreme Court was influenced in its school-desegregation decisions by foreign social-economist Gunnar Myrdal and that the mass agitation for immediate integration results from an "international conspiracy" which seeks to divide the South and to destroy the Nation from within. There is no specific development of the Alford theory that an international conspiracy is responsible for race agitation in Arkansas or any other place, but he brings communism into the picture by quoting directly from the Director's book, Masters of Deceit. (The Case of the Sleeping People, p. 78)

References to Masters of Deceit

The impact of Masters of Deceit on the Alfords is apparent throughout their book. For example, when describing the moment of decision in which her physician husband elected to abandon his medical practice in order to run for Congress, Mrs. Alford wrote as follows: "Pointing to the book, Masters of Deceit, by J. Edgar Hoover, he (Dr. Alford) said, 'Remember that our enemies and their dupes and the skeptics will do everything they can think of to stop our solving this mystery and bringing out the TRUTH.' " (ibid., p. 92) The book contains several additional references to Masters of Deceit, and quotations from it were credited in the acknowledgments. One reference to Masters of Deceit which appeared in Dr. Alford's televised speech just prior to the Little Rock election on the integration issue in September, 1958, is quoted as follows: "This is no longer a so-called Southern problem, so my appeal is to all America to wake up before the 'Masters of Deceit' succeed in placing the 'Trojan horse of Communism' in our midst through the guise of integration." (p. 72) Other direct quotations are used to illustrate the need for education in democracy in order to overcome communism. (pp. 78, 117) It is noted that Dr. Alford, in one of his speeches, used a direct quotation from Masters of Deceit without reference to its source. (p. 117) This is a portion of the same quotation regarding the need for education in democracy, referred to above, which was properly credited in the text on page 78. The FBI is not discussed at any place in the text, and there is no mention of the FBI investigation to determine whether election laws were violated in the Alford campaign last fall. There is, however, indication that there was congressional controversy over the seating of Alford as the Democratic Representative from the Fifth District of Arkansas.

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont

RE: BOOK REVIEW-THE CASE OF THE SLEEPING PEOPLE
BY DR. DALE ALFORD, CONGRESSMAN FROM ARKANSAS,
AND HIS WIFE, L'MOORE ALFORD

Evaluation

The Case of the Sleeping People succeeds only in making the point that the Alford's look upon the integration problem in Little Rock, Arkansas, as the crucial issue which will decide the future of States' rights in America and that Dale Alford has come forward at great personal sacrifice to act as a patriotic spokesman against the impending threat of Federal dictatorship. There have been more penetrative and persuasive writings which treat the integration problem. In this book, the reasoning underlying the Alford's stand has been only superficially exposed.

1 - Yellow

1 - Section tickler
1 - [redacted]
1 - J.S. Johnson
2 - Orig & copy

SAC, New York

April 27, 1959

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Director, FBI (62-46855)

**"FOR THE SKEPTIC"
COMPILED BY LYLE H. MUNSON
BOOK REVIEWS
CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION**

The April 24, 1959, issue (page 13) of the New York Journal-American carried information that captioned book is to be published May 1, 1959. The book will be available through The Bookmailer, Inc., Box 101, Murray Hill Station, New York 16, New York, for \$3.

You should expeditiously and discreetly obtain one copy of captioned book, when available, and immediately forward it to the Bureau, attention Central Research Section.

AMB:imm
(6)

*one copy of book mailed to REC effective 5/1/59
Book placed in [redacted] [redacted]*

A

NOTE:

On newspaper clipping concerning captioned book, the Director noted: "We should take a look at this book. H."

REC-32

62-46855-17

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- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
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- Parsons _____
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- Tamm _____
- Trotter _____
- W.C. Sullivan _____
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MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Mr. DeLoach

3-26-59

M. A. Jones

M

**"THE UNDERWORLD OF SEX"
BY HUBERT J. BADEAUX**

SYNOPSIS:

O Reviews

Captioned book forwarded to Mr. DeLoach anonymously. Book unbound, privately printed, distributed through Herald Press, Inc., New Orleans, Louisiana. It is identified as advance edition for restricted circulation only, and as "A Documented Account of Organized Sexual Degeneracy." Printed in 1959. Book opens with quotation in preface from Director's speech before American Legion National Convention 9-19-57, which pertains to peddlers of obscene pictures and writings which have flooded the nation, and need for an aroused public to stop flow of obscene literature, as well as necessity for longer sentences and heavier fines against purveyors. Preface ends by repeating part of quotation relative to aroused public being necessary, and Badeaux adds people must also not countenance any attempts to prevent it from being aroused. In Chapter 18, Badeaux reproduces some letters pertaining to his investigation in New Orleans, Louisiana, into organized degeneracy when he was a sergeant on police force. On Page 271 there is a letter from Senator Allen J. Ellender to president, Greater Gentilly Civic Council, Inc., New Orleans, to effect Ellender referring council's request for Federal assistance to FBI. On Page 273 a letter from Director to Senator Ellender dated 2-21-58 is reproduced advising our New Orleans Office developed information that activities of certain members of nudist camp were being investigated by New Orleans Police Department, and State District Attorney's office in New Orleans, and U. S. Postal Inspectors. Director's letter stated Ellender's letter being forwarded to Chief Postal Inspector. On Page 272 Badeaux states that police investigation into activities of nudist camp referred to by Director was nothing more than an attempt by New Orleans Police Department to hide existence of international degeneracy ring. He adds he furnished FBI in New Orleans clear evidence of international degeneracy and perhaps it was forwarded to Director and perhaps not. He says, "At any rate, a short time after Mr. Hoover wrote the letter to Senator Ellender, the Agent in Charge of the New Orleans Office of the FBI announced his retirement." Badeaux states that contrary to what Mr. Hoover said, State District Attorney's office in New Orleans conducted no investigation.

Despite Badeaux's claim that State District Attorney's office had not entered investigation, our New Orleans Office advised by airtel 3-5-59 that

- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
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Jones to DeLoach Memorandum

chief investigator for State District Attorney's office had injected himself into the investigation and was being assisted by Sgt. Badeaux. As a result of information developed that members of nudist movement in New Orleans and elsewhere have transported wives interstate for "wife-swapping parties," New Orleans Office advised by airtel 10-15-58 that White Slave Traffic Act case had been opened. This investigation still pending (31-86928) although numerous U. S. Attorneys have declined prosecution.

Badeaux devoted part of book to Guy Banister, former FBI SAC, who assigned Badeaux to investigate organized degeneracy in 1956, when Banister was Assistant Superintendent of New Orleans Police Department. He indicates he only trusted Banister because of corruption in New Orleans Police Department and when Banister was dismissed "after it was charged that Banister, a high-ranking police official, had capriciously drawn his revolver in a public place," Badeaux's investigation bogged down and this was the first in a series of unfortunate incidents which blocked investigation of organized degeneracy. Primary target of Badeaux's investigation into nudism and its allied degenerate activities is one Louis Stewart, who was the primary subject in Bureau White Slave Traffic Act investigation. On 12-22-58 Stewart pleaded guilty in U. S. District Court, Eastern District of Louisiana, to two counts of sending obscene matter through the mail and was sentenced to 18 months in custody of Attorney General on each count to run concurrently. This investigation handled by postal authorities. This matter has been followed in Crime Research Section since 7-30-58 as research matter in connection with our sex offender file.

Badeaux's book has two main themes, one pertaining to corruption in New Orleans Police Department and city government and the other to a far-reaching ring of sexual degenerates which has its roots in nudist colonies, primarily the Three Lakes Nudist Camp in Louisiana. Badeaux was sergeant on police force New Orleans and resigned in 1958 after public officials allegedly thwarted his efforts to uncover organized sexual degeneracy because some of higher-ups in community were involved. He castigates Mayor deLesseps S. Morrison who allegedly purposely overlooked the sexual degeneracy situation, although his political success was based on a "clean government" campaign. Badeaux refers to New Orleans Superintendent of Police Provosty A. Dayries as inept and bungling, and tells of administration which constantly threw obstacles in the path of the organized sexual degeneracy investigation.

The book spares little in its description of the sexual orgies and there are reproduced photographs, letters, sex orgy club applications, etc., which in themselves make Badeaux's book an obscene publication.

Jones to DeLoach memorandum

Bufiles reflect Badeaux, as Agent in Charge of Division of Intelligence Affairs, New Orleans Police Department, was in charge of Communist Party investigations in that city, and has testified before committees on communism. He has also testified that National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is a Communist Party pawn, and is an outspoken segregationist. Chapter by chapter summary of book attached.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) That this book be discussed informally with postal authorities by the Liaison Section relative to its apparent obscenity and transmittal through the mails.

(2) If approved, our New Orleans Office will be instructed to contact Badeaux and set him straight regarding our SAC's transfer from New Orleans and the fact that this matter was reported to the Bureau by our New Orleans Office and appropriate attention is being given to it.

Jones to DeLoach Memorandum

DETAILS

BACKGROUND

"The Underworld of Sex," by Hubert J. Badeaux, was forwarded to Mr. DeLoach anonymously. The book is unbound and is privately printed, distributed through the Herald Press, Inc., New Orleans, Louisiana. It is identified as an advance edition, for restricted circulation only. It is further identified as "A Documented Account of Organized Sexual Degeneracy." It was printed in 1959.

GENERAL OUTLINE AND OBSERVATIONS

The book opens with a quotation in the preface from the Director's speech before the National Convention of the American Legion on September 19, 1957, which pertains to the peddlers of obscene pictures and writings which have flooded this nation, and the need for an aroused public to stop the flow of obscene literature, as well as the necessity for longer sentences and heavier fines against the purveyors of such material. The preface ends by repeating a part of the quotation relative to an aroused public being necessary, and Badeaux adds that the people must also not countenance any attempts to prevent it from being aroused.

This book has two main themes, one pertaining to corruption in the New Orleans Police Department and city government and the other to a far-reaching ring of sexual degenerates, which has its roots in nudist colonies, primarily the Three Lakes Nudist Camp. Badeaux was a sergeant on the police force in New Orleans and resigned in 1958 after public officials allegedly thwarted his efforts to uncover organized sexual degeneracy, because some of the higher-ups in the community were involved. He castigates primarily Mayor deLesseps S. Morrison, who allegedly purposely overlooked the sexual degeneracy situation even though his political success was based on a "clean government" campaign. Badeaux refers to the Superintendent of Police, Provosty A. Dayries, as inept and bungling, and told of the administration who constantly threw obstacles in the path of the organized sexual degeneracy investigation.

Badeaux's investigation primarily involved the Three Lakes Nudist Camp, which he claims is the center of sexual degeneracy in the New Orleans area. He further believes that the international nudist movement is nothing but a cover-up for unspeakable sexual activities between its members, sometimes reaching nationwide proportions through "wife-swapping parties." The primary target of Badeaux's investigation into nudism and its allied degenerate activities is one Louis Stewart, and he is the primary subject in an investigation opened by the Bureau under the White Slave Traffic Act classification in October, 1958. This investigation by the Bureau is still pending

Jones to DeLoach Memorandum

although numerous U. S. Attorneys declined prosecution. On December 22, 1958, Stewart pleaded guilty in United States District Court, Eastern District of Louisiana, to two counts of sending obscene matter through the mail, and was sentenced to 18 months in the custody of the Attorney General on each count to run concurrently. This investigation was handled by postal authorities. This matter has been followed in the Crime Research Section since July 30, 1958, as a research matter in connection with our sex offender file, because of the alleged degeneracy involving interstate travel on a national basis for immoral purposes.

REFERENCES OF INTEREST TO FBI

In Chapter 19, Badeaux reproduces some letters pertaining to his investigation in New Orleans, Louisiana, as a sergeant on the police force into organized degeneracy. On Page 271 a letter appears from Senator Allen J. Ellender to the president of the Greater Gentilly Civic Council, Inc., of New Orleans, to the effect that he is referring its request for Federal assistance to the FBI. On Page 273, a letter from the Director to Senator Ellender dated 2-21-58, is reproduced, advising that our New Orleans Office developed information that the activities of certain members of the Three Lakes Nudist Camp were being investigated by the New Orleans Police Department, the State District Attorney's Office in New Orleans, and the U. S. Postal Inspectors in New Orleans. The Director's letter informed Senator Ellender that a copy of his letter and its enclosures were forwarded to the Chief Postal Inspector.

On Page 272, Badeaux writes that the investigation into the activities of certain members of the Three Lakes Nudist Camp referred to by Mr. Hoover was nothing more than an attempt by the New Orleans Police Department to hide the existence of the international degeneracy ring. He adds he furnished the FBI in New Orleans with clear evidence of the international degeneracy ring and that perhaps it was forwarded to Mr. Hoover and perhaps it was not. He then says, "At any rate, a short time after Mr. Hoover wrote the letter to Senator Ellender, the Agent in Charge of the New Orleans Office of the FBI announced his retirement." Badeaux also stated that contrary to what Mr. Hoover stated, the State District Attorney's office in New Orleans conducted no investigation.

Despite Badeaux's claim that the State District Attorney's office had not entered the investigation, our New Orleans Office advised by airtel dated 8-5-58 that the chief investigator for the State District Attorney's office, John J. Grosch, had injected himself into the investigation and was being assisted by Sgt. Badeaux.

Jones to DeLoach Memorandum

As a result of information being developed that members of the nudist movement in New Orleans and elsewhere had transported their wives interstate for "wife-swapping parties," the New Orleans Office advised by airtel dated 10-15-58 that a White Slave Traffic Act case had been opened. This investigation is still pending (Bufile 31-86928), although numerous U. S. Attorneys have declined prosecution.

Badeaux also devoted part of his book to Guy Banister, former FBI SAC. He stated that he was assigned to investigate organized degeneracy in 1956 by Banister, who was then Assistant Superintendent of the New Orleans Police Department. He indicates that he only trusted Banister, and Chapter 2 states Banister was dismissed from the New Orleans Police Department "after it was charged that Banister, a high-ranking police official, had capriciously drawn his revolver in a public place." Badeaux indicates Banister's dismissal was the first blow in a series of unfortunate incidents which blocked his investigation of organized degeneracy.

SUMMARY OF CHAPTERS

PREFACE

After quoting the Director regarding obscene literature, Badeaux stated that for two years while an employee of the New Orleans Police Department he investigated organized sexual degeneracy. His conclusion was that organized nudism is a menace to the moral structure of America and that nudism has deceived many into forwarding a nefarious aim which is to reduce human beings to the status of beasts. Badeaux remarked, however, that a week after linking the nudist movement to widespread sexual degeneracy he became the target of such abuse and harassment from official sources that he was compelled ultimately to resign from the police department. His evidence was suppressed, newspapers maintained an editorial silence, clergymen pretended not to know what the furor was about, and a huge gambling probe was undertaken to outshine his investigation. He claims that sexual degeneracy was being practiced by some of the nicer element in the seclusion of their nice homes, which is the reason why his investigation became bogged down.

PROLOGUE

This deals with the election of deLesseps S. Morrison as mayor of New Orleans on a clean government campaign, and the fact that actually the city government did nothing to clean up the city. It also attacks Provosty A.

Jones to DeLoach Memorandum

Dayries, who "came to the Department sufficiently bereft of knowledge and qualifications in police work to insure his complete dependence on someone else in making decisions." Dayries is described as a tool for Mayor Morrison.

CHAPTER 1

Badeaux discusses how his investigation got under way in 1956 at the direction of Mr. Guy Banister, then Assistant Superintendent of the New Orleans Police Department. The investigation was to cover sexual degeneracy, sexual misbehavior, sex crimes and pornography in general to determine whether there was any pattern or organization. He stated that just as the investigation began to uncover what they were seeking, Banister was dismissed from the police department.

CHAPTER 2

Badeaux refers briefly to the dismissal of Banister from the police department and states that the police department information office gave out misleading data to the press concerning the charge of the pistol-drawing incident in a public place. He states this misleading data reflected unfavorably on Banister. He states that Banister insisted that he continue his investigation, but that officialdom constantly thwarted his efforts.

CHAPTER 3

In this chapter Badeaux continues the discussion of how his efforts were thwarted by high officials and how he finally presented some of his evidence before a grand jury. He stated that the grand jury went out of office before he could make any complete and substantial case.

CHAPTER 4

Badeaux here deals with his efforts to place an undercover agent in a nudist colony and his final decision to use his brother, Don Badeaux, as this agent, when others of low moral character were too eager to infiltrate the nudist movement. He remarks, however, that his brother was completely taken in by the nudists at the Three Lakes group and did not consider them to be immoral persons.

CHAPTER 5

Badeaux takes up further the fact that his brother is hoodwinked by the nudists and states that while his investigation revealed that one Louis

Jones to DeLoach Memorandum

Stewart was the ringleader in sexual orgies, his brother actually defended Stewart as being an upright individual. Badeaux manages to obtain possession of a large collection of pornography which belonged to Stewart.

CHAPTER 6

This chapter continues with the fact that Badeaux's brother refuses to believe Stewart is an immoral person, and Badeaux's efforts to obtain pornographic material which was in Stewart's possession.

CHAPTER 7

This chapter deals with the philosophy of nudism and its international aspects as well as its efforts to cloak its immorality through a connection with religion.

CHAPTER 8

Badeaux attempts to identify nudism as a subtle facet of Marxian revolutionary tactics. He points out that Christian religion and its concomitant, the sacredness of family life, are repugnant to the communists, and that nudism is the most effective onslaught yet devised against the married state and family life. He points out that nudist propaganda is nearly as effective as communist propaganda.

CHAPTER 9

This chapter deals with how nudists attempt to inject religion into their cult in an effort to make their activities righteous, and further goes into the philosophy of the nudist movement and the beauty and sanctity of the human body.

CHAPTER 10

This pertains to the record of Louis Stewart as an outstanding example of the exaggerated claims of nudists to propriety. Badeaux states that in 1939, as a young boy, Stewart was convicted of the crime of robbery in Virginia, and sentenced to the penitentiary for 20 years. In 1940 he received a conditional pardon contingent upon his being removed to the Virginia Industrial School for Boys. In October, 1941, he was released from penal custody by a conditional pardon from Virginia's governor. The chapter also contains reproductions of

Jones to DeLoach Memorandum

applications from persons recruited into nudism by Stewart. The remainder of the chapter deals with the bizarre and disgusting activities of some of the nudists in various sexual orgies.

CHAPTER 11

This chapter pertains to the arrest of Stewart by Badeaux and the revealing of his true immorality to the brother, Don Badeaux, who until this revelation had protected Stewart.

CHAPTER 12

This chapter is a reproduction of some of the evidence which Badeaux obtained and while he states that much of it is too revolting to be reproduced, that which he uses is extremely disgusting, reflecting the letters written back and forth between wife-swappers, showing sexual adherence as well as masochistic orgies. He reproduces some photographs of nudes and seminudes, as well as former applications filled out by persons for entry into the basest kind of sex clubs.

CHAPTER 13

This chapter deals with pornography, which is used by the nudists to stimulate themselves and to induce others to join the movement. This chapter shows they have complete contempt for God, religion, and normal sexual relationships.

CHAPTER 13

(Badeaux has two Chapter 13's, obviously an error)

This chapter deals with some of the disgusting activities of the degenerates, and Badeaux quotes them in their descriptions of some of their experiences. He also reproduces applications for entry into sexual degeneracy rings or clubs.

CHAPTER 15

This chapter contains further correspondence between wife-swappers and their immoral sexual activities.

CHAPTER 16

This deals further with the efforts of the officials to suppress the evidence Badeaux had obtained.

Jones to DeLoach Memorandum

CHAPTER 17

Chapter 17 deals with the fact that some allegedly unscrupulous authorities tried to suppress Badeaux's activities by revealing that his brother was a member of the nudist camp, and takes up an arrest by Badeaux and other officers in Okaloosa County, Florida.

CHAPTER 18

This chapter deals further with Badeaux's alleged troubles with his superiors, who attempted to suppress his information, and the fact that Police Superintendent Dayries became highly incensed because of all of the publicity which went to Badeaux as a result of the breaking up of the sex ring. Badeaux resigned from the Department.

CHAPTER 19

Chapter 19, as set forth before, deals with the fact that Badeaux did receive recognition from some quarters, and reproduces some letters pertaining to his activities. As set forth previously, one of these is a letter from the Director to the Greater Gentilly Civic Council.

CHAPTER 20

Chapter 20 deals further with Badeaux's resignation and the fact that he was called before the grand jury to testify, but he doesn't go into what his testimony involved. Chapter 20 pertains to a write-up of the results of the investigation.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES RE HUBERT J. BADEAUX

Bufiles reflect that as Agent in Charge of the Division of Intelligence Affairs, New Orleans Police Department, Badeaux was in charge of Communist Party investigations in that city. On March 9, 1957, he testified before the Joint Legislative Committee on Segregation, State of Louisiana, and stated he had thousands of documents to back up the charge of the Communist Party's infiltration of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP); that communist leaders stated the Communist Party pledged to resolutely defend the NAACP. He stated the Communist Party was active in Louisiana and there was some activity in Baton Rouge. He testified the communists would infiltrate the Catholic church. He suggested the formation of a statewide "red-hunting group, to supplement the FBI, probably as part of the state police." (62-103863)

Jones to DeLoach Memorandum

The May 7, 1957, edition of the New Orleans, Louisiana, Item, reported that in addressing a meeting held by the Jackson Citizens' Council and the American Legion, Badeaux claimed that the NAACP was one of the first pawns of the communists. (62-101087-21-A) On April 6, 1956, Badeaux testified before the Senate Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and Other Internal Security Laws of the Committee on the Judiciary Scope of Soviet Activity in the United States at New Orleans, relative to papers and personal affects belonging to Hunter Pitts O'Dell, which were seized by the New Orleans Police Department. (62-88217-1901) On May 6, 1957, Badeaux reportedly appeared before the Jackson (Mississippi) Citizens' Council and discussed tactics of communist subversion. (105-34237-33) On May 10, 1957, Badeaux wrote the Director thanking him for sending him a Uniform Crime Reports bulletin in response to his request of April 13, 1957, and for the Bureau's arranging to send future issues of the report to him. He is not now on the Uniform Crime Reports bulletin mailing list. (33-1-19811)



THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
The American Embassy
Rome, Italy

Handwritten signature

Handwritten notes and stamps in the top right corner.

Date: April 2, 1959
To: Director, FBI
From: Legat, Rome (94-2)
Subject: "THE FBI STORY"
PUBLICITY

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Book Reviews

Attached hereto is an article which appeared in the Rome daily newspaper "LA VOCE REPUBBLICANO" on 3/12/59. The article, which is captioned "The Story of the FBI," is a book review of Don Whitehead's book "The FBI Story."

Although the review does not appear to be too well written, comments about the Bureau and the book are favorable.

Also attached for the Bureau's information is a free translation of the article.

Enclosures (6)

AAC:mpd (4)

cc to Rome

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File (8)

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63 APR 14 1959

MR. TOLSON

March 12, 1959

C. D. DELOACH

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esa

**"REDEDICATION TO FREEDOM"
BOOK BY BENJAMIN GINZBURG**

Irving Ferman has given me an advance copy of captioned book. He states there is criticism of the Director and the Bureau in this book. The book is copyrighted "1959, published by Simon and Schuster, Incorporated."

ACTION: Book Reviews

It is suggested Mr. Sullivan's section, the Central Research Section, review this book for matters of interest pertaining to the FBI. The book should be returned to my office after review.

Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan ✓
- 1 - Mr. Jones

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162-46855-
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50 APR 15 1959

Mr. A. H. Belmont

March 20, 1959

S.F.
esa

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

o Book Reviews

"REDEDICATION TO FREEDOM"

By Benjamin Ginzburg

CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Captioned book reviewed by Central Research Section. It strongly attacks all loyalty-security programs, includes numerous critical references to the Bureau and the Director, and parallels views of Cook's article in "The Nation" in October, 1958. Ginzburg claims that public has now been conditioned to accept continued existence of "antilibertarian institutions" (congressional investigating committees, prosecution of individuals for their political views, and loyalty-security programs). He deplors expansion of loyalty-security programs and claims that rights of communists cannot be abridged without undermining rights of all citizens. Alleges that spurious communist menace was created by Dies Committee in 1930's as part of Dies' efforts to discredit the New Deal. Postwar revelations of communist espionage lent further credence to the myth of the menace of communism. When loyalty program of Truman Administration was promulgated, the communist menace was, in effect, established by law. Ginzburg argues that loyalty-security programs are not effective in keeping spies out of Government, and he calls for their immediate and complete elimination and for a return to the Bill of Rights. Ginzburg born 2-15-98 in Russia and holds degrees from Columbia and Harvard. From 1955 to 1957 employed as research director for Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights. Investigations of Ginzburg by Bureau in 1942, 1951, and 1955 developed information that he is considered a "progressive," a "left winger," and an evolutionary, as opposed to a revolutionary, Marxist. Declared "eligible on loyalty" by Civil Service Commission in 1951. Ginzburg announced as one of contributors to October, 1958, issue of Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC) publication "Rights" which was to have dealt exclusively with FBI but which was not published.

100-419026

RECOMMENDATION: None. For information. The book is enclosed for return to Inspector DeLoach in accordance with his request.

Enclosure

JFC:aml

(8)

1-Section tickler

1-J. F. Condon

1-Mr. Belmont

1-Mr. DeLoach

1- [redacted]

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Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: "Rededication to Freedom"

DETAILS

By memorandum to Mr. Tolson dated March 12, 1959, Inspector DeLoach advised that Irving Ferman had furnished an advance copy of Ginzburg's book and recommended that it be reviewed by the Central Research Section.

The "Antilibertarian Institutions"

Ginzburg's book, published by Simon and Schuster, is an expanded version of an article by him which appeared in the July 6, 1954, issue of "The Reporter" and which was previously reviewed (121-32694-22). Ginzburg concedes that there has been an improvement in civil liberties since the death of Senator Joseph McCarthy. He claims, however, that the American public has been conditioned to accept the continued existence of the "antilibertarian institutions" which have developed in the past 20 years "in the name of fighting the menace of Communism." These are identified as the "public pillorying" of the "holders of unorthodox opinions" by congressional investigating committees, the prosecution of individuals for their political beliefs rather than overt acts, and a "vast network" of loyalty-security programs which "punish" individuals for their "unorthodox ideological sympathies and associations." Since these institutions will not disappear voluntarily, positive action must be taken to "shake them off." (pp. 1-19)

Freedom Is Indivisible

Ginzburg deplores the "expanding universe" of loyalty-security programs which now are applied not only to Federal employees but members of the Armed Forces, employees of private industry working on classified contracts, seamen and longshoremen, and individuals applying for passports and Government pensions. He claims that these programs are directed against not only communists but suspected communists, genuine or suspected former communists, members of present or former organizations in which communists are known or suspected to have been active, and all persons suspected of supporting causes championed by Communist Party, USA, "or any other suspect organization." He argues that, since freedom is indivisible, the rights and liberties of communists cannot be abridged without undermining the rights and liberties of all citizens. (pp. 20-58)

Spurious Menace

Ginzburg claims that a spurious communist menace was created during the 1930's by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, as part of Congressman Dies' efforts to discredit the New Deal. In 1941, a "Dies-inspired" rider was attached

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: "Rededication to Freedom"

to the Department of Justice Appropriation Bill which ordered the FBI to investigate Government employees who were members of subversive groups or who advocated the overthrow of the Government. In complying with this provision, described as "the greatest and most fateful step" in promoting the myth of the communist menace, the Executive Branch included membership in communist front groups as one of the criteria for determining fitness for Government employment. This led to the acceptance of the principle of guilt by association. Ginzburg concedes that those responsible for administering the loyalty-security programs are sincere in their beliefs regarding the gravity of the communist menace but claims that, after 20 years of "emotional warfare" against communism, it has become impossible for them to make an objective appraisal of this threat. (pp. 59-101)

Spy Scare

Ginzburg then claims that the spurious communist menace was afforded a "powerful impetus" by the revelations of communist espionage activity after World War II. He claims that, since Dies had by then retired from the scene, the views of the FBI and other intelligence agencies prevailed. He charges that the FBI "enthusiastically accepted" the information furnished by Elizabeth Bentley because it provided a "retroactive justification" of the Bureau's previous investigations of subversive activity. At the same time, he alleges, the Bureau admitted (in a letter to the White House dated 2-1-46) that it would be practically impossible to prove her charges. As a result of hearings "inspired and provoked" by the FBI, the House Civil Service Subcommittee established the principle that persons of "questioned loyalty" should be excluded from Government service and that all doubts should be resolved in favor of the Government. When this was followed by the Executive Order of President Truman establishing the loyalty program, the reality of the communist menace was, in effect, established by law. (pp. 102-124)

Loyalty-Security Programs Ineffective

As a result of the Cold War and the fusion of the communist menace with the traditional hatred of spies, the idea of protecting the country from communist espionage has developed to the point where it has become an "absolute value," which takes precedence over all other social interests, many of which are of equal or greater importance. Ginzburg claims that the loyalty program has not only failed to uncover any spies but did not prevent the Government employment of Judith Coplon and Joseph Petersen (who passed classified information to Dutch officials). Claiming that all loyalty-security programs will become inoperative in a period of all-out war because of the delays involved in obtaining clearance, he argues that they are a "luxury" which the Nation can afford only in peacetime. (pp. 125-138)

The book concludes with a brief review of the unfavorable public reaction to the Alien and Sedition Law of 1798 and the Palmer Raids which followed World War II. In the latter connection, the Director is described as the link between the

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: "Rededication to Freedom"

old Bureau of Investigation and the present FBI. These examples are cited in support of the author's call for the American public to overcome its "moral and intellectual lethargy" and take immediate steps to "dismantle all the antilibertarian machinery that we have erected to combat the mythical Communist menace in the United States and go back to the Bill of Rights." (pp. 139-165)

Other Charges

In addition to the above attacks on the Bureau, Ginzburg also charges that:

By tapping telephones, conducting "promiscuous" surveillances, and compiling "dossiers," the FBI has become "a law unto itself." (pp. 42-45)

The Bureau "launched a shameless and illegal lobbying drive" to reverse the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Jencks case. (pp. 49-50)

The FBI, although unable to corroborate the information furnished by Elizabeth Bentley, treated it as a confirmed fact. (p. 52)

The FBI is likely to succumb to the temptation to "fabricate" evidence. (p. 57)

The Director, in spite of the decrease in Party membership, insists that the communist menace is greater than ever and characterizes those who are fighting for civil liberties as "dupes of the Communist conspiracy." (p. 63)

The case against Judith Coplon was dismissed because the FBI had tapped her telephone and had arrested her without a warrant. (p. 103)

The FBI was able to "usurp the function of policy making on loyalty-security," and the Truman loyalty program should have been named the J. Edgar Hoover loyalty program because the Director was "primarily responsible for bringing it about." (p. 106)

The FBI "lobbied" for an expansion of its functions and powers under the loyalty program. (pp. 113-117)

Although Secretary of State Dulles was investigated by the Bureau, "who clears the FBI"? (p. 135)

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: "Rededication to Freedom"

The Director, in a memorandum to Assistant Attorney General Donovan dated October 18, 1954, admitted that the Department of Justice had no right to investigate the activities of communists after World War I. (p. 160)

Miscellaneous Criticism

Ginzburg is also highly critical of the use of confidential informants; the "abuses" in the trials of Alger Hiss and the Rosenbergs, and the Smith Act and Internal Security Act of 1950. He lauds Cyrus Eaton's criticism of the FBI over a national television network; describes Fred J. Cook as an "experienced and disinterested newspaperman"; and relies heavily on Max Lowenthal's book as the source for his comments on the Palmer Raids.

Observations

Ginzburg's book shows a complete lack of any awareness of the menace of communism. Reinhold Niebuhr, who wrote the introduction, felt it necessary to point out that, in his opinion, "the Communist conspiracy was more dangerous than the author assumes." Ginzburg's complete naivete on this question is best illustrated by his claim that the extensive communist infiltration into practically every aspect of American life during the 1930's actually "served the cause of democracy."

In view of the announcement that Ginzburg would be one of the contributors to the special issue of the ECLC publication "Rights" on the FBI, it is interesting to note that the views expressed in his book, "Rededication to Freedom," closely parallel the underlying theme of the article by Fred J. Cook in the October 18, 1958, issue of "The Nation." (pp. VIII, 82-83)

The Author

Ginzburg was born February 15, 1898, in Russia and resides in Arlington, Virginia. He was graduated from Columbia University in 1919 and received his Ph. D. from Harvard University in 1926. Outside of the periods 1948-1951, when he operated a radio station in Norwalk, Connecticut, and from 1955-1957 when he was research director of the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights, he has been employed in various capacities as a writer. Applicant-type investigations of Ginzburg were conducted in 1942 and 1955 in connection with his Federal employment. He was investigated under the Loyalty Program in 1951 and declared "eligible on loyalty" by

**Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: "Rededication to Freedom"**

the Civil Service Commission. These investigations disclosed that Ginzburg is regarded as a "progressive," a "left winger," and an evolutionary, as opposed to a revolutionary, Marxist but one who is not disloyal to the United States. A summary of the information available on Ginzburg was furnished to the Senate Committee on the Judiciary by letter dated October 6, 1955. In July, 1958, he submitted a statement urging the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to reject proposed legislation which would authorize the Secretary of State to refuse passports to communists. Ginzburg was listed in the September, 1958, issue of "Rights," official publication of the ECLC as one of the contributors to the October, 1958, issue of that publication which would be devoted exclusively to the FBI. This issue has not been published as yet. (77-14552; 100-419026; 121 32694; 100-384660-450)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont *ABW*

DATE: April 27, 1959

FROM : W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Nease	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Trotter	_____
W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

DeLoach
McGuire
W.C. Sullivan

Book Reviews

SUBJECT: REQUEST BY DIRECTOR FOR REVIEW OF BOOK "FOR THE SKEPTIC," BY LYLE H. MUNSON CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

BOOK REVIEW

Reference is made to the enclosed newspaper clipping from the New York Journal American dated April 24, 1959, concerning a book entitled "For the Skeptic," which is to be published soon. The Director noted: "We should take a look at this book." As the enclosed clipping indicates, the book is to be published May 1, 1959, and will be available through a New York City book firm. The New York office is being instructed to obtain the book immediately on publication and to send it to the Central Research Section for review.

This matter will be closely followed and upon receipt of the book a review of it will be prepared.

RECOMMENDATION:

For the information of the Director.

Enclosure

- CB*
- CDB: lmm
- (5) lmm
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Section tickler
- 1 - [Redacted]
- 1 - Mr. Brennan

*1 copy book received 4/30/59
Book for. Parsons Library, Am. B.*

*see memo 5/4/59
CDB/anal
CDB*

*newspaper clipping
detached
78-3509
Carroll
4/24/59*

REC-10

62-46855-18

MAY 1 1959

CENTRAL RESEARCH

62-46855

3 ENCLOSURE
100-7 with
clippings
MAY 15 1959

b6
b7c

DO-7

FROM

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

bn

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. Belmont _____
- Mr. DeLoach _____
- Mr. McGuire _____
- Mr. Mohr _____
- Mr. Parsons _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tamm _____
- Mr. Trotter _____
- Mr. W. C. Sullivan _____
- Mr. Holloman _____
- Miss Gandy _____

[Handwritten initials and marks]

FILE

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

We should take a look at this book.

Remarks:

[Handwritten mark]

Put to work 4/27/59
Section to Belmont 4/27/59
ENCLOSURE
REC-10
62-46855-18

MAY 1 1959

CENTRAL RESEARCH

'FOR THE SKEPTIC'

✓
REC-10

Book Pinpoints Red Scheme

Any notion that Communist leaders or their followers in this country sincerely desire peaceful co-existence with the West is blasted in a unique new book, to be published May 1.

Entitled "For the Skeptic," it consists entirely of extracts from records of Congressional committees, assembled in their past probes of now-infamous Red conspiracies in the United States.

Yet the book is as timely as tomorrow in its warning to all Americans.

COMPLETE DOMINATION

While invaluable both as a reference work and as fascinating, real-life cloak-and-dagger reading, its major im-

portance is that the warning message and supporting proof are contained in the same official words.

That damning, inescapable message—made without running outside comment—is that communism always has and always will seek the complete subjugation of every other political system in the world.

Compiler of the extracted committee reports and key testimony is Lyle H. Munson, 41, former Government intel-

ligence agent with both the Office of Strategic Services and the Central Intelligence Agency.

In an introduction to his new, 200-page book, which is subtitled "Selected Reading on Communist Activity in the United States of America," Munson declares the material it contains is the distillation of 100 hearings.

FIRST SUCH BOOK

He says that in the course of reading some 22,000 pages of testimony, he became convinced of the need for a single book containing highlights of the most notorious Red activi-

ties previously exposed in this country.

"I was constantly reminded," he adds, "that the FBI is precluded by law from publishing such reports, the Executive Branch generally has refrained from doing so, and the Judiciary has shunned doing so."

Material is presented on little-known or forgotten key points of all the notorious cases, ranging from recruitment for the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in the Spanish Civil War to the recent Hollywood spy ring exposed by double-agent Boris Morros.

The sum total of the testi-

mony, documents and findings cited serves to underscore for today, tomorrow and until communism is wiped out the declaration of Whittaker Chambers before a House subcommittee in 1948.

"Every Communist in the U. S.," he said as quoted in "For the Skeptic," is either an actual or a potential spy or saboteur and a permanent enemy of this system of government."

The Munson book, which contains an index of more than 400 names and organizations mentioned in the text, may be obtained by sending \$3 to The Bookmailer Inc., Box 101, Murray Hill Station, New York 16 N. Y.

You'll enjoy the hilarious adventures of Blondie, Jiggs and Maggie, Beetle, Balley and many others . . . in the 2 BIG SECTIONS of color comics with Sunday's Journal-American.

4

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: April 28, 1959

FROM : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

SUBJECT: Book Reviews
IN EVERY WAR BUT ONE
by Eugene Kinkead
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Trotter	_____
W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

SYNOPSIS:

Captioned book, reviewed by Central Research Section, discusses tactics used by Chinese communists in handling prisoners of war and is summarization of lengthy Army study on communist indoctrination of U. S. Army prisoners of war in Korea. In chapter entitled "Espionage for the Enemy," Kinkead indicates that some 75 repatriated prisoners of war had been "recruited to act as spies and had returned from prison with definite missions as enemy agents in the United States." Investigation conducted by Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence into this matter has completely debunked this allegation. Army has only one case with adequately substantiated or documented information concerning former prisoners of war who admitted accepting communist espionage missions. FBI mentioned on pages 57, 64, and 81 in a nonderogatory fashion.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information of the Director.

b6
b7C

REC-91

62-46855-19

MAY 1 1959

CENTRAL RESEARCH

LLW:aml
(7)

- 1 - Section tickler
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - M.A. Jones
- 1 - C. D. DeLoach
- 1 - H. L. Edwards

MAY 7 1959

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: "In Every War But One"

Book is Expansion of Article Written in 1957

This book is an expanded version of an article entitled "The Study of Something New in History," written by Eugene Kinkead in The New Yorker for October 26, 1957. It represents a discussion of tactics used by the Chinese communists in handling prisoners of war and is actually a summarization of an intensive, five-year study made by the U.S. Army of the effect of communist indoctrination on those of its men held prisoners during the Korean War. Bureau files reflect no derogatory information regarding Kinkead, an editor of The New Yorker. They do, however, indicate past difficulties with The New Yorker in that it has been somewhat irresponsible and unreliable with regard to references concerning the Director and the FBI. (94-3-4-230-80)

Army Study of Repatriated American Prisoners of War

In Every War But One reflects the analysis of a detailed study by the U.S. Army of almost four thousand case histories of American soldiers taken captive in the Korean conflict who were returned to us. The study began in the Summer of 1950 and ended on July 29, 1955. Its broad aims were to evaluate both the communist treatment of Army prisoners, and the various problems that this treatment raised, including its military, medical, psychiatric, propaganda, and legal effects. In addition, the study noted the possible hazard to national security posed by American soldiers who had undergone prolonged ideological pressure at the hands of the communists and had been since discharged from the service.

Korean War Unique

According to the author, the Korean War was unique in that it was the only war in which the United States has fought that American prisoners of war have posed a grave problem. The survey indicated that (1) during the entire conflict there was not a single successful American escape from a permanent prison camp; (2) twenty-one American prisoners chose to remain in Korea; (3) almost one out of three collaborated in some manner with the enemy; and (4) 38% died in captivity--a higher prisoner death rate than that of any of our previous wars including the Revolution.

Well-Planned Communist Program

As a result of its study, the Army has concluded that the techniques of indoctrination, interrogation, and manipulation of the flow of prisoners' mail, "were part of a well-planned communist program which had three aims. First, the program sought to disseminate propaganda favorable to communism and unfavorable to the West across the world, particularly in the critical areas of Asia and Africa.

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: "In Every War But One"

Second, it sought to control prisoners with a minimum of difficulty and a minimum use of guards. Third, it sought the outright conversion of American prisoners to communism--or, failing that, at least their acquiescence to the possible rightness of the communist position. The Army believes that this program succeeded in achieving its first two aims. Propaganda was made and was successfully disseminated; prisoners were controlled with a minimum of effort. The Army feels reasonably doubtful about their achievement in the third aim." (In Every War But One, pp. 123, 124)

Some 75 Espionage Agents Recruited by Communists

Kinhead, who assembled the material in this book in an interview pattern, credited Captain Bert Cumby, who was in charge of a special interrogation team in the Army's Far East Command with stating,

"In the Far East intelligence section, during reprocessing, we were naturally very much on the lookout for such espionage agents among American returnees. Actually, some seventy-five did turn up on initial and subsequent screening, either in the Orient or on the high seas before getting back to port in the United States. They were well prepared, we found for their assignments. They had codes and fairly explicit instructions as to how to reach and recognize their future contacts--equipment that revealed how substantial was the planning that had gone into this project and how protracted the aims the Communists had in mind for these men. For example, they were instructed to make their initial contact, in most cases, only after six or seven years had passed after their return to the United States.'" (In Every War But One, pp. 77, 78)

According to Cumby,

"The enemy had not only re-educated this entire group of captives to come back and spy of their own free will against their country, but this re-education was so successful that it stuck--except in the few cases of those who confessed. Fortunately for us, their confessions implicated the others. We should, I think, be careful neither to overestimate nor to underestimate this. We knew it was a possibility to begin with; and we were completely prepared for the possibility. Provision has been made, of course, for these men to be carefully watched in the future. Actually, the majority probably do not realize that they are known Communist agents.'" (In Every War But One, pp. 78, 79)

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: "In Every War But One"

Later in the book, Cumby reportedly stated,

"'Keeping track of known, and also of potential, enemy agents is, of course, a two-fold task... When they remain in the service, it's fairly easy. Once they leave it, the problem increases somewhat. We certainly can't and we don't want to, keep every potentially disloyal civilian returnee under observation for the next ten years. But the whereabouts of some of them have to be known so that they can be watched. It's a matter, of course, that has been considered by the top-level security people in the Army and definite plans have been made on how to deal with the problem.'" (In Every War But One, p. 188)

Army Investigation Into Espionage Allegations

As a result of these allegations of espionage, an investigation was conducted into this matter by Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence (ACSI) and the following information in essence was brought to the attention of the Attorney General on March 13, 1959.

Allegations of espionage on the part of former prisoners of war in Korea by Kinkead were credited by the author to Captain Bert Cumby, an Army officer stationed in West Germany. ACSI, at the request of the Under Secretary of the Army, looked into this matter in detail and prepared a summary of the background of those prisoners who allegedly had a communist mission in the United States. ACSI has completely debunked this allegation since the information came from a source who proved to be unreliable and who was unable to substantiate his allegation in any part. The original source of the information is Preston E. Richie, a former Korean prisoner of war, who had a record of collaborating with the communists while imprisoned. He has now been discharged from the Army and is being considered for investigation by the Bureau. Army interrogations and investigations have also failed to substantiate the allegation.

With the exception of one case, the Army has no substantiated or documented information concerning former prisoners of war who admitted accepting communist espionage missions. There have been instances in which allegations were made that certain repatriated prisoners of war were "suspected" or "believed" to have accepted communist espionage missions, but those allegations were never adequately substantiated.

On February 27, 1959, the Secretary of the Army received a request from the House Committee on Un-American Activities, over the signature of Frances E. Walter, Chairman, for detailed information concerning this allegation that appeared in Kinkead's book. In addition, this allegation was debated on the Dave Garroway show March 16, 1959, by the author Kinkead and Brigadier General S. L. Marshall, Retired, who represents a Detroit newspaper. (100-400646-5604, 5609, 5613, 5611; 100-405410)

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: "In Every War But One"

References to FBI

<u>Page</u>	<u>Quote</u>
57	"Copies of any information on the men collected by other governmental agencies, such as the F.B.I. were acquired."
64	"A summary of the file on each of the men who had been discharged was sent to the office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the area in which the man lived, for the simple reason that all prisoners had been exposed to Communist propaganda. Two hundred and ten of the discharges' summaries contained material that, in the opinion of the Army, might give the F.B.I. reason to investigate those particular men more thoroughly as possible security risks, or might cause the Department of Justice to examine the cases for possible criminal action against the men as civilians...."
64	"...Two hundred and fifteen cases (as compared to the 210 referred to the F.B.I.) were selected as deserving further study..."
81	"One of them, Cumby told me, was the most scurrilous he has ever seen. It came from the vice-president of an oil company who stated in unprintable language that he was going to see that the Federal Bureau of Investigation conducted an inquiry into the motives of every officer who took part in the trial on the government side, including the court members...."

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: "In Every War But One"

Facts

The Army furnished us in excess of 300 counterintelligence files on returned prisoners of war whom the Army classified as security risks. We, in turn, reviewed these files to determine if we should open security investigations and also whether the cases should be referred to the Department for an opinion as to whether treason investigations were desired. Our standards for instituting security investigations of such returned prisoners of war were outlined in SAC Letter 53-15 and in practically every instance a security investigation was conducted. Also, in practically every instance the Department declined to authorize the institution of a treason investigation. A full treason investigation was conducted on each of the 21 prisoners of war who elected to remain in Korea. (100-400646)

The Batchelor case was handled entirely by the Army. Nothing can be identified with the unknown vice president of an oil company.

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. McGuire	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Trotter	
Mr. Sullivan	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

Del CHRISTY
.. Advertising Consultant..
 Washington ... Pennsylvania

SUITE FIVE FORTY THREE • • • WASHINGTON UNION TRUST BUILDING

April 27, 1959

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

My dear Mr. Hoover:

Just a line to acknowledge with "thanks" your letter of March 30th, which I found upon my return from New York City today.

I am very pleased you are in accord with my sentiments and I appreciate fully, "Policy" refrains you from making comments.

Your good wishes, sir, as well as those of your Special Agent, [redacted] more than compensate for our special trip to Washington.

I am happy to report that my literary agent is most optimistic about finding a publisher for "Story Telling Time".

When same is published I plan to send both of you autographed copies.

In the event it is a success, I want you to know that it was "You", sir, who indirectly planted the seeds for

Book Reviews

b6
b7C

REC-4 62-46855-20

BA 5-4020

EX-135

~~EXP. PROC.~~

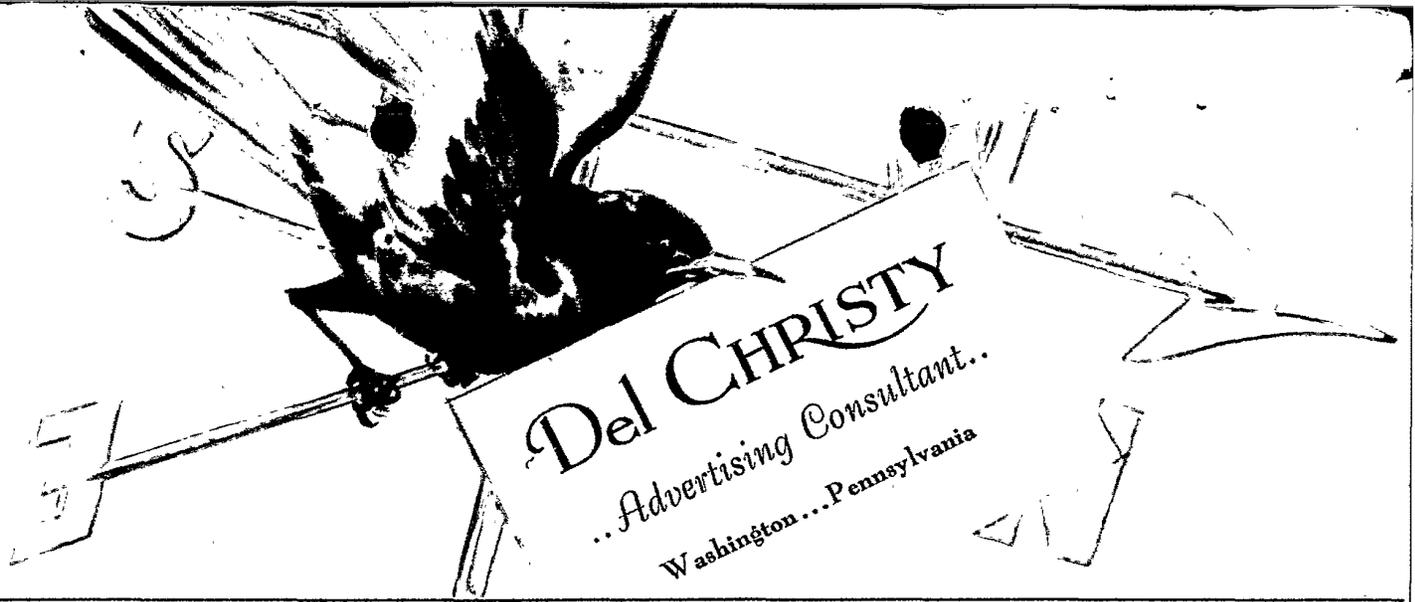
APR 30 1959

62 MAY 7 1959

"BUSINESS PROMOTIONAL ADVERTISEMENTS DESIGNED AND WRITTEN TO MAKE PASSERS... BUYERS"

File 7119

8/30/59



SUITE FIVE FORTY THREE • • • WASHINGTON UNION TRUST BUILDING

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,

-2-

April 27, 1959

the inspiration of my literary efforts to do something for
the youth of America.

Thus, I say again "Thanks" and my fervent prayer
is that I may one day thank "You" in person.

Cordially,


Del Christy

DC- gm


BA 5-4020

"BUSINESS PROMOTIONAL ADVERTISEMENTS DESIGNED AND WRITTEN TO MAKE PASSERS... BUYERS"

May 27, 1959

Title of Book "THE SEVENTH DAY"

Author Hans Hellmut Kirst

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING	Obtain book for review	Book review not required by this Section or Division
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic Intelligence Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> Central Research, Room 7627	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Espionage, Room 2714	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>work</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Internal Security, Room 1509	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Liaison, Room 7641	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>done</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Subversive Control, Room 1250	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Identification Division		
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<input type="checkbox"/> Training & Inspection Division		
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<input type="checkbox"/> Files & Communications Division		
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<input type="checkbox"/> Crime Records Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> _____ Section, Room _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REC

62-46855-21

MAY 29 1959

Nature of Book: New York Times book review attached.

Central Research

ENCLOSURE
clipping re
of work

57 JUN 5 1959

Books of The Times

By ORVILLE PRESCOTT

IN Western Germany, where business and industry prosper and politicians plan for when the grand old Chancellor retires, numerous citizens brood about a divided Germany and about Germany's probable role as the number one target for nuclear bombardment, if and when the sword of Damocles under which we all live falls. Among them no one, surely, broods more furiously than Hans Hellmut Kirst, author of "The Seventh Day,"* a powerful propaganda novel that eloquently champions a neutralist philosophy and pleads for peace.



Hans Hellmut Kirst

It is not necessary to agree with Mr. Kirst's fundamental position to feel terrified by his book. As long as men of might threaten each other while juggling H-bombs, books like these are certain to terrify. The special quality of Mr. Kirst's book is that, although it is not distinguished as fiction, it is sardonically amusing as well as appalling.

Hans Hellmut Kirst, who served for twelve years as a professional soldier in the German Army, is one of the ablest and most popular novelists in post-war Germany. His best-known work is a trilogy about the adventures of a humorously cynical soldier called Gunner Asch, in which German militarism is mercilessly ridiculed. That series was so popular in Germany that some people believe it contributed greatly to a general lack of enthusiasm for the Federal Republic's new army.

If "The Seventh Day" should be as popular, many Germans may feel that all is lost indeed, that some inept and well-meaning idiot is certain to start the first pebble rolling that will bring with it an avalanche of atomic bombs.

A Curious Chronicle

This is a curious novel written in a curious form. At least half of it consists of transcripts of radio broadcasts, public speeches, military reports and minutes of cabinet and NATO meetings that chronicle six days of multiplying disaster—from a rising in Poland and fighting between the forces of the two Germanies to Soviet intervention and general atomic war. By the seventh day no one is left alive, at least in Central Europe, to listen to communiqués.

The other half concerns the destinies of more than a dozen strategically located

characters. These colorful and neatly silhouetted people move by so rapidly that following their affairs is somewhat breath-taking. Mr. Kirst hasn't tried to characterize them in depth, but he has certainly made them representative of many walks of life and has involved them in a huge variety of pitiful and dreadful circumstances.

"The Seventh Day" combines the bitter anger of a prophet denouncing the sins and follies of Nineveh and Babylon with the despairing pessimism of utter hopelessness. Nothing can be done, Mr. Kirst seems to say. Men of goodwill are helpless. The momentum of the cold war is too great. Statesmen, governments and peoples are too committed to prepared positions. Any small incident can launch a train of events that will destroy us all.

Dashes of Cheer Added

Such resigned gloom does not make for exactly cheerful reading. Nevertheless a certain amount of cheerfulness keeps breaking into "The Seventh Day." Mr. Kirst is fond of many of his characters. He writes about them with humor as well as with pity. And in his quotations from the jargon of government officialdom, he writes with just enough parody to be satirically entertaining while at the same time always sounding authentic. Nevertheless, expert as his statements by broadcasters, generals and politicians may be, they do grow tiresome. There are too many of them.

"The Seventh Day" in its general account of the outbreak and spread of the third world war is coldly realistic and thoroughly believable. That it should be believable is perhaps its most terrible comment on our unhappy age. But "The Seventh Day" is not just a book of general warning; it is a peculiarly German book. Mr. Kirst is particularly distressed by the mere existence of two German states, and the very idea of their rival existence seems more outrageous to him than it may to American readers. And he suggests more than once that the Federal Republic of Western Germany is almost as completely dominated by the United States as is East Germany by the Soviet Union.

This idea, of course, seems preposterous from our side of the Atlantic Ocean. If neither German government truly represents the German people, Mr. Kirst suggests, a third government uncontaminated by foreign influence might be able to do so. But with the grim realism that controls his entire book, he does not allow his advocates of a third all-German government to accomplish anything. They, too, are helpless in the track of the avalanche.

The other novels about the third world war that I have read seemed to me like rather dreadful science fiction. "The Seventh Day" may not be notable as fiction, but most of it is so convincing that it doesn't seem like fiction at all.

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

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star _____
 New York Herald Tribune _____
 New York Journal-American _____
 New York Mirror _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 Date 5-27-59

P. 37 M.

*THE SEVENTH DAY. By Hans Hellmut Kirst. 424 pages. Doubleday. \$4.95.

67-4695-21 ENCLOSURE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont *AHB*

DATE: May 4, 1959

FROM : W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

SUBJECT: "FOR THE SKEPTIC"
EDITED BY LYLE H. MUNSON
BOOK REVIEW
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER
62-46855

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- DeLoach _____
- McGuire _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Trotter _____
- W.C. Sullivan _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

The Director sent a brief review of above book clipped from New York Journal-American, April 24, 1959, on which he had noted "We should take a look at this book. H." Memorandum to you of April 27, 1959, advised book had been ordered through New York Office. Book has been received and is reviewed herein.

Book placed in Bureau Library. smk.

SYNOPSIS:

Book is compilation of extracts of testimony, chiefly concerning Soviet espionage in the United States given by witnesses before Senate and House committees investigating subversion. Editor Munson, anticommunist. References to Director and FBI give over-all favorable impression seen as antidote to smear campaign. Book should reawaken Americans to menace of communism at home and to fraud inherent in Soviet Union's phrase "peaceful co-existence." Serious weakness precluding recommendation of book is inclusion of testimony of Larry E. Karley, discredited former FBI Agent.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

62-46855
NOT RECORDED

1. For the information of the Director *140* MAY 13 1959
2. For referral to Espionage Section which may wish to examine testimony relating to espionage appearing in this book. Book has been forwarded to Bureau Library.

MAY 13 1959

CENTRAL RESEARCH

CENTRAL COPY FILED IN 77-7157

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont

Re: "For the Sceptic"
Edited by Lyle H. Munson, Book Review

DETAILS:

Extracts of Testimony

For the Sceptic is a compilation of extracts of testimony given by numerous witnesses before the House and Senate committees investigating subversion. Testimony included touches upon the major espionage cases from the Amerasia case to the Rosenberg case. In 188 pages the editor has distilled much of the most disquieting testimony ever given on Soviet espionage activity and targets in the United States, and the assistance given to espionage by the American communists.

Lyle H. Munson

Referral/Consult

Lyle Hugh Munson, born September 13, 1918, in Windsor, Illinois, is one of the partners of The Bookmiller, Inc., a New York firm which issued this book. In the past, Munson has acted as consultant for the Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Senate Judiciary Committee investigation in 1956, both of which reflected favorably upon him. J. G. Sourwine, a reference of Munson, commented very favorably on Munson and described him as a student of communism and very anticommunist. (77-71525-23, 5)

[REDACTED]

(77-71525-23, 5)

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont

Re: "For the Skeptic"

Edited by Lyle H. Munson, Book Review

In February, 1957, Pedro de Mesones (head of the Pan American Anti-Communist Association, Inc., a pro-Trujillo organization in New York City) contacted Munson to inquire as to the progress of a book. Munson reportedly inquired as to the possibility of soliciting a foreword for the book from the Director. He withdrew his request when he realized it would be embarrassing for both Mr. Hoover and himself. (77-71525-23)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

next to serial 23)

(77-71525-unrec. serial

Referral/Consult

The Editor's "Introduction" to the present book gives a clue to the personality of Munson. He implies that he is having the instant material published because "the FBI is precluded, by law, from publishing such reports, the Executive Branch has generally refrained from doing so, and the Judiciary has shunned doing so." He lauds "the continuing vigil of our Congressional investigating committees." From these comments, plus Munson's eagerness to correct what he considered a serious fault in CIA, and occasional interpolations in editing this book, it can be tentatively concluded that Munson is enthusiastically anticommunist, though his enthusiasm, while very commendatory, may on occasions outweigh his good judgment.

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont

Re: "For the Skeptic"
Edited by Lyle H. Munson, Book Review

References to the Director and the FBI

The Director was referred to in connection with the Amerasia case. Munson presented excerpts of testimony which stressed the FBI's diligent efforts in this case and the odds against which the Bureau was forced to proceed. A portion of the late Secretary of Defense Forrestal's personal papers under date of May 28, 1945, were quoted including the comments of his then advisor Major Correa. Correa "said that the FBI thought that unless speedy action were taken important evidence would be dissipated, lost or destroyed." Forrestal's remarks continued: "I asked Captain Vardaman to see to it that the President was informed in this matter and then I called Mr. Edgar Hoover (sic) and suggested that he advise Mr. Tom Clark and have him also see that the President is in full information of all the facts in the matter as well as their implications." (page 33)

There were numerous references to the FBI in this book. These selections were such as to create an over-all favorable impression of this Bureau.

The book is seen to be timely with reference to the smear campaign. One of the most persistent and malicious lies of the smear campaigners is the charge that the FBI deliberately manufactured the menace of subversion in this country. The excerpts in this book, on the other hand, give convincing reality to the communist menace.

The FBI is given due credit in such passages as that appearing in connection with the Rosenberg case where it is noted: "On February 3, 1950, on the basis of information furnished by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, British authorities arrested Dr. Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs..." The total impression created by this book is that of a timely antidote for the poison of the current smear campaign.

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont

Re: "For the Skeptic"
Edited by Lyle H. Munson, Book Review

A Serious Weakness: Inclusion of Testimony by Lawrence Kerley

This book is seen to possess this significant weakness: pages 35 to 60 are devoted to excerpts of the testimony of discredited former Special Agent Larry Ernest Kerley. The testimony in question was given by Kerley before the Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization of the Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate, on a bill to amend the immigration act of October 16, 1918, and related to his appearances before this body on September 7, 8, 9, 13, 14, 15, 28, 29, 1949.

You will recall the difficulties that the Bureau has had with Kerley. Unable to adjust to the work of an Agent, Kerley resigned on October 1, 1943, at which time he received an adjective rating of only "Fair." Kerley violated his oath of office signed September 17, 1941 to protect the confidential character of information learned by him during his Bureau employment by disclosing and furnishing after he resigned data concerning four Russian espionage cases to Howard Rushmore, a reporter for the New York Journal-American, who published same. After resigning, Kerley retained possession of copies of Bureau bulletins, investigative reports, and Bureau notes. Other disclosures he made after his resignation concerning Bureau investigative techniques impaired the Bureau's investigative work. After a long delay by the Department in considering Kerley's prosecution, same was ultimately declined, with the result, it might be added, that Kerley has continued to plague the Bureau with his allegations (e. g. to George Sokolsky in 1956) that the Bureau has persecuted him.

The most recent reference to Kerley in his Personnel File is a letter to Mr. Kimball Johnson, Chief, Investigations Division, U. S. Civil Service Commission dated September 24, 1957, concerning Charles Gurchot, U. S. Civil Service Commission, in which it was necessary to correct an impression given by Kerley in his testimony of September 15, 1949, before the Subcommittee, Senate Judiciary Committee. The testimony in question, which appears on pages 51 and 52 of the book, For the Skeptic, stated that Gurchot was a contact of Soviet Vice Consul Gregori Kasilov and was turned over to Gregori Kasilov,

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont

Re: "For the Skeptic"

Edited by Lyle H. Munson, Book Review

who succeeded Kheifets in May, 1944. It is apparent from the testimony that Kerley had been an FBI employee and the inference might be drawn that his information was derived from his service with the Bureau. It was necessary to advise the Civil Service Commission in our letter of September 24, 1957, that our files disclosed no information that Gurchot was turned over to Kasparov by Kheifets and no information that Gurchot was in contact with Kasparov. It is highly unfortunate that this book is now published with this erroneous information repeated on its pages. (87-106599)

CONCLUSIONS:

For the Skeptic sounds a timely warning to Americans to keep alert to the living danger of communism in this country and to the deadly fraud being practiced by the Soviet Union in using the propaganda phrase "peaceful co-existence." Favorable references to the FBI scattered throughout the testimony promise considerable potential in countering the smear campaign.

It is extremely unfortunate, however, that Kerley's testimony is included. In the reviewer's opinion, this fact precludes recommending this book.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: May 11, 1959

FROM : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

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

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER
62-46855

Form 5-103

Submitt

The "Memorandum To All Bureau Officials and Supervisors" dated January 21, 1959, initiated a book review control by the Publications Desk, Central Research Section. This program is being closely followed to make it as efficient as possible. Current experience indicates that the mechanics involved in referring information regarding potential books for review to the various sections or divisions at the Seat of Government can be streamlined through the implementation of a form. The enclosed form is recommended as an effective means for expediting and cutting down on dictation and paper work of this kind.

Handley 17420

B-110

In this connection, Central Research Section will continue to recommend for review books critical of the Director or the Bureau which have not been reviewed or considered for review. Books relating to communism generally, Bureau investigations, crime, law enforcement, and the like, which may be of interest to a particular section or division, will continue to be referred to the interested sections or divisions to determine whether the particular book should be obtained and reviewed.

In a little over three months, a total of twenty-six books have been routed through the Bureau for consideration as to review. These books have covered categories including the Mafia, segregation, Central Intelligence Agency and national security, proposed legal advisors for indigent defendants, prisoners of war, international communism, civil rights, corruption in city government, juvenile delinquency, sabotage, guilt by association, criminal law enforcement, and Federal committees.

RECOMMENDATION:

100 to 601 5-27-59

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That the enclosed, suggested form be submitted to the Forms Desk, Training and Inspection Division, for approval.

Enclosure

AMB:aml (12)

ENCLOSURE

REC-9

5-103 assigned to form & noted in Dir 5-12-59
Form Books
62-46855-112/59

- 1 - Section tickler
- 1 -
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Forms Desk, Rm. 5226
- 1 - Mr. Trotter
- 1 - Mr. Tamm
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. McGuire
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Parsons
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach

66-3482

53 JUN 1 1959

MAY 28 1959

66-3482
 PY FILER
 UNRECORDED
 FILED IN

5-103 (5-11-59)

TITLE OF BOOK _____

AUTHOR xxxx _____

BOOK REVIEWS (62-46855)
CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

Galicia (Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING	Obtain book for review	Book review not required by this Section or Division
<input type="checkbox"/> DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION		
<input type="checkbox"/> Central Research, Room 7627		
<input type="checkbox"/> Espionage, Room 2714		
<input type="checkbox"/> Internal Security, Room 1509		
<input type="checkbox"/> Liaison, Room 7641		
<input type="checkbox"/> Name Check, Room 6125, I.B.		
<input type="checkbox"/> Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527		
<input type="checkbox"/> Subversive Control, Room 1250		
<input type="checkbox"/> IDENTIFICATION DIVISION <i>Henry Smith</i>		
<input type="checkbox"/> _____ Section, Room _____		
<input type="checkbox"/> TRAINING & INSPECTION DIVISION <i>Henry Smith</i>		
<input type="checkbox"/> _____ Section, Room _____		
<input type="checkbox"/> ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION <i>Henry Smith</i>		
<input type="checkbox"/> _____ Section, Room _____		
<input type="checkbox"/> FILES & COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION <i>Henry Smith</i>		
<input type="checkbox"/> _____ Section, Room _____		
<input type="checkbox"/> INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION <i>Henry Smith</i>		
<input type="checkbox"/> _____ Section, Room _____		
<input type="checkbox"/> LABORATORY DIVISION <i>Henry Smith</i>		
<input type="checkbox"/> _____ Section, Room _____		
<input type="checkbox"/> CRIME RECORDS DIVISION <i>Henry Smith</i>		
<input type="checkbox"/> _____ Section, Room _____		

← Baller Folio →

NATURE OF BOOK: *Henry Smith*

100 to coll 5-29-59

62-46855-22
ENCLOSURE

PROPOSED FORM

Title of Book _____

Author _____

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING	<u>Obtain book for review</u>	<u>Book review not required by this Section or Division</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Domestic Intelligence Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> Central Research, Room 7627	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Espionage, Room 2714	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Internal Security, Room 1509	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Liaison, Room 7641	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Subversive Control, Room 1250	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Identification Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> _____ Section, Room _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Training & Inspection Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> _____ Section, Room _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Administrative Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> _____ Section, Room _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Files & Communications Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> _____ Section, Room _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Investigative Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> _____ Section, Room _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Laboratory Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> _____ Section, Room _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Crime Records Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> _____ Section, Room _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

*10-11-59
62-46855
43*

Nature of Book:

ENCLOSURE

62-46855-22 *File* *66-3482 2-11*

May 26, 1959

Title of Book "PROTRACTED CONFLICT, A Challenging Study of Communist Strategy"

Author Robert Strausz-Hupe, William R. Kintner, James Dougherty, Alvin J. Cottrell

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

copy of book placed in Bureau Library

Obtain book
for review

Book review not
required by this
Section or Division

ROUTING

- Domestic Intelligence Division
 - Central Research, Room 7627
 - Espionage, Room 2714
 - Internal Security, Room 1509
 - Liaison, Room 7641
 - Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.
 - Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527
 - Subversive Control, Room 1250
- Identification Division
 - _____ Section, Room _____
- Training & Inspection Division
 - _____ Section, Room _____
- Administrative Division
 - _____ Section, Room _____
- Files & Communications Division
 - _____ Section, Room _____
- Investigative Division
 - _____ Section, Room _____
- Laboratory Division
 - _____ Section, Room _____
- Crime Records Division
 - _____ Section, Room _____

WAR

[Handwritten signature]

Nature of Book:

Central Research

62-46855-23

REC-64

NOT RECORDED
MAY 29 1959

57 JUN 5 1959

EX

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: July 29, 1959

FROM : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- DeLoach _____
- McGuire _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Trotter _____
- W.C. Sullivan _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

SUBJECT: ~~EVALUATION OF BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK~~
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

SYNOPSIS:

BOOK REVIEWS

W.C. SULLIVAN

The Book Review Control Desk was established in the Central Research Section in January, 1959, as a focal point of information on matters pertaining to book reviews to be conducted at the Seat of Government (SOG). Through the establishment of this desk, it is now possible to immediately determine the status of any book review which either has been done or is being done at the Bureau as well as books which have not as yet been reviewed. The main function of this desk is to keep aware of newly published books and to route the information to the appropriate section or division at the SOG for determination as to whether a book review is warranted. In the past six months twenty books have been reviewed at the SOG. The Book Review Control Desk maintains tickler copies of these reviews for sixty days and maintains a card index concerning the books for a period of one year. Since the desk was established, it has received and resolved approximately forty inquiries concerning book reviews. The work procedure has been streamlined to eliminate unnecessary paper work, and the desk was established to function without any increase in personnel. Thus, the cost to the Bureau has been insignificant while the value of the desk as a focal point of evaluation and control has been proven by the number of inquiries it has resolved. No present changes are contemplated in the operation of the desk.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Book Review Control Desk continue to operate as a function of the Central Research Section in its presently established form.

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b7c

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 -
- 1 - Mr. Brennan
- 1 - Section Policy Folder
- 1 - Section Tickler

CDB:bam (6)

REC- 92

62-46855-24
~~100-551516-179~~

10 JUL 30 1959

60 AUG 6 1959

CENTRAL RESEARCH

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: EVALUATION OF BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK

DETAILS:

Purpose:

The purpose of this memorandum is to evaluate the functions of the Book Review Control Desk in the Central Research Section.

Origin:

In December, 1958, Inspector John F. Malone recommended that a central control and repository for book reviews at the SOG be created by placing such responsibility with the already established Publications Desk in the Central Research Section. Inspector Malone's recommendation was approved and the Book Review Control Desk was established in January, 1959. (100-352546-1755)

Responsibility:

The new desk was to have responsibility for (1) recommendations, in general, and evaluation of requests concerning what book should be purchased and reviewed at the SOG and which division or section should prepare the reviews; and (2) maintenance of a properly indexed record of the pending and completed reviews, assignments, and an approximate period of time.

On January 21, 1959, a memorandum to all Bureau officials and supervisors was distributed advising of the establishment of the desk, its purpose, and its proposed method of functioning.

Control:

(1) A main control file (62-46855) on the subject "Book Reviews" was opened in accordance with approval of a recommendation made in a memorandum from Mr. Sullivan to Mr. Belmont dated January 28, 1959. The original or a copy of all memoranda on book reviews is routed to this file.

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont

Re: EVALUATION OF BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK

(2) A card index of all books ordered for review or assigned for review was created and is currently maintained by the Book Review Control Desk. The card maintained on each book includes the author; title; identity of the official, section, and division recommending purchase and review of the book; identity of the section and division to which the review was assigned; and the date the review was completed.

(3) In the memorandum to all Bureau officials and supervisors on January 21, 1959, instructions were set forth that a tickler copy of all book reviews should be designated for the Publications Desk to assist in the proper maintenance of an index system on book reviews. Once each month the main control file on book reviews is checked to assure that everyone preparing book reviews is complying with these instructions.

Policy of Reviews:

The Book Review Control Desk recommends for review books critical of the Director or the Bureau; books relating to communism generally; books concerning Bureau investigations, crime, law enforcement, and the like. Other books are reviewed upon the specific request of the Director or other Bureau officials. When the subject matter is general, the Central Research Section does the review. Where the subject matter indicates that a specific section or division would be interested because of related work interest, the book is routed for a decision as to whether a review should be done as well as for assignment of the review. The person responsible for the functioning of the Book Review Control Desk reviews daily publications and other periodicals to be alert for newly published books so that they may be brought to the attention of the appropriate section or division.

Streamlining Procedure Adopted:

The routing of books for review or for recommendation as to assignment for review to another section or division by the Book Review Control Desk initially involved dictation and paper work which it has been possible to simplify. A form was devised and approved through which the dictation and paper work have been eliminated during the course of routing books or information concerning books to other sections or divisions by the Book Review Control Desk.

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: EVALUATION OF BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK

Over-all Value:

The over-all value of the function of the Book Review Control Desk stems from its role as a focal point of information concerning book reviews at the SOG. Whereas formerly there was duplication of effort, such as in two reviews being conducted by different section at the SOG, and there was often time wasted through the efforts required to ascertain whether anyone else at the SOG was doing or had done a review that was contemplated, today it is immediately possible to: (1) determine if anyone already has done or is doing a review of a specific book; (2) obtain a copy of a review recently done; and (3) avoid duplication of reviews by various sections.

The value of the desk in this regard is shown by the fact that in six months approximately forty inquiries have been made of the desk by other sections or divisions at the SOG to resolve questions concerning book reviews.

Reviews Conducted:

In the 6-month period of its operation, the Book Review Control Desk has considered for review approximately 51 books which from one source or another came to the attention of the Bureau. Of these, 20 have been reviewed either by the Central Research Section or other sections to which routed. Seventeen were determined not worth reviewing and the remaining fourteen were routed to other sections for a decision as to whether a review was warranted and were rejected on the basis of the decision of other sections.

The reviews which were done are broken down as follows:

Domestic Intelligence Division - 10
(Central Research Section - 8
Internal Security Section - 2)

Investigative Division - 4

Crime Records Division - 6

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: EVALUATION OF BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK

Cost of Operation:

The establishment of the Book Review Control Desk has not added any significant cost to the Bureau's budget. The work was absorbed by combining the new function with that of the previously existing Publications Desk without any increase in personnel. The streamlining procedure used to facilitate routing eliminates the paper work of the new function, and the over-all value of the desk as a focal point of information has been established through the number of inquiries resolved by the desk.

Contemplated Action:

The process of maintaining tickler copies of reviews for review index cards for reference raised the question of the desirable length of time to maintain such records. Based on practical experience, it appears most advisable to maintain the tickler copies of reviews in accordance with standard Bureau instructions; that is, for a period of sixty days. Thereafter, inquiries concerning the reviews can be resolved either from the review index cards maintained or through the main control file. The review index cards have proven invaluable for reference purposes, and it appears most desirable to maintain them for one year in view of the numerous inquiries which can be resolved through them and without reference to files.

Future Action:

The Central Research Section will continue to closely evaluate the work of the Book Review Control Desk to be alert for further streamlining procedures which may be introduced in connection with the function of this desk. At present, it appears no changes are necessary as the desk is functioning smoothly. In six months another status report on the operation of the desk will be submitted.

June 26, 1959

Mr. Walter C. Shaw, Sr.
Chairman of the Board
C. C. Murphy Company
331 Fifth Avenue
Pottersport, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Shaw:

The book "The Age of Treason" by Dr. E. Swinburne
Clymer, was received June 22, 1959. I appreciate your thoughtfulness
in sending it.

Sincerely yours,

NOTE: We have had prior cordial correspondence with Shaw who has
shown a great deal of interest in the Director's speeches and articles by
reprinting some of them. This book deals with numerous controversial
subjects and the letter is purposely perfunctory in the event Shaw may be
desirous of obtaining the Director's endorsement of it.

DCJ:jab
(5)

62-46855-
17 JUL 1959

7 JUL 2 1959

SAC, Los Angeles

2-Orig & copy
1-yellow copy
1-62-46855
1-Section tickler
1-
1-J. S. Johnson
1-J. J. O'Connor

June 18, 1959

Director, FBI (25-330571)

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NATION OF ISLAM
INTERNAL SECURITY - NOI

The 5/28/59 issue of the Los Angeles Herald-Dispatch carried an advertisement by the Lastside Temple Book Store, 3208 South Central Avenue, Los Angeles 11, California, on the book: "The Holy Qur-An."

You should expeditiously and discreetly obtain one copy of referenced book and immediately forward it to the Bureau, attention Central Research Section.

*1. Original book not in files.
5-29-59
Book forwarded to [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear] [unclear]
RM-1757-5-24-59 amh*

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Book requested by J. J. O'Connor, Internal Security Section, on 6/17/59.

3776

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

62-46855-

NOT RECORDED
191 JUN 22 1959

JUN 18 1959

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Nease _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Trotter _____
- Sullivan _____

MAL:aml
(8)

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Title of Book "TORCH OF LIBERTY"

Author Louise Pettibone Smith

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

<u>ROUTING</u>	<u>Obtain book for review</u>	<u>Book review not required by this Section or Division</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic Intelligence Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> Central Research, Room 7627	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Espionage, Room 2714	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Internal Security, Room 1509 / <i>O'Connor</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Liaison, Room 7641	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527A	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Subversive Control, Room 1250 / <i>W.H. [unclear]</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Identification Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> _____ Section, Room _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Training & Inspection Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> _____ Section, Room _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Administrative Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> _____ Section, Room _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Files & Communications Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> _____ Section, Room _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Investigative Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> _____ Section, Room _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Laboratory Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> _____ Section, Room _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Crime Records Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> _____ Section, Room _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

62-46855
NOT RECORDED
23 JUN 19 1959

Central Research

Nature of Book: "25 years in the life of the foreign born in the U.S.A."
See 100-7046-2892. Book placed in the Bureau Library.

63 JUN 23 1959

62-46855-

Mr. A. H. Belmont

June 11, 1959

V. C. Sullivan

"SEEING THROUGH THE RED"
SPEECH BY EUGENE LYONS
REVIEW
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

C
Book Reviews

Synopsis

Eugene Lyons, Senior Editor of Reader's Digest gave speech on Soviet blueprint for world domination before Executives' Club of Chicago, May 8, 1959. Stated that the Free World has refused to understand the nature of communism and the American business community is particularly lax in this respect. Communists inflexibly committed to permanent revolution and to goal of world-wide communist society. Agreements entered into by Kremlin, even if kept, are not binding upon rest of communist apparatus throughout world. Soviet leaders are afraid of an all-out war with the Western powers but do not desire all-out peace. Delusion that we have been at peace is carefully nurtured by communists in order to reduce our vigilance. Communists use technique of compelling Western world to center all its attention on the crisis of the hour, such as Berlin today, thus diverting its mind from the larger pattern. While Free World must keep its military strength at peak, it must also use economic, political, and psychological methods to meet the communist challenge. Mr. Lyons does not refer to the Director or the FBI. Speech supplied by SAC R. D. Auerbach.

RECOMMENDATION:

For your information.

Enclosure

LLW:ola

(C)

1 - Section tickler

1 - [redacted]

1 - Mr. Belmont

1 - M. A. Jones

① - 62-46855

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
102 JUN 11 1959

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58 JUN 15

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: "SEEING THROUGH THE RED"
SPEECH BY EUGENE LYONS
REVIEW

LYONS SPEAKS ON SOVIET PLAN FOR WORLD CONQUEST

On May 8, 1959, Eugene Lyons, Senior Editor of the Reader's Digest, gave a talk concerning the Soviet formula for world domination before The Executives' Club of Chicago, Illinois. This speech was made available to the Bureau by SAC R. D. Auerbach through the medium of the Executives' Club News, dated May 15, 1959, a copy of which is enclosed. The Executives' Club of Chicago is a group of over three thousand businessmen who frequently sponsor prominent speakers at luncheon meetings of the club. Among those who have appeared as guest speakers at the forums are Harry S. Truman, former President of the United States; Stuart Symington, U. S. Senator from Missouri; James P. Mitchell, Secretary of Labor; Harold R. Medina, Judge, U. S. Court of Appeals; and Dr. Konrad Adenauer, West German Chancellor. (94-1-12563-29)

The Director and the FBI are not mentioned in Lyons' speech.

FREE WORLD REFUSES TO UNDERSTAND NATURE OF COMMUNISM

Lyons emphasized that the great majority of the free peoples of the world have refused to understand the real nature of the communist challenge, and the American business community has been particularly vulnerable on this score. In this connection, he pointed to financier Cyrus Eaton as one of the foremost preachers of appeasement of communism today. Lyons referred to the pressure applied by financial and business interests for diplomatic recognition of Soviet Russia in the thirties, the aid of thousands of foreign technicians (many of them Americans) for Stalin's first five-year plan, and the cordial reception universally given by American businessmen to Anastas Mikoyan, Soviet Deputy Premier, on his recent visit to the United States.

KREMLIN PLAYS DUAL ROLE

In speaking of negotiations with the Soviets, Lyons said that for the communists, negotiation is not and never can be a road to genuine accommodation--that they are inflexibly committed to permanent revolution with one communist world as its goal. The Kremlin plays a dual role--that of heading a conventional government, and at the same time as the spearhead of a world revolutionary movement. Agreements entered into by Moscow in its role as a government, even

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: "SEEING THROUGH THE RED"
SPEECH BY EUGENE LYONS
REVIEW

if they were kept, are not binding upon its world-wide apparatus of communist parties, fellow travelers, and para-military formations. Lyons believes that the Western Governments must stand firm in the present talks over the Berlin crisis and give absolutely no concessions to the Soviets, or the independence of West Berlin will be "chiseled away."

SOVIETS AFRAID OF ALL-OUT WAR

According to Lyons, the Soviet leaders are ruthless but are not suicidal maniacs and actually fear a real war even more than the Western powers. They have to reckon with the possibility of rebellion in the satellites and they can not count the allegiance of their own subjects as a certainty especially if the conflict took an unfavorable turn. He decried the assumption by three-week tourists to Russia that the Russian people are fervently behind the regime and stated that the Iron Curtain isn't there to keep us out but to keep the Russians in. After 42 years of absolute power, the Soviet dictatorship still doesn't risk the slightest freedom of speech and press and must continue to seal its frontiers against outside news and ideas by jamming and censorship and medieval punishments.

PEACE PROPOSALS A MANUEVER BY SOVIETS

While the Kremlin does not desire to unleash an all-out war, neither does it want all-out peace. The ultimate objectives of world communism call for class struggle, civil wars where they can be fomented, constant world tension and chaos. Lyons says that the delusion that we have been, and are now, at peace, is carefully nurtured by the communists in order to reduce our vigilance and disarm us psychologically. He describes this maneuver as a "species of revolutionary jiu-jitsu that enabled the communist world, even when it was small and weak, to throw the vastly larger and stronger non-Soviet world."

DEADLY TECHNIQUE

One of the most deadly of communist techniques has been to compel the Western powers to center all their attention on the crisis of the hour, diverting their minds from the larger pattern. Today, it is Berlin, but there is also communist infiltration into the Middle East, the Red Chinese build-up against Formosa, and systematic communist penetration into all the newly independent and politically immature African countries, in India and Indonesia, and in places as far apart as the Southern Pacific and the Caribbean area.

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RE: "SEEING THROUGH THE RED"
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FREE WORLD'S GOAL

Lyons asserts that while it is only common sense to maintain our military vitality at peak strength that is not enough to win the battle against the communists. Communism scored its greatest triumphs in the years when the Free World hold overwhelming military superiority. Its advantage lies on other levels--in its superior grasp of the total historic pictures, its zeal and consistency, and its unswerving drive to a definite goal. The Free World's goal should be just as definite, as clearly formulated, as openly proclaimed--"namely to roll back and defeat communism, liberating the victims and freeing the rest of mankind from the incubus of the Red nightmare." We must use economic, political, and psychological methods to meet the communist challenge. Lyons concludes by saying,

"We can intensify the tides of mutiny in the Red slave-states. We can exploit every Soviet vulnerability, expose communist crimes and cruelties, puncture communist lies and indict communist imperialism. We can mobilize the forces of morality and decency on both sides of the Iron and Bamboo Curtains and turn man's inherent hunger for freedom and individual dignity into weapons for liberation." (Executives' Club News, May 22, 1959, p. 8)

of fundamental policies, to the articulation of shared interests, and to the investigation of the conditions for securing such policies and interests. The task, in its preliminary aspects, is one of stock-taking, of ascertaining and assessing with as much explicitness and specificity as possible, by utilizing all the insights and operational techniques offered by the contemporary social sciences, the policies actually sought and effectively applied by different decision-makers in their external interactions. From such stock-taking might emerge a map, as it were, of the configurations of public order that in fact presently obtain on a transnational scale. In its fullness, the task involved has been aptly described:

(1) to develop a jurisprudence, a comprehensive theory and appropriate methods of inquiry, which will assist the peoples of the world to distinguish public orders based on human dignity and public orders based either on a law which denies human dignity or a denial of law itself for the simple supremacy of naked force; and (2) to invent and recommend the authority structures and functions (principles and procedures) necessary to a world public order that harmonizes with the growing aspirations of the overwhelming numbers of the peoples of the globe and is in accord with the proclaimed values of human dignity enunciated by the moral leaders of mankind.¹⁸

This is the more precise statement of the challenging opportunity thrust upon scholars of international law. It is hoped that with or without further harassment, Mr. Jenks may turn his very considerable powers to the fuller exploitation of this opportunity.

FLORENTINO P. FELICIANO†

MASTERS OF DECEIT. By J. Edgar Hoover. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1958. Pp. 374. \$5.00.

WORKS such as the collage, African primitivist statuary, the canvasses of Jackson Pollack, and the finger painting of talented monkeys have revived debate recently over the classic problem of aesthetics—what is Art? Philosophers have noted that there are at least three analytical perspectives from which one can approach this question—the intention of the artist, the intrinsic merits of the work, and the subjective reaction of the viewer—and that one's judgment about a controversial work usually will depend upon one's vantage point. Although this seems a singularly inapposite opening for a review of J. Edgar Hoover's best-selling volume on communism, I find these exceedingly helpful terms in which to consider *Masters of Deceit*.

Hoover deals with five topics. He describes the personalities and doctrines of international communism from the days of Marx and Engels to the present,

18. McDougal & Lasswell, *The Identification and Appraisal of Diverse Systems of Public Order*, 53 AM. J. INT'L L. 1, 28 (1959).

†Research Associate and Lecturer, Yale Law School.

The Yale Law Journal, April, 1959.

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ENCLOSURE

a description which includes a sketch of early American communists. He discusses communism's appeal to certain Americans and why most of these people have broken with the theory or the party. The contemporary American Communist Party is portrayed in its "open" activities and, in a separate section, in its underground operations. Finally, Hoover offers a refutation of the "false religion" of communism and presents a brief program for insuring that Americans "stay free."

The Author's Intention

Why, in 1958, did Hoover choose to write this book, and at its specific level? In his foreword, the author tells us that, since 1919 (when he made his initial "extensive and penetrating study" of the communist movement), he has been a close observer of communist ideas and activities. Now, he felt, it was vital to give the American public, without "sensationalism," the "basic, everyday facts of communism," presented "in almost primer form." Since Hoover describes Communist Party literature in the United States as "written in a simple style and slanted to the average reader," *Masters of Deceit* may be taken as an attempt to fight fire with fire.

His intention explains a good deal about the tone and flow of the volume. For example, the narrative of "day-to-day" life in the American Communist Party features passages such as the following:

Eleanor is washing the dishes. Her husband, Henry, has just gone to work. The two children are scurrying around the house, ready to leave for school.

Suddenly, there is a knock at the door. It is Ruth, who lives across the street. Ruth is chairman of the East Side Communist Club. Her husband, Robert, is state secretary of the Communist Party and a full-time paid functionary.

"Starting the day out just right," smiles Ruth. "The kitchen is all cleaned up. You can come and help us."¹

Portraits of the personalities who shaped the communist tradition are in the same genre. Here, for example, is Hoover on Marx:

He was an intelligent child, but temperamental. At school his marks were superior, and his capacity for work, a trait that was to continue all through his life, tremendous. But he did not make friends easily, perhaps because of self-pride. He made arrogant remarks and wrote satirical verse. He was a "smart" young man, but already vain, bitter, and rebellious.

Strangely, his heart held an inner love for a home-town girl, Jenny von Westphalen. . . . She was beautiful, charming, and of a socially high rank, much higher than that of the Marx family. She, too, was desperately in love, but she feared to tell her parents. What would they think—the daughter of Privy Councillor Ludwig von Westphalen marrying Karl Marx?²

1. P. 147.

2. P. 14.

Those who might wonder whether Marxist-Leninist theory lends itself to "primer" form will find this author equal to the challenge. Marx, he explains, "joined two very old ideas:"

(1) That everything in the universe, whether a blade of grass, a human being, or society itself, is constantly changing and at the same time is in conflict. This is called *dialectics*. (2) That God doesn't exist and the world is composed of "living" matter. Hence, man is walking dust, without spark or image of his divine Creator. This idea is called *materialism*; hence, *dialectical materialism*.³

Whether Hoover struggled through draft after draft to produce these simple sentences, filled with simple thoughts for simple people, or whether they tripped effortlessly from his pen, we cannot know. We do know that he eschewed the services of a polished ghost writer; that he set himself to write a primer and that no literary critic is likely to question this self-description. Sophisticates who no longer find McGuffey's sentence structure as challenging as they did in earlier years will not derive æsthetic satisfaction from these pages. They, however, do not compose the audience for which the author has written his book.

The Work's Intrinsic Merits

When primers are written about politics, however, literary quality is only one issue involved. More fundamental is the question whether the popularization has escaped the dangers of oversimplification. The author has not been altogether successful in this regard. For example, he outlines the theories of Marx and Engels but does not explain why these doctrines held so much appeal for the European radical through whom they entered the Western intellectual tradition. Hoover seems to imply that the emergence of communism was the result of a conspiracy. When he describes the coming of the Soviet Revolution, his focus is upon the small band of men who seized power in a mammoth state. Conspiracy is stressed to the exclusion of historical ripeness, war exhaustion, the ineffectiveness of the Kerensky government, and the like. In describing events after 1919, he makes no mention of conflicts or modifications between the doctrines of Lenin and those of Marx, or between Stalin and Marx, or of socialists and Stalinists. It is as though Marxism were a single intellectual stream, without deviation or internal disagreement among those who embrace it.

Where these simplifications can lead is shown in several of Hoover's comments about current matters. Because he does not consider the nature of the revolutionary situation, he can make much of the point that at times the American Communist Party has had as many members as there were Bolsheviks when they seized power. And there is a table showing how few Communist Party members there were in relation to the total population of such countries as Albania and Hungary when they came under communist sway.

3. P. 18.

At least some readers will wonder whether this presentation adequately distinguishes between, on the one hand, the capacity of communist parties to seize power when social disintegration has occurred or when Soviet troops are present and, on the other, the capacities of the communists when national populations are alert to communist tactics and the social systems are basically healthy. Obviously, the existence of one situation rather than the other has significant implications for the choice of communist control policies in a democratic society. Again, Hoover gives the impression that the advances of communism in the past decades have resulted solely from the spread of a cancerous doctrine. Some readers will feel that an adequate treatment would have to apportion responsibility among Russian expansion, the example of Soviet industrial and military progress (however brutally achieved), the appeal of the Soviet egalitarian myth among nonwhite peoples, the failings and frequent missteps of opposition among Western powers, and similar factors with which communist doctrine has interacted. In short, Hoover's doctrinal discussion prepares readers more for debate along the Potomac than for the ideological clash which is actually raging beyond our shoreline.

Since Hoover has access to what probably are the best archives in the non-Soviet world on the American Communist Party, as it exists above and below ground, many readers will look to these sections as the most promising in any book authored by the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. And certain discussions of these topics—for example, Hoover's account of how a typical "Committee to Save John Doe" is manipulated by communist activists, and of how an opportunistic labor leader in the Midwest is brought into collaboration with the Party—are quite interesting. At one point, in telling about persons who are "concealed communists" passing themselves off as liberals, Hoover describes (but does not name) several persons whose identity will be immediately apparent to anyone familiar with the *causes célèbres* of recent years—for instance, "the editor-in-chief of a conservative book-publishing house,"⁴ and "the program director of a television station in a large Southern city."⁵ Assuming, as I do, that Hoover's information is accurate, this unequivocal identification is an intriguing footnote to those episodes.

Yet, even in these pages, the unidimensional quality of the accounts and the arguable assumptions which Hoover drops will doubtless invite dissent. For example, he quotes the estimates "of communist leaders themselves" that for every Communist Party member in the United States, "ten others are ready, willing, and able to do the Party's work."⁶ This assertion, which Hoover has quoted often at FBI appropriation hearings before Congress in the past decade, raises two substantial issues. First of all, its numerical basis was nothing but myth in 1958 when Hoover chose to give the figures new currency in this book. Whatever may have been the fact when Earl Browder made the obviously self-serving ten-for-one boast, such "popular front" days have disappeared

4. P. 87.

5. P. 88.

6. P. 5.

since, at the very latest, the Korean War period, and probably since 1948. That Hoover did not see the need to discard or revise this estimate is disquieting. Second, Hoover's assumption accepts the *communist* definition of allies, a remarkably unsafe technique and one which ignores the meaning of such alliances on the American scene. In point of fact, fellow travelers have shown a steady disposition to treat the communists like disease carriers whenever world events disclose the true nature of communism—during the Soviet purge trials, the Nazi-Soviet Pact, the rape of Czechoslovakia, the Korean aggression, the Hungarian repression, and the like. At each point, and at every moment of deep crisis in United States-Soviet relations, the temporary nature of the American fellow traveler's adhesion to communism has been demonstrated, as with Henry Wallace's full repudiation of the communists in 1950 over Korea. Of course, popular-front movements serve to widen communist influence and to muddy the lines between liberalism, progressivism, and communism. But it is a mistake to talk as though ten or seven or even two fellow travelers per party member are simply glass-eyed zombies, under complete control on all issues and at all times, as Hoover implies. This picture simply tortures reality and even conflicts with Hoover's own description of how frequently people break from the "communist spell."

Viewed according to its intrinsic merits, then, *Masters of Deceit* is a study in equilibrium. For each issue that is simplified by Hoover's approach, a corresponding issue is raised by the simplification and left unanswered. Since any work which stirs the high school student and the adult primer-reader to thought about politics is a useful contribution, Hoover's text is welcome. To the extent that it is treated as Truth rather than Opinion, however, or that Hoover's special expertise in dealing with national security matters as a law-enforcement officer is taken to equip him for political analysis, *Masters of Deceit* is a misleading volume. Certainly, in comparison with another recent "primer" on the communist problem, Harry and Bonaro Overstreet's *What We Must Know About Communism*,⁷ Hoover's book must be rated as distinctly inferior in quality.

The Subjective Reaction of the Reader

This viewer has already provided decidedly subjective reactions, of course, but there is still another judgment about this book which should be offered as a personal response. The volume tells us much about the author himself, a matter of importance in light of his national responsibility. *Masters of Deceit* is the first of Hoover's books to deal with a subject other than criminal detection. Its pages provide an important contrast with the picture of the FBI director that tends to emerge from his statements at appropriation time or from his testimony before congressional committees on matters relating to communist-control legislation. In those moments, Hoover emerges as a man of the political right, or, at the least, as a "tough-on-communism" figure whose

7. Published by W. W. Norton & Co., 1958.

efforts are directed at thwarting those civil libertarians who call for restraints on the internal-security programs. While there have already been some indications of Hoover's more circumspect qualities,⁸ *Masters of Deceit* serves as an opportunity for him to enunciate his ideas about democracy, civil liberty, communism, and similar topics in full blown fashion. The effect is to present an image of a man who is much closer to the American center, perhaps even the liberal center, than most liberals assume. For example, Hoover emphatically states that opposition to anticommunist measures is part of everyone's right to free speech and does not create any imputation of communist inclination; that there is a clear line between socialists, who are democrats, and communists, who are not; that most Americans who stumbled into the Communist Party did so out of such motives as a desire for reform, rebellion in the face of discrimination against their minority groups, or similar reasons which deserve sympathetic understanding; and that society should help, not attack, former communists if America is to benefit by attracting back to our values those talented and useful people who have succumbed to the "communist spell." While deploring the way in which intellectuals have been lured into the Communist Party in the past, Hoover underscores the fact that the future of America's resistance to communism lies with the "free world's intellectuals," since it is they who must convince men of the superiority of liberal values.

In his chapter on communism and minorities, Hoover pens a strong endorsement of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and denounces those who try to assert that the NAACP is "communist controlled" or "communist inclined." In his chapter on Jewish groups, he denounces the canard that Jews have a peculiar susceptibility to communism. Because numerous Communist Party leaders claim a Jewish origin, Hoover notes, "does not . . . make them Jews, any more than William Z. Foster's Catholic background and Earl Browder's Protestant background give them standing in any present-day Catholic and Protestant communities in the United States."⁹ In one passage which is worth quoting in detail, Hoover warns against Know-Nothing anticommunism:

[W]e must be absolutely certain that our fight is waged with full regard for the historic liberties of this great nation. *This is the fundamental premise of any attack against communism.*

Too often I have seen cases where loyal and patriotic but misguided Americans have thought they were "fighting communism" by slapping the label of "Red" or "communist" on anybody who happened to be different from them or to have ideas with which they did not agree.

Smears, character assassination, and the scattering of irresponsible charges have no place in this nation. They create division, suspicion, and

8. Hoover, *Breaking the Communist Spell*, Am. Mercury, March 1954, pp. 57-61; Hoover, *The Role of the F.B.I. in the Federal Employee Security Program*, 49 Nw. U.L. REV. 333 (1954); Hoover, *Civil Liberties and Law Enforcement: The Role of the F.B.I.*, 37 IOWA L. REV. 175 (1952).

9. P. 255.

distrust among loyal Americans—just what the communists want—and hinder rather than aid the fight against communism.

Another thing. Time after time in this book I have mentioned that honest dissent should not be confused with disloyalty. A man has a right to think as he wishes: that's the strength of our form of government. Without free thought our society would decay.¹⁰

Other points which deserve notation in this regard are his discussion of the role of the FBI in disproving false charges levelled in the loyalty program, and his warnings against the dangers both of a national police force and of an FBI with evaluative powers. In his concluding section, Hoover warns that a negative attitude toward the communist issue is highly dangerous; democrats, he affirms, must be for something positive. In stressing such matters as social welfare and protection of individual dignity as the things we must be for, and must progress toward, he has closed on a note which many liberals can endorse.

It should be carefully noted, of course, that Hoover does not always apply his principles in a fashion which would bring unanimous applause from civil libertarians and his democratic credo has a few aspects, such as his stress upon religion as *the* foundation of democracy, to the exclusion of humanist or social-democratic bases, which will discomfit some readers. Nevertheless, the dominant picture which this book projects is that of a balanced and fair-minded man, one who may see more shadows in the land than others can always find but, withal, a man who mostly sees human beings and their human condition.

Viewed from this third perspective, *Masters of Deceit* should be a generally reassuring book for many who have been troubled about J. Edgar Hoover's ideology. Since he was not placed in office as a literary spokesman, we need not feel discomfited if his prose leaves much to be desired. Since he was not installed as our national political theorist, or as political historian of the American Communist Party, we can look to more trained and judicious writers for our volumes on these matters. Hoover holds office as chief of the nation's investigative bureau, and *Masters of Deceit* reveals a police officer with a high sense of fidelity to democratic ideals, one who will stand comparison with police officials in any foreign country or American state. In our society, he operates under standards set not by his own fiat but by the majority-will agencies of the nation—Congress and the President. If he at times influences these standards by what he urges upon the Congress or the President, he does so with the specialist's zeal, much as the soldier urges maximum weapons and the scientist maximum research expenditures. The wise policy for those critics who admit the necessity for some security measures (as for some weapons and some research) would seem to be opposition to Hoover's overextensions. At least, it seems to this writer that defenders of free speech sometimes appear to be angered that Hoover speaks his mind at all, rather than that he advocates particular measures. And his critics do not always take care to separate

10. P. 312.

Hoover's positions, as he enunciates them, from those of the McCarthyites who rush to praise Hoover but do not take his counsels of moderation.

In short, *Masters of Deceit* is most useful in showing how closely Hoover embodies the virtues and the vices of political man in our semipopulist democracy. He stops thinking at a point where the leaders and the led in our time have also struck a position of repose. We could have had far worse in an FBI Director and, given our society as it is rather than as the poets would have it, we may have done well indeed.

ALAN F. WESTIN†

†Assistant Professor of Government, Cornell University.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont
FROM : S. B. Donahoe

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Donahoe
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. Nasca
- 1 - G. W. Gunn

DATE: July 23, 1959

Tolson
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: "FIDEL CASTRO"
REVIEW OF BOOK WRITTEN
BY JULES DUBOIS

O Book Reviews

Handwritten initials

There follows a review of the book written by Jules Dubois of the "Chicago Tribune" under the title "Fidel Castro: Rebel - Liberator or Dictator?" This book was published by Bobbs-Merrill and was issued in April, 1959.

In substance, the book outlines the background and career of Castro and traces the origin, progress, and ultimate success of his revolutionary July 26 Movement which overthrew the Batista dictatorship in January. While factual in many respects -- the book quotes at length from various speeches and articles of Castro as well as from other documentary material -- Dubois betrays a definite pro-Castro bias throughout. He has apparently relied almost entirely on Castro supporters for his material and has accepted statements of Castro and his followers at face value with little or no effort to critically evaluate them. In part, this uncritical approach may stem from fact that book was obviously written and edited on crash basis in order to capitalize on sudden public interest in Castro. But Dubois clearly indicates he considers Castro to be an heroic figure, and he has consistently minimized the procommunist flavor of the Castro regime and lightly dismissed other failings of the new Cuban government.

It is not surprising that Dubois would write favorably regarding Castro since latter has given him privileged treatment in form of exclusive interviews and following overthrow of Batista, designated Dubois as his personal emissary to Cuban newspaper publishers to discuss resumption of free press. Less understandable is the author's evident rancor against the U.S. State Department and Ambassadors Arthur Gardner and Earl Smith who are criticized every turn for alleged approval of Batista dictatorship and lack of concern for Cuban people. In spite of Castro's prolonged delay in holding elections, Dubois terms him a "sincere idealist" who is devoted to constitutional and democratic government. According to the author, the Cuban Prime Minister is not unfriendly to the U.S. despite all evidence to the contrary. Regarding the widely criticized executions of Batista officials, including military officers, which

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Memorandum Donahoe to Belmont
Re: "FIDEL CASTRO"
REVIEW OF BOOK WRITTEN
BY JULES DUBOIS

occurred following Castro's success, Dubois claims only that "revolutionary justice is always one-sided and the Cuba of Castro was no exception."

As regards communist infiltration and influence in the Castro Government, the book concedes the "leftist" nature of many of Castro's top advisors but insists the communists will not be able to capture Castro, although the basis for this optimism is not clear. In response to charges that Raul Castro and "Che" Guevara, two of the principal figures in the new regime, are procommunist and anti-U.S., Dubois quotes these individuals as denying communist membership as though that settled the issue. No denial is made of their anti-U.S. attitudes.

There follows several examples which illustrate the author's willingness to overlook inconvenient facts in his appraisal of Castro:

1. In discussing Castro's background, Dubois reports that Castro proved himself a skillful politician even in his student days at the University of Havana. According to the book, Castro "wangled" communist support for his candidacy as vice president of the student body, but, once elected, began a militant campaign against them.

Comment: Aside from portraying Castro as a blatant opportunist, this passage is not supported by best information available to Bureau.

Referral/Direct

Castro's [redacted]
whose identity should be protected, has advised that Castro [redacted]

2. Dubois characterizes Colonel Alberto Bayo, Castro's military advisor and instructor in the pre-revolution days, as an "anticommunist, anti-Franco fighter for freedom."

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Memorandum Donahoe to Belmont
Re: "FIDEL CASTRO"
REVIEW OF BOOK WRITTEN
BY JULES DUBOIS

Comment: Bufiles reflect that Bayo, who served with Republican forces during Spanish Civil War, has been a professional revolutionary for many years. In April, 1959, State Department ruled that he was ineligible to receive a visa to enter U.S. in view of his "widespread" involvement in revolutionary activities.

3. Book reports that during 1955 Castro appointed Juan Manuel Marquez to head his underground movement in Miami and in 1956 designated Marquez as second in command of July 26 Movement.

Comment: During March, 1956, confidential source abroad advised that

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Referral/Consult

4. Under heading "Acknowledgments" Dubois cites a number of individuals who furnished "valuable information" in preparation of book. This list includes

and

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5. In writing of the arrival of Castro's conquerors in Havana on New Year's Day, Dubois described the courteous, respectful and sober actions of the soldiers.

Comment: When Fidel Castro visited the U.S. in April, 1959, he brought his handpicked entourage.

ACTION:

Referral/Direct

None. For your information.

PKL

OTLW

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Mr. DeLoach

July 15, 1959

M. A. Jones

**"MASTERS OF DECEIT," BOOK REVIEW
IN "THE YALE LAW JOURNAL" APRIL, 1959,
BY ALAN F. WESTIN, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR
OF GOVERNMENT, CORNELL UNIVERSITY**

SYNOPSIS:

O Book Review

Above-captioned law review contains extensive review of "Masters of Deceit" by Alan F. Westin, Assistant Professor of Government, Cornell University. Review contains some harsh critical comments, but also speaks favorably of book. Chief criticism of "Masters of Deceit" is that its style is "simple" and that in some instances political theories and facts are oversimplified. Westin talks about "simple sentences, filled with simple thoughts for simple people," adding that the Director set himself to write a primer and that no literary critic is likely to question this self-description. In regard to communist theory, Westin feels Director has stressed the conspiratorial aspect of communism too much, overlooking such historical facts as war exhaustion, the ineffectiveness of the Kerensky government, etc. Likewise Westin comments that "Masters of Deceit" gives the impression that the advances of communism have resulted solely from spread of a cancerous doctrine. Westin feels other factors, such as Soviet industrial and military progress, should have been stressed. "In short, Hoover's doctrinal discussion prepares readers more for debate along the Potomac than for the ideological clash which is actually raging beyond our shoreline." Westin more favorably impressed with sections dealing with communist underground, yet, even here, "the unidimensional quality of the accounts and the arguable assumptions which Hoover drops will doubtless invite dissent." Westin critical of Director's use of estimates of Party leaders that for every Party member in the United States, ten others are ready, willing and able to do the Party's work. Based on its intrinsic merits, Westin feels that "Masters of Deceit" though oversimplifying many issues, is a useful contribution for the high school student and adult primer-reader. Feels, however, that "Masters of Deceit" is distinctly inferior in quality to the Overstreet book, "What We Know About Communism."

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sets forth some personal reactions, saying the book provides an important insight with the picture of the FBI Director which tends to emerge from his statements to Congressional committees on appropriations or matters relating to communist-control legislation. "In those moments, Hoover emerges

- Belmont
- DeLoach
- McGuire
- Mohr
- Parsons
- Rosen
- Tamm
- Tele. Room
- Holloman
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Enclosure

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Jones to DeLoach
Re: "Masters of Deceit"

as a man of the political right, or, at ^{the} least, as a 'tough-on-communism' figure whose efforts are directed at thwarting those civil libertarians who call for restraints on the internal-security programs." The image presented by "Masters of Deceit" is, however, of a "man who is much closer to the American center, perhaps even the liberal center, than most liberals assume." Westin approves of many positions taken by Mr. Hoover in the book such as warning against the dangers of national police, ^{an} FBI with evaluative powers; the right of free speech; etc. "...the dominant picture which this book projects is that of a balanced and fair-minded man, one who may see more shadows in the land than others can always find but, withal, a man who mostly sees human beings and their human condition." Westin summarizes his position in final two paragraphs of review stating "we could have had far worse in an FBI Director and, given our society as it is rather than as the poets would have it, we may have done well indeed."

Bufiles reflect



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RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

Jones to DeLoach
Re: "Masters of Deceit"

DETAILS:

The above-captioned law review contains a rather extensive review of "Masters of Deceit."

After a brief introduction in which Westin sketches the main topics which "Masters of Deceit" covers, he analyzes the book under the following headings:

The Author's Intention

Westin makes mention of Mr. Hoover's comment that "Masters of Deceit" was written "in almost primer form." In fact, he is critical of the simplicity of the style. He talks about "simple sentences, filled with simple thoughts for simple people," and adds that the Director set himself to write a primer and that no literary critic is likely to question this self-description: "Sophisticates who no longer find McGuffey's sentence structure as challenging as they did in earlier years will not derive aesthetic satisfaction from these pages. They, however, do not compose the audience for which the author has written his book."

The Work's Intrinsic Merits

More important than literary style, however, are the dangers that popularization may result in oversimplicity. Westin is critical in this regard, saying, for example, that Mr. Hoover has oversimplified communist theory and the historical factors surrounding the events of 1917-1919. According to Westin, conspiracy is stressed to the exclusion of historical ripeness, war exhaustion, the ineffectiveness of the Kerensky government, etc. No mention, he says, is made of conflicts or modifications of Marxism as preached by Marx and later by Lenin and Stalin.

Jones to DeLoach
Re: "Masters of Deceit"

These "simplifications," Westin points out, affect Mr. Hoover's comments about current matters. Since the Director "does not consider the nature of the revolutionary situation," his statements concerning the small number of communists in a country in relation to the total population in regard to the seizure of state power, are not fully valid. "At least some readers will wonder whether this presentation adequately distinguishes between, on the one hand, the capacity of communist parties to seize power when social disintegration has occurred or when Soviet troops are present, and, on the other, the capacities of the communists when national populations are alert to communist tactics and the social systems are basically healthy. Obviously, the existence of one situation rather than the other has significant implications for the choice of communist control policies in a democratic society."

Again, according to Westin, Mr. Hoover gives the impression that the advances of communism in the past have resulted solely from the spread of a cancerous doctrine. Westin feels the factors such as the example of Soviet industrial and military progress, the appeal of the Soviet egalitarian myth among nonwhite peoples, should have been mentioned. "In short, Hoover's doctrinal discussion prepares readers more for debate along the Potomac than for the ideological clash which is actually raging beyond our shoreline."

Westin is more favorably impressed with the sections of "Masters of Deceit" dealing with the communist underground. Yet, even here, "the unidimensional quality of the accounts and the arguable assumptions which Hoover drops will doubtless invite dissent." He is critical of the Director's use of estimates of party leaders that for every party member in the United States, ten others are ready, willing, and able to do the party's work. Westin says the numerical basis of this statement in 1958 was "nothing but myth," since these statistics obviously come from the "popular front days." Also, he says, by using the statement Mr. Hoover "accepts the communist definition of allies, a remarkably unsafe technique and one which ignores the meaning of such alliances on the American scene." In Westin's thinking, fellow travelers are often highly unreliable and hence the Director's comments are unrealistic.

Westin comments:

"Viewed according to its intrinsic merits, then, "Masters of Deceit" is a study in equilibrium. For each issue that is simplified by Hoover's approach, a corresponding issue is raised by the simplification and left

Jones to DeLoach

Re: "Masters of Deceit"

unanswered. Since any work which stirs the high school student and the adult primer-reader to thought about politics is a useful contribution, Hoover's text is welcome. To the extent that it is treated as Truth rather than Opinion, however, or that Hoover's special expertise in dealing with national security matters as a law-enforcement officer is taken to equip him for political analysis, 'Masters of Deceit' is a misleading volume. Certainly, in comparison with another recent 'primer' on the communist problem, Harry and Bonaro Overstreet's 'What We Must Know About Communism,' Hoover's book must be rated as distinctly inferior in quality."

The Subjective Reaction of the Reader

Under this heading Westin sets forth some personal reactions. "Masters of Deceit," he says, tells much about Mr. Hoover, "a matter of importance in light of his national responsibility." The book provides an important contrast with the picture of the FBI Director which tends to emerge from his statements to congressional committees on appropriations or matters relating to communist-control legislation. "In those moments, Hoover emerges as a man of the political right, or, at least, as a 'tough-on-communism' figure whose efforts are directed at thwarting those civil libertarians who call for restraints on the internal-security programs." "Masters of Deceit," however, gives him an opportunity to enunciate his ideas about democracy, civil liberty, communism, etc. "The effect is to present an image of a man who is much closer to the American center, perhaps even the liberal center, than most liberals assume." Among positions taken by Mr. Hoover which Westin views favorably are: that to oppose anticommunist measures is part of the right of free speech and does not create an imputation of communist inclination; that society should help, not attack, former communists; that the intellectuals of the free world have a responsibility in combating communism; warnings against the dangers of a national police and an FBI with evaluative powers; protection of the dignity of the human being.

Although, in Westin's opinion, Mr. Hoover does not always apply his principles in a fashion to bring unanimous applause from civil libertarians, "the dominant picture which this book projects is that of a balanced and fair-minded man, one who may see more shadows in the land than others can always find but, withal, a man who mostly sees human beings and their human condition."

Jones to DeLoach
Re: "Masters of Deceit"

The final two paragraphs are quoted in full as they give Westin's summary of Mr. Hoover as viewed through "Masters of Deceit":

"Viewed from this third perspective, 'Masters of Deceit' should be a generally reassuring book for many who have been troubled about J. Edgar Hoover's ideology. Since he was not placed in office as a literary spokesman, we need not feel discomfited if his prose leaves much to be desired. Since he was not installed as our national political theorist, or as political historian of the American Communist Party, we can look to more trained and judicious writers for our volumes on these matters. Hoover holds office as chief of the nation's investigative bureau, and 'Masters of Deceit' reveals a police officer with a high sense of fidelity to democratic ideals, one who will stand comparison with police officials in any foreign country or American state. In our society, he operates under standards set not by his own fiat but by the majority-will agencies of the nation -- Congress and the President. If he at times influences these standards by what he urges upon the Congress or the President, he does so with the specialist's zeal, much as the soldier urges maximum weapons and the scientist maximum research expenditures. The wise policy for those critics who admit the necessity for some security measures (as for some weapons and some research) would seem to be opposition to Hoover's overextensions. At least, it seems to this writer that defenders of free speech sometimes appear to be angered that Hoover speaks his mind at all, rather than that he advocates particular measures. And his critics do not always take care to separate Hoover's positions, as he enunciates them, from those of the McCarthyites who rush to praise Hoover but do not take his counsels of moderation.

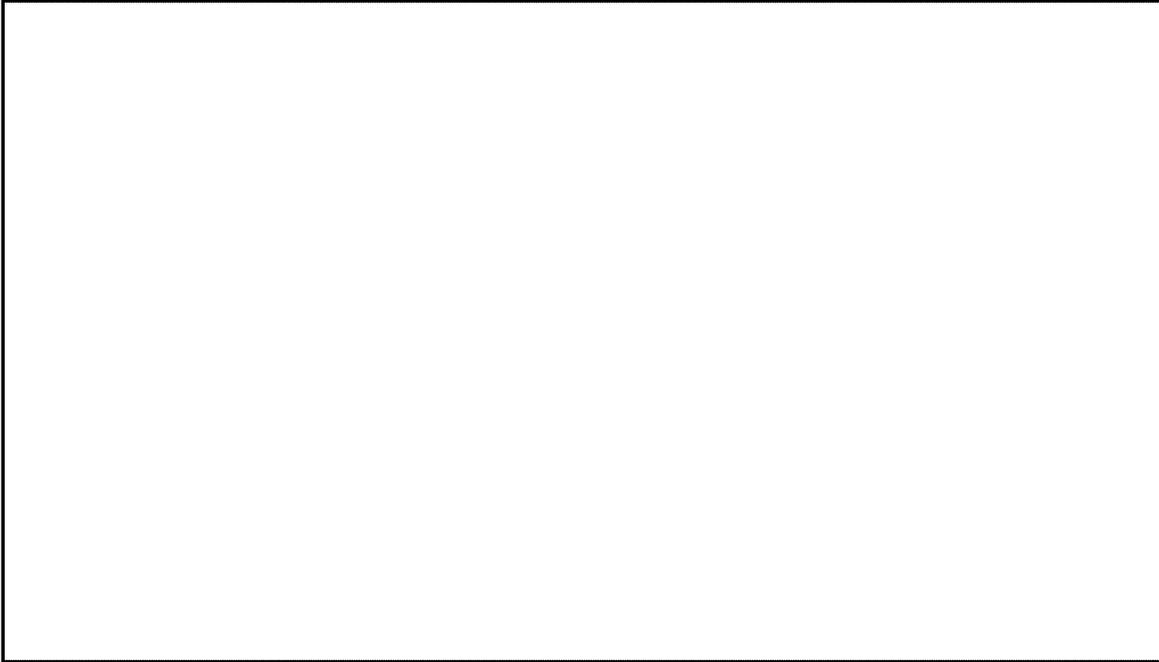
"In short, 'Masters of Deceit' is most useful in showing how closely Hoover embodies the virtues and the vices of political man in our semipopulist democracy. He stops thinking at a point where the leaders and the led in our time have also struck a position of repose. We could have had far worse in an FBI Director and, given our society as it is rather than as the poets would have it, we may have done well indeed."

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Jones to DeLoach
Re: "Masters of Deceit"

DATA RE

Bufiles reflect that



A copy of Westin's review is attached.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: July 31, 1959

FROM : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

SUBJECT: CUBA: ISLAND OF PARADOX
REVIEW OF BOOK WRITTEN BY
RUBY HART PHILLIPS *Cuba - NY*
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Tolson	✓
Belmont	✓
DeLoach	✓
McGuire	✓
Mohr	✓
Parsons	✓
Rosen	✓
Tamm	✓
Trotter	✓
W.C. Sullivan	—
Tele. Room	—
Holloman	—
Gandy	—

Book Review

Cuba: Island of Paradox by Ruby Hart Phillips is personal history of Cuba by correspondent for The New York Times. It covers revolution of 1933-34, career of former dictator Batista, and successful revolt led by Fidel Castro. Author cites United States diplomatic blundering for rise of anti-American sentiments in Latin America and flatly contradicts Herbert L. Matthews of The New York Times who has attempted to whitewash communist influence in Castro regime. Author declares whether future of Cuba and of all Latin America shall be decided from Moscow is a question in which the United States can and should be the decisive factor.

Cuban Correspondent

Ruby Hart Phillips, the dean of foreign correspondents in Cuba, has just written a book which recognizes the real and urgent communist threat to Cuba. (Cuba: Island of Paradox, McDowell, Obolensky, New York, 1959) Mrs. Phillips is an old hand on the Cuban scene, having spent some 28 years there. She had been an assistant to her husband who was The New York Times correspondent in Cuba. Upon her husband's death in 1937, she became his successor. She wrote Cuban Sideshow in 1935 which dealt with the revolution of 1933-34. As early as 1945, Mrs. Phillips wrote articles for publication which stressed that the Soviet bid for influence in Latin America had made Cuba one of the focal points of communist propaganda in the Western Hemisphere. Bureau files reveal that

Enclosure

AWG:aml
(8)

*Book forwarded
to Bureau Library.*

REC-84

62-46855-25

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- 1-Section tickler
- 1-W. C. Sullivan
- 1-Mr. Belmont
- 1-Mr. S. B. Donahoe *113*
- 1-Mr. Cotter
- 1-Mr. Ferris
- 1- [redacted]

23 AUG 11 1959

SENT DIRECTOR
7-31-59

CENTRAL RESEARCH

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Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: Cuba: Island of Paradox

Eyewitness Report

This book is a personal history of Cuba seen through the eyes of a foreign correspondent. It deals with three eras of recent Cuban history: the 1933-34 revolt which toppled Gerardo Machado's dictatorship; the career of Cuba's "strongman," Fulgencio Batista; and the successful revolt led by Fidel Castro.

As a personal chronicle of events and episodes in those critical years of Cuban history, the book is absorbing reading. But, the events and episodes are told simply as isolated items and there is too little of the correlation, explanation, interpretation, and editing which could have made for a more cohesive, meaningful picture. Despite this drawback, the book succeeds in scoring some telling points.

Diplomatic Blundering

Mrs. Phillips writes bluntly that rising anti-American sentiment in Latin America is "the harvest being reaped from years of vacillating, hesitant and cowardly policy by the United States government." She says that our objective should be "to weld the Western Hemisphere into a solid bloc through common interests--commercial and political--and the creation of an awareness in Latin America of the need for mutual defence." In her view, the United States is confronted with a problem of survival in the face of a Soviet military conspiracy to gain control of the world by force. She attributes much of the anti-American sentiment in Latin America to the failure of the United States to support and encourage the establishment and maintenance of democracy in those Latin-American nations "where people are striving for participation in their national affairs." (pp. 418-419)

The book is a sharp indictment of United States diplomacy. Mrs. Phillips attacks the "policy... in sending political appointees to Latin America as diplomatic representatives," describing it as "one of the great hindrances to friendly relations with these countries." She is equally upset by the professional diplomat who is too often concerned only with furthering his own career. Mrs. Phillips observes, "He is afraid to express an opinion or take a definite stand on any question in which the United States State Department needs guidance. Unfortunately, his career does not depend upon positive results. Instead, it requires that he make no mistakes; this, in turn, requires that he make no important decisions. 'If I do nothing, I can do nothing wrong!'" (p. 422)

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: Cuba: Island of Paradox

Mrs. Phillips touches a particularly vulnerable spot when she declares, "One of the major reasons for the blunders of the United States Department of State in Latin America--as in the rest of the world--is the lack of accurate information upon which to base its policy...If trouble is brewing he (the ambassador) should know it and know the reasons behind it. The surprise so often expressed by our State Department reflects the incompetence of our representatives in foreign countries." (pp. 422-423)

Sharp Disagreement

Turning to Fidel Castro and his expressed lack of concern about communist influence in Cuba, Mrs. Phillips observes, "What Castro does not realize is that in a small country, determined and dedicated Communists can get control of a surprising number of posts in key positions, thus exerting a disproportionate influence in national affairs. Furthermore, propoganda directed to the uneducated masses is more effective than in the United States and Great Britain, where the educational level makes it difficult for the Communists to win followers by stereotyped arguments." (p. 417)

Perhaps, the most significant contribution this book makes to the current scene is its flat contradiction of another New York Times staffer, Herbert L. Matthews. It will be recalled that in a front-page article in The New York Times of July 16, 1959, Matthews, in effect, attempted a whitewash of the red-tinged Castro regime. The contradiction between these two New York Times correspondents is evident from these samples:

Matthews

"This is not a Communist revolution in any sense of the word and there are no Communists in positions of control..." (The New York Times, 7/16/59, p. 1)

Phillips

"...There is no doubt that the Communists wield tremendous influence in the Castro government and in the labor unions. Their methods of placing men in key posts are extremely effective." (p. 417)

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: Cuba: Island of Paradox

Decisive Factor

Recognizing that communism is a very real threat in Cuba and in the rest of the Western Hemisphere, Mrs. Phillips concludes her book with this sobering thought:

"Whether the future of Cuba and of all Latin America shall be decided from Moscow and not by the countries of this hemisphere themselves is a question in which the United States can and should be the decisive factor."
(p. 425)

RECOMMENDATION:

For the information of the Director.

DEMB

J. Edgar Hoover

Title of Book "THE FROZEN REVOLUTION"

Author Franky Gibney

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING	Obtain book for review	Book review not required by this Section or Division
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic Intelligence Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> Central Research, Room 7627	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Espionage, Room 2714	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Internal Security, Room 1509	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Liaison, Room 7641	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Subversive Control, Room 1250	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Identification Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> _____ Section, Room _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Training & Inspection Division		
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<input type="checkbox"/> Files & Communications Division		
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<input type="checkbox"/> Crime Records Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> _____ Section, Room _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

See attached routing slip

FILE

Central Research
REC-80
62-46855-26

NOT RECORDED
POLAND
12 AUG 14 1959

Nature of Book: "A devastating study of Communism's greatest failure: The New York Times announcement attached.

ENCLOSURE

113

62 AUG 20 1959

62-46855

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

**A devastating
 study of
 Communism's
 greatest failure:
 POLAND**

Here is the first comprehensive account of the 1956 Polish revolt. It tells the whole, terrifying story of how Russian power froze the revolution in its tracks, creating the unique situation that exists in Poland today: a compromise between freedom and totalitarianism.

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— AUGUST HECKSCHER

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 New York Journal-American _____
 New York Mirror _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times C-27
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 Date 8-12-59

67-1100-26

ENCLOSURE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: August 7, 1959

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "THE ALTERNATE CASE"
BOOK BY JOSEPH F. DINNEEN,
REPORTER ON "BOSTON GLOBE"
AND FREE-LANCE WRITER
BOOK REVIEW

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- DeLoach _____
- McGuire _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Trotter _____
- W.C. Sullivan _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

Stewart
Russell
W. J. ...

SYNOPSIS:

Book Reviews

You instructed that we review, as rapidly as possible, captioned book in order that it may be returned to Miriam Ottenberg of the "Evening Star." Book written in first person and although fictional, book is definitely take-off on Brinks case. Narrator goes by name of Jimmy Preston, a crime reporter.

Story deals with activities of two confidence men, Michaels and Kendall. These two and a third ex-con attempt to "shake down" executive by posing as policemen and surprising him in compromising situation with waitress. Man identifies himself as one Farman and persuades con artists to meet him at restaurant next day. Confronting pseudo-detectives at restaurant, he tells them he knows they are not police officers, that he is an auditor at the Denton Transfer Company, that he is carrying a gun and they will listen to his proposition. He persuades men to consider robbing Denton Transfer Company. The three men agree and later contact Tommy Morgan, a leading racketeer in the city. Agreement is reached to stage robbery, but Michaels wants no part of gun play and is counted out. The gang has Chester Harvey contact the auditor known as Farman and map out plans for robbery. Farman's reason for wanting robbery staged is to teach home office a lesson regarding security and protective measures. Subsequently, gang secures equipment to rob Denton Transfer Company.

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Meanwhile, Michaels, "cut out" of Denton job, is contacted by ex-con Willie Wiseman, who has cased hotel in view of robbing payroll. Hotel is robbed and immediately thereafter the Denton Transfer Company is robbed. Denton robbery follows same pattern as incidents surrounding Brinks case. After robbery, gang is counting the loot and a radio commentator reports that auditors have ascertained that the gang obtained \$1,200,000. The gang has just counted a total of \$764,328 and immediately feel that Farman, the auditor, must have embezzled "... four hundred grand for himself."

53 AUG 24 1959

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- Enclosure
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen

AUG 21 1959

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RESEARCH
CENTRAL RESEARCH
62-46855-



Jones to DeLoach memorandum

Police dragnet goes out and numerous criminals are picked up for questioning. Billy Kendall, who participated in Denton Transfer robbery, walks into police station with alibi and convinces Deputy McGarrity that he (Kendall) had nothing to do with the holdup. Kendall mentions having seen Wiseman and another man shortly before Denton robbery and McGarrity, believing the Denton job to be an inside one, asks Kendall to accompany him to the Denton building on possibility that he can identify one of the employees as the man he said he had seen with Wiseman. Arriving at Denton building, Kendall is introduced to an auditor named Floyd Robbins whom Kendall recognizes as the man that he and Michaels tried to "shake down" in hotel room.

FBI enters case since some of loot is Federal funds. Local officials believe Denton robbery staged by same gang which pulled the Styvesant robbery a few years prior. One of the Styvesant holdup men, identified by witnesses, is serving prison sentence and because he has not been "taken care of," he requests to talk to two detectives. Morgan, Kendall and others involved in Denton robbery begin to "sweat" as it appears that individuals involved in Styvesant robbery will be hauled in again and Michaels, a former member of another mob, will probably be questioned and he knows about original plan to rob Denton's. Stabile and Bastone mob is prime suspect and Morgan, Kendall and Harvey decide to dismantle truck used in robbery and plant pieces near Stabile farm.

FBI Agents keeping Stabile and Bastone mob under surveillance and as Federal Statute of Limitations about to run out, U.S. Attorney makes presentment to Grand Jury. Based on rulings of Coplon and Gubechey case regarding wire taps FBI case is destroyed, but FBI decides to continue investigation. Michaels and two other hoods hold up gambling joint, and Morgan hires professional killer who kills one of trio and wounds Michaels. Michaels and Irving Cross decide to leave town.

They are later arrested in Pennsylvania for possession of firearms and while in jail, FBI Agents talk to Michaels. Agents tell Michaels they know he was in on the Denton job, offer him protection and suggest he may collect a part of the reward money. Meanwhile, Kendall approaches Jimmy Preston, narrator

Jones to DeLoach memorandum

of the story, inasmuch as he is also interested in reward money and the State Statute of Limitations is about to run out. Subsequently, at trial, defense attorney decides that if he is unable to break Michaels' story, he will call Kendall to the stand. Michaels has been tutored and trained for the court room appearance, and when defense attorney is about ready to call Kendall to the stand, Morgan and Harvey turn Kendall's estranged wife against him and defense attorney, although doubting guilt of his clients, is afraid to call Kendall to the stand because he fears Kendall's wife will destroy his testimony.

Numerous references to FBI throughout the book, but pages 190 and 191 contain paragraphs which infer that FBI does all the cooperating, most detectives are envious and jealous of FBI Agents and the old-timers would enjoy making a fool of an FBI Agent. Reader who is familiar with Brinks case may doubt whether FBI arrested right men in Brinks case. Book contains page wherein local SAC accepts police officers' judgment, and Kendall who was really in on the robbery stays "...at large, free and unmolested."

Dinneen also author of "Anatomy of Crime" which was fictional take-off on Brinks case and was alternately favorable, impartial and unfavorable to Bureau. [redacted]

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Dinneen bitter towards Bureau for period, but SAC at Boston advised by letter dated 2-9-54, Dinneen stated he held no malice toward Bureau. [redacted] (62-100848)

Letter from Boston Office dated 2-21-56, reflects Dinneen spoke at Communion Breakfast two days prior and praised FBI for work on Brinks case. Dinneen, in his speech, stated that in his opinion there was an "inside man" involved. This book, "The Alternate Case," makes it appear that Dinneen may still hold this belief. In reference to Dinneen's speech, Director noted "I want none of his praise! H." (62-100848)

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

McGuire
8/2

D

*1
Morgan & Harvey
with Michaels
interview 8/5/59*

DETAILS

BACKGROUND:

Miss Reporter On Boston Globe

You instructed that we review the book entitled "The Alternate Case," written by Joseph F. Dinneen. The book was sent over to us by Miriam Ottenberg of the "Evening Star." As you recall, Miss Ottenberg stated that this book was a take-off on the Brinks case and intimated that the FBI had schooled and tutored certain witnesses. Set forth below is a brief review of the book.

- Summary

GENERAL STORY:

Miss Ottenberg was correct when she stated that the book is a take-off on the Brinks case.

Dinneen writes the novel as seen through his eyes, i. e. the story is told in the first person and the narrator goes by the name Jimmy Preston, a crime reporter on a Bay City newspaper. Although a fictional work, the author builds his story around the Brinks robbery using the case as a nucleus.

The novel centers around the activities of 2 confidence men by the names of Chester H. ("Honey") Michaels and Billy Kendall, both ex-convicts. At the beginning of the story Michaels and Kendall, with the assistance of one Russ Germain, also an ex-convict, are getting ready to set up a "Shake down" episode by using a waitress Rose Moline as bait. Rose works in a restaurant and has "set up" a man to meet her after work. Michaels, Kendall and Germain precede Rose and the man to a hotel where they wait in a room adjoining the room where Rose will lead the man. At a predetermined signal, the 3 ex-cons, posing as police officers, barge into the room and confront the man and Rose in bed. Germain acting as a police Lieutenant orders Rose to get dressed as he is going to take her down to "headquarters."

The man on the bed is led to believe that if he can raise six thousand dollars, he will be let off the "hook." The man gives the con artists his name (which later turns out to be the name of a man already deceased) and tells them that he will meet them at a particular restaurant the following day. Arriving at the restaurant, the man confronts the three pseudo-policemen with the fact that he has checked out their names at the police department that morning and found that no such individuals were on the force. He also confronts them with the fact that as an auditor with the Denton Transfer Company, he is

allowed to carry a weapon which he then displays and advises the three that either they will listen to his proposition or he will put them in jail, and if they get any ideas, he will use the gun right there without fear of being embarrassed or ruined by the previous night's incident.

Explaining to the men that he knows how they can rob the Denton Transfer Company, one of the men confronts him with the possibility that perhaps he wants it robbed to cover up a misappropriation of funds. The auditor will not admit to anything; however, he convinces the three men that the home office needs to be taught a lesson regarding protection of the offices on the Eastern Seaboard. An agreement is finally reached, and the auditor goes his way while the 3 con men go theirs.

After thinking the matter over, the three men decide that this "operation" is too large for them to handle and so they present the plan to Tommy Morgan, controller of all the rackets in the Metropolitan District. Morgan has "... to have a part one way or another in every big-score holdup. . . ." Morgan decides that Germain, Kendall and Michaels will be in on the "job," but Michaels decides that he wants no part of the "heist" inasmuch as he was once involved as a suspect in a killing, and he is afraid to carry a loaded gun. Morgan decides that since Michaels was originally interested in clipping the auditor for six thousand dollars, he pays Michaels six thousand and tells him he is "out" on the Denton Transfer Company job.

The next step is to line up a full crew for the robbery, and to have Chester Harvey, "... crisp and businesslike... ex-convict..." contact the auditor and discuss the various aspects of the robbery and study the layout of the building. Subsequently, the gang members steal a truck; go out of the city to buy guards' uniforms; rehearse the entire operation in an old barn; make timed runs between different points in the city and building to be robbed; purchase some Halloween masks; and secure the rubber-heel soft soled type shoes.

Prior to the robbery of the Denton Transfer Company, Michaels, who has been "cut out" of the Denton job runs into a couple of ex-convicts, one of which is Willie Wiseman, who have "cased" a Bay City hotel in view of stealing the payroll amounting to about forty-five thousand dollars. The 3 men carry out the hotel robbery. The gang lined up to rob the Transfer Company decides that it had better make its move immediately, as "The cops will be busy with this one (the hotel robbery)." On January 19, 1950, the Denton robbery is staged, and the story of the actual robbery follows

much the same pattern as the incidents surrounding the Brinks theft, i. e. the men move in dressed as guards, they wear the Halloween masks; they tie up the tellers in the vault; stuff the money into laundry bags; and disappear into the night.

While the gang is counting the loot which comes to a total of \$764, 328., a news commentator reports over the radio that "A battery of auditors... report that the total amount of money taken by masked bandits... is one million, two hundred thousand dollars." Russ Germain, one of the gang members states, "You mean the guy (referring to the auditor that they had tried to "shake down" in the hotel room) gave us a fast shuffle and took out four hundred grand for himself?"

As different members of the gang are picked up for questioning, Billy Kendall who has acted as an informant for the local police in the past, decides to save the police the trouble of picking him up and presents himself at Deputy McGarrity's office on the morning of January 20. Kendall has the alibi of having been at a movie and leads McGarrity to believe that he (Kendall) had nothing to do with the hold-up. At the same time, Kendall casually mentions the fact that he has recently seen Willie Wiseman about town with another man a few weeks before Christmas; and there had been a rumor among the underworld that "Denton's was ready to go." McGarrity has reached the conclusion that the Denton hold-up was either "... an inside job with outside help or an outside job with inside control." He has reached this conclusion because: "1. Of the four men wearing glasses in the counting cage, the Number One gunman had taken the glasses of the only key man who could give a quick estimate of the amount of money stolen. He was all but blind without them. 2. The gunmen knew enough to take the bill of lading on the last shipment to prolong the confusion. It followed that he must have had inside information." McGarrity asks Kendall to accompany him to the Denton building on the possibility that he may be able to identify the man that he had seen with Wiseman. Arriving at the Denton company, Kendall is introduced to a Floyd Robbins whom Kendall recognizes as the auditor that they previously had tried to shake down, and whom he knows by the name Farman. Kendall flips through the company's identification book on the pretense of identifying the man he had seen with Wiseman. As he flips through it, he runs across a photograph of a man named Donald Farman with the notation "Died September 21, 1949." Farman is the name that was given by Robbins, the auditor in the "shake-down" attempt.

The FBI enters the case inasmuch as some of the loot included "... Federal funds..." By this time, the Denton robbery had reminded some

of the police officials of the Styvesant robbery in which one of the masked bandits sneezed during the robbery and blew off his mask. This bandit was later picked out of a police line by witnesses and goes by the name of Anthony Stabile. He is serving 12 to 15 years and has refused to "sing". However, he has started "...to burn..." because his friends have spent no money, politically, to have his sentence reduced, thus making him eligible for parole. Two detectives are sent to talk to Stabile but no information is given out concerning the subject discussed. All of the gang begins to "sweat" as the members of the Stabile mob are likely to be hauled in again, and among the members is "Honey" Michaels who knows about the original plan to rob Denton's. Inasmuch as the Stabile mob has been picked as a hot suspect, Morgan, Kendall and Harvey decide to cut up the truck used in the robbery and plant the pieces of it near Stabile's farm. This is done, and "...within an hour (after the pieces are discovered) state detectives and FBI Agents were crawling all over the place."

As the story continues, FBI Agents are keeping their eyes on all members of the Stabile and Bastone mob. Finally, the Statute of Limitations is about to run out, and six weeks before the expiration date, the United States Attorney makes a presentment to the Grand Jury. A large part of the FBI's case is made up of wire-tap and tape-recorded testimony of conversations between "Honey" Michaels and another hoodlum, and in these conversations they have been referring to "the big heist" which is actually the hotel robbery, but could apply just as well to the Denton job. However, the decisions "...by a New York Federal judge--ruling on the cases of Judith Coplon and Valentine Gubechev--who held that the FBI had no right to tap phones or record testimony..." destroys the FBI's case. Although the Statute of Limitations has run, the FBI decides to carry on the investigation. Although this is a reflection on the Bay City Police Department, their attitude is "They're (the FBI) asking for it...let them have it."

As time goes by the FBI continues to keep the members of the Bastone and Stabile mob under surveillance. "Honey" Michaels and two other hoods, running out of money, decide to stick up 6 gambling joints. Morgan decides to hire "Burp-gun McGuirk," a psychotic killer, a former paratrooper and expert professional assassin with a machine gun. McGuirk kills one of the robbery trio and wounds "Honey" Michaels. McGuirk is later apprehended but is aided in an escape from jail by Irving Cross, who is an expert locksmith. Michaels is afraid of being killed by the mob, Irving Cross becomes "hot" because of his reputation of being good at opening locks and so Michaels and Cross decide to "disappear." By this time, from all outward indications, Michaels is wanted,

again for questioning in connection with the Denton Transfer robbery. While Michaels and Cross are driving through Pennsylvania, they are stopped by a motorcycle patrolman for possession and transportation of firearms which they recently stole from a sporting-goods store. They are held in a small town jail and soon FBI Agents arrive to talk to Michaels. The Agents advise Michaels that they know he was in Denton's on the night of the robbery and advise him that one way or another they are going to take him back. The Agents offer Michaels protection and he decides that "... F. B. I. guys are on the level. When they say they'll protect him, they'll do it."

The FBI builds the case around Michaels' willingness to talk and as time goes by Michaels is trained and tutored in what to say, what to do and how to handle himself on the witness stand. Michaels names different members of the Stabile and Bastone mobs and goes along with the FBI plan. Michaels is also interested in the state attorney general's announcement that any one who came forward with information concerning the Denton robbery would be given immunity and a share of the reward. What Michaels did not realize is that the state attorney general who made this statement is not presently in office and the present incumbent is not obligated by any promises by his predecessors.

Meanwhile Kendall has approached Jimmy Preston with information on the robbery because the State Statute of Limitations has about run out and he is also interested in the reward money. Prior to this, Preston knows that Kendall was definitely in on the robbery, but he cannot get any information out of Kendall.

At the trial, Michaels appears as a completely different person on the witness stand. He is polished, intelligent a "... gentleman and unfortunately a criminal." The attorney for the defendants decides that if he cannot break Michaels' story, he will call Kendall to the stand. However, Morgan and Harvey--knowing that Kendall is out to collect part of the reward--go out to see Kendall's wife who has been living in poverty. Supplying her with plenty of money and clothes, they persuade her to show up at the courtroom in order that if Kendall should be called to the stand, she could "blast" him off the stand. By this time she has a deep hatred for her husband who has practically turned his back on her, and she is intent on destroying his testimony. It is decided to keep Kendall off the witness stand all together, and out of the original gang which staged the robbery, only 3 are brought

to trial with the Stabile and Bastone mob, and this is because they have belonged to many different gangs.

SPECIFIC REFERENCES TO FBI:

Although there are numerous references to the FBI throughout the book, it is noted that on pages 190 and 191, the following references appear:

"The Federal Bureau of Investigation tries its best to cooperate with state, metropolitan, city and town police departments, but more often than not this cooperation is a one-way street; the F. B. I. does the cooperating and receives little of it in return. Detectives of all ranks are inclined to be jealous and envious of F. B. I. Agents. They are better-trained and educated. They are paid more money and they have expense accounts. The Bureau has been doing an excellent job in breaking down this prejudice by accepting patrolmen and police officers from cities and towns throughout the country for special training in the Academy of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington. It is an effective but slow process (about twelve hundred of them were then so trained and more have been added since), but it has hardly reached the case-hardened old-timers, veterans of the forces, usually executives by reason of seniority--the old dogs who cannot be taught new tricks. One of these would delight in tripping up an F. B. I. man to beat him to the arrest."

The author continues by saying that the FBI will not always confide in all local police officers, regarding an arrest, because it "... knows the character of policemen in some precincts and divisions. Crime reporters shudder at what might happen if they were so warned. . ."

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS:

To the reader who is familiar with the background of the Brinks case, this book is liable to raise some questions of doubt as to whether the Brinks case was really "solved;" i. e. did the FBI arrest the right men. As can be seen from the above, and from a reading of the book, Dinneen has presented the FBI as unknowingly going along with the local police department's theory that the gang that was framed was responsible for the robbery. Even when McGarrity goes to the local SAC, and tells him that Kendall is "... a faker, a phony, a chameleon. . .," and couldn't possibly be connected with the Denton Transfer robbery, the book states, "The agent in charge accepted McGarrity's judgment. Kendall was now at large, free and unmolested."

INFORMATION RE DINNEEN:

You will recall that Dinneen is also the author of "Anatomy of a Crime," which was a fictional take-off on the Brinks case and was alternately favorable, impartial and unfavorable to the Bureau. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Dinneen was bitter towards the Bureau for a period, but by letter dated 2-9-54, the SAC at Boston advised that he had paid a visit to the "Boston Globe," and while there, he was introduced to Dinneen. Dinneen advised that he wanted the Bureau to know that he held no malice towards the FBI [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

By letter dated 2-21-56, the Boston Office advised that Dinneen had spoken before a Church Communion Breakfast on 2-19-56. Reportedly, Dinneen devoted the last 15 minutes of his talk to the Brinks case, and praised the FBI in very glowing terms. He stated that he felt the FBI had caused the arrest of the appropriate persons in the Brinks case. It is noted during his talk Dinneen pointed out that in his opinion there was an "inside man" involved. Dinneen believed that such a robbery could not be perpetrated without such aid and guidance. Based on his current book, it appears that Dinneen still holds this belief. In reference to the letter from Boston dated 2-21-56 concerning Dinneen's speech, the Director noted "I want none of his praise! H." (62-100848)

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

12/8/69

[Redacted]

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BOOK REVIEW
"UNCERTAIN RESURRECTION, THE POOR PEOPLE'S
WASHINGTON CAMPAIGN"
BY CHARLES FAGER

This is a review of captioned book, published in 1969 by William B. Eerdmans Publishing Company. The book is being placed in the Bureau library.

SYNOPSIS:

Bureau files indicate that, although the identification is not positive because of the lack of information concerning [Redacted]

His treatment of the Poor People's Campaign in this book is not favorable. He criticizes the organization and leadership, discusses the violence and internal dissension in the campaign and says the campaign failed both as a moral crusade and as entertainment. No mention of FBI.

ACTION:

For information.

157-8428

62-46855-

① - 62-46855 (Book Review File)

CEG:ekn (8)

- 1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. [Redacted]
- 1 - Mr. [Redacted]
- 1 - Mr. T. J. Deakin
- 1 - Mr. C. E. Glass

ORIGINAL FILED IN

SEE DETAILS PAGE TWO

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DEC 19 1969

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan

RE: BOOK REVIEW

"UNCERTAIN RESURRECTION, THE POOR PEOPLE'S
WASHINGTON CAMPAIGN"

BY CHARLES FAGER

157-8428

DETAILS:

REVIEW OF BUREAU FILES:

b6
b7c

Our files indicate, based on the information in the
book, that

BOOK REVIEW:

This book is about the Poor People's Campaign (PPC), a massive demonstration of the SCLC in Washington, D. C., during the Spring of 1968, during which a shantytown called Resurrection City was built on the Mall near the Lincoln Memorial. Fager makes no attempt to defend the PPC. He mentioned in the book that Martin Luther King, Jr., was driven to the Left politically during the last two years of his life. He criticized the organization and the leadership of Resurrection City. He told how urban gang members "were from their arrival constantly getting out of hand, drinking, assaulting other residents and outsiders, harassing newsmen, taunting police and stealing everything that could be lifted." He said "confusion seemed to reign so completely over the campaign that the hostility and internal quarreling appeared as its most consistent characteristics." One chapter of the book dealt with the violence inside and outside Resurrection City and Fager said that the accounts of the violence were not exaggerated very much. On page 124 Fager said the campaign

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"UNCERTAIN RESURRECTION, THE POOR PEOPLE'S
WASHINGTON CAMPAIGN"
BY CHARLES FAGER
157-8428

failed both as a moral crusade and as entertainment. He was critical in the book, however, of the handling by police of a couple incidents around Resurrection City in which the police were forced to use tear gas and force to control unruly demonstrators.

MENTION OF THE FBI:

The Bureau is not mentioned in this book.

Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) file: 62-HQ-46855:
Book Reviews, Section 2

SAC, New York

2-Original & copy
1-yellow file copy
1-Section tickler
1-A. M. Butler

August 19, 1959

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1-
1-J. S. Johnson, 331, OPO

b6
b7C

"COMMUNISM IN AMERICAN LABOR UNIONS"
By David J. Saposs

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the book "Communism In American Labor Unions," by David J. Saposs (McGraw-Hill; \$7. 50) and forward it to the Bureau by routing slip marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

*1 copy of book rec'd in
CIS 10-5-59. Routed to
BUREAU 10-5-59*

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Efforts to obtain the book from local book dealers have been negative. SA Internal Security Section, requested the book in order that it can be reviewed by the Internal Security Section. After review, the book will be placed in the Bureau Library.

EX - 124

REC-92

23 AUG 21 1959

28

ENCLOSURE

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- DeLoach _____
- McGuire _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Trotter _____
- W.C. Sullivan _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

AMB:aml

(7)

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

MAILED
AUG 21 1959

Wols
AMS

AMS

The Red Menace in the Unions

COMMUNISM IN AMERICAN LABOR UNIONS, by David J. Saposs [McGraw-Hill, 270 pages, \$7.50].

"At present, Communists are embarking on another program of trade union penetration."

The warning of David J. Saposs, a lecturer and professor in the field of labor relations, comes at a time when government agencies and Congressional committees have vainly been trying to alert the public to the menace the left wing unionists have started in an all-out organizational and representational campaign.

Saposs says the inertia to the danger of the Communists displayed by leaders as well as union members indicates the need of shock treatment to induce action. Some years ago, he recalls, those who were alert to the infiltration of communism in vital labor organizations and who attempted to do something about the situation were criticized as labor baiters. The same situation exists today, and the author calls for an aroused public opinion to bring satisfactory results in combatting subversive elements that infiltrate and attach themselves to individual organizations and the labor movement.

He tells how the Communists are "planted" in labor organizations, mostly on the lower levels, and work their way up. He says these individuals complete-

Reviewed by George Bliss
ly conceal their affiliation and sentiments.

He warns of how the well educated and highly trained technicians conceal their identity by falsifying their place of birth, formal education, and references of previous employment.

"This tactic, used previously in the 'colonization' of followers in unions, vital industries, and various civil and political organizations, is now being expanded," he says.

"These concealed Communists studiously avoid participating in the consideration of broad social issues or in maintaining contact with overt communist activities and agencies. They concentrate on siding with dissident elements in the unions, instigating discontent, subtly planting and circulating rumors, and even resorting to other means of discrediting the current leadership. In this manner they hope to rise to leadership and power. Some of them have already achieved that aim."

And the author points out that this is not a new method used by Communists but that their greatest success was achieved by operating under cover when the country was prosperous and the labor movement was growing to un-

precedented proportions. To contend that the decline of communism is attributable chiefly to an extraordinary prosperity is erroneous, he adds.

Saposs has presented a full revelation of the methods used by the Communists, their methods of infiltrating and amassing power, their appeal to the rank and file, and their successes within the CIO and AFL.

CHICAGO SUNDAY TRIBUNE

Star Sports Edition

Date Aug 8 1959

Chicago, Illinois

Page 7 Col. 4

Part IV

Editor W. D. MAXWELL

CHICAGO OFFICE

ENCLOSURE

62-116830

SAC, Indianapolis

- 2 - Original & copy
- 1 - yellow file copy
- 1 - Section tickler

September 9, 1959

Director, FBI (62-46855)

- 1 -
- 1 - J. S. Johnson, 331, OPO

b6
b7c

AMERICAN RESEARCH ON RUSSIA
EDITED BY HAROLD H. FISHER
BOOK REVIEWS

You should discreetly obtain one copy of captioned book and forward it to the Bureau marked for the attention of the Central Research Section.

The book is to be published September 15, 1959, by the Indiana University Press, Bloomington, Indiana; the price is to be \$5.00.

1 copy of book read in CR 10/8/59. (See letter from Indianapolis dated 10/6/59. AMB)

NOTE ON YELLOW:

**Book ordered at request of Inspector W.C. Sullivan.
 Book will be placed in Bureau Library.**

REC- 52

62-46855-30

14 SEP 11 1959

CB

MAILED 8
SEP 9 1959

AMB
53 SEP 16 1959
 AMB:aml
 (6) *amb*

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- DeLoach _____
- McGuire _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Troutter _____
- W.C. Sullivan _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: January 15, 1959

FROM : W. C. Sullivan

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW CONTROL BY PUBLICATIONS DESK CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Nease	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Trotter	_____
W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

In connection with the inspection of the Records and Communications Division, it was recommended and approved that the Publications Desk, Central Research Section, create a central control and repository for book reviews, thus establishing a book review responsibility under the supervision of Inspector W. C. Sullivan. The procedures to be followed are set forth in the enclosed memorandum to Bureau officials and supervisors. These procedures are focused upon (1) eliminating duplication in purchases and reviews and (2) establishing a central repository to answer questions relating to whether a book has been purchased or ordered for review.

It is anticipated that after a 6-month period Central Research can review its experience in this regard and recommend procedures for streamlining or otherwise improving the handling of this matter, including such questions as to the length of time the book review index cards should be retained.

RECOMMENDATION:

SEP 1 1959
76

It is recommended that the enclosed memorandum to Bureau officials and supervisors be approved so that this program may be placed in effect immediately.

Enclosure sent 1-20-59

RWS:lmm

- (7)
- 1 - Mr. Nease
- 1 - Mr. M. A. Jones
- 1 - Mr. Malone
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Section folder
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

740-2-80

ORIGINAL FILED IN

SAC, New York

2-Orig & copy September 16, 1959

1-yellow copy
1-Section tickler

Director, FBI (62-46858)

1-
1-J. S. Johnson
1-B. M. Suttler

b6
b7C

**FOR VICTORY IN PEACEFUL
COMPETITION WITH CAPITALISM**
By Nikita S. Khrushchev
BOOK REVIEW

The New York Times, Monday, September 14, 1959,
carried the following information:

"E. P. Dutton & Company announces the forthcoming publication of Nikita S. Khrushchev's first major book For Victory in Peaceful Competition with Capitalism with a special Preface for the American edition by Premier Khrushchev. This 600-page volume, translated into English under Premier Khrushchev's authorization and supervision, sets forth his blueprint for the world's future--a plan of which no American can afford to remain ignorant."

You should make discreet arrangements to obtain one copy of the referenced book (English translation) immediately, when available, and forward it to the Bureau by routing slip, attention Central Research Section.

*FD-4 from
New York dated
9-21-59 "E. P. Dutton's
Co. advised that the book
issued not be published
before next year. I will be
no standing order for
the book will be
placed in view of the
period of time involved.
ACB*

MAILED 8
SEP 17 1959
COMM-FBI

NOTE ON YELLOW:

The following local booksellers were checked to determine the availability of captioned book, but the book was not available: Kann's, Brentano's, and Victor Kamkin. The price is not known. After review, the book will be placed in the Bureau Library.

REC- 99

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- DeLoach _____
- McGuire _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Trotter _____
- W.C. Sullivan _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____

AMB:aml
(7)

10 SEP 18 1959

31

55 SEP 23 1959

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: September 15, 1959

FROM : W. C. Sullivan *WCS*SUBJECT: **BOOK REVIEW: ADVISE AND CONSENT
BY ALLEN DRURY (DOUBLEDAY & COMPANY)
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER**

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

Captioned book is a lengthy novel about Washington politics and is an obvious attempt to "cash in" on the recent publicity surrounding the Senate's rejection of Admiral Strauss as Secretary of Commerce. There are two passing references to the FBI, and a number of snide remarks about various Government agencies and people associated therewith. No characters are identifiable with actual persons--either living or dead--but a number of similarities have been noted. In 1953, author Drury interviewed Miss Gandy in connection with her 35th anniversary in the Bureau. Bureau files not derogatory.

Reference is made to the memorandum of Mr. DeLoach to Mr. Tolson, dated September 11, 1959, in which reference was made to the fact that Central Research was preparing a review of above-captioned book.

Book-of-the-Month Club Selection

Advise and Consent, by Allen Drury (Doubleday & Company), is a 616-page novel of Washington politics, taking place at some undefined period in the immediate future and involving the general question of relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. It was the Book-of-the-Month Club selection for August, 1959. The title is derived from Article II, Section 2, of the United States Constitution, which provides that the President, "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate," shall nominate certain public officials for Government positions.

JEM/RSG:bea

(8)

- 1 - Section tickler
- 1 - John E. McHale, Jr.
- 1 - Russell S. Garner
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Brennan
- 1 -

REC-2A

10 SEP 26 1959

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b7c

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont

Re: Book Review: Advise and Consent
By Allen Drury (Doubleday & Company)

Cabinet Appointee

The plot of the novel--which indicates that Drury is either an extremely fast or else an extremely lucky writer, since it capitalizes on the recent Senate rejection of Admiral Lewis L. Strauss as Secretary of Commerce--concerns an ailing President, near the end of his second and last term, who is intent on replacing his Secretary of State in order to facilitate negotiations with the Soviet Union. His choice as successor is Robert A. Leffingwell, who is a dedicated public servant, but who is a controversial liberal and, therefore, is unacceptable to the conservatives.

Leading Figure Accused as Communist

At Senate hearings on his nomination, Leffingwell is charged by a former student of his at the University of Chicago of having been affiliated with a campus communist cell while teaching there years before. It is later brought out that Leffingwell lied to the Senate subcommittee in denying his former communist connections. The senator who heads the subcommittee is himself vulnerable, and he takes his own life when his political enemies revive a homosexual episode in his wartime past. In the end, Leffingwell's nomination is rejected by the Senate and the President dies suddenly.

Characters Resemble Real People

The leading characters in the book are never clearly recognizable, although they do possess more than a few traits of well-known political figures of the recent past and present. The President, for example, bears considerable resemblance to the late Franklin D. Roosevelt; the Vice President is reminiscent of Harry S. Truman; Senator Orrin Knox is cast in the same mold as the late Robert A. Taft; and Senator Fred Van Ackerman has many likenesses to the late Joseph R. McCarthy.

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont

Re: Book Review: Advise and Consent
By Allen Drury (Doubleday & Company)

References to the FBI

The FBI is mentioned only twice in passing. The first time is at a party given by a prominent Washington hostess where "the director of the FBI (not otherwise named or described) was chatting genially with the Secretary of Commerce and his wife." At the same party was "the director of the Central Intelligence Agency and two of the primmer male members of his far-flung crew of motley misfits." (p. 108)

The other reference to the FBI occurs when tourists are described as "viewing with suitable awe," among the many popular sights in Washington, "the blood-stained relics of the FBI." (p. 277)

Snide Remarks

The book contains a number of snide references to Government agencies and people associated therewith. He refers to the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee as the "biggest fool in the Senate" (p. 82); the Vice President as "an awfully nice guy" who "certainly had not been equipped by temperament or nature for... the role he had to play" (p. 73); the Postmaster General as "a man whose qualifications for running the public mails were decided decisively in the last Presidential campaign when he contributed the surprising sum of \$150,000 to the President's cause" (p. 143); and the Senate chaplain as "one of those ministers who go around slapping God on the back. A small, bulgy man with bad breath... getting older and bulgier and more odorous and more obnoxious." (p. 72)

Background of Allen Drury

Allen Drury, the author, is about 40 years of age. He has been assigned to the Washington Bureau of The New York Times as United States Senate correspondent since 1954. A native of Texas, he was graduated from

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont

Re: Book Review: Advise and Consent
By Allen Drury (Doubleday & Company)

Stanford University. Since that time, he has been a journalist, primarily as a Washington correspondent for various publications, working first for the United Press, then for Pathfinder magazine, and later for The Evening Star of Washington, D. C. (100-400370-22, p. 4)

While on The Evening Star, Drury interviewed Miss Gandy in 1953 on the occasion of her 35th anniversary with the Bureau. (94-8-24-386)

In February, 1959, a Bureau representative was scheduled to appear on an interview program with Drury over Radio Station WRC in Washington, D. C. This appearance did not materialize because the Bureau representative was out of the city on the day of the scheduled program. (94-1-31274-32)

There is no derogatory information in the Bureau's files relative to Drury.

RECOMMENDATION:

For the information of the Director.

236
K

SAC, New York

2-Orig & copy
1-yellow copy
1-Section tickler

September 16, 1959

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1-
1-J. S. Johnson
1-B. M. Suttler
BOOK

b6
b7c

INSIDE THE KHRUSHCHEV ERA
By Giuseppe Boffa
BOOK REVIEWS ITALY

Publishers' Weekly for August 24, 1959, indicated Marzani and Munsell, Inc., 100 West 23rd Street, New York 11, New York, intended to publish captioned book on September 15, 1959, to coincide with the arrival of Nikita S. Khrushchev in the United States.

You should make discreet arrangements to immediately obtain one copy (English edition) of the captioned book and forward it to the Bureau by routing slip, attention Central Research Section. The price of the book is \$5.00.

*Book received 9/25/59 in C.R.S.
Remains in C.R.S. See memo
concerning to Belmont, 10-5-59
Book Review, Inside the Khrushchev
Era*

NOTE ON YELLOW:

The following local booksellers were contacted in an attempt to obtain the book: Kann's, Brentano's, and Kamkin's. The Bureau Library was also checked with negative results. After review, the book will be placed in the Bureau Library. Author Boffa is foreign editor of L'Unita, Rome, Italy.

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- DeLoach _____
- McGuire _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Trotter _____
- W.C. Sullivan _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

AMB:aml

(7)

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT
38 SEP 24 1959

REC-72 62-46855-33

EX 100

10 SEP 18 1959

7/1/59

- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - Section chief
- 1 - J. S. Johnson
- 1 - B. M. Suttler

R. Adams
 Original and copy
 Yellow file copy
 September 29, 1959

SAC, New York
 REC-96

Director, FBI (62-45855) - 34

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A HISTORY OF AMERICAN LABOR
BY JOSEPH G. RAYBACK
 ○ **BOOK REVIEWS**

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book and forward it to the Bureau by routing slip marked to the attention of the Central Research Section. The book has just been published by The Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, New York, and is priced at \$6.

Banji

*1 copy of book read
 10-15-59. Forwarded to Bureau
 library for indexing. AMB*

NOTE: Book being obtained at request of SA R. S. Garner for use in connection with work assignments. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library

*Book to Garner 10-16-59 AMB.
 Book put to Bu Library 11/5/59*

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- DeLoach _____
- McGuire _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Trotter _____
- W.C. Sullivan _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

AMB
10-15-59
[Signature]

STEEL TRUCE FAILS, STRIKE FEARED SURE
STEEL ADAMANT ON WAGES AS NEGOTIATIONS RESUME
STEEL STRIKE SET FOR TOMORROW
STEEL STRIKE BEGINS, MILLS SHUT; LENGTHY WALKOUT IS PREDICTED

Where did it start? How are today's crises rooted in yesterday's decisions?

Book
A HISTORY OF AMERICAN LABOR

by Joseph G. Rayback

a two-century look at the triumphs and failures
of American labor

A NEW APPROACH —

A HISTORY OF AMERICAN LABOR examines labor as a fiber closely woven into the fabric of American life. You will see how labor affects and is affected by ECONOMICS, POLITICS, INDUSTRY, SOCIOLOGY.

Reading this book, you will be amazed at the sweeping changes that have taken place between

the COLONIAL PERIOD

when working men first rolled up their collective sleeves to bid for the dignity and economic well-being they considered rightfully theirs

and the PRESENT ERA

when labor unions exert an unprecedented influence on all aspects of American life.

Just published A HISTORY OF AMERICAN LABOR has already caught the attention of the critics, who hail it as:

"a fascinating record"

REC-96

62-46853-31A
18 OCT 1 1969

"The Hoffas and the Becks, the Reuthers and the Meanys, are no phenomena of the present. They had their counterparts in the old days: Big Bill Haywood and Eugene V. Debs, and Samuel Gompers and John L. Lewis.

"Prof. Joseph Rayback has woven them into a fascinating record that recalls some old names, the Knights of Labor, the Molly Maguires, and the International Workers of the World, and discusses the modern AFL-CIO..."

—Chicago Sunday Tribune

The Macmillan Company
60 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

(over, please)

"a compact and comprehensive chronicle"

"A reading of this book should be helpful to those whose view of present-day labor is bounded by Dave Beck, Jimmy Hoffa and Johnny Dio... Mr. Rayback makes a commendable effort to integrate labor's story with the broad sweep of national economic, social and political developments.... a compact and comprehensive chronicle of where labor has been and where it is today... useful in a period when labor gives so many signs of neither understanding nor being understood." —A.H. Raskin, The N.Y. Times Book Review

"a very unusual history of labor relations"

"This is a very unusual history of labor relations. It does not automatically assume, as most such histories do, that all employers are devils and that all labor leaders are saints... the book will be welcomed by all interested in the very significant field of labor relations." —Best Sellers

"Professor Rayback... never separates labor from the total skein of American life."

"...the layman who desires a compact, well-written history of American labor... will profit from reading this volume." —Saturday Review

BASED ON KNOWLEDGE, EXPERIENCE, AND INTEREST—

Joseph G. Rayback is Head of the Department of History at Pennsylvania State University and Acting Head of the University's newly established Department of Labor Education. A teacher of college courses in the history of labor for more than ten years, Professor Rayback is also well-known as the author of numerous articles in various historical journals. Since 1947 he has been a member of Local 500 of the American Federation of Teachers and, for two years, was president of that union.

ADD TO YOUR UNDERSTANDING OF TODAY'S LABOR PROBLEMS—

Just fill in and mail the enclosed postpaid card and a copy of A HISTORY OF AMERICAN LABOR will be forwarded to you immediately on TEN-DAY APPROVAL. If you don't agree that it will be an invaluable addition to your own library or that of a friend who shares your interest in the history and current status of American labor, return it within ten days and owe nothing. Otherwise we will bill you for \$6.00 plus a small delivery charge. SAVE—enclose payment with your order and we pay the delivery charge.

Sincerely,

John Meredith
John Meredith
THE MACMILLAN COMPANY

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

SEP 11 9 30 AM '59

CENTRAL RESEARCH SECT.
F B I
SEP 22 8 59 AM '59

RECEIVED - TOLSON
SEP 11 5 53 PM '59
F B I
INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION
F B I

encl.

RA
SK

Title of Book THE ANATOMY OF FREEDOM

Author Judge Harold R. Medina

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING	Obtain book for review	Book review not required by this Section or Division
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic Intelligence Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> Central Research, Room 7627	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Espionage, Room 2714	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WCR
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Internal Security, Room 1509	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Liaison, Room 7641	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Subversive Control, Room 1250	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Identification Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> _____ Section, Room _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Training & Inspection Division		
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<input type="checkbox"/> Administrative Division		
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Investigative Division		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>Civil Rights</u> Section, Room <u>5728</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> chm
<u>attn/ Mc Dowan</u>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Laboratory Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> _____ Section, Room _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Crime Records Division		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>Literary Unit</u> Section, Room <u>4246</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [initials]	<input type="checkbox"/>
<u>attn/ Skitter</u>		

62-46855-

NOT RECORDED

10 OCT 8 1959

CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

Nature of Book: "A selection of fairly informal speeches made by Judge Medina. Well put together by C. Waller Barrett. They show Medina as a humanist and a 19th century liberal, a dedicated man, sincere in his desire for fair play for all people."

58 OCT 20 1959

To be published September 21, 1959.

62-46855

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. J. P. Mohr *JPM*

DATE: September 29, 1959

FROM : W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

Handwritten notes:
American
Newman
Suttler
Kann Sons

SUBJECT: THE COMMUNIST CHALLENGE TO AMERICAN BUSINESS
By Clarence B. Randall
THE ANATOMY OF FREEDOM
By Harold R. Medina
BOOK REVIEWS (62-46855)

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- DeLoach _____
- McGuire _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Trotter _____
- W.C. Sullivan _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

The books The Communist Challenge to American Business^{1/} by Clarence B. Randall (Little, Brown & Company; \$3.50) and The Anatomy of Freedom^{2/} by Harold R. Medina (Henry Holt and Company; \$3.50) are available as of today at the S. Kann Sons Company. The books are not available in the Bureau Library.

Book ^{1/} is being requested for Inspector W. C. Sullivan, Central Research Section. Book ^{2/} is being requested for SA B. M. Suttler, Library Unit, Crime Records Division. After the books have served their purpose, they will be placed in the Bureau Library.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That the Administrative Division obtain one copy of each book and forward them to the Central Research Section.

Handwritten notes:
Books rec'd in CRCS 10/5/59.
2 rec'd to SA B.M. Suttler 10/5/59
1 rec'd to WC Sullivan 10/5/59 Amb.

2. That this memorandum be forwarded to SA A. M. Newman, Room 5524, for handling.

- AMB:nji
- (5)
- 1 - [Redacted]
- 1 - Section tickler
- 1 - B. M. Suttler
- 1 - [Redacted]

Handwritten notes:
1 book to be sent through
1/2 books to be filed
10/5/59

Handwritten notes:
Books catalogued
in file. Amb
10/5/59

REC-94

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Handwritten: OK 10/1/59

[Redacted box]

Handwritten:
5/2/59
ENCLOSURE
W.C. Sullivan

EX.

10 OCT 8 1959

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Suttler
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[Signature]



Soviet Trade Challenge Cited in New Book

By CHARLES LUCEY
Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

damage of a different sort which it might cause."

NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV'S oft-repeated promise that communism will eclipse the American way makes timely an arresting new book on world economic affairs by Clarence B. Randall, foreign economic policy adviser to President Eisenhower. It is published today by Little, Brown and Co. in association with the Atlantic Monthly Press.

DEDICATED

Russians work with religious zeal, he contends, not driven but dedicated. The Soviet production rate is formidable — "an American businessman would be mad indeed to delude himself into believing that there is something his company can do which the Russians cannot duplicate if they wish."

The Randall book is titled "The Communist Challenge to American Business." It centers on the vast new economic force the Soviet Union is bringing into play in its drive to expand and foster the communist system all over the globe.

In Russia, he reports, there is no featherbedding, no made work, no job not contributing directly to output. He commends Soviet research and says that at the industry and plant level more effort probably is devoted to this field than in the U. S. Thus, Soviet output is based solidly on continuous scientific inquiry.

Yet it is broader than this, too—it is a fresh and authoritative view of the new challenges facing the U. S. in all world trade by a man in exceptionally good position to know what he's talking about.

The author has many positive suggestions as to how American businessmen, by themselves and working with the U. S. Government, can help meet this rising challenge. He stresses the imperative need of less insular thinking by business, for greater awareness of pressing problems that lie ahead.

HARVARD MAN

Clarence Randall is a Harvard Law School product who rose to become president of Inland Steel. Then, a decade ago, he began a series of major government assignments — perhaps most notably the chairmanship of the Randall Commission on foreign economic policy. Since 1953 he has been "continuously immersed in the ever turbulent stream of discussion of our foreign trade."

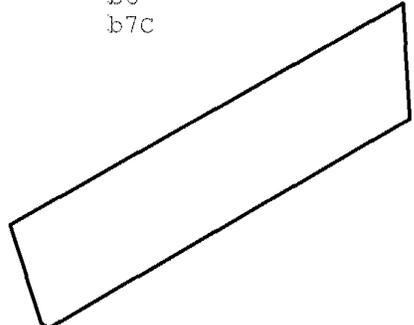
"For those who will listen," writes Mr. Randall, "an alarm bell is ringing in the eastern world. It tells us to watch the Russians. It calls to arm those of us who believe in free enterprise, and stridently proclaims that a new industrial challenge has suddenly come from behind the Iron Curtain."

The danger of military war we understand, says the author, "but we still ignore the economic war which now rages."

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

~~BRANCH~~

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- The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
- The Washington Daily News 2
- The Evening Star _____
- New York Herald Tribune _____
- New York Journal-American _____
- New York Mirror _____
- New York Daily News _____
- New York Post _____
- The New York Times _____
- The Worker _____
- The New Leader _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- Date _____

SEP 24 1959

ENCLOSURE

62-41855-35

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (62-46855)
(Attn: Central Research Section)

DATE: 10/6/59

FROM : SAC, Indianapolis (62-1294)

SUBJECT: AMERICAN RESEARCH ON RUSSIA
EDITED BY HAROLD H. FISHER
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet dated 9/9/59.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of the above-captioned book which was published by the Indiana University Press, Bloomington, Indiana.

- RUC -

2 - Bureau (Encl. 1)
1 - Indianapolis

IKO/bjh
(3)

*Book detached in CRS
10/8/59.
will be placed in Bureau
library. mub*

ENCLOSURE

REC-3 62-46855-36

OCT 8 1959

CENTRAL RESEARCH

57 OCT 12 1959

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: October 5, 1959

FROM : W. C. Sullivan

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 Belmont _____
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 McGuire _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
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 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW: Inside the Khrushchev Era,
By Giuseppe Boffa (Marzani & Munsell, Inc.,
100 West 23rd Street, New York, New York)
 CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

SYNOPSIS: Captioned book more than just apology for 42 years of amorality which Soviet leaders have inflicted on world. Is a well-timed communist attempt to devaluate Western world and elevate Soviet Union, its history, and leaders into world's Hall of Fame. Like the forest which was obscured by the trees, truth, in this book, is obscured by 226 pages of Soviet propaganda. Brought into being by communist publishers, book comprises allegedly "unbiased" and "critical" views of indoctrinated communist, Giuseppe Boffa, on political, economic, and social evolutions in Soviet society as he witnessed them during 5-year assignment as Moscow correspondent for Italian Communist Party newspaper, L'Unita. Particular emphasis placed on period following 20th Congress of the Communist Party of Soviet Union in January, 1956. Publisher is Marzani & Munsell, Inc. Identical with Security Index subjects Carl Aldo Marzani and [redacted] both long active protagonists of communism in the United States. No mention whatsoever is made of FBI or law enforcement.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. For the information of the Director.
2. That this memorandum be referred to the Subversive Control and Internal Security Sections for their information.

MMC:nji
(7)

REC-5 62-46855-37

- | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| 1 - Section tickler | 1 - Mr. Belmont | 18 OCT 8 1959 |
| 1 - [redacted] | 1 - Mr. Bland | |
| 1 - [redacted] | 1 - Mr. Baumgardner | |

58 OCT 13 1959

CENTRAL RESEARCH

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont

Re: BOOK REVIEW: Inside the Khrushchev Era

The Text and The Purpose

The author, Giuseppe Boffa, who from 1953 to 1958 was Moscow correspondent for the Italian Communist Party newspaper L'Unita, relates his impressions of the Soviet Union during his 5-year assignment. "I needed to know," he states, "how the USSR had become a world power, how it had won the war, what was the secret of its transformation, whence came its moral and political force." His reporting is alleged to comprise the true picture, devoid of hatred and misunderstandings.

According to Boffa, Soviets are not "Martians" but real, genuine human beings who were motivated by the very highest ideals to bring into being a better way of life for all mankind. Whereas some Soviet leaders and officials have caused "harsh sacrifices" for a few people, these acts are excused by the very part these men played in the "dramatic events" of history.

In the first chapter, Boffa creates an air of suspense, excitement, and adventure as he first hears the "voices" in Moscow and loses himself in the "fairy-tale atmosphere" of turreted walls, palaces, and imperial balls. Throughout the book, he leads the reader through the shocks and effects of the 20th Congress, back into the origins of Stalin's "cult of the individual," lightly through World War II, and into the post-Stalin years. The greater part of the book deals with the achievements of Khrushchev and the Soviets since the death of Stalin. The author "exposes" their social betterment, their great strides in attaining the only true democracy, their position as leaders in science, their accomplishments in education and culture, and the all-around perfection which they have attained through the trials and tribulations on the road to communism.

Boffa categorizes the year 1954 as the year of the thaw; 1955, the year of decision; 1956, the year of passion; and, 1957, the year of reforms. The bloodthirsty activities of the Soviet Union which have stunned the world since the Bolshevik onslaught of 1917 are transformed into actions of "revolutionary value." It is obvious that the author has done all in his power to stir in his readers the approval and admiration which will force them to identify themselves with the "we" who "are today capable of continuing to transform the world, thanks to the successes of the USSR, thanks to the successes in a series of other countries, thanks to the struggles which we all wage in our own lands. We can, and we will, extend the civilization that was born in October, 1917."

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont

Re: BOOK REVIEW: Inside the Khrushchev Era

Better Than You

The I-can-do-anything-better-than-you attitude seems to be the impetus for all of the bustling and frantic Soviet activity toward industrial, agricultural and cultural superiority. Certainly it was evident to this Italian communist who threaded it through his eye-witness report. It is not fair, according to Boffa, to compare the Soviet Union and capitalist countries from the same standards. In a short span of 42 years the Soviet Union has leapt and bounded to second place among world powers. It offers a better and more democratic way of life. It was the first champion of world peace and constantly strives to see the settlement of all quarrels between men. It is the heart of individualism because no where else can a man enter the world so safely, have his childhood so sheltered from "sacrifices," be so educated, live his life so free from the worries of unemployment and illness, and die so without fear. Today, they do not need what they do not have; tomorrow, they will have it.

Go East, Young Man

Everything is greener on the other side of the iron curtain. Even the Five Year Plans outstrip the pioneers of America's Far West. "How much more exciting," Boffa exclaims, "were the adventures, how much greater the dedication and the courage of those engaged in that enormous pioneering effort, the Five Year Plans!" The Soviet Union is a country of pioneers; "it is not a literary conceit."

Only Good Democracy Is a Red One

"The freeing of men from class exploitation, class injustice, class inferiority--is clearly superior to the so-called 'free world,' " says Boffa. Democracy in the capitalist United States is severely restricted, but Soviet society "bears a vigorous democratic imprint." There are few distinctions between one man and another. There is a great simplicity in social relations and a strong disapproval of any small manifestation of the abuse of power. Soviet democracy is in a phase of expansion--an expansion further and further away from capitalistic democracy, and toward the "most authentic civilized democracy the world has ever seen--the absolute democracy of communism."

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont

Re: BOOK REVIEW: Inside the Khrushchev Era

Snow White and the Seven-Year Plan

According to Boffa, it is what has transpired under the leadership of Nikita Khrushchev that has brought the Soviet Union to its pinnacle of transformation. It was Khrushchev who saw the errors which had influenced all of Soviet life. It was Khrushchev who set about to correct them. He dispensed with Malenkov, Beria, Molotov, Zhukov, Kaganovich, Shepilov and others who rocked the Kremlin. He electrified Soviet industry, agriculture, science and education. He dared to denounce publicly the failings of the great Stalin--"the full courage of an action which wiped out an important patrimony that had been built up over the years." Like a sheepdog, he growled and snapped at the heels of the citizens of the Soviet Union spurring them on to greater and greater socialist achievements. At the 21st Congress, Khrushchev stood before the Russian people and outlined for them the great plans for the great advancement during the next seven great years. He promulgated "ideas about the new equilibrium within the Soviet economy, about the extension of democracy and the lessening of the state, about the new transformations in the countryside, about the laws of the Socialist state, about international perspectives." No one or thing can ever again stand in the way of communism, for didn't Khrushchev say "there are not in the world today enough forces to restore capitalism in our country. The danger of a capitalist restoration is excluded; not only has socialism won, but it has won for all time."

Unadulterated Soviet Propaganda

Inside the Khrushchev Era, from cover to cover, is sheer, unadulterated Soviet propaganda. It is filled with the usual brags and lies. Every opportunity is grasped to eulogize the Soviet Union and berate the nations of the West. The past, the present, and the future are maligned as only communist propagandists are capable of doing. By direct accusation and inference, the United States, categorized as "the eternal class enemy," and the other countries of the West are depicted as jealous, war-mongering nations whom the peace-loving Soviet Union must always fear and constantly appease. "Hardly emerged from the conflict, emaciated, lacking everything, literally drained of human blood and of economic wealth, the Soviets had to face a new and formidable threat--the atomic blackmail of the Americans." Continuing his "history," Boffa states that the "far-from-casual"

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont

Re: **BOOK REVIEW: Inside the Khrushchev Era**

coincidence of the aggression against Egypt and the anticommunist violence and vigor released in the West jolted the Soviet people out of their naive "trustfulness." "They seemed to have forgotten whom they were dealing with." But they learned not to "lower their guard."

The publication of this book was manipulated to coincide with Khrushchev's visit to the United States. At a time when Soviet leaders are slithering around other societies, and communist parrots are screeching about the dissolution of mistrust between East and West, a book such as this might find a larger and more receptive audience, and, at the same time, might root a few ideas in certain unplowed brains.

The Author

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ITIM
Giuseppe Boffa was born in Milan in 1923. At the end of World War II, he began a journalistic career on the Italian Communist Party's official newspaper, L'Unita. From 1949 to 1953, he was Paris correspondent for this publication.

[Redacted]

The Publisher

Referral/Consult

This book was published by Marzani & Munsell, Inc., 100 West 23rd Street, New York, New York.

Marzani has been identified as Carl Aldo Marzani, a Security Index subject who was convicted in 1947 for having made false statements to Government loyalty examiners concerning his membership in the Communist Party. In March, 1949, he was committed to serve from 1 to 3 years in a Federal penitentiary. He has been active in communist activities since 1935. (77-23443-251)

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont

Re: **BOOK REVIEW: Inside the Khrushchev Era**

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[redacted] is identical with [redacted] a Security
Index subject. He was a member of the Communist Party from the early [redacted]
until at least [redacted]

[redacted]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont *AB*

DATE: October 8, 1959

FROM : Mr. E. J. Baumgardner *EJB*

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
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Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

SUBJECT: ~~"COMMUNISM IN AMERICAN UNIONS"~~
BY DAVID J. SAPOSS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

The captioned book has been reviewed in the Internal Security Section. This book is described on its cover as "an authoritative and comprehensive analysis of communist activities in the American trade-union movement." It appears to be based on previously available public source material with some conclusions drawn by the author from this material and his experiences in the labor field.

The introduction points out that recent events seem to have reduced the domestic communist movement to near impotence, but that the Communist Party (CP) is not discouraged and is resuming its covert activities and persists in boring from within the labor movement in this country. The author states that the CP is the only movement of its kind that has repeatedly gained strength following vital defeats, and attributes this ability to its support from Soviet Russia.

The book opens with a brief discussion of early radical and CP trade-union activities, including the Trade Union Educational League and the Trade Union Unity League. It is pointed out that communists have alternated between periods of boring from within existing trade-unions and attempting to operate their own unions. The book then goes into considerable detail regarding communist activities in the motion picture industry and communist infiltration of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Alliance, AFL, both of which ended in defeat for the communists after initial success. The rise and fall of communism in the CIO is covered in detail, ending with the expulsion of 11 communist-dominated unions from the CIO (1949-1950) and the losses experienced by these unions after expulsion. The sources for these portions include congressional hearings, labor publications, union convention proceedings and previous treatises on the labor movement. An extremely large amount of the material is quoted.

In a section on combating communist domination, it is pointed out that in general rank-and-file union members have reacted against communists only when vital issues have aroused them; that when it desired to do so, union leadership, if effective, has been able to eliminate communist control; and that some employers have been prone to protect and do business with communist-dominated unions because they have considered the communist unions easier to manipulate. The book discusses

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
GWH:cef:ras (5)

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10 OCT 1959

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CENTRAL RESEARCH

62-46855

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: "COMMUNISM IN AMERICAN UNIONS"

the noncommunist affidavit provision of the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947, pointing to the difficulty caused by the present-tense wording of the noncommunist affidavits and mentions the conspiracy indictments at Cleveland and Denver involving the use of noncommunist affidavits. The author traces the policy of the CP during the past few years that all labor unions should be a part of the main stream of American labor (the AFL-CIO) to the clause in the Communist Control Act of 1954, which provides that unions affiliated with a national labor body shall be presumed not to be communist infiltrated.

The book, which appears from the most recent events discussed to have been prepared in 1957 although it bears a copyright date of 1959, concludes by pointing out that the communists are again stressing that the labor movement is the vital channel through which to enlist mass followers, disseminate propaganda and promote their objectives; that the communists in labor will ultimately be forced to reveal themselves in order to champion communist and Soviet policy to the maximum; but that lest they do considerable harm in the interim, all concerned should remember "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

The FBI is mentioned in only two places. On page 49 reference is made to a handwriting examination by the FBI Laboratory as part of the evidence at a congressional hearing. On page 265 a news article is quoted which refers to a refusal by the FBI and other Government agencies to make their files available to private groups.

The author, David Joseph Saposs, was born 2-22-86 in Kiev, Ukraine, and has a lengthy history of Government employment in the labor field, apparently retiring from the Department of Labor in 1954. Saposs was the subject of an Internal Security - Hatch Act investigation in 1942-1943, a European Recovery Program investigation in 1948 and a preliminary inquiry under Loyalty of Government Employees in 1948 (Bufiles 101-471, 124-1543 and 121-10759) based on reports that in his writings he had advocated a change in the Government of the United States and that he had associated with various allegedly "radical" organizations. One person interviewed reported that early in the 1930s Saposs had favorably compared communism with capitalism, and another reported that in 1935 Saposs had favored an alliance between socialists and communists to prevent war. All other persons interviewed indicated that Saposs was definitely opposed to communism and was a loyal American, although he was described by some as a socialist, liberal or "somewhat radical."

ACTION:

For information. The book has been returned to the Central Research Section and will be placed in the FBI library.

SAC, New York

2-Original & copy
1-yellow file copy
1-Section tickler

October 19, 1959

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1-
1-J. S. Johnson, 331, OPO
1-B. M. Suttler, 4246

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**BOOK REVIEWS
CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION**

You should discreetly obtain one copy of each of the following books and forward them to the Bureau by routing slip, attention Central Research Section:

W.C. Sullivan
Research
Howard
W.C. Sullivan
Research
W.C. Sullivan

1. Conviction, edited by Norman MacKenzie
(Monthly Review Press, 66 Barrow Street,
New York 14, N. Y. ; October 7, 1959; \$4. 00)
2. In the Name of Conscience, by Nikolai Khokhlov
(David McKay Company, 119 W. 40th Street,
New York 18, N. Y. ; October 26, 1959; \$4. 95)
3. The Jew and Communism, by Melech Epstein
This book is available through Trade Union
Sponsoring Committee, 22-24 West 38th Street,
New York 18, N. Y. , for \$6. 50.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Book #1 is being requested for W. C. Sullivan, Central Research Section, for reference purposes.

Book #2 is being requested for SA W. A. Branigan, Espionage Section, for review.

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Book #3 is being requested for SA Central Research Section, in connection with a work assignment.

EX-111 REC-94 62-46855-39

The above books are not available at Kann's, Brentano's, or Bureau Library. The three books will be placed in the Bureau Library.

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- DeLoach _____
- McGuire _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Trotter _____
- W.C. Sullivan _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

AMB:aml
(7)

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

W.C. Sullivan
Research
Howard
W.C. Sullivan
Research
W.C. Sullivan

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: October 7, 1959

FROM : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

SUBJECT: ~~BOOK REVIEW CONTROL~~

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- DeLoach _____
- McGuire _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Trotter _____
- W.C. Sullivan _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

In connection with the inspection of the Records and Communications Division in December, 1958, it was recommended and approved that a book review control be set up at the Bureau. In connection with this recommendation, it was noted that although the Library Unit of the Crime Research Section and the Publications Desk of the Central Research Section were equally logical locations, it was felt that the Publications Desk of the Central Research Section at that time could more readily lend itself to this function.

STREAMLINING BOOK REVIEW CONTROL

On January 21, 1959, this function was implemented by a memorandum to all Bureau officials and supervisors. The procedure set forth was focused upon:

1. Eliminating duplication in purchasing and reviewing of books at the Bureau and
2. Establishing a central repository to answer questions relating to whether a book has been purchased or ordered for the Bureau.

Since the inception and establishment, the book review control function has been closely followed and evaluated in terms of practical efficiency. Some of the main features of streamlining the functions of book review control have been:

1. Setting up a main file (62-46855) in which a copy of all book reviews should be placed. Thus, book review material would be more readily available to those having an interest.

1 - Mr. Belmont
 1 - Training and Inspection Division
 1 - Mr. Sullivan
 1 -
 1 - Section tickler
 RWS:bam/jes
 (6)

REC-94

62-46855-40
10 OCT 28 1959

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CENTRAL RESEARCH

James to memo 10/12/59 m
 30 NOV 4 1959

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: Book Review Control

2. The use of a new form (5-103) to simplify the routing of information regarding the desirability of purchasing for review books which may be of interest to various sections or divisions throughout the Bureau.
3. The development of close working cooperation of the Publications Desk, Central Research Section with the Administrative Division and the Bureau Library Unit of the Crime Research Section relative to the functions of purchasing and cataloging books desired for review.

PROPOSED ADDITIONAL STREAMLINING

Our experience in recent months indicate that still additional streamlining of the book review control function can be accomplished. In connection with this streamlining, the following matters should be considered.

1. From the viewpoint of the Central Research Section the book review control function has not been costly as the functions have been absorbed by a clerical employee already engaged in handling security and intelligence publications matters.
2. Book review control was a big step in the right direction as it:
 - a. Eliminated duplication in purchasing and reviewing of books at the Bureau and
 - b. Established a central repository to answer questions relating to whether a book has been purchased or ordered for the Bureau.
3. There is a further streamlining step which could be taken at this time based upon our practical experience of the past few months. This streamlining could be effected by placing the book review control function in the Crime Research Section or perhaps, more specifically, its Bureau Library Unit. This is based on the following considerations:

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: Book Review Control

- a. Currently a minimum of three divisions are generally involved in the purchase of a book for review:
 - (1) Bureau Library Unit of the Crime Records Division, to avoid duplication of books in the Bureau Library;
 - (2) Administrative Division, to control funds and make a desired purchase; and
 - (3) Central Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for initiating and coordinating requests for book purchases as part of the book review control function.

The only division which could logically be deleted from this purchase-and-control transaction is the Domestic Intelligence Division. This could be accomplished by placing the book review control function in the Crime Records Division. Then, of course, Central Research Section or Domestic Intelligence Division would generally be involved only when the books related to their fields.

- b. Crime Records Division, during the course of handling matters relating to books sent to the Director and related correspondence, gains a firsthand knowledge of books which may be of particular interest to the Director and to the Bureau. Thus, Crime Records Division is in a position to take immediate action relative to obtaining these books for review or reference without routing to the Central Research Section to perform a book review control function.
- c. Miscellaneous books, as well as related literature and advertisements, coming to the Bureau would naturally gravitate to the Bureau Library. This helpful information usually is not available to the Central Research Section and its Book Review Control Desk until it is routed there by the Bureau Library. This imposes on the Bureau Library Unit additional routing responsibilities.

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: Book Review Control

- d. At the Bureau, books are considered for purchase:
- (1) For "reference" - this involves the Bureau Library of the Crime Research Section; Administrative Division; and the division or section having an interest in obtaining the book for reference.
 - (2) For "review" - this involves the Publications Desk, Central Research Section; the Administrative Division; the Bureau Library, Crime Research Section; and the division or section having an interest in obtaining the book for review.
 - (3) For "reference and review" - this involves the Bureau Library, Crime Research Section; the Administrative Division; the Central Research Section Book Review Control Desk; and the division or section having an interest in obtaining a book for these purposes. Currently the Bureau Library Unit, Crime Research Section, is primarily interested in "reference" and the Book Review Control Desk of the Central Research Section is primarily interested in "review." Often, books are useful for "reference" and "review." This whole function could be streamlined if "reference" and "review" were combined and handled in the same section. Routing could be minimized and coordination streamlined.
- e. Books purchased with Bureau funds and having a reference value should be available to all Bureau officials and supervisors through the medium of cataloging in the Bureau Library. Thus, books purchased for review generally have a reference value to some supervisor or official at the Bureau. Books purchased for review are sent to the Bureau Library Unit, Crime Research Section, for cataloging. This function could be eliminated in many instances if the books for review and reference were obtained through the Bureau Library Unit, Crime Research Section.

RECOMMENDATION:

Our experience has shown that the book review control function has

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: Book Review Control

contributed to the efficiency and handling of book review matters. Central Research Section feels at this time that the book review control function could be further streamlined by relocating this function in the Crime Research Section. Therefore, it is recommended that the book review control function be relocated as described above.

DEM

am 2/22

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: October 9, 1959

FROM : W. C. Sullivan

SUBJECT: ARTICLE ENTITLED "HUMAN AND LAW" BY L. SHEININ APPEARING IN RUSSIAN MAGAZINE OCTOBER ISSUE FOR AUGUST, 1959, VOLUME 8 INFORMATION CONCERNING (CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER)

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

ED K RINI

Soviet meddling with our internal affairs continues with captioned article, appearing in Soviet "literary and socio-political magazine," which attempts to use two of the Director's speeches to prove the Marxian contention of 100 years ago that, under capitalism, "crime is growing even faster than the number of the population." The article claims that the Soviets have the answer to crime in the "humanist" approach of the 20th and 21st Congresses of the Communist Party, Soviet Union, and states that this approach has brought about a "great unrest" among the criminal element which has resulted in a large number of them wanting to start a "new working life."

The article contends, of course, that cases of law violation in the Soviet Union are a result of survivals of capitalism in the minds of people.

Bureau files indicate the author may be identical with an L. R. Sheinin who, in 1947, was the Chief of Inquiry for the Department of Prosecutor's Office of the Soviet Union.

RECOMMENDATION:

For the information of the Director.

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Smith
1 - Section tickler

RWS:bam (5)

ENCLOSURE

REC-3

62-46000-41

10 OCT 17 1959

5-Recd

NOV 6 1959

3-crit

10-75-59 Rec'd/...

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont
Re: Article Entitled "Man and Law" by
L. Sheinin, Appearing in Russian
Magazine October, Issue for August,
1959.

Attack on Director

The Director and law enforcement in the United States are attacked in captioned article. This magazine, described as a "literary and socio-political magazine," is published in Russian by the Pravda Publishing House as an organ of the Writers' Union of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, USSR.

Snare Planned

This article attempts to place the Bureau on the horns of a dilemma by stating that while the Director is recognizing and making statements regarding the growth of crime in the United States, he is confirming the premises of Marx, published one century ago in the New York Herald Tribune. Marx allegedly wrote:

"Probably, there is something rotten in the very heart of a social system which increases its wealth, but, at the same time, does not reduce poverty and in which crime is growing even faster than the number of the population."

Two Speeches Mentioned

The article refers specifically to observations made by the Director regarding the growing crime problem in connection with his speeches before the Junior Order of United American Mechanics at Charleston, West Virginia, and the American Legion at Atlantic City. Also, in connection with the crime problem in the United States, the Director is allegedly quoted by one "Don Eadon," New York correspondent for the Daily Mail, an English newspaper, as saying that "Juvenile crime is the most important problem which confronts the American people." A check of Bureau files reveals that answers to questions re-

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont

Re: Article Entitled "Man and Law" by
L. Sheinin, Appearing in Russian
Magazine October, Issue for August,
1959.

garding crime were given to Don Iddon, New York correspondent of
the Daily Mail, on April 9, 1946. Our written reply to a question re-
garding juvenile delinquency read in part:

"Juvenile delinquency is a problem that is affecting
many nations today.... The problem of juvenile
delinquency is a local one which must be met at the
source...." (94-8-1738-4)

"Humanist" Solution

The article October claims that the Soviets have the answer to this
problem which plagues not only the United States, but other "capitalist"
countries as well. October states that a great unrest is spreading among
Soviet criminals, many of whom are presently characterized by a sincere
and ardent striving to break with the criminal past and to start a happy
new working life. This "miracle" was engendered by the atmosphere
created at the 20th and 21st Congresses of the Communist Party of the
Soviet Union. This atmosphere apparently is related to the contention
that in every man there is a better side which must be activated through
the cultivation of "humanism," a boundless faith in man. This article
does admit that there are hopeless, hardened and inveterate criminals.
Of course, the cases of law violation in the Soviet Union are a result of
survivals of capitalism in the minds of the people and some miscalculations
in the struggle against these survivals.

Rehabilitation Stressed

Recently adopted Soviet principles of criminal legislation, according
to October, carry out the theme that punishment is not only retribution for the
crime committed, but also has the purpose of correction and re-education of
the convicted in the spirit of an honest attitude toward work. In this connection
it is pointed out that the Soviet courts also have a function as propagandists and
agitators. The strong implication is given that this could not be carried out
in the United States because of incompetency and the "profit" motive.

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont

Re: Article Entitled "Man and Law" by
L. Sheinin, Appearing in Russian
Magazine October, Issue for August,
1959

Khrushchev Refuted

The attack on the Director and the criticisms of our internal law enforcement affairs certainly expose once again the perennial bit of propaganda about the Soviet Union not interfering in the affairs of other countries. Following the United States protest relative to the Seventh Congress of the Communist International, Alexander Troyanovsky, then Soviet Ambassador to the United States, issued a press release on August 26, 1955, in which he protested that his government would not interfere in the internal affairs of the United States. Khrushchev repeated this bit of fiction during his recent tour of the United States. (Foreign Relations of the United States, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1952; New York Herald Tribune, September 30, 1959)

Soviet Official

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Bureau files do not contain any information positively identifiable with [redacted] although they do contain references to an [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] The files further reveal that one [redacted] wrote an article entitled [redacted]

[redacted]

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

MAN AND THE LAW

By L. SHEYNIN

An almost improbable and, moreover, most instructive event occurred in June of this year in an American city of Charleston. The Director of the American political police, the FBI, Mr. HOOVER, publicly, openly and quite officially marked, without himself wishing it, the centenary of an article by MARX, "The Population, Crime and Pauperism," published as we know in the newspaper "The New York Daily Tribune" exactly one century ago, namely, in 1859.

Moreover, Mr. HOOVER, cited in his speech figures which fully confirmed the premises stated by MARX in this article.

MARX wrote in 1859:

"Probably, there is something rotten in the very heart of a social system which increases its wealth, but, at the same time, does not reduce poverty and in which crime is growing even faster than the number of the population."

HOOVER admitted in 1959:

"....Crime in the U.S.A. is growing at a horrifying pace and reached an unprecedentedly high level in 1958, showing a frightful increase in comparison with 1957...."

"Figures for 1958," HOOVER further stated, "are unfortunately exactly like that - shocking.... The total cost of crime to the entire country is now reaching a figure of 22 billion a year, i. e., it represents almost one-third of the total budget of the Federal Government for a year!...."

Thus the Director of the FBI characterized the state of crime in the U.S.A. in 1958.

TRANSLATED BY: *SN*

bjm *[Signature]*
October 2, 1959

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ENCLOSURE *41*

But over a year ago, it was likewise he, speaking at a convention of the American Legion in Atlantic City, who established the terrifying growth of crime in 1957. HOOVER admitted at that time that, in the last eleven years alone, the number of big crimes committed in the U.S.A. increased from 1,685,203 to 2,653,150 and continues to grow from month to month.

Both in the speech delivered in 1958, and in the speech delivered the other day, HOOVER noted the enormous growth of crime among youth.

"The forces of the world of crime," said HOOVER in his last speech, "tainted the lives of thousands of young men and women. Juvenile crime has never shown a single decrease in the last few years; it has been steadily growing.... We are dealing not with the chance violators but with accomplished young criminals...."

Thus HOOVER involuntarily confirmed the prophetic words of MARX written by him one hundred years ago.

The fact that words of MARX are confirmed these days by American reality even in details, is seen also, apart from HOOVER's speech, from a book of an American journalist B. FINE "A Million Offenses" published in the U.S.A. in 1957. The author of this book asserts on the basis of official statistical data that the growth of crime in the U.S.A. is four times that of the population.

American criminologists, sociologists and journalists possibly did not read, or pretend that they did not read MARX. At any rate, they do not like to refer to him and, of course, are quite remote from an intention of admitting that which he understood and foresaw exactly a century ago.

Nevertheless, some of them have been coming out in recent years with a more "flexible" conception: Marxism, they say, may still be useful for application in Europe but it is absolutely unacceptable for America ...

HOOVER likewise did not refer to the article by MARX when speaking in Charleston, but whether he wanted it or not, by this speech of his he marked a hundred year anniversary of this article and very convincingly and vividly confirmed its basic principal conclusion, threatening the "American way of life," which turns out to be, alas, applicable to America as well....

For the sake of fairness, let us note that HOOVER was not alone in getting into such a strange position. On February 6 of last year, an English bourgeois newspaper "The Daily Mail" which could never be reproached with propaganda of Marxism, published an article by its New York correspondent DON EADON (phon.) devoted to the mores of the contemporary American youth. Here is what this bourgeois journalist notes:

"This morning, as every other morning, New York talks not about an American satellite but about the crime among the adolescents.

"The satellite was a one-day sensation. Terrorism by teen-agers and the growing wave of crime is a daily sensation. Police are discussing at present the question of launching patrol helicopters over the Central Park which is situated right on the side of Fifth Avenue where I live in an apartment house. But not one of the people living in this big house and in a long row of small houses in the vicinity goes to the park after twilight. Thousands of New Yorkers avoid going there even in the broad daylight. Central Park grew to resemble the jungles. Policemen are riding in automobiles in pairs and they have machine guns in the back seats, as well as revolvers....

"....The situation in schools is even more terrible. At present, policemen are being placed in school corridors... ..Attendance of public schools became so dangerous for the girls that their parents keep them at home and boycott the schools. Many teachers fear for their lives. Last week, a school principal GEORGE GOLDFARB jumped off the roof of his home to his death in a fit of despair induced by the school crisis....

"....Psychiatrists say that crime wave among youth and disorganization in schools are explained by the disappearance of the feeling of security in the country, which, in its turn, was brought about by atomic and hydrogen bombs and has swollen through the ignorance and hypocrisy of politicians...."

Thus writes an English journalist who likewise does not cite MARX but also unwittingly confirms his words.

In his long article BADON further reports that "over 60 per cent of drug addicts in America are people under 20 years of age" and that HOOVER in his talks with BADON told him: "Juvenile crime is the most important problem which confronts the American people."

We shall not dispute this statement but will only supplement it: American people are not the only ones confronted with the same problem these days. In a number of other capitalist countries crime among youth is growing. Thus, for example, in West Germany an enormous growth of crime is noted and many West German newspapers and magazines write with alarm about it.

Again, they too do not cite MARI, but, in their turn, they agree with him in spite of themselves.

Thus, discussing these subjects, a German magazine "Review" wrote that "the broad circles of the population are alarmed and are inquiring about conditions in our economically flourishing country," and this, as the magazine states further, "makes one think to what extent our asphalt culture is built on the swamp."

How striking is the resemblance of these forced admissions with the prophetic formula to the effect that "there is something rotten in the very heart of a social system which increases its wealth but, at the same time, does not reduce poverty and in which the crime is growing even faster than the number of the population." ...

2.

Of course, all stated above does not at all pursue the naive aim of comparing crime in the capitalist countries with the crime in our country for a happy conclusion: look, how bad things are with them and how comparatively good they are with us!

Of course, from the point of view, let us say, of the very same HOOVER, our hooligans and pickpockets appear in the worst case as the mischievous but likeable children from a model kindergarten. But for us the "American scope" is entirely unnecessary in this field and we justifiably regard the hooligans also as real criminals.

Recently, an important American law official, who was in Moscow and visited a nearby correctional-labor colony, was greatly surprised on finding there a certain young man convicted for a drunken brawl involving the breaking of dishes at a restaurant.

"I beg you to explain to me, gentlemen," said the American judge, "why did you imprison this likeable gentleman, particularly, since, according to him, he paid for the broken dishes? Really, you and I have different ideas about law...."

Ideas are indeed different and not in the field of law alone. If, for example, the Chief of Moscow Police applies to the Moscow City Council with a request to provide for him helicopters for patrolling the Central Park of Culture and Rest or would send militia cars with machine guns into the streets, such a "valuable" idea would cause a great deal of amusement in many people, except in its author....

On the other hand, H. OVER would, naturally, be genuinely surprised if anyone would advise him to transfer a considerable portion of the functions of American police to the public, without even the rubber sticks, let alone machine guns and revolvers. And we will plainly say that it would not be difficult to understand his surprise, considering this side of American reality....

All this is true. There are not any and there cannot be any such crimes and such criminals in our country, as there are now in America. But it is pointless to make comparisons of this sort and exult because in Moscow or any of our other cities there is no need for police helicopters, police machine guns, nor police posts in schools....

No, we do not have any drug addicts among school children and hardly any in general; we have no houses of prostitution, gambling dens, counterfeiters, or kidnapers, no gangster trusts or specialists in melting (sic) bank safes. We have no trade in narcotics, no publishers of smut, no opium dens, no professional pimps, no circulation of millions of copies of notorious and soul-destroying "comics," and only on the basis of American books, and very vaguely at that, can we imagine the racketeers who acquired such a fantastic power in the largest cities of America, so that entire banks and the most substantial of business firms are obediently bowing down to them, resignedly paying them a fixed monthly tribute....

No, there is not anything like that in our country; there cannot be and could not be anything like that, for the very simple reason that it is precluded by the very nature of our social system, our social law and order, all the conditions of our life and customs, and, finally by the very nature of our social and production relationships.

Consequently, the absence of all these festering sores is a normal and natural, direct and inevitable fruit, result, one of the many, of our new world, our socialist society; in short, of all that for what we have been fighting for over forty years already and what we have achieved in this struggle.

Let this be a source of wonder for bourgeois criminologists and sociologists, who moreover are afraid to interpret correctly that which surprises them. We realize their position and understand that it is exceedingly awkward and equivocal. As the saying goes, we sympathize but cannot help.

As for ourselves, it would be more useful for us in every respect to reflect why we still do have crime, why we still do have relatively numerous embezzlements, thefts, roudyism; yes, numerous from our point of view, although strikingly few from the American one.

Then, should we, the Soviet people, approach this problem with the American yardstick, though in this case it would flatter our ego?

No, of course, not.

It would be far more useful therefore to examine every case of law violation, not only as a result of survivals of capitalism in the minds of the people, but likewise as a bitter result of some miscalculations in the struggle against these survivals, or, to state it more simply, in the system of upbringing and re-education in the family and school, a Young Communist League organization, or in a particular city, particular district, particular collective farm, or, finally, in the organization of the system of the social struggle against crime.

It was still V. I. LENIN who pointed out that it was necessary to re-educate "in a prolonged struggle, on the basis of dictatorship of the proletariat, the proletarians

themselves, who do not get rid of their own small-bourgeois prejudices at once, through a miracle, by order of the Holy Virgin, through injunction of a slogan, resolution, or decree, but only in a long and difficult mass struggle against the mass small-bourgeois influences." (V. I. LENIN, Works, Volume 31, page 94.)

Thus, it is worth while to speak once more about certain aspects of this long, difficult mass struggle, and argue, if necessary, because it is a vast and complicated matter and there is still a great deal to be done in this field, we believe.

3.

First of all, it is necessary to repeat an old truism to the effect that the problem of crime cannot be solved at all through punishment alone, as some people still naively imagine.

Let us cite MARX again: "... History and such a science as statistics, prove with exhaustive clarity that from the times of CAIN no one has ever succeeded either in improving or in frightening the world by punishment."

That is why, as MARX wrote in another case, "a wise legislator will prevent crime, so as not to be compelled to punish for it."

This, of course, does not mean at all that there should be no punishment following the crime. On the contrary, a criminal should not have the slightest foundation for hoping that a crime planned by him will remain unsolved and, therefore, unpunished.

That is why LENIN stressed that the important thing in the prevention of crime is not the fixing of severe punishment for it, but the fact that not a single case of crime would go unsolved.

A development of this idea is that in order that the court sentence, e. e., punishment determined by the court, would have a preventive significance, it is important that not only the convict himself, but his relatives, friends and neighbors, as well, know what he was convicted for; for in an opposite case, quoting MARX again, if "the people see the punishment but do not see the crime," they "cease to see the crime where there is punishment."

How unfortunate it is that we sometimes in the past forgot the profound significance of these words and therefore gave inexorably little publicity to the activities of our court, truly the first people's court in the history of mankind!.....

As a result, court reporting has almost disappeared from newspaper pages; visiting assizes of the courts in workers' and collective farm clubs became an exceedingly rare event; court verdicts have been little discussed at the workers' and employees' meetings; we have inexorably few books, novels, stories, plays or films about the people of the Soviet court, prosecution, or militia; our radio and television bashfully avoid these subjects in their broadcasts.

Finally, our law propaganda which should become the foundation of the legal education of the people, particularly youth, was completely inadequate. In the meanwhile, is it necessary to prove the usefulness of a persistent, intelligent, and patient popularization of our criminal, civil, family and labor law?

A youth graduating from a secondary school and receiving matriculation certificate leaves it with quite a broad field of knowledge of the laws of nature, physics and botany for example, but he knows nothing about the basic laws adopted by society which he is entering as a full-fledged citizen.

Finally, our literature and art - theater, cinema, radio or television - tell little about the role and aims of society in the struggle against crime; about the fact that in conditions of our society the criminal is always and invariably doomed, no matter how clever and adroit he may be; about the fact that every violation of the law inevitably cripples the life not only of the law-breaker himself or of his victims, but likewise the life of his family, gravely and sometimes irreparably.

And, most important of all, about the fact that crime has never yet brought happiness to anyone anywhere, but instead, always ravaged the soul, ruined the life and destroyed the reputation and future.

And yet, it is not only useful, but simply indispensable to talk and write about all this, to inculcate,

to train in a man from childhood, from youth, a respect for the law and faith in it, revulsion against crime and realization of its consequences for all of us together and everyone of us individually.

And is it not clear that such a legal training of the people, and particularly youth, is a part of the entire problem of communist education, the problem which the 21st Party Congress set before the people as the chief, most decisive and most important task?

How difficult it is in the light of this task set forth by the Party, broadly and specifically, as never before, to understand that, for instance, in our great country, where thousands of newspapers and magazines are published, including special magazines and newspapers for builders, polar explorers, chemists, doctors and teachers, for the blind and deaf-mute, for fishermen and hunters, for sportsmen and chess-players, for automobile drivers and tourists, and many, many others, there has not been as yet a court or judicial newspaper or a mass magazine, equally interesting to chemists and builders, sportsmen and doctors -- in a word, interesting and useful absolutely to everyone!

And yet, we cannot doubt that as soon as subscription to such a newspaper or a magazine would be announced, tens of thousands of people would take place in line near subscription centers, because there is a legitimate interest among the broadest strata of the population toward our laws, the work of our courts, and prosecution and toward the problems of law in the broadest sense of this word.

That is why it is a high time to create such a printed organ, particularly because, as MARX wisely noted, "for the one who is guided by law, the law becomes a second nature."

Let us then make our laws, our socialist law, a "second nature" of every Soviet man and thus bring closer the time when we would have to expend the same effort for finding a thief or a hooligan for purposes of demonstration which are being now expended, for instance, in medical schools for a demonstration to students of a fresh case of the syphilis!

And if these lines will cause a distrustful and derisive smile in some of our skeptical readers, let them recall that not so long ago there were people who did not believe that in a few years, a fresh case of syphilis would be regarded as an almost museum rarity.

Must we repeat then mistakes of this sort of people?

4.

But while we succeeded in the liquidation of such an evil as syphilis, and while a syphilitic is actually a rarity in our country, there are still enough moral "syphilitics" here and the time has come to deal seriously with this evil also; an old saying that "syphilis is not a shame but a misfortune" should be changed when applied to moral "syphilis": it is both a shame and a misfortune; a shame for the one afflicted and a misfortune for those who surround him.

The graver the illness, the harder it is to cure it. But, the longer the sickness has been neglected, the more dangerous it is and the more necessary it is to cure it. These simple truths apply not only to medicine, but also to such a specialized field as the struggle against crime.

In addition to the "methods of treatment" mentioned above and which basically belong to the field of prevention of the "diseases," which is, of course, extremely important, it is necessary seriously and broadly to apply one more method, the method of "relying on faith."

Yes, it is necessary persistently, concretely, and patiently to cultivate the faith in the fact that it is never too late in conditions of our society, even for the people who committed a crime, while they are still being able to breathe, see, and think, to return to an honest working and happy life.

It is impossible to overestimate in this sense the profound significance of the speech of Comrade N. S. ANNENKOV at the Third Congress of Writers of the USSR.

It will be written about this speech and its significance as a program for further development of our art and literature again and again.

But right now we are speaking about that portion of the speech in which NIKITA SERGEEVICH told about his meeting and conversation with a habitual thief who appealed to him in a letter.

The entire speech moved us, delegates to the Congress, by many things: by its wonderful sincerity and frankness, by the respect for the writers' work revealed and stressed in it, by understanding of the difficulty and responsibility of this work, by the feeling of pride in the Soviet people and their wonderful achievements, by its clear look into the future, and by its gentle humor, as well as by many other things.

But the principal element which permeated this speech, from the beginning to the end, was a boundless faith in the people, in their potentialities, in their talents and wisdom, in their heroism and readiness for the noble deeds; yes, a boundless faith in the people, in the man and in the human heart.

Essentially, the episode with a thief related in this speech also was an expression of such faith in a man which indeed forms the foundation of true humanism.

The force of humanism is stronger than the force of the atom. This was once again revealed at the Third Congress of Writers, when NIKITA SERGEEVICH spoke. And when NIKITA SERGEEVICH said: "In order to put this man upon the right path, another approach is necessary; it is necessary to believe in man, in his best qualities. Can this man be an active participant of the communist building? Yes, he can, comrades!" and when he uttered these remarkable words in the huge auditorium of the Great Kremlin Palace in which the congress was held, such a storm of ovations broke out, the eyes of the people shone with such a sincere emotion and pride in our Party, such an unfeigned enthusiasm took possession of everybody, that no one of those who were present in the auditorium in those moments would ever forget it!

Yes, the power of faith in the human heart and its potentialities is truly astounding!

There is no need to hide it, there are still amidst us, including us writers, people who still quite recently made wry faces whenever a talk started about the re-education of criminals, and advanced at the same time a rather threadbare and profoundly petty-bourgeois "thesis" to the effect that it is impossible to make a black dog white by washing him....

Yet, the writers, the "engineers of the human soul," of all people, should know that in every man there lives, like a word "mother," a better side, although it is dormant and stifled at times, an appeal to which almost invariably produces a gratifying result, and that one of the tasks of true literature is a cultivation of humanism, of the trust toward people and development in a man of belief in himself.

5.

Yes, belief in himself, without which, as without the trust toward himself, (sic), the life of a man is empty, inferior and profoundly unhappy.

NIKOLAY SERGEEVICH deservedly remembered with a good word A. S. MAKARENKO, stating that "he had shown the nobility of man, the great power of faith in man. And all of us know well, how this faith in man was repaid hundred-fold by those toward whom attention and trust were shown -- to former murderers and criminals."

It goes without saying, of course, that relying on faith, does not at all presuppose some sort of all-forgiveness or wholesale trust toward criminals. For there are, after all, hopeless, hardened and inveterate criminals, who should not be trusted and in whom the trust shown in them arouses only a cynical desire to misuse it. Attempts to trust such accomplished scoundrels are naive and dangerous, and the surest thing with regard to such criminals is to apply the formula of a well-known pre-revolutionary jurist URUSOV: "Bend his head under the iron yoke of the law!"

Yes, from the point of view of interests of society as a whole, the application of such measures with regard to such hardened criminals is likewise an expression of humanism because these criminals are capable of ruining the lives of many people, let alone the fact that they are capable sometimes simply to take away these lives....

We are not speaking of these scoundrels in connection with the reliance on trust. But then, they are in the minority. We are speaking about an overwhelming majority of criminals, among whom a great unrest is spreading these days and many of whom are at present characterized by a sincere and ardent striving "to tie up," i. e., to break with the criminal past and to start a new working, happy life.

Such feelings are reflected, for instance, in letters recently published in "PRAVDA," and, of course, only an insignificant portion of letters received was published.

Of course, such a "moral turning point" is one of the many results of the general atmosphere, the atmosphere of the greatest national enthusiasm which took possession of our entire country after the 20th Congress of the C. P., SU, and gained still greater strength and scope after the 21st Congress. The re-establishment of Leninist standards in all the spheres of our life, a decisive strengthening of socialist legality, a sharp rise in the prosperity of the people, a gigantic reorganization in agriculture and industry, the grandeur of the Seven-Year plans which inspired the entire Soviet people, and, finally, the real, everyday, concern for man, concrete and perfectly obvious to everyone, which became the basic law of our life, all this could not help bringing on the moral crisis even in the people, who, at some time, made a wrong step and went along a criminal path.

The author of these lines devoted many years of his life to these problems, at first, as a criminologist and, later, as a writer. That is why he is familiar with this complex and peculiar world; that is why he receives hundreds of letters, both from criminals serving sentence and from criminals who have already served it or, who, due to fortunate combination of circumstances have not yet served it....

It is impossible to quote all these letters in a magazine article, even in a long one, although they are of a considerable psychological interest. They are written by the people of the most diverse ages and backgrounds, with a different number of convictions and different articles on the basis of which they were convicted. They are written with different degrees of literacy, in different hand-writings, in the most diverse styles -- from a naive but sincere style to a quasi-refined "style" which certain worldly-wise "jail-birds" like to affect.

But there is one thing common to all these letters and it is a firm resolution -- and in a overwhelming majority of cases it was born through heart's suffering -- to end with their criminal past.

It is even difficult to imagine the enormous response aroused in this peculiar milieu by the speech of the First Secretary of the Central Committee at the Writers' Congress. This speech became a subject of the most excited and warm discussion, not only in Moscow and other large cities, not only in prisons and correctional labor colonies, but even in comparatively small towns, where correspondingly, gathered five-six local "eagles" for collective reading and discussion of the things which "NIKITA SERGEVICH said about our kind." Quite recently, in Chistopol on the Kama, almost a hundred kilometers from any railroad, the Major of Militia, Comrade ZAKHVATOV, told us how several local criminals of a "provincial caliber" (let us hope they won't be offended), gathering especially for the purpose, read this speech aloud and fully approved it.

"Here, NIKITA SERGEVICH understands everything about us," they said, "he hit the nail right on the head, no question about that! He understood us, but will our chiefs understand us?"

Under "our chiefs" the Chistopol criminals meant the local city authorities and, as a matter of fact, the above-mentioned Major ZAKHVATOV.

Let us say directly, that this question, "will our chiefs understand us?" is not a simple question and it worries not only the Chistopol criminals. The fact of the matter is that there are still quite many cases when a man, who served his sentence and open returned with an excellent

character report from the colony where he served it, meets with a number of difficulties in the way of obtaining employment, registration, or a place to live.

Thus, still in January, I received a letter from Leningrad, from Comrade B., a lathe operator from a certain factory. At some time, he was convicted for a crime (a street robbery), served his sentence, then returned to Leningrad and obtained employment as a lathe operator at this factory, however, concealing his past. B. turned out to be an excellent lathe hand (he learned this trade while serving his sentence); he became very well liked in the shop, acquired many friends and a good reputation.

And then, four and a half years later, when B. himself genuinely started to forget his past, it came to haunt him: his conviction became known and militia cancelled his registration. The entire shop came to his aid, but to no avail.

"I understand and even greatly sympathize with you," the chief of passport section told him politely, "but I am powerless to help you: an instruction...."

The Party Committee, the director and the Factory Committee of this large plant appealed further, but "instruction" stood like a concrete block.

Then they appealed to the editors of the "October," to me, inasmuch as they knew my stories and articles devoted to this type of subjects.

This is, by the way, what B. wrote in his long letter. I am quoting a part of it verbatim, correcting only the errors in spelling, wherever possible:

"....so, LEV ROMANOVICH, you see for yourself, they are driving me to the pit, and I do not want to fall in it.... For during these years, I have acquired a family; I am doing well in my work, I am like other people in every respect, only the registration is gone.... The director himself and the Party secretary are entirely on my side, but they cannot do anything, because of the instruction. Of course, I ruined my life myself, but, after all, I have already served my sentence and afterwards I worked honestly; there must be a reason why the entire factory is pulling for me. I am enclosing an opinion...."

And he really enclosed an "opinion." A good opinion. And it was signed by the director of the factory, by the Party Committee secretary, and by the chairman of the Factory Committee.

I had to appeal in the name of the editors of the "October" to the Chief of the Leningrad Militia, Comrade SOLOVYEV, a perceptive man with large experience, who, by the way, has always shown interest in the problems of rehabilitation. He responded immediately and reinstated the registration, waiving the "instruction."

As B. and his friends wrote me later, this caused great rejoicing at the factory, rejoicing for the two: "For the one, who was registered, and for the one who ordered the registration."

These were precisely the expressions in which B. informed me about it and a great meaning is contained in these words!

In citing this example, I do not want at all to say, that instructions are to blame for everything; but there are cases when the most proper thing to do is to violate the rule, even if it is a proper rule on the whole. Such are the dialectics of life.

It is good that Comrade SOLOVYEV is not the only one who understands this, but many other workers of the MVD organs do likewise. Thus, in Moscow, for instance, the Chief of the Moscow Criminal Investigation Department, Comrade PАРFENTYEV, and the Chief of the Moscow OBKhSS (sic), Comrade GRISHIN find employment for the persons who come to them with confession of their guilt and carefully follow up their subsequent life.

Sympathy, with which the personnel of a Leningrad factory treated B. is not a singular case and this is likewise characteristic of our society. Many factories and collective farms in the Ukraine, Belorussia, and other republics have undertaken the patronage of correctional labor colonies; they arrange for those under their patronage concerts, amateur performances, lectures; they help to organize study, etc. Later, when particular prisoners finish their sentences, these enterprises willingly accept former prisoners as members of their personnel; the old workers help them to improve their qualifications; factory committees take care of providing for them places to live, etc.

Recently, in an interesting article of Comrade MONAKOV published in the "Literary Gazette," the words of the secretary of the Party Committee of the Chelyabinsk Tube-Rolling Mill, Comrade A. MAKAROV, were quoted. "The re-education of prisoners," said MAKAROV, "is our business too. The personnel of a plant patronizes a correctional labor colony for youth, sends there the best people from the plant to give various types of help, beginning with the organization of production and ending with the carrying out of political-educational work. P. I. GRECHKIN, Hero of the Socialist Labor, and E. T. TARASOV, a pensioner, an old worker and Party member since 1917, addressed the convicts. The best electrical welder, POPOV, riveter LOSHMANOV, and many other workers from the plant taught prisoners the advanced methods of work. With the aid of the patrons from the plant, over 200 convicts became electrical welders, lathe operators, polishers, etc."

Reflect over these simple words, and you will see behind them the truly statesmanlike and truly Soviet approach of the men of Chelyabinsk to this big and complex problem.

It is necessary to write more and oftener about such facts; the experience of the men of Chelyabinsk (and not in Chelyabinsk alone people are engaged in this sort of thing) should be extended to every city.

But there still occur opposite cases: a man who served his sentence and acquired a certain trade is sent to an enterprise, and there the chief of personnel, hardly glancing at the character report from the place of imprisonment, immediately begins to mumble:

"Ahem....Of course, this is very nice....And the character report, ahem....not bad....But, you know, here.... Yes.... In short, we have no vacancies...."

As a matter of fact, there is a "vacancy"; but in this case, a humane attitude, a human heart and the Soviet approach are lacking!

Essentially, such chiefs of personnel departments need re-education themselves.

It seems to us, that now the Party, Young Communist League, and labor union organs should take care of finding

jobs, both for the former prisoners and for persons who voluntarily appear with the statement that they have renounced their criminal activities and intend to start a new life; and that in this big and important business, a system is needed, firmly and clearly established officially on a nationwide scale, which would be equally compulsory for everyone.

First of all, there should be organized, on social principles, the All-Union Committee for Aid to Former Convicts, in finding employment and return to honest life, with a broad participation of the public, with organization of local branches of this Committee and enlistment in its work of voluntary active membership out of a number of pensioners, old Party members, Young Communist League and labor union workers, writers, jurists and teachers, and courts, prosecution, and militia workers.

In the already-mentioned Chistopol, for example, an old communist, a participant of the storming of the Winter Palace, Comrade SERGEY NAZAROV, who has long been on pension, assumed a personal guidance of two youths who lost their way. He worked with them patiently and persistently and now he received an award by order of the Minister of the Internal Affairs of the Tatar ASSR "for snatching the children from the criminal world."

But even in a small Chistopol, NAZAROV is not alone. In the same place, an old communist VASILY POPKOV (by the way, he was one of the creators of the Chistopol Bolshevik Organization) likewise guides teen-agers involved in criminal activities; a teacher-pensioner KRYLOV is engaged in the same work. The active workers in the Children's Room of Chistopol Militia number 16 people.

And in Moscow, hundreds of people are engaged in this noble work voluntarily and without remuneration.

There are many such facts and we may have no doubt that after the creation of the proposed committee it will not have to worry about active members.

We will say more, many former convicts will join this active membership and they, paradoxical as it may seem at first glance, will be very useful. Quite recently I received a letter in the current mail from a big-time robber, who was convicted last time for 25 years. He has been convicted more than once in the past. His name is Kh.

This man is fairly well educated and not devoid of a literary ability. He enclosed his photograph with the letter, apparently, as a sign of a special favor to the addressee. (By the way, the custom of sending photographs, in many cases with inscriptions, is very popular among the criminal world, where this is regarded as an expression of sympathy or a sign of the most refined "society" politeness. I take this opportunity to thank him and my other correspondents for this attention.)

The letter from Kh. begins as follows:

"Dear LEV ROMANOVICH!..

"It will soon be seven years since I have been in prison. I was convicted on Articles 16 and 593 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR for 25 years ITL (Correctional Labor Camp).

"Here my spiritual rebirth took place. Feeling myself a new man, I cannot help being partially grateful to my fate for this shaking-up! My principal gain consists of the fact that I began clearly to distinguish the borderline between right and wrong, learned compassion and began to feel moved to tears by performance of a good deed. In this sense, the colony became for me truly a correctional one."

Kh. tells further about how he is working in the colony and engages in educational work in his free time. He writes a column of a humorous verse under the title "A Confidential Word from a Squint-Eyed EGOR, a Former Thief," in a newspaper with a large circulation published in this correctional institution. The column is a big success among readers. I am quoting a few extracts:

"Hear ye, thieves, big and small,
Infant thieves and experienced ones,
The true word of a Squint-Eyed EGOR,
A former thief.

"Only once life is given to a man,
And you cannot return the years that are gone,
Give up your thieving fraternity
And come out upon an honest road.

"Discard the garment of childish romanticism
And try always to remember:
The right to happiness in the Soviet world
Belongs only to the working people!"

In his letter, Kh. does not deny that he was justly convicted and he is not asking (me) for anything, except one thing: to become acquainted with his literary works. He also writes: "I am working on a dictionary of criminal slang. The dictionary has unexpectedly turned out to be of such size that it could well be taken for an academic supplement to DALL! (Translator's Note: meaning, DALL's Dictionary of the Russian language.)"

This is a letter from a big-time criminal, convicted for banditry. But we need not doubt that this man is perfectly sincere in writing that he is on the right road to rehabilitation.

6.

Among criminals there are often encountered capable people, with alert minds and good inclinations. Every one of them arrived at the life of crime in his own way and every one has his own life story. Many were ruined by vodka, which, of course, is the mother of crime, as the lack of will power is often its sister.

Years of war and occupation, accompanied in a number of cases by neglect of children and absence of a normal Soviet way of life in a number of country's regions occupied by the Hitlerites, of course played their part, too.

Now, when a striking national upsurge has started, the existence of which is not contested even by our enemies, we have, as never before, conditions for a sharp reduction of crime.

An increasingly broad participation by public in the struggle against crime is also characteristic of recent years. People's brigades for the preservation of public order have originated quite recently, but already the result of their activities is clearly seen. In many cities, hooliganism is being sharply reduced; the members of brigades excellently cope with the task set before them and they will continue to improve in this.

However, it would be erroneous to suppose, that by organizing these brigades our society may consider that everything necessary has been done. No, this task must be solved consistently, broadly, and by diverse methods.

A respect for law and human personality should play here a tremendous role. The Soviet law is the first law in history of mankind which is placed in the service of man, which guards his rights, his dignity, his freedom, and his ideas. This law was created by the people themselves, in the name of the people.

World's greatest writers treated in their works the eternal and tragic conflict between man and the law, justice and absence of rights, force and helplessness. TOLSTOY and HUGO, ZOLA and BALZAC, DICKENS and GORKY, SUKHOVO-KOBYLIN and CHEKHOV, DOSTOEVSKY and ANATOLE FRANCE, and many, many other writers turned to this subject more than once in pain and anger, exposing hypocrisy and falseness, venality and cruelty of bourgeois "justice" and bourgeois "laws."

CHEKHOV, in his story "In the Court," painted a vivid picture of a Tsarist court:

"Murky windows and walls, the voice of a secretary, the pose of the prosecutor -- all this was permeated with bureaucratic indifference and emanated cold, as though the murderer was a part of office equipment or was being judged not by the living people but by some invisible machine, turned on by Lord knows whom."

A contemporary American writer, IRA WOLFERT (phon.), in his novel, "Tekker's (phon.) Gang," thus characterizes the moral make-up of an American judge:

"The judge mentally weighed all 'pros' and 'cons.' For the judge, like any other mortal, has to take part in the business game counting on profit."

This characterization is even more broadly confirmed by another contemporary American writer, WHITMAN, who writes about U. S. judges, that there is "among them a striking, almost unbelievable, number of incompetent people, loafers, political mediocrities, crooks and blockheads."

Before the Soviet court are set forth, first of all, the educational tasks. A decree on courts - a decree by which the entire system of Tsarist "justice" was liquidated, rang out in the very first days of October (Revolution).

"Let them shout," stated V. I. LENIN at the 3rd All-Russian Congress of the Soviets, "that we, in reforming the old court, summarily pulled it down. By this we cleared the way for the real people's court...." (V. I. LENIN, Works, Volume 26, page 421.)

Comparatively recently, the second session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR adopted the "Principles of Criminal Legislation," where it is written: "Punishment is not only the retribution for the crime committed, but it also has the purpose of correction and re-education of the convicted in the spirit of an honest attitude toward work."

Such is the spirit, the text, and the meaning of our law!

It is important that this be equally understood by those who judge and those who are being judged. It is important that the law be applied in full conformity with its spirit and meaning. It is important that the law written in the name of man should be known by every man and that it becomes for him his own moral, immutable law.

"I vouch," said at some time M. I. KALININ, "that if the judge is able to examine and decide cases well, he can always count on an audience, his chamber will always be filled with listeners. A judge is a ready-made agitator and propagandist. He is a propagandist of our laws, a fighter for the fulfillment of laws."

Yes, the court should be propagandist and educator, but not the court alone. Participation of our society in the propaganda of the Soviet justice, Soviet laws, and in the law education of the people is an important and necessary work.

But our society should not only propagandize our laws, but also should help sometimes our judicial and militia organs in the re-education of law violators. It is necessary bolder and broader to practice the referral of comparatively

unimportant offenses to the examination by the public. This, first of all, will reduce a number of criminal convictions, which will only improve the preventive significance of conviction and strengthen it, and, second, it will have a great educational meaning.

From this point of view, cases are inexcusable when the court, having the guarantee of the entire collective for a defendant and an application to entrust to the collective his re-education, refuses such an application on purely formal grounds, as it happened, for example, in one of the people's courts of Leningrad. The "Komsomol Pravda" justifiably attacked such an erroneous decision of the court.

Let us note, by the way, that reliance upon trust presupposes, first of all, the trust toward a collective, and not only toward the people who committed a crime.

There are cases known, when a young fellow, tried for hooliganism prefers to be convicted by the people's court rather than having his case referred for examination by the public, motivating this by the fact that it is "far more disgraceful."

We have to consider in this that the examination of such cases in a public procedure has a broad educational significance, and not only for the offender alone.

Prosecutors and judges, we think, should have the right to decide independently the problem of referring such cases to the public and comrade's courts and for examination at the workers' and Young Communist League meetings.

When militia organs transferred a part of their functions to the people's brigades for preservation of public order, this alone produced a significant result. We may not doubt that the referral by the courts of a number of cases to public organizations likewise will fully justify itself.

In a report of the Central Committee of the C. P., SU, to the 20th Congress of the Party, N. S. KHRUSHCHEV noted that in our country "there are also encountered people maliciously violating the rules of socialist community. It is impossible to stop such ugly occurrences without participation by the masses themselves, through administrative measures alone. Here, a large role belongs to the public."

The latest criminal trial law regulates also the role of the public in the court itself, not to mention public participation outside the court in the struggle against crime. The introduction of the institute of public prosecutors and public defenders is an excellent form of participation by the public in the discharge of justice.

PUSHKIN yet reflected a great deal on the problems of justice and personality. He demanded the law to be a fruit of mature thinking of a legislator and not of his personal tastes or moods. In picturing to himself an ideal of such a society "where powerful laws are combined with sacred liberty," PUSHKIN spoke of the necessity for a careful planning and humaneness of laws. Thus, in analyzing the laws of PETER (the Great), PUSHKIN wrote: "The difference between the political institutions of PETER the Great and his temporary decrees is astonishing. The former are fruits of a vast intellect, filled with good will and wisdom. The latter are often cruel, capricious, and seem to be written with a whip."

Despising the contemporary Tsarist court, PUSHKIN wrote the moving and prophetic words about the court, such as it should be. PUSHKIN dreamed about the equality of laws for everybody: "Where their firm shield is extended over everybody, where their sword held in the trusted hands of citizens slides over equal heads without discrimination and strikes the crime from above by a just blow," and where, PUSHKIN wrote, keeping in mind the independence of the judges: "Their hand is not to be bought either by the avid avarice nor by fear."

Unfortunately, our writers and poets seldom turn to these subjects. In our drama literature the genre of court drama is almost unknown, although in the twenties, for example, the plays, "Scuffle," of B. ROMANOV and, "Article 114," of L. NIKULIN, had a very successful run in the theaters.

L. N. TOLESTOY, on the basis of an actual court case, told to him by the Chairman of the Moscow Circuit Court, DAVYDOV, wrote his immortal play, "The Living Corpse," and, in another case, LEV NIKOLAEVICH, embodied a subject also of an actual court case told to him by A. F. KONI, in the brilliant novel, "The Resurrection."

Our writers seldom turn to court materials. Yet, the role of literature in the struggle against crime in our conditions may be very significant.

I will permit myself to cite a fresh example. On July 1, the newspaper "Literature and Life" published an article by the Examining Judge of the MVD LAVROV, "The Difficulties of the Genre," in which he, among other things, relates: "Quite recently, a hardened itinerant thief came to us, confessing his guilt. His moral crisis began when he found a small worn-out volume in one of the stolen suitcases. It was the 'Notes of an Examining Judge' by L. SHEYNIN." I admit, that after reading this article, I thought that in this case even the victim would agree that this theft accomplished a good deed.

I was not surprised by this fact: it is not unique -- and I cite it not for the sake of boasting. But I believe myself obliged to cite this case as another proof of the fact that writers have no right to shun these subjects, not to mention that a sole such fact of man's rebirth, as a result of the book he read, is a source of supreme and incomparable joy for the writer!

I sincerely wish that many of my companions-in-arms would experience this joy. And let this be understood not only by the writers, but also by our stage directors, our actors and workers of our radio and television.

I always believed, still believe, and will continue to believe to my last breath that reliance on trust is the mighty method of the struggle against crime and re-education of criminals. Therefore, I am not afraid to repeat:

It is necessary to trust people.

It is necessary to believe in people.

It is necessary to cultivate in the people the belief in themselves and respect for the laws of their great Motherland.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont *albs*

DATE: October 28, 1959

FROM : F. J. Baumgardner *700/k*

SUBJECT: **"TORCH OF LIBERTY"**
BY LOUISE PETTIBONE SMITH

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Nease _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Trotter _____
- W.C. Sullivan _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____
- DeLoach _____
- McGuire _____

SYNOPSIS:

Memorandum Mr. Jones to Mr. DeLoach 9-25-59 captioned "Donald P. Hurlburt, Box 884, Gorham, New Hampshire" recommended captioned book be secured and reviewed. "Torch of Liberty," published by Dwight - King Publishers, Inc., set up and financed by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (ACFPB); which organization has been designated by the Attorney General (AG) pursuant to Executive Order 10450; was written by Smith, a New Haven Security Index subject; covers the period 1933-58; and is basically a history of the ACPFB. Smith, who is a national officer of the ACPFB, used organizational files for her background data. Main purpose of book is to extol the ACPFB and attack the U. S. Government and the Justice Department. Smith's book traces the ACPFB from 1933 to the present, discussing "oppressive" legislation and action against foreign born; ACPFB's efforts to assist all foreign born, including communists, during post World War II period; decries Government action in citing ACPFB as "subversive"; denounces Internal Security Act of 1950 (ISA-1950); and comments on recent favorable decisions for ACPFB cases.

While the book particularly attacks Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), the Bureau is mentioned on the following pages: Page 78 alleges "...an Agent of the FBI..." aided INS in questioning some 200 aliens picked up in 1941; page 193 discusses 1941 deportation hearings against Harry Bridges and the use of one unidentified witness who apparently recanted data "...the FBI claimed he had told them..."; page 194 described the "cooperation" by the FBI and INS as set forth in the dissent opinion of the U. S. Circuit Court which upheld in 1944 the AG's order to deport Bridges; page 256 alleges, with regard to the enforcement of the ISA-1950, that FBI personnel supplemented INS personnel in patrolling office buildings and posting guards (Bufiles are negative); page 258 quoted a Senate bill which called for a "central index of all non-citizens" which would be available to the FBI; page 268 quoted part of the Immigration and Naturalization Act of 1952 instructing INS to maintain "continuous liaison" with the FBI for exchange of information; page 277 alleges

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Enclosure

- 1 - 100-388761 (Smith)
- 1 - 100-7046 (ACFPB)
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Floyd
- 1 - Mr. O'Connor

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Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: "TORCH OF LIBERTY"

that despite a mounting popular "offensive" against the ISA-1950, the FBI continued interrogating citizens at home and at work; pages 311 and 357 observe that while "public criticism (of the FBI) was rare," industrialist Cyrus Eaton did denounce the Bureau in 1958; page 358 alleges the FBI engages in "reckless activity" when it invades residences, uses the phone as an instrument of terror and advises employers to fire certain undesirables (nothing specific concerning dates, locations, et cetera, mentioned); page 364 alleges witnesses used by Justice Department were FBI "spies," an obvious reference to the use of former confidential informants; page 399 discusses the arrest of Stanley Nowak, a Detroit security subject, by FBI Agents in 1942 (Bufiles confirm Nowak's arrest after indictment by a Federal Grand Jury for obtaining U. S. citizenship illegally); and page 414 quotes Robert Spivak, "New York Post" reporter, that the Director enjoys greater prestige than the head of INS.

ACFPB is under active investigation by ten field offices with its principal activities centered in the New York, Chicago and Los Angeles areas. Subversive Activities Control Board hearing officer in September, 1957, recommended the full Board issue an order determining the ACPFB to be a communist front and ordering it to register as such; however, the final order has not been handed down as yet.

Smith resides in Hartford, Connecticut; a retired professor emeritus of Wellesley College; is a "joiner" of numerous communist front organizations in every field of communist endeavor; and is ever available for speechmaking and fund raising for such communist fronts. Her book is completely biased in favor of the ACPFB and ignores completely the organization's communist nature and communist history. It is the type of a biased thing we can expect from such an individual as Smith. Detailed review of book set forth.

ACTION:

None. For your information.

JW

JW

JW

A

✓

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: "TORCH OF LIBERTY"

DETAILS:

Memorandum Mr. Jones to Mr. DeLoach, 9-25-59, captioned "Donald P. Hurlburt, Box 884, Gorham, New Hampshire," (attached) discloses Hurlburt, by letter to the Director 9-15-59, made references to the book the "Torch of Liberty" and points out that several derogatory references to the FBI are set forth therein. Mr. Hurlburt's letter was acknowledged 9-25-59 and it was further recommended that this book be secured and reviewed.

Background:

The "Torch of Liberty" is 448 pages in length; is published by Dwight-King Publishers, Incorporated, New York City, which is a publishing firm set up and financed by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (ACPFB); and was written by Louise Pettibone Smith, a New Haven Security Index subject (Bufile 100-388761). It is concerned with a history of the problems faced by Americans of foreign extraction and foreign birth during the years 1933-58. The book highlights the fact that intolerance of foreign born in the United States is not a recent development but has been present in varying degrees since the founding of the United States. The 1933-58 period, however, according to Smith, included the most concerted efforts at "repression" and it is the measures taken against this "repression" by the ACPFB that Smith traces in her book. This organization, designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450, was organized in 1933 to defend the rights of all foreign-born Americans in legal battles with the Government concerning deportation, et cetera. The files of the ACPFB were utilized by Smith, who is an Honorary National Co-Chairman; therefore, the book is, in a sense, a factual record of events based upon ACPFB files.

From a review of the book, it appears the main purpose for which it was prepared was to extol the work of the ACPFB and to attack the U. S. Government and the Justice Department, particularly the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), regarding action taken against the foreign born by enactment and enforcement of Federal legislation. In connection with the attacks upon INS, the FBI is drawn into the book by inference through attempts to show the Bureau assisted INS in the enforcement of certain legislation which affected the foreign born.

Contents:

The book itself starts off with a discussion of background data concerning immigrants, minority groups and other foreign-born groups which aided immeasurably the early development of this country.

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: "TORCH OF LIBERTY"

It goes on to discuss at considerable length the various pieces of legislation which the book describes as "oppressive" action taken against foreign born such as the Immigration Law of 1903 and the Laws of 1917 and 1921. The book continues its attack on the Government by alleging that punitive measures during the years 1920-40 were directed against foreign born under the guise of ridding the country of unwanted "foreign" agitators, anarchists and other "undesirables." Smith alleges the Government oftentimes "lost" applications for citizenship; refused citizenship to individuals on relief; caused such individuals with the loss of income; and other "repressive" measures. She claims that certain foreign-born individuals were victimized by the Government solely because of their activities in certain unions or in pressure groups demanding that the Government aid mass unemployed. Smith alleges the INS, which during the 1930s was a part of the Department of Labor, continued to use banishment from the country as a penalty for "unpopular" activity.

Smith, later in her book, traces the formation and development of the ACPFB and its injection in 1933, of its influence into cases involving Governmental efforts to deport individuals under the then existing laws. Smith admits the ACPFB, in its efforts to assist all, would not hesitate to undertake action on behalf of admitted communists and those who openly supported the Russian way of life. Before World War II, the organization assisted many so-called "anti-Nazis" who entered the country illegally and could be deported.

Smith gives special attention to those individuals who fought Franco in Spain, such as members of the International Brigade, the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and similar organizations. Money, legal aid and medical assistance were given these "anti-Fascists" by the ACPFB.

Later Smith points out the ACPFB protested as strongly as did the Communist Party (CP) the passage of the Smith Act of 1940. Throughout the entire book, Smith echoes her organization's sentiments over the "injustices" directed against the minorities and foreign born by the Smith Act. As a side note, it is interesting to note the only other organization which consistently denounced the Smith Act from its inception to the present has been the CP.

Upon the advent of World War II, Smith observes the ACPFB aided in the uniting of all "anti-Fascist" elements in the United States and praised the efforts of the foreign born in producing the war materials necessary to defeat the Axis. However, as Smith observes later, the ACPFB recognized in 1944-45 certain forerunners of the "cold war" which was to erupt between the United States and Soviet Russia. Smith claimed the ACPFB recognized certain difficulties and stepped up its activities in response to the increased needs of certain foreign born for protection of their rights. When peace came in 1945, Smith highlights the efforts of the ACPFB to successfully thwart the

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: "TORCH OF LIBERTY"

Government's efforts to deport some 16,000 individuals whose deportation had not been carried out because of the inability to deport these people to certain areas of Europe during the war. Smith's organization made every effort to assist those of the American population who were being subjected to the "hysteria of the cold war" which Smith describes as the unnecessary fear of Soviet Russia. She observed that under the guise of fear of the Soviets, the Government increased its activity against the foreign born and particularly against the noncitizen. This mounting tension resulted in increased attacks on the ACPFB, according to Smith, because of what Smith describes as the continuing work for justice and protection.

Concerning the Government's activity against foreign born, Smith observes that former United States Attorney General Tom Clark may well stand as the symbol of repression for all times. She accuses Clark of reactionary, antidemocratic acts of terror and using procedures which jeopardized the constitutionally guaranteed freedoms for all Americans.

In the atmosphere of the cold war, Smith denounces the Justice Department's campaign against those who had records of "radicalism" and she alleges that all the Government was doing was suppressing the Bill of Rights. She is particularly sensitive, from the tone of her book, over the Government's action in citing the ACPFB as "subversive." It is apparent from Smith's book that she tries to highlight the respectability of this organization by pointing up the "unsolicited" support of the organization and its programs from well-known and influential Americans.

As her book progresses, Smith describes in great length the internal terror which resulted from passage of the Internal Security Act of 1950. She denounces the legislation itself; the creation of the Subversive Activities Control Board (SACB); use of informants or other "faceless" witnesses; arrests of aliens under this law; and other provisions of the Act. The ACPFB sounded a call to battle against the Internal Security Act of 1950 in December, 1950; protest committees were set up; citizens called upon the Attorney General and INS; and pressure was brought to bear against Congress by certain trade unions. It is readily apparent from the tone of Smith's book that the Government had at long last hit a sensitive nerve in the ACPFB's "hide."

Smith discusses later what the ACPFB considered a three pronged attack against the organization. This attack consisted of the following: The SACB proceedings which resulted in the SACB hearing officer recommending that the full Board issue an order determining the ACPFB to be a communist front and ordering it to register as such (the final order has not been handed down as yet); the House Committee on Un-American Activities hearings in 1957; and the official

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: "TORCH OF LIBERTY"

action of New York State in 1957 legally restraining the ACPFB from any activity in that state. Smith admitted these actions hindered the ACPFB, but it is apparent from her later comments that the organization was so well organized and financed that its programs continued virtually without interruption.

Smith later cites in her book several cases involving favorable decisions for the ACPFB causes and highlights particularly public reaction to the William Heikkila case. Heikkila, in April, 1958, was deported by INS to Finland on very short notice; however, due to a storm of protest he was forthwith returned to the U. S. Smith condemns INS for its "Gestapo-like" tactics in this and other matters. Looking at the activities of the ACPFB, Smith indicates she believes better times for the organization are ahead. In her concluding remarks in this book, Smith echoes the communist line for the repeal of the Internal Security Act of 1950; the Walter-Mc Carran Immigration Law; elimination of certain "injustices" directed against the foreign born; and increased restrictions in the present authority of the Justice Department and INS.

Mention of FBI

A review of this book indicates the primary target for the author's attacks was INS. However, the Bureau is mentioned on several occasions as follows:

Page 78 discusses the arrest of some 200 alien seamen in 1941, some of whom were picked up on warrants and others collected wholesale from places of employment, taverns, et cetera. Concerning the latter group, Smith alleges "these were lined up for questioning by an immigration official, a policeman and an Agent of the FBI." The instances referred to by Smith are generally nonspecific and, therefore, the veracity of her allegation cannot be proved or disproved.

Page 193 discusses the March, 1941, deportation hearings against west coast labor leader, Harry Bridges. Smith states the presiding inspector, in accepting the testimony of two unidentified individuals, one of whom denied the data "the FBI claimed he had told them" found Bridges deportable.

Page 194 quoted in part the dissent opinion of Judge Healy when the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth District upheld on 6-26-44 the Attorney General's order to deport Bridges. Healy stated "The Service (INS) has enlisted the powerful cooperation of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (against Bridges)."

On page 256 Smith observes that shortly after the Internal Security Act of 1950 went into effect, INS on 10-22-50 began a series of arrests in New York, Los Angeles and other large centers. During the subsequent period, Smith implies the FBI supplemented INS personnell and

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: "TORCH OF LIBERTY"

"patrolled office buildings, posted guards before apartment houses..." Smith concluded such "cloak-and-dagger activity" was designed to impress the American people with the alertness of the Immigration Service and the "prowess of the FBI...." Bufiles are negative concerning any indication Bureau personnel carried out such alleged functions.

Page 258, quoting from the ACPFB's publication, "The Lamp," listed certain provisions of a Senate bill prepared by the then Senator Mc Carran relating to the immigration questions, which did not become law. Item seven recommended "establishment of a 'central index' of all non-citizens, to include all relevant information and to be available to the FBI and the CIA."

Page 268 contained a discussion of certain provisions of the Immigration and Naturalization Act of 1952, better known as the Walter-Mc Carran Act. Smith reports that among these provisions is one that the Commissioner, INS, shall maintain "direct and continuous liaison" with the FBI and CIA for a mutual exchange of information.

Page 277 makes mention of the mounting "offensive" against the Internal Security Act of 1950 by the ACPFB and similar organizations. The book alleges that notwithstanding the progress being made concerning this "offensive" the FBI and INS continued "questioning citizens in their homes and at places of employment."

On pages 311 and 357 Smith reports that reaction against "oppression" is possible even though at times in the United States what she calls reaction is ineffective. She states that "the investigative methods of the FBI Agents had brought trouble and panic and economic disaster to many homes, but public criticism was rare." However, one source of criticism of the FBI did come forth in 1958 when Cleveland industrialist, Cyrus Eaton, denounced the Bureau over television for "such 'police state' hounding and snooping."

Page 358 bears the implication that the FBI, through its activities in sending investigators into homes and neighborhoods, in using the telephone as an instrument of terror, in advising employers to fire certain individuals but not mention the FBI is indeed a "reckless activity." There is nothing in Smith's book as to a specific reference concerning dates, locations, et cetera, relating to this alleged activity of the Bureau.

Page 364, in denouncing the proceedings concerning the ACPFB before the SACB in 1955, alleges that witnesses used by the Justice Department were "spies" employed by the FBI. This is an obvious reference to the use by the Government in this regard of several former confidential informants of the FBI.

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: "TORCH OF LIBERTY"

Page 399 charges that FBI Agents arrested former Congressman Stanley Nowak, a Detroit security subject, on 12-11-42. Bufiles concerning Nowak (39-832-45) indicate he was arrested by Bureau Agents on 12-11-42 after his indictment by a Federal Grand Jury charging him with obtaining his U. S. citizenship illegally. The indictment was subsequently dismissed on 2-8-43 upon the Department's recommendation.

Page 414 quotes an article by Robert Spivak, a reporter for the "New York Post," to the effect that admittedly General Swing of INS does not enjoy the prestige on Capitol Hill as does the Director.

Observations:

There is no question that the "Torch of Liberty" is completely biased in favor of the ACPFB. As could be expected, this book ignores completely the organization's history which indicates its control and adherence to the policies of the Communist Party. The ACPFB is one of the few strong communist fronts remaining today and it has always received due recognition from individual communists and the communist press. As the book rambles on, it is apparent that its author is interested only in showing what a noble organization the ACPFB allegedly is. It can be expected to continue to assist communists who are subjects of deportation orders or denaturalization action by the Government. It is unfortunate that many naive people who will not take the time to get the true facts concerning the ACPFB will read Smith's book and, being impressed with its pleas for the foreign born, will fail to realize that the ACPFB is in reality an outlet for Communist Party propaganda and activities.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. J. P. Mohr

DATE: October 16, 1959

FROM : W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

SUBJECT: THE COMMUNIST SUBVERSION OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA, 1938-1948: THE FAILURE OF COEXISTENCE
By Josef Korbelt
BOOK REVIEWS (62-46855)

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
DeLoach	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Trotter	_____
W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

Book Reviews 19-59

The captioned book is available at Brentano's, 1322 F Street, N.W., for \$5.00. The book is not available in Kann's or the Bureau Library.

Captioned book is requested for use as reference material, and after the book has served its purpose, it will be placed in the Bureau Library.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That the Administrative Division obtain one copy of the above book and forward it to the Central Research Section.
2. That this memorandum be forwarded to SA Room 5524, for handling.

AMB:aml (0)

18 OCT 21 1959

- 1 - Section tickler
- 1 -
- 1 - B. M. Suttler, Room 4246

Room 5524

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ENCLOSURE

Pattern for conquest —

**THE COMMUNIST SUBVERSION
OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA, 1938-1948**

THE FAILURE OF COEXISTENCE

by Josef Korbel

The story of the Communists' 10-year infiltration of Czechoslovakia, written by the former head of Jan Masaryk's Cabinet in the Czechoslovak Ministry of Foreign Affairs. "Professor Korbel's study ... has a special relevance for all those who are interested in understanding the Communist ability to harness political, military, economic, and psychological pressures."—PHILIP E. MOSELY

\$5.00

62-46855-

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 10/9/59

FROM : *JCH* SAC, MEMPHIS (105-121)

SUBJECT: *MB* CITIZENS COUNCIL OF MISSISSIPPI

Enclosed herewith is a copy of a recent publication, "The South Strikes Back," by HODDING CARTER III, which is descriptive of the organization of, and the part played by, the Citizens Council of Mississippi in the racial struggle in Mississippi.

This is being furnished for inclusion in the Library for reference purposes.

CARTER is the son of HODDING CARTER, Editor and Publisher of the Greenville, Mississippi, "Delta Democrat-Times" and works on the paper.

- 2- Bureau (Encl-1)
- 1- Memphis
- VWP:nmw
- (3)

ENCLOSURE Book detached for file in Bureau Library
 11-4-59
 AMB
 For information
 book no. 62-46855-44

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 10-11-59
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62 NOV 16 1959

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Rosen *R*

DATE: 10/30/59

FROM :

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Mohr	_____
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Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Trotter	_____
W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

all SUBJECT: *C* BOOK REVIEW: THE SOUTH STRIKES BACK
 BY HODDING CARTER, III (DOUBLEDAY
AND COMPANY)
 RESEARCH MATTER *Summary*

Captioned matter is a chronological history of the advance of the White Citizens Council from its inception in July, 1954, in Mississippi following the Supreme Court's desegregation decision to its present day status as the most influential resistance movement in the South. The book relies heavily for its factual data on the publications of the council itself and routine news coverage of its activities. Author claims that although council is dedicated to maintenance of segregation and preservation of states rights through peaceful and lawful means, it has concentrated on economic pressure against Negroes to achieve its goals. In citing various examples of this pressure, author mentions FBI in two instances: He cites one civil rights case in which FBI Laboratory rendered assistance to local authorities--nothing derogatory. He quotes criticism of Negro doctor in Mississippi who claimed FBI conducted superficial investigations and was apathetic in its investigation of mistreatment to Negroes. Same allegations previously made by this doctor which were completely checked out and found to be untruthful and unfounded. When interviewed by Bureau Agents, July, 1957, this individual unable to furnish specific criticism against FBI. Bureau files contain no information identifiable with author but indicate we have had limited but friendly relations with his father, Hodding Carter, editor and publisher of "Delta Democrat-Times," Greenville, Mississippi, newspaper which has published several highly favorable editorials and articles regarding Director and FBI. In each instance we directed letters of appreciation to him. Carter indicated recently to Memphis Office

*1 cc to [unclear]
 memo. 11-2-59
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 central [unclear]
 [unclear]*

- 1 - Crime Records Division *EX*
- 1 - Domestic Intelligence Division *EX*
 (Central Research Section)

10 NOV 4 1959

PCY:dsj

(7) NOV 16 1959 *Bul*

62-46855

Memorandum to Mr. Rosen

he would visit Washington, D. C., about 10/13,14/59. He expressed desire to tour Bureau and meet the Director. These arrangements were completed; however, Carter canceled plans indefinitely in view of serious ailment of his wife.

The Book and Its Author

In his 213-page book, "The South Strikes Back," the author, Hodding Carter, III, has chronicled the advance of the White Citizens Council from its inception in Indianola, Mississippi, in July, 1954, following the Supreme Court's desegregation decision to its present day status as the most influential resistance movement in the South. The book essentially strives for an objective historical account of the rise of the council but relies heavily on the publications of the council itself, routine news coverage of its activities and editorials and articles appearing in the "Delta Democrat-Times," a Greenville, Mississippi, newspaper noted for its controversial views on racial matters, which is published by the author's father, Hodding Carter. The author infers that the phenomenal rise of the council is due to the various announcements and court activities of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) which has been pressuring for immediate integration. Secondly the council's organizational structure itself has enhanced its position; that is, its state and local leadership is drawn primarily from the ranks of the white communities business, political and social leadership. Because of their guidance, no radical or violent elements have entered into the organization. Constant reiteration of "respectability" and "nonviolence" has been its main appeal to the middle and upper class white population. The author points out that although the council is dedicated to the maintenance of segregation and the preservation of states rights through peaceful and lawful means, it has concentrated on economic pressure to achieve its goals. He predicted that as strong as the council has grown (approximately 300,000 members at this time), it will ultimately be destroyed. He states it is essentially a negative movement, founded on the defense of the status quo and dedicated to the repression of a minority which history has shown becomes an impossibility.

References to the FBI

The FBI is mentioned by Carter in the following instances while citing examples of economic pressure exerted by the council against Negro desegregationists:

Memorandum to Mr. Rosen

Reverend George W. Lee, a Negro in Belzoni, Mississippi, who had led a Negro voting registration drive was shot to death while driving a car on 5/8/55. A coroner's jury returned a verdict of death by causes unknown. Local police authorities claimed that Lee was shot by another Negro in dispute over a woman. The NAACP blamed the council for his death. Lead particles in the victims mouth, the author states, were first described by authorities as teeth filings, but the FBI identified them as bullet particles. No one was ever brought to trial on this case (pages 115-116).

A full investigation was conducted by the Bureau of this incident at the request of the Department on basis of allegations that Lee had been shot because he refused to remove his name from a voting register. The Attorney General on 3/13/56 issued a press release that investigation did not substantiate this allegation, that there was no Federal violation involved, that a summary of the investigation was furnished to local authorities. During this investigation, fragments of metal removed from the victim were sent to the FBI laboratory, examination of which determined them to be similar to number three buckshot (44-8949).

Dr. Clinton C. Battle, a Negro doctor in Indianola, Mississippi, reportedly left Mississippi in June, 1957, because of reprisals by the council. Battle claimed he went to the FBI with one particular allegation of voting irregularity, "but they sent a man who was born and raised in Mississippi to investigate. He told me I should tell the sheriff. These FBI men aren't going to make charges against their friends and neighbors. When I saw that the Federal Government wasn't going to do anything about the violation of my civil rights, I decided I may as well move out of the state."

Dr. Battle's critical remarks appeared in the 7/22/59 edition of the "Delta Democrat-Times" and again in January, 1958, in a St. Joseph, Missouri, newspaper. In addition to the above, Battle charged that FBI Agents in Mississippi had made superficial investigations; that Agents, because of being southern-reared, would not report the true facts; and he found FBI Agents to be halfhearted and apathetic in their investigation of violations against Negroes.

There is no truth in the statements by Battle. We thoroughly checked them out and found the allegations to

Memorandum to Mr. Rosen

be unfounded. Battle when interviewed by Bureau Agents, 7/25/57, was unable to furnish details and stated he had no specific criticism against the FBI. The Bureau's jurisdiction and its impartiality in investigation was brought to his attention. [redacted]

[redacted]

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Background of [redacted]

Bureau files fail to indicate any pertinent information identifiable with [redacted]. Our files do indicate limited cordial relations with [redacted].

[redacted]

[redacted]

RECOMMENDATION:

This is being submitted for information.

Cham
W

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: October 12, 1959

FROM : M. A. Jones

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

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW CONTROL

Re memorandum of Mr. W. C. Sullivan to Mr. A. H. Belmont dated 10-7-59, and captioned Book Reviews Control.

Briefly, referenced memorandum points out: 1. During the inspection of the Records and Communications Division in December, 1958, the Inspectors analyzed the book review control program and set up this program in charge of the Publications Desk of the Central Research Section. 2. During the past six months, the Inspectors' analysis has been substantiated by the successful operation of the book control program in the Central Research Section inasmuch as it has eliminated duplication, has assured a central repository and has been very economical. Then, Central Research Section recommends that the book control program revert back to the position it was in before the inspection recommended program which has been successful, and that the book review control be relocated in the Crime Research Section.

It is to be observed that the present system, based on analysis by the Inspectors, is efficient, economical, and workable. The Central Research Section is equipped in manpower and designed in function for this very assignment in connection with book control. In order to re-assign the book control program to the Crime Research Section it would necessarily require additional personnel. It is felt that the Memorandum to all Bureau Officials and Supervisors dated January 21, 1959, coordinating book reviews on the Publications Desk of the Central Research Section has solved a problem of duplication, additional costs, and time spent on this matter.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the book control program be maintained in its present successful operation in charge of the Publications Desk of the Central Research Section.

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Training and Inspection Division

BMS:rjd
(5)

ENCLOSURE

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10 OCT 28 1959

CENTRAL RESEARCH

62-46855-45

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 cc
 Jones
 PMS

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

January 21, 1959

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

MEMORANDUM TO ALL BUREAU OFFICIALS AND SUPERVISORS

(A) BOOK REVIEW CONTROL BY PUBLICATIONS DESK - CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION -- The Publications Desk, Central Research Section, has been designated to establish a central control and repository for book reviews. All information regarding books being published, books received at the Bureau, books to be purchased, and all book reviews believed desirable should be brought to the attention of the Publications Desk immediately to avoid duplication and insure prompt consideration and handling of current and future book reviews. In addition, publications-trade and public-press items will be followed by the Publications Desk to provide the Bureau with a more complete knowledge of books being published and those which should be considered for review.

A card index of all books ordered for review or assigned for review will be maintained by the Publications Desk. The card maintained on each book will include the author; title; identity of the official, section, and division recommending purchase and review, as well as the section and division which has the book review assignment; and whether the review has been completed. Once a review has been assigned to a particular section, it is the responsibility of that section to insure prompt handling of the matter. A tickler of all book-review matters should be designated for the Publications Desk to assist in properly maintaining this index.

The various officials, sections, and divisions throughout the Bureau are encouraged to recommend for review any books which they feel might generally have an interest to the Bureau, but particularly, they, are encouraged to recommend reviews of books which are related to their various fields of responsibility. It should be understood that these instructions do not preclude voluntary reviews of books. However, the Publications Desk should be advised prior to any purchase and review to avoid duplication and to insure proper clearance of purchase with the Administrative Division. In any event, the information necessary for the book-review index card should be promptly submitted to the Publications Desk.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

62-46855-45
~~62-46855-45~~
ENCLOSURE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont *AMB JW*

DATE: October 27, 1959

FROM : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

SUBJECT: PROPOSED FOR INCLUSION IN SUPERVISORS' MANUAL

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- DeLoach _____
- McGuire _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Trotter _____
- W.C. Sullivan _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

It is believed that sufficient experience has been gained by the Publications Desk, Central Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, regarding book review control matters so that the enclosed material regarding book reviews should be included in the Supervisors' Manual. Basically, the instructions in the enclosure are not new. However, responsibilities of the various divisions in relation to books for review are more specifically spelled out.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the enclosure be approved for inclusion in the Supervisors' Manual.

Enclosure

RWS:bea
(8)

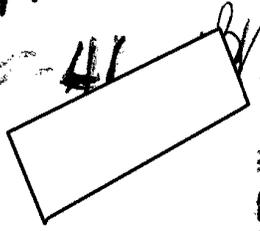
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Training and Inspection Division
- 1 - Administrative Division
- 1 - Mr. Suttler
- 1 - Book Review Policy Folder
- 1 - Section Tickler
- 1 - Supervisors' Manual

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 Manual for Bureau
 Supervisors reviewed
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- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Training & Inspection Div

October 27, 1959

- 1 - Administrative Div
- 1 - Mr. Suttler
- 1 - Book Review Policy Folder
- 1 - Section tickler

**PROPOSED INCLUSION IN
SUPERVISORS' MANUAL**

The following information should be included in the Supervisors' Manual as Section 43. In order to do this, it will be necessary for Section 42, captioned "Liaison Maintained by Legal Attaches," to be redesignated Section 41 and Section 43, captioned "Domestic Intelligence Division Supervision," to be redesignated Section 42.

43. Book Review Control

- (1) The Publications Desk, Central Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, has established a central control and repository for book reviews at the Seat of Government. In general, the Publications Desk will evaluate requests regarding books to be purchased and reviewed, will take steps to insure the purchase of desired books, and will recommend books to be reviewed, as well as the division or section responsible for conducting the review.
- (2) The various officials, divisions, and sections throughout the Seat of Government are to recommend for review any books which they feel might generally be of interest to the Bureau, but particularly, they are primarily responsible for identifying and considering for review or actually reviewing books which are related in whole or in part to the fields of their responsibilities. Books are but another source of public information and an indicator of developments to be exploited by each division at the Seat of Government. The clerk handling the Publications Desk, Central Research Section, will render assistance to each division by coordinating and bringing to its attention information regarding books published which may

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
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- McGuire _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Trotter _____
- W.C. Sullivan _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

NOTE ON YELLOW: Based on memo Sullivan to Belmont, 10-27-59, same caption, RWS:bea.

RWS:bam (9)

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

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 ENCLOSURE
 62-46835-46
 [Signatures]

Proposed Inclusion in Supervisors' Manual

be of interest and may be considered for review. Form 5-103 will be used by the Publications Desk, ~~Central Research Section,~~ to streamline the routing of this information and to obtain information regarding the desirability of purchasing books for review.

- (3) In order to maintain the effectiveness of the Publications Desk, all information coming to the attention of each official, division, or section regarding books being published, books received at the Bureau, books to be purchased, and book reviews deemed desirable should be brought to the attention of this desk immediately. This action will avoid duplication and insure prompt consideration of purchases and reviews. A card index of all books ordered for review or assigned for review will be maintained by this desk.
- (4) These instructions should not be construed as precluding any official, division, or section from purchasing, recommending for review, or voluntarily reviewing a book within the framework of the Bureau's interests, as long as the Publications Desk, ~~Central Research Section,~~ is kept advised and a copy of each completed review is placed in Bureau file 62-46855. Books purchased for review should be cleared through the Administrative Division, the Bureau Library, and the Publications Desk, Central Research Section. If the Publications Desk handles the purchase, it will also handle the clearing with the Administrative Division and the Bureau Library. In connection with the reviews conducted, it will be the responsibility of the Section Chief or other official assigning the review to determine whether the review should be prepared by Special Agent or trained research analyst personnel.

November 3, 1959

Title of Book "THE MIND OF AN ASSASSIN"

Author Ramon Mercader *B. April 1914*

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING

Obtain book for review

Book review not required by this Section or Division

- Domestic Intelligence Division
 - Central Research, Room 7627
 - Espionage, Room 2714
 - Internal Security, Room 1509
 - Liaison, Room 7641
 - Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.
 - Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527
 - Subversive Control, Room 1250

Identification Division
 _____ Section, Room _____

Training & Inspection Division
 _____ Section, Room _____

Administrative Division
 _____ Section, Room _____

Files & Communications Division
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Investigative Division
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Laboratory Division
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Crime Records Division
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Nature of Book: See attached newsclipping.

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ENCLOSURE

5-Central Research

62 NOV 17 1959

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62-46855



Book Labels Trotsky Killer Robot of Future

By **OLAND D. RUSSELL**
Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

ON Aug. 20 next, the murderer of Leon Trotsky will be set free in Mexico City after completing a 20-year sentence for his famous killing with a short-handled ice ax.

He is the most composed, dedicated and perfectly adjusted assassin in all history, who for 20 years has never admitted his real identity. To do so would reveal that he is a Stalinist agent, schooled from early youth for the bloody riddance of Stalin's greatest enemy — Trotsky.

But the life of Ramon Mercader becomes an open book with the publication of Isaac Don Levine's "The Mind of an Assassin" (Farfar, Straus and Cudahy, \$4.50). Mr. Levine, biographer of both Lenin and Stalin, is one of the world's leading authorities on the darker machinations of the Soviet Union.

TWO VISITS

In preparing this book, Mr. Levine has twice visited Mexico City and saw the assassin in prison, the last time as recently as only a few months ago. More importantly, he has had access to the amazing psychological study of Mercader by two expert criminologists. This record alone is 1359 pages long, forming more than half of the entire court record of the case.

Mr. Levine concludes that Mercader, now 45, is a missionary of the Stalinist-type communist faith, and is beyond redemption. He typifies the modern political assassin who is to be found in the special character of the cult in which he has enlisted for life. His code of conduct dictates that "morality is a bourgeois heritage, humanity an abstract entity and murder a mere mechanical exercise."

CRIME ANALYSIS

Thus, says Mr. Levine, he turns out to be the prototype of the coming race as seen from Moscow in which man and machine alike will be harnessed twins. "Behind the mask of the prisoner in Mexico lurks the Kremlin's happy robot of the future," is Mr. Levine's frightening summation.

CARMICHAEL



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- Gandy _____

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

Despite the complexity of the roster of characters in this book, it is documented crime analysis of the highest order. Mr. Levine is a pleasantly smooth writer who has organized his material well and produced a top-grade thriller based on fact.

What will happen to Mercader when he is set free? The prospects are many, but two are likely: Either he may be done in by a Trotsky avenger, or, escaping that fate, he will be smuggled out in glory by communist agents and go to his adopted fatherland, Russia. There he will be greeted as proper recipient of the Order of the Hero of the Soviet Union—and wear a medal such as adorned Nikita Khrushchev on his visit to America.

ENCLOSURE

62-41-47

A. H. Belmont

S. B. Donahoe

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- 1 - DeLoach
- 1 - Donahoe
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - Masca
- 1 - Jones

October 29, 1959

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"CASTRO, CUBA AND JUSTICE "
REVIEW OF BOOK WRITTEN BY
RAY BRENNAN

"Castro, Cuba and Justice," published by Doubleday and Company, Inc., New York City, was written by Ray Brennan, a "Chicago Sun Times" reporter who has claimed the book is based on firsthand information obtained by him while he was with Castro in Cuba and from personal records and memoirs of revolutionary leaders. The book, which is highly favorable to Castro, gives an account of the developments of Castro's revolutionary movements, the difficulties experienced by the movement, and the ultimate success of the movement with the flight of Batista on January 1, 1959. Castro, the hero and principal character in the story, is glorified at every opportunity and is described as a messiah who plans to introduce a new social and economic system to Cuba and bring elements who oppose him to justice. The book also gives an account of general conditions in Cuba prior to and during the Castro movement. The Batista administration is reported to be a regime of complete corruption. Those associated with Batista, including the armed forces, are, for the most part, described as murderers, torturers, rapists, and the like. The United States representatives are criticized for association with Batista. The author in 1950 was the subject of an Impersonation Act case arising out of his posing as office manager of the Senate Crime Commission and obtaining a copy of the transcript of a confidential hearing. An indictment returned against Brennan was eventually dismissed on a Government motion.

Fidel Castro

Castro is described in glowing terms throughout the book. He is referred to as the swashbuckling leader, the mystical messiah, the 24-hour-a-day zealot, and the man who preached that life was zero without democracy. It is revealed that at birth Castro weighed over ten pounds and that neighboring women drooled over him predicting great things.

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- Trotter
- W.C. Sullivan
- Tele. Room
- Holloman
- Gandy

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62-46855 (Book Review)

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Mr. Donahoe to Mr. Belmont
Re: CASTRO, CUBA AND JUSTICE
REVIEW OF BOOK WRITTEN BY
RAY BRENNAN

Later in life at the age of 27, it is pointed out that Castro is a man of wealth who has a beautiful wife and beloved son, but who puts his comforts aside in order to assume the life of a revolutionary. He is also described as a lawyer who possesses a compelling personality and a gift of overpowering oratory. Physically he is described as a powerful man with wide shoulders, a slim waist, and who, according to his followers, could outshoot, outfight, outrun, outswim, outride, and outtalk any man in Cuba.

Plans of Fidel Castro

Mention is made in several instances in the book of Castro's plan for social and political reform including a revolutionary agrarian reform program. It is revealed that Castro and his followers advocated such a program during their days at the University of Havana. In this regard, Castro claimed that those who worked the land had a basic right to own the land. He also claimed that the land should not be the property of individual foreigners or corporations. With regard to executions, it is revealed that Castro warned those who opposed him, including members of the Cuban armed forces, that those guilty of crimes would be punished. Castro claimed that if he did not allow the trials and executions to continue after his rise to power, the Cuban people would have run wild with revenge and would have subjected the island to a blood bath.

Charges of Cruelty Against the Batista Regime

Many charges of murder, torture, rape, and cruelty are leveled at members of the Batista administration including the armed forces. In almost every chapter there is set forth alleged acts of murder, torture, and rape. One complete chapter is completely devoted to the tortures reportedly experienced by Castro followers.

Criticism of the United States and United States Representatives

Criticism is leveled at Arthur Gardner and Earl E. T. Smith, former United States Ambassadors to Cuba, for being frequent guests of Batista at cocktail parties and receptions and for not being aware of and reporting the true conditions in Cuba. It is claimed that during four and one-half years of terrorism in Cuba, that U.S. war planes, bombs, guns, and ammunition were furnished to Batista's unconstitutional, illegal dictatorship. It was reported that Batista received these instruments of warfare in the name of "hemispheric defence."

Mr. Donahoe to Mr. Belmont
Re: CASTRO, CUBA AND JUSTICE
REVIEW OF BOOK WRITTEN BY
RAY BRENNAN

Mention of FBI

In referring to Haydee Santamaria Hart, on page 91, it is stated: "She skipped nimbly from one to another of a half dozen houses and apartments in Miami, but the FBI was never far behind. The FBI was interested in her because she entered the U.S. without proper papers."

Comment: Concerning the information that Hart was in the U.S. without papers, the author was undoubtedly referring to fact that she was being sought by the INS. The Bureau, however, had Hart under investigation as she had been identified as a leader in the July 26 Movement (Castro's movement) in this country. This investigation was closed when it was determined Hart returned to Cuba after Castro assumed power.

On page 142 there is following statement: "Secret shipments of arms were being confiscated with annoying regularity in Florida. U.S. Customs people and the FBI were too well informed."

Comment: None.

On page 143, in referring to the Cuban Embassy, Washington, D. C. the following is stated: "A Batista army sergeant in the Embassy made regular reports concerning coded messages received by the Cuban Ambassador from the Batista Government. Some of the coded information presumably reached American Customs and the FBI."

Comment: None.

Page 166 contains information concerning Juan Castineira who reportedly sailed for Cuba in a 19-foot boat which developed engine trouble. It was reported that Castineira was arrested by FBI agents on charges of violating the U.S. Neutrality Act.

Comment: The author in this case is undoubtedly referring to Customs as that agency has jurisdiction in the smuggling of arms and ammunition. The Bureau conducted no investigation concerning Castineira's activities in this regard.

In referring to Frank Merini, the following statement is recorded on page 189: "The FBI was investigating him and he didn't want to go to jail."

Mr. Donahoe to Mr. Belmont
Re: CASTRO, CUBA AND JUSTICE
REVIEW OF BOOK WRITTEN BY
RAY BRENNAN

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Comments: [REDACTED]

Page 89 stated: "Angel would intercept the report, notify Haydee Santamaria de Hart in Miami, and the weapons and ammunition would be moved before FBI agents could seize the contraband."

Comments: [REDACTED]

Information Regarding [REDACTED]

Bufiles disclose that [REDACTED]

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO Mr. A. H. Belmont *AB*

DATE: 11-9-59

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FROM Mr. F. L. Edwards *FE*

REC-7

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Edwards

- Tolson _____
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- DeLoach
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- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
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- Tamm _____
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- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

SUBJECT: "THE PENTAGON CASE"
BY VICTOR JAKE FOX
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

0 BOOK REVIEWS

At 11:45 p.m., 11-9-59, Mr. Alfred Dudley, 905 Kent Road, Apartment 2, Richmond, Virginia, telephone ELgin 5-6858, employed as a schoolteacher with the Henricho County school system, Virginia, called the Bureau and spoke to the writer. He advised that he is a veteran and recently came into the possession of a copy of the above-captioned book. He advised that it is published by the Freedom Press located at 520 Fifth Avenue, New York City, copyright 1958.

He stated that the true name of the author of the book is not given and that the name Victor Jake Fox is a pseudonym resorted to by the true author and that the pseudonym was taken from a code name utilized during the war, believed in the Guadalcanal Campaign which means enemy sighted and I am attacking. Allegedly the true author was a former colonel in the Marines who was familiar with the activities in the Pentagon and through his normal duties came upon subversion. He tried to report this information to his supervisors but was blocked. Later he withdrew into private life and decided to write about the Pentagon life. Dudley advised that the book is fiction and that certain incidents described therein, he (Dudley) has deduced that they refer to the Harry Dexter White case, Alger Hiss case, and the suicide of James Forrestal.

Dudley further stated that he had heard a rumor to the effect that the Freedom Press publishing house in New York City had been burned and that, in addition, two local bookstores in the Richmond area had been visited by an unknown individual who purchased all of the remaining books under the above-captioned title which they had in stock. Dudley stated that he wanted to bring the above book to the attention of the FBI simply out of civic duty and, although rumors were distasteful to him, nevertheless he thought that some parties were attempting to get the book out of circulation. He related that he called the Richmond Office of the FBI and reported the same information that he was relating to the writer. He stated that he would in all probability confirm this conversation by letter. He seemed to be quite concerned with insuring that this information was brought to the attention of the Director.

Dudley appeared to be rational in his conversation and he was thanked for his interest in the matter.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1/13/2000 BY 60267NLS/BCE/MS See page 2

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CENTRAL RESEARCH

62-46885

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F. L. Edwards - Mr. Belmont
"THE PENTAGON CASE"
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING

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ADDENDUM: 11-10-59 (W. M. Mooney)

Bureau indices contain no information identifiable
with [redacted] but reflect [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] No further action deemed necessary other than to make
this call a matter of record.

RECOMMENDATION:

File.

WMM:td

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: November 5, 1959

FROM : W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

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SUBJECT: ~~FOR VICTORY IN PEACEFUL COMPETITION~~
WITH CAPITALISM
 BY: NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER
 62-46855

Portions of Khrushchev's
"Blueprint for Future"
From Nikita S. Khrushchev
Book

Khrushchev book to be published by E. P. Dutton & Company in Spring of 1960. This 600-page volume translated into English under Premier Khrushchev's authorization sets forth his blueprint for the world's future. In order to get a preview of this book, issues of The Philadelphia Inquirer which carried selected portions of this book were obtained. These articles indicate it to be excerpts from speeches, interviews, and published correspondence of Khrushchev setting forth his position on various aspects of Soviet foreign policy. This book undoubtedly will make an excellent reference work as a comprehensive and authoritative collection of Khrushchev's statements. Upon publication, a copy will be obtained. (62-46855-31)

Book Review

Soviet Foreign Policy

A review of the articles in The Philadelphia Inquirer by Central Research Section reflects the following basic points of Soviet foreign policy:

1. The Soviet Union wants increased East-West trade between the "socialist and the capitalist countries."
2. The best way to settle the cold war is through negotiations, preferably "through a summit conference."
3. The Soviet Union is irreconcilably opposed to capitalistic colonialism. However, the Soviet Union "has helped and will continue to help underdeveloped countries disinterestedly, by lending direct assistance."

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- 1 - Section tickler
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- 1 - Mr. Belmont

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- 1 - Mr. Jones
- 1 - Mr. Branigan

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62-46855-49

12/13/59

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont

Re: FOR VICTORY IN PEACEFUL COMPETITION
WITH CAPITALISM
BY: NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV

4. The Soviet Union professes to desire complete disarmament-- "to the complete banning of atomic and hydrogen weapons...to a complete withdrawal of troops and the closing-down of foreign bases on the territories of other states." Until this takes place, however, Khrushchev says "we shall keep prepared for war."
5. There exist two separate states in Germany today, the socialist German Democratic Republic and the capitalist Federal Republic of Germany. The reunification of Germany would best be solved by creating a confederation of these two states "in order to pursue a common policy on a definite range of external and internal questions." A peace treaty could then be concluded both with the organs of the confederation and with the governments of the states within that confederation.

Peaceful Coexistence Central Principle

All of Khrushchev's statements are entwined about the central principle of peaceful coexistence. He defines this principle by saying "when we speak of peaceful co-existence we have in mind co-existence between the socialist and capitalist countries" which, "in settling outstanding issues between them, should renounce the use of force in any form, including military force." At the same time, he expresses his belief in the "unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism," and his conviction "in the inevitable triumph of Communism." It is only necessary to glance at Lenin's so-called "principles" of peaceful coexistence to see just how "peacefully" communism would evolve. In 1920, Lenin declared:

|| "As long as capitalism and socialism exist, we cannot live in peace: in the end, one or the other will triumph--a funeral dirge will be sung either over the Soviet Republic or over world capitalism."

(V. I. Lenin, Selected Works, Vol. VIII, p. 297)

RECOMMENDATION:

For the information of the Director. V.

Handwritten signature

Title of Book "RACE RELATIONS AND AMERICAN LAW"

Author Jack Greenberg

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

<u>ROUTING</u>	<u>Obtain book for review</u>	<u>Book review not required by this Section or Division</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Domestic Intelligence Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> Central Research, Room 7627	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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<input type="checkbox"/> Internal Security, Room 1509	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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 25 NOV 17 1959
Central Research

Nature of Book See attached description.

ENCLOSURE

Letter to New York
11-16-59
 62 NOV 19 1959

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*What are the laws governing
 civil rights?*

Race Relations and American Law

by Jack Greenberg

WIDE-RANGING and encyclopedic, this is the only up-to-date treatise on the law of race relations in the United States. Mr. Greenberg writes for citizens, as well as public officials of every rank, who need to know what that law is, what it is likely to be in the future, and how it operates in order to solve one of the major dilemmas on the American scene. He describes doctrines that affect education, employment, public accommodations, the armed forces, and many other areas in which the social implications of law are felt. An important, highly informative book. \$10.00

At your bookstore
COLUMBIA University Press
publishers of THE COLUMBIA ENCYCLOPEDIA



The Washington Post and _____
 Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star _____
 New York Herald Tribune _____
 New York Journal-American _____
 New York Mirror _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times *p. C25* _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 Date *10/30/59* _____

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ENCLOSURE

62-46855-50 62-46855

SAC, New York

2-Original & copy
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1-Section tickler

November 16, 1959

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1-C. L. McGowan
1-B. M. Suttler
1-J. S. Johnson, 331, OPO

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RACE RELATIONS AND
AMERICAN LAW
By Jack Greenberg

You should discreetly obtain one copy of captioned book and forward it to the Bureau, attention Central Research Section. The book has been published by Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York 27, New York, for \$10.

*book received
12/1/59
Am. U.*

NOTE ON YELLOW:

SA C. L. McGowan, Division VI, wishes to obtain book for review. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library after review. The book was not available at S. Kann & Sons, or Brentano's.

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REC-9

25 NOV 1959

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62 NOV 19 1959

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Title of Book "THE SECRET WORLD"

Author Peter Deriabin and Frank Gibney

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

Book Society

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING

Obtain book for review

Book review not required by this Section or Division

- Domestic Intelligence Division
 - Central Research, Room 7627
 - Espionage, Room 2714
 - Internal Security, Room 1509
 - Liaison, Room 7641
 - Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.
 - Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527
 - Subversive Control, Room 1250

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was this has already been reviewed
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for memo re Deriabin's book per A.P. Roberts 10-15-59 Am.B.

Identification Division
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Training & Inspection Division
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Central Research

Nature of Book: "It is a personal account of the workings of the Soviet Union's State Security, which combines secret police work with intelligence service. It also gives Mr. Deriabin's reason for seeking sanctuary in the West."

The New York Times, Friday, October 9, 1959

NOV 19 1959

November 3, 1959

Title of Book "SOVIET RUSSIA IN CHINA"

Author Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING

Obtain book for review

Book review not required by this Section or Division

- Domestic Intelligence Division
 - Central Research, Room 7627
 - Espionage, Room 2714
 - Internal Security, Room 1509
 - Liaison, Room 7641
 - Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.
 - Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527
 - Subversive Control, Room 1250

Identification Division
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Nature of Book: See attached clipping.

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ENCLOSURE

Central Research

53 NOV 18 1959 File 62-46855

GEORGE TODT'S OPINION

Notes From New Chinatown

"It can be said that the greatest threat posed by international Communism lies in Asia, and this threat stems mainly from the Chinese Communists."

--CHIANG KAI-SHEK.
Soviet Russia in China.

An outstanding social event I attended recently was the Chinese Consul General's reception in New Chinatown on Oct. 10, which was the equivalent for the Nationalist Chinese of our Independence Day, or Fourth of July. They really did it up right, too.

I have a most pronounced admiration for citizens of Chinese and Japanese descent in our nation today -- and for a practical reason. Actually, these folks have the lowest crime rate of any ethnic group in the United States. So low, in fact, that it almost seems unbelievable. But my authority for that pronouncement derives from the Uniform Crime Reports issued by J. Edgar Hoover's Federal Bureau of Investigation, no less.

In glancing over the UCR a couple of years ago, I noticed that, out of approximately two-and-a-half million arrests for some 25 varieties of crime, only a mere 350 of these were Chinese and an even smaller number were Japanese. In a half dozen or more categories of crime, the orientals completely blanked out -- and they were the only ones to do so. Hats off to them for their exemplary showing here.

In another day, hate mongers used to depict the oriental as a cunning and sinister personage whose presence in a dark alley was something to be avoided at all costs. Actually, it may be just the other way around judging from the arithmetic contained in the FBI's Crime Reports. Something to think about?

Both Consul General and Mrs. Mong-ping Lee are, as might be expected, persons of great charm, culture and intelligence. She is a lady of obvious refinement, beauty and taste. He is youthful in appearance, strong, and with an effervescent sense of humor and joy of living. Altogether, a winsome and delightful couple.

I have known the Lees for several years and one of the first things which happened after we met was that the Consul presented me with one of the finest, most authoritative books on the worldwide criminal communist conspiracy that I have ever read. It is called "Soviet Russia in China" (Farrar, Straus and Cudahy, New York City, \$5.00) and was written by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. The book was published in 1957, just two years ago.

In this summing up at 70 by the Nationalist Chinese leader, we come upon what may indeed be the most monumental work of our time concerning Red methods of conquest and subjugation of the enslaved peoples they have managed to overrun by all their devious methods.

Frankly, this book ought to be read by every intelligent American -- especially since the recent visit to our shores of the wily Russian Premier, Nikita S. Khrushchev. There are some interesting parallels, incidentally. And to be forewarned is often to be forearmed.

After leaving the Lee's delightful reception and later attending the banquet of the 28 Chinese Benevolent Associations at Allan Lum's New Grand East Cafe with a pal of mine from the Greater Los Angeles Press Club, the venerable and beloved Joe Riley, I went home to my library to take another look at "Soviet Russia In China."

As I opened the book, my eyes fell on a significant passage in Chapter III of Part III, under the heading of "Peaceful Coexistence." Here is what the eminent authority on Communist strategy writes:

"Let us study Khrushchev's final concept of 'peaceful coexistence' with the free world in the light of the Russian Communists' military thinking and of our experience. His concept is that Soviet Russia should continue to strengthen her peace offensive and neutralism tactics against the free world and, at the same time, spread the 'anti-war movement' -- while positive preparations are being made behind the Iron Curtain for an all-out war.

"This is the combined use of peace tactics and the preparation for war. In other words, he wants to destroy the world-wide anti-Communist front with his peace offensive before launching military surprise attacks against the capitalist countries in a decisive battle.

"In this way he hopes to realize his final concept of developing Communism into a global system and subjecting the world to Russian Communist domination."

TRUE COPY

This book and former FBI agent Cleon Skousen's "The Naked Communist" comprise the two finest works in the entire anti-Communist lexicon for my money. Both have been reported on previously in this space.

If you haven't read them, and wish to obtain an authoritative insight into the treacherous but effective methods of the Communists--why not treat yourself to some very fine reading soon?

As Goethe once said, "Wisdom is only found in truth."

Who quarrels with that statement?

Valley Times
North Hollywood, California
October 24, 1959

TRUE COPY

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont *AB*

DATE: November 17, 1959

FROM : W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW: BEYOND SURVIVAL
BY MAX WAYS (HARPER & BROS.)
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

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

SYNOPSIS:

Captioned book was written by Max Ways, senior editor of Time magazine. According to Ways, the U. S. has no wide-ranging sense of purpose, no public philosophy connecting individual beliefs and political action. As a result, U. S. foreign policy is doomed to lose ground to the communists in the realms of politics, economics, and military affairs unless we can reconstruct a public philosophy. Ways offers the time-honored words: justice, morality, law, of which we are surely in need; however, what these represent in American life is rather vague. Ways holds that our leadership is relatively blameless; the fault lies with the American people. Politicians are not political enough, intellectuals not intellectual enough, and the public, in its basic beliefs, is too private. We have fallen victim to the error of positivism, the doctrine that only the world revealed by science is real; moral judgments are in the realm of make-believe. Actually, says Ways, moral decisions are the only ones the public should make, Ironically, Ways shows, it is the Marxist menace that has brought back to the West some consciousness of the practical relevance of philosophies. This jackleg philosophy has a purpose, plan, and even sort of a public philosophy, using economics, law, and religion to give the people a stimulating consciousness of being needed. According to Ways, the idea of freedom, the idea of order, and the idea of God stand as the heritage America can give to a world in technological upheaval. We must recover the value of knowing "whole truths," and seek an end beyond survival. By concentrating on survival,

GLO:nji

(7)

- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - Section tickler
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Jones

REC-9

62-46855-54

15 NOV 19 1959

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60 DEC 1 1959

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont

Re: Book Review: Beyond Survival
My Max Ways (Harper & Bros.)

Ways asserts, we bury the values and principles which alone have a chance to survive. The majority of available information in Bureau files indicates that Max Ways was anti-communist and worked to oust communists from the American Newspaper Guild; some observers, however, feel he was "coddling" communists in his early years with the group. No mention made of the FBI.

RECOMMENDATION:

For your information.

[Handwritten signature]

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Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont
Re: Book Review: Beyond Survival
By Max Ways (Harper & Bros.)

DETAILS:

Approach to the Problem

Ways' thesis is the relation of the American people to their government. Today, he states, the people's main public concern and the government's main sphere of activity is external affairs, meaning both defense and foreign policy. But how does popular concern affect government decisions? While vigor surges through our own society, through our allies, through our enemies, through the "uncommitted" nations, the policy of the United States is swirling into an eddy, a dead end. Crisis has become built in.

Ways contends that while communism is only one aspect of the general peril, communist aggression, though not lessening, no longer stimulates our thinking. Every citizen feels free and easy in expressing his opinion about specifics of what the government does or proposes to do, but becomes timid about discussing the ends and the fundamental beliefs that condition political action. This reticence shuts off the public from that part of political life with which it is most capable of dealing, the moral part. The signers of the Declaration of Independence pledged their "lives, fortunes, and sacred honor" to their new nation. They saw a national purpose beyond survival ("lives"), beyond mere national interest ("fortunes"), to an assumption by the nation and its citizens of moral restraint and responsibility under an immutable higher law ("sacred honor"). The task of the American people, Ways asserts, is to examine and restore the proper connection between morality and politics, to form a public philosophy, a funnel of coherent thought connecting individual beliefs with political action.

The World Situation

If communism disappeared tomorrow, the world situation would still be one of great disorder, Ways writes. The cause, more basic than communism, is the disruption of world order through the explosive effects of technology. In

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont

Re: Book Review: Beyond Survival
By Max Ways (Harper & Bros.)

this disruption by technology, societies unable to deal with the fragmented chaos of disorder, turn toward communism, which appears to be a self-confident system with a plausible promise of coherence.

Ways says that the objective position of the United States today is one of growing danger in the midst of (and partly because of) success. To better our position, we will have to use power toward the end of furthering institutions of order and freedom in the world and we cannot carry a message that we have forgotten.

The Quest for Purpose

If the central American proposition of strong but limited government is to be communicated to the world in the form of American action, then we are looking for a purpose more usable than "peace," "national interest," or "survival." As to "survival," Ways says the irony of survival can be expressed this way: men, being mortal, aren't going to survive anyhow; what might survive are values and principles; by concentrating on survival we bury the values and principles which alone have a chance to survive; the absence from policy-making of the values and principles weakens our practical action, thereby probably reducing our life expectancy. We have a treasure house of experience, but this experience will not be available for political action, Ways contends, unless our society can still deal vigorously with politics at the level of the Declaration of Independence.

The Structure of Decision

Ways says that we have paid and are paying a high price of practical danger because of the damage to our structure of decision. We have fallen victim to the error of positivism, the doctrine that only the world revealed by science is real, while abstract ideas involving moral judgments are not fit subjects for debate. Force, instead of being the servant of truth, becomes the arbiter between truths. The public, lacking confidence in the ability to harmonize truths, tends to rely upon power, although it rightly distrusts power. A partial paralysis occurs in the public's function of dealing with problems, such as foreign policy, which contains large elements of ethics and large elements of physical science.

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont

Re: Book Review: Beyond Survival
By Max Ways (Harper & Bros.)

Ways claims that the politics of this fluctuating world must bear a relation, often hard to discern, to the purest and most universal truths the human mind is able to grasp. God has to be taken seriously.

The Mirror of Marxism

Ironically, it is Ways' belief that the Marxist menace has brought back to the West some consciousness of the practical relevance of philosophies. Marxism has become a jackleg philosophy, a para-philosophy, something that serves in place of philosophy. Marxism, says Ways, is the only modern philosophy that breaks through the modern barrier against philosophy. The inhuman Marxist philosophy may be giving the people an assuaging and stimulating consciousness of being needed,

Prospects for Reconstruction

Ways claims that politicians are not political enough, intellectuals are not intellectual enough, and the public, in its basic beliefs, is too private. Ways points out that the materials available to the public for the reconstruction of a public philosophy include:

1. Such elements of the pre-modern public philosophy as may be still alive in the common sense.
2. The great American political abstractions.
3. The actual policies we have been pursuing.
4. The struggles in other countries to combat the blight of positivism by other than Marxist means.
5. The general lessons that might be learned from our internal political problems.
6. The reservoir of religious thought concerning the inner man.

The use of these, according to Ways, would effect a world policy turned upon ideas of objective morality and the international application of justice.

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont
Re: Book Review: Beyond Survival
By Max Ways (Harper & Bros.)

The Author

Book jacket indicates that Max Ways was born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1905 and attended Loyola College in that city. From 1926 to 1929, he was a reporter for the Baltimore Sun; from 1940 to 1941, he was a rewrite man and editorial writer for the Philadelphia Record; during World War II, he served as head of the Enemy Branch, Foreign Economic Administration; after the war, he joined Time magazine.

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Bureau files indicate that [redacted]

[redacted] The majority of available information in the files indicates that [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Referral/Consult

An article in the Washington Post, June 19, 1940, states that "a rebel group" of Philadelphians in the American Newspaper Guild, led by Max Ways, was superficially against communism, but "did not object to the pursuit of the Communist Party line." The next month, July 10, 1940, there appeared in the Daily Worker an article which was highly critical of Max Ways and a group of opposition leaders in the American Newspaper Guild for making charges of "Red" domination and inefficiency against leaders of the Guild. The Guild Reporter, official publication of the Guild, issue of February 15, 1941, reports a dispute which allegedly occurred as a result of Ways having named certain writers on the Philadelphia Inquirer as being communists and stating it was the Guild's duty to fight communists in each unit. (61-7554-A; 61-7559-9060X; 100-350945-2)

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont

Re: Book Review: Beyond Survival
By Max Ways (Harper & Bros.)

Walter Lister, managing editor of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, advised in 1954 that Ways had been accused of "coddling communists," but had become anti-communist and worked to get communists out of the Guild. (140-4759-8)

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: November 12, 1959

FROM : W. C. Sullivan

SUBJECT: **THE SOVIET SECRET POLICE
BY SIMON WOLIN AND ROBERT M.
SLUSSER, FREDERICK A. PRAEGER
COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY, 1957
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER**

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

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SYNOPSIS:

The above-captioned book has been reviewed by the Central Research Section in accordance with a recommendation of Mr. DeLoach that an analysis of the book be made to determine whether its contents might lend themselves to a comparison article contrasting the Soviet secret police with the FBI.

The book was edited by one former prisoner of the Soviet secret police and contains articles by two others. Six of the nine articles which comprise the book have been written

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The articles in the book summarize the history of the secret police from its origin as the Cheka (Extraordinary Commission for Combating Counterrevolution) to the present-day KGB (Committee of State Security).

Particularly noteworthy in the book are the six current aids used by the Soviets today to supplement their intelligence operations. These are: (1) postwar treaties with Western allies; (2) seizure of state secrets from German archives; (3) large groups of refugees fleeing communist domination, thereby presenting a cover for Soviet intelligence agents; (4) lack of travel restrictions in the free nations; (5) leniency of Western laws; and (6) Western freedom of speech.

Enclosure - *1-12-59*

MS

1 - Nathan Tishler
1 - John E. McHale Jr.
1 - Mr. Belmont

NOV 12 1959

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont

Re: The Soviet Secret Police
By Simon Wolin and Robert M. Slusser,
Frederick A. Praeger Company,
New York City, 1957

While the book represents a worthwhile documentary on the Soviet secret police, it is not believed advisable to use the contents as the basis for a contrasting comparison with the FBI for two reasons. In the first place, the widely divergent responsibilities of the Soviet secret police and the FBI do not lend themselves to comparison because of the all-embracing functions of the former as contrasted to the very limited jurisdiction of the Bureau. Even more important, a comparison of the Bureau with the police-state agency of a totalitarian regime--no matter how favorably contrasting--might still leave many readers with a distorted and fallacious mental association linking the FBI with a secret-police agency.

RECOMMENDATION:

For the information of the Director and Mr. Tolson.

LEW

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Memorandum to Mr. A. E. Belmont

Re: The Soviet Secret Police
by Simon Wolin and Robert M. Slusser,
Frederick A. Praeger Company,
New York City, 1957

DETAILS:

Reference is made to the enclosed memorandum of Mr. DeLoach to Mr. Tolson, dated October 30, 1959, concerning the book The Soviet Secret Police by Simon Wolin and Robert M. Slusser. Mr. DeLoach suggested that a study be made of this book with the view in mind of contrasting the activities of the Soviet secret police with those of the FBI.

Divergent Responsibilities

The above book, which was published in 1957 by Frederick A. Praeger, New York City, has been carefully reviewed and analyzed by the Central Research Section. It is not believed advisable--or even possible--to make the comparison suggested above by Mr. DeLoach in view of the widely divergent responsibilities of the two organizations. Because of the all-encompassing nature of the Soviet secret police, as set forth in the book, if that organization were to be compared to its counterparts in the United States, it would have to be contrasted with the Central Intelligence Agency, the Secret Service, the FBI, the Border Patrol, the Bureau of Prisons, the National Guard, the Atomic Energy Commission, the War Production Board, the Bureau of Public Roads, the National Archives, the Department of Labor, the Department of Agriculture, and all the municipal police and fire departments throughout the country. Moreover, there is a danger in contrasting the Bureau with the police state of any totalitarian country--no matter how favorably--in that it may lead some people to continue to associate the two, even though subconsciously, thereafter. (pp. 15, 25, 107, 109, 114, 115, 119, 131, 133, 135, 138, 145, 150)

Prisoners Recall Experiences

Essentially, the book is a compilation of short articles (ranging from 15 to 55 pages) on the various aspects of the Soviet secret police as seen through the eyes of a number of persons formerly associated with it. At least two of these

Introduction to Mr. A. E. Baklanov
Red **The Soviet Secret Police**
By Edward Wolin and Robert M. Slusser
Frederick A. Praeger Company
New York City, 1957

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individuals are

Of the nine articles comprising the book--not including a 28-page introductory summary written by Wolin and Slusser--six were written by Vyacheslav Pavlovich Artemiev. The book does not identify Artemiev further,

Power Spreads

As evidenced by its title, the book is a history and an analysis of the functions of the Soviet secret police from its inception under the name of **Cheka**, down through its various aliases of GPU, OGPU, GUGB of the NKVD, NKGB, MGB, and finally the MVD and KGB as exist today. As early as September, 1918, the Cheka (or Extraordinary Commission for Combating Counterrevolution) declared itself to be autonomous and from there its scope of power began to spread. In 1922, its title was changed from Cheka to the State Political Administration (GPU) People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs (NKVD), and it was given almost unlimited powers of arrest. In 1934, the NKVD swallowed up the remnants of the GPU and its successor, the OGPU, and expanded its controls even further to include the militia, prison camps, and local fire protection. At the time of the printing of the book in 1957, Soviet police powers were split between the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MVD) and the Committee of State Security (KGB). (pp. 3-31)

Memorandum to Mr. A. N. Belmont
Re: The Soviet Secret Police
By Simon Willmet and Robert M. Shuster,
Frederick A. Praeger Company,
New York City, 1957

Balance of Authority

According to one of the chapters in the book, Soviet bureaucracy is divided into the Party apparatus (numbering approximately 1,000,000 people) and the police apparatus (numbering "probably under a million"). Delicately adjusted, they serve to keep the whole Soviet system in balance. Bail is unheard of in the Soviet Union, and the use of defense counsel in political cases is "unthinkable." Soviet secret police are trained to regard every "free" citizen as an unexposed enemy and a political prisoner, once convicted, ceases to be regarded as a human being, but becomes "human material" which, along with timber, cement, and steel, is to be used in the building of a bigger and better socialism. (pp. 97, 101)

No Innocent Plea

An interesting point brought forth in the book is the fact that theoretically the secret police has no right to either place under surveillance or arrest members of the Communist Party. In actual practice, however, the Party members decline to admit, even to themselves, that they are being followed, and a Party member is inevitably dropped from the rolls before being apprehended. Still another interesting point is that defense attorneys hesitate to enter a plea of innocent for that is evidence of attempting to discredit the secret police. Instead, they merely attempt to enter what they consider to be mitigating circumstances. The task of the secret police is seen as not only punishing the guilty but also so terrorizing the rest of the populace as to prevent "crimes" of a similar nature in the future. (pp. 125, 126, 183, 184)

Cites Intelligence Aids

In the concluding chapter of the book, Artemlev lists the following aids to Soviet intelligence today: (1) postwar treaties of collaboration between the

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont

Re: The Soviet Secret Police

By Simon Wollin and Robert M. Slusser,
Frederick A. Praeger Company,
New York City, 1957

Soviet Union and its World War II allies; (2) seizure of state secrets from the German archives by Soviet occupation forces; (3) mobs of refugees fleeing the Iron Curtain countries, which enable espionage agents to mingle freely with them as they enter Western Europe; (4) almost complete absence of travel restrictions in the free nations; (5) leniency of Western laws; and (6) Western freedom of speech. (pp. 339-342)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TROTTER

DATE: 11/5/59

FROM : E. S. Deiss

E. S. Deiss

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- DeLoach _____
- McGuire _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Trotter _____
- W.C. Sullivan _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

SUBJECT: REVIEW OF BOOK "THE IDENTIFICATION OF THUMB IMPRESSIONS AND THE CROSS-EXAMINATION OF FINGER-PRINT EXPERTS" BY M. K. MEHTA

Mehta, a resident of Delhi, India, describes himself on the title page as an examiner of questioned documents. His particular interest in thumbprints is due to their use on civil documents in India, where, he states in his Introduction, "the majority of the people are illiterate, which necessitates that they should append their thumb impressions in token of their signatures."

The author has a sound basic idea of the method used in establishing fingerprint identifications, but it is evident that his knowledge of fingerprints does not go far beyond this, a knowledge based on reading and superficial practice. This leads him to an unlimited tolerance for some rather low numbers of ridge characteristics, which might be valid in establishing identifications. For example, he writes, "Some of the experts of our Fingerprint Bureau are satisfied with six identical points. In the case of blurred impressions, the view of some of the Indian experts is that if there are three identical points in a very small area of the impression and the identical points occur close to one another, it can be surmised that the impressions are of one and the same person." This "surmised" basis is the end of fingerprint identification, but seems to be useful to an examiner of civil documents in whose work, incidentally, life and liberty are not at stake. Three similar characteristics by themselves will establish nothing and six points certainly are open to criticism as an adequately safe standard. Mehta (to his credit), however, is loath to accept one point of similarity as a basis for an identification (page 90).

On page 24 he states, "The author is of the view that in a court of Law, it is advisable to locate at least twelve identical points in the case of clear impressions and five or six identical points in the case of blurred impressions." This is a feeble technical statement and at the first reading it appeared that he probably meant the opposite, that is, a few points in a clear print

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(Continued on next page)

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Memorandum to MR. TROTTER

Re: REVIEW OF BOOK "THE IDENTIFICATION
OF THUMB IMPRESSIONS AND THE CROSS-
EXAMINATION OF FINGER-PRINT EXPERTS"
BY M. K. MEHTA

and more points in a poor print. A little reflection, though, leads to the conclusion that he means exactly what he says, since a blurred print will normally possess relatively fewer discernible ridge characteristics.

His examples of cross-examination are fairly typical with the repeated references to pattern types and definitions, cores, deltas, "authorities," and technical trivia, much of which is irrelevant, but which to a layman is ostensibly fraught with learning.

This book might have local forensic value in India, but it has no technical value, insofar as fingerprints and the expert fingerprint witness are concerned. A novice may gain a few erroneous impressions from it concerning points of identity and patterns. It needs a good proof-reading to correct numerous typographical and spelling errors.

ACTION:

1. For record purposes.
2. The Document Section of the Laboratory might be interested in perusing Chapter 6, which concerns some aspects of document examinations.

Jag

*Cotton should review book at
a conference of LFPS examiners
so all will share his knowledge*

- 2 -

↑
*This chapter
pertains to
examination
of sequence of
pen lines and
fingerprint
ridges. Information
in this chapter
has been presented
to FBI Lab
Document*

CEH

11-19-59

Title of Book GENOCIDE IN TIBET" A Study in Communist Aggression

Author Edited by Rodney Gilbert. Published under the auspices of the American-Asian Educational Exchange, Incorporated.

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

Trade distributor: The Bookmailer, Box 101, Murray Hill Station, New York 16, New York.
Price: \$1.

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

Book Review

ROUTING	Obtain book for review	Book review not required by this Section or Division
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic Intelligence Division		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Central Research, Room 7627	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Espionage, Room 2714	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Internal Security, Room 1509	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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<input type="checkbox"/> Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Cont. A. R. ...

Nature of Book: "The complete factual account of the Communist attempt to exterminate a courageous people. Documented proof of what happens when the Communists 'liberate' a country."

(National Review, November 21, 1959, p. 493.)

57 NOV 27 1959

62-46855

SAC, New York

- 2 - Original & copy
- 1 - yellow file copy
- 1 - Section tickler
- 1 -

November 27, 1959

Director, FBI (62-46855)

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - J. S. Johnson, 331, OPO

MAN OF THE WORLD
 By Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBuairtel dated 11-23-59, above caption. Disregard request in reairtel; book obtained locally.

NOTE:

See memo W. C. Sullivan to J. P. Mohr dated 11-27-59, above caption.

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- Belmont _____
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- McGuire _____
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- Rosen _____
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- Gandy _____

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MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

2 - [redacted]
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1 - Section Chief
1 - [redacted]
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - J. A. Johnson,
331, OPO

November 23, 1959

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To: SAC, New York

From: Director, FBI (62-46855)

MAN OF THE WORLD, by Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., BOOK REVIEWS

Captioned book to be published 11-30-59 by Crown Publishing Company, 419 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, New York, for \$5.00.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of captioned book immediately upon publication and forward it to the Bureau, attention Central Research Section.

62-46855
NOT RECORDED
199 DEC 3 1959

NOTE:

In the 11-18-59 issue of Vagabonding with Vanderbilt, captioned book is mentioned as editor's autobiography. The Director noted "We should procure a copy of his new book & review it. H."

Neither Kann's nor Brentano's had a copy of the book available.

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- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
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- W.C. Sullivan _____

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COMM-FBI

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Wsz

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. J. P. Mohr

DATE: November 25, 1959

FROM : W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- DeLoach _____
- McGuire _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Trotter _____
- W.C. Sullivan _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

SUBJECT: THE COMMUNISTS AND THE SCHOOLS *BOOK*
 by Robert W. Iversen;
THE MAN WHO WOULD BE GOD *US*
 by Haakon Chevalier
BOOK REVIEWS (62-46855)

The Communists and the Schools is available today at S. Kann Sons Company for \$7.50. The Man Who Would Be God is available today at Brentano's for \$4.95. These books are not available in the Bureau Library.

The Communists and the Schools is requested by Inspector W. C. Sullivan for review in Central Research Section. The Man Who Would Be God is requested by SA J. F. Wacks, Nationalities Intelligence Section, for review. The books will be placed in the Bureau Library after review.

RECOMMENDATIONS: 1. That the Administrative Division obtain one copy of each book and forward them to Room 7630.

2. That this memo be forwarded to SA

Reading.

AMR (6)

1 - Section tickler
 1 -

1 - B. M. Suttler
 1 - J. F. Wacks

EX-124

REC-94

162-46855-57
 NOT RECORDED
 191 DEC 4 1959

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2 ENCLOSURE

63 DEC 9 1959

100-1564-199

Title of Book "THE MAN WHO WOULD BE GOD"

Author Haakon Chevalier

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING	Obtain book for review	Book review not required by this Section or Division
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic Intelligence Division		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Central Research, Room 7627	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Espionage, Room 2714	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Internal Security, Room 1509	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Liaison, Room 7641	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Name Check, Room 6125 I.R.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527/ <i>J.F. Wacks</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Subversive Control, Room 1250	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Identification Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> _____ Section, Room _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Training & Inspection Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> _____ Section, Room _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Administrative Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> _____ Section, Room _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Files & Communications Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> _____ Section, Room _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Investigative Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> _____ Section, Room _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Laboratory Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> _____ Section, Room _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Crime Records Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> _____ Section, Room _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

*See Case file
C. J. Wacks*

Nature of Book: Chevalier has written a book which seems to parallel the Oppenheimer case.
See attached news clipping.

ENCLOSURE

ANK. H. H. H.

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- DeLoach _____
- McGuire _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Trotter _____
- W.C. Sullivan _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

A Physicist With a Left Wing Past

THE PHYSICIST WHO WAS THE
... of P. Putnam's Sons.

MERBERT MITGANS
FAIR way to review a novel is the way the author asks you to read his book. "Though this novel certainly has its point of departure in reality," says Chevalier in a note, "it is a work of the imagination, and elements that have been borrowed from reality have been transmuted so that any resemblance to actual persons or events is unintentional and fortuitous." Very good, then.

Man Who Would Be God is a long novel about a physicist—the Nineteen Fifties and a group of individuals—atomic scientists and especially involved Left Wing. The fulcrum of the story is the scientist's decision to make the bomb and the effect this had on the lives and loves of four people. The book begins in the period when not to Loyalist main united liberals on campaign. It ends with the onset of the dark era of McCarthyism. The author places his people in the arena of the major

... character is one Sebastian... a brilliant American... a California... wife, Tanya, of... introduces him... group. It is... scheduled... World War II... Federal... to the... whose wife... to steer... powerful per... of Dr. Bloch. Ampter... Bloch to a char... the Chief. Even... by the mag... of Bloch... Bloch's way of... tries to leave

the Federal security service, but finds himself trapped in the middle as an informer. It is the influence of these men on each other and the way in which their wives get tangled in the nets of suspicion that personify the story.

Dozens of paragraphs in the book repeat familiar news events. In the race to make the A-bomb, Bloch is in charge of all the physicists in space of the Left Wing past. Much of the story, where the author is trying to place his characters importantly, is of the "And then came Pearl Harbor" brand of exposition. Mr. Chevalier also ties in scientific lore in sentences such as: "And the Geissler tube method of separating U-235 being used at the University of Minnesota and General Electric—the only method found so far—that yielded 1036 millionths of a gram every ten days would take 26,445 years to produce one gram, and 11,995,074 years to produce one pound."

A few sentences later he whips the reader back to love among the scientists: "His hand coming down the smooth flame seemed to release a soft spring that caused Tanya's body to vibrate gently upon itself."

As novel writing, the structure of old headlines, scientific jargon and family life is not well integrated and lacks excitement. Furthermore, as historical fact, the American atomic physicists certainly were not as naive as the author makes them. C. P. Snow's British counterparts are human and lack humanity. Not these. Mr. Chevalier harps on their troubled consciences years before the A-bomb is devised; anachronisms and hind-sights of judgment keep interrupting the reader's historical knowledge. There are excellent big scenes in the story and well-written passages. But there is no moving forward motion other than the described events.

That the physicists are concerned with lives and effects of their research is a truism. In this respect, Mr. Chevalier has done upon a profound subject the moral responsibility of the scientist in the atomic era. By wangling out particular scientific activities, and complicating their lives with women having their own aberrations, the book disappointingly avoids the problem of the scientists' morality.

So much for the novel. Readers who listen to the publisher of the book are told that the author was once a Professor of French at the University of California and has translated into English books by Malraux, Maurois and others. "Haakon Chevalier, however," the publisher adds, "is best known to the American public for the unwitting role he played in the 1954 security hearings involving Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer."

But that is another story.

Sebastian

MOST reassuring of all was the way he had developed politically. He suddenly became aware of the contemporary world, for the first time he began to read the newspapers and listen to the radio. He digested and remembered everything, and his insight and his imagination shed light on the multiple problems that were constantly arising. He joined and became active in the Teachers' Union, committees for Spain, civil liberties, labor defense, Soviet-American friendship, the Chinese people, academic freedom. . . . Shortly after the New Year, he decided to join the Party. —"The Man Who Would Be God"

- The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
- The Washington Daily News _____
- The Evening Star _____
- New York Herald Tribune _____
- New York Journal-American _____
- New York Mirror _____
- New York Daily News _____
- New York Post _____
- The New York Times *pp 64* _____
- The Worker _____
- The New Leader _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- Date *12-25-59* _____

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

MA
file
1/22/60
1/22/60

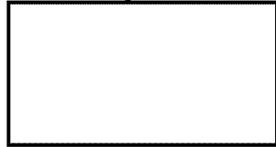
TO : Mr. Tamm *QJ*

DATE: December 29, 1959

FROM : R. L. Millen *RLM*

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
DeLoach	_____
Malone	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Trotter	_____
W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW (62-46855)
~~BASIC ELECTRONICS, VOLUME 6~~
(Paper-Back) *Book*



Attached is a review of the above publication, made available for review by FBI Laboratory Electronic Development Technician

As noted in the review, this book is an extension of a previous five-volume study course of the same title. The previous five-volume study course, Basic Electronics, Volumes 1 through 5, and a companion study course, Basic Electricity, Volumes 1 through 5, were recommended to the field for purchase as reference aids and study material for field radio technicians and sound-trained Agents. The recommendation was made by SAC Letter 57-72 (A), dated 12/23/57, which authorized purchase of these two publications from imprest funds.

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The review of Basic Electricity, Volume 6, shows that it, also, will be valuable as reference and study material for field radio technicians and sound-trained Agents. This book is available at a publisher's price of \$2.90 and it is believed that the Bureau will receive full value from the addition of one of these books to each field office library, to the libraries of the Bureau's radio stations at Ramona, California, and Midland and Sowego, Virginia, and to the Bureau library.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Recommend this memorandum and attachment be referred to the Publications Desk, Domestic Intelligence Division and to the Bureau library for information.

EX-105

REC-26 62-46855-58

ENCLOSURE

2. Recommend the Administrative Division purchase and forward to each field office, to the Ramona Radio Receiving Station, to the Ramona Radio Transmitting Station, to the Midland Radio Station, ~~and to the Sowego Radio Station~~ one book each, Basic Electronics, Volume 6, and obtain and furnish two books each, Basic Electronics, Volume 6, to the Bureau Library (total cost - 59 books at \$2.90 each: \$171.10).

Enclosure
1 - Publications Desk
1 - Bureau Library
1 - Mr. Mohr (Attention:)

58 JAN 12 1960

ordered you 1-7-60

QJ
3/10
3/10

GWF

BASIC ELECTRONICS, VOLUME 6

by Van Valkenburg, Nooger
and Neville, Inc.
published by John F. Rider
Publisher, Inc., \$2.90
reviewed by SA George W.
Finger, Jr.

This volume of BASIC ELECTRONICS is an extension of the technical electronics study material of the previous five volumes of this series. The original five-volume series, entitled BASIC ELECTRONICS, and a similar series, entitled BASIC ELECTRICITY, were prepared as courses of study for students in U. S. Navy specialty schools. They included graphic illustrations along with a "building block" approach to demonstrate and develop the fundamental principles of the theory and operation of electrical and electronic equipment. According to the publisher, these courses of study were found so practical and efficient that it was felt that their release to the general public would be of benefit to the nation and they were made available to the general public about three years ago.

Volume 6, BASIC ELECTRONICS, presents a study course on Transistors and Frequency Modulation. It also presents study material through the "building block" method, beginning with a discussion of solid state electronics and continuing through studies of semiconductor diodes, transistor operation, transistor circuits and transistorized receivers. The Frequency Modulation (FM) study begins with a discussion of the fundamentals of FM and includes FM transmitters and FM receivers, with particular attention to theories and circuits peculiar to FM. As in previous volumes the study material is clarified and emphasized by use of cartoon-type illustrations and, while necessarily limited to fundamental concepts, is clearly and concisely presented.

This volume is a valuable extension to the previous five volumes and its study should prove beneficial to anyone who has completed the study of BASIC ELECTRONICS and is interested in a short study or review course in the fundamentals of transistor and FM theory.

62-46855-58
ENCLOSURE

Mr. A. H. Belmont

Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

- 1 - Belmont
- 1 - DeLoach
- 1 - Baumgardner
- 1 - E. C. Sullivan
- 1 - [redacted]

December 3, 1959

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**GEORGE JOHN DASCH, ET AL.
SABOTAGE**

SYNOPSIS:

Dasch, in "Eight Spies Against America," relates in three sections his experiences from his youth until the present time. Section one tells of his life in U.S. from 1922 until his return to Germany, which he claims was to secure a better job; his alleged anti-Nazi sympathies while in Germany; his acceptance of the sabotage mission allegedly in order to return to the U.S.; his sabotage training and the trip to the U.S.; and his contacts with the FBI. Section two covers the trial of the eight saboteurs involved in this case. Section three discusses his period in prison; his repatriation to Germany and his subsequent difficulties there; and the efforts made by Dasch and his wife to clear him and effect his return to the U.S.

Dasch alleges unfair treatment by the FBI, his principal allegations being that he was promised a pardon after six months and this promise was not fulfilled; that Mr. Hoover personally told him not to worry; that his part in the defeat of the sabotage mission was not properly portrayed at the trial of the saboteurs and that he has not been afforded proper treatment and recognition since. Facts are that before his trial Dasch was told he could have all of his activities pointed out at the trial and take his chances on the results or he could plead guilty and be sentenced and the FBI would recommend him for a pardon in about six months. Dasch, after originally agreeing to plead guilty, changed his mind and refused to cooperate. Information regarding Dasch's activities and contacts with the FBI was brought out at trial. Contacts with Director alleged by Dasch did not occur. Information regarding Dasch's activities and contacts with FBI available to public since 1945 when Attorney General released summary of the transcript of the trial and the complete transcript was available for press review.

"Eight Spies Against America," was published by Robert M. McBride Company, New York City, and released for sale 11-23-59. Copy enclosed. Files show that in 1939, FBI protested to Robert M. McBride and Company re use of pictures from FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin and reproduction of FBI insignia in a book published by that company. Former confidential informant reported in 1938 that [redacted]

Enclosure
72-10288

NOT RECORDED
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6 DEC 22 1959

ORIGINAL FILED IN 98-10288-389

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Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
RE: GEORGE JOHN DASCH, ET AL.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that "Eight Spies Against America" be placed in the FBI Library for reference purposes, but that a notation be placed in it by the Library that it should not be considered factual.

Addendum to memorandum
dated 12/3/59, GWH:pwf:djd

1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach
1 - W. C. Sullivan
① - Baumgardner
1 -

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
Re: George John Dasch, Et al.

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ADDENDUM

GWH:djd

12-8-59

Bufiles indicate that in a memorandum dated 6-25-42 former SA Duane L. Traynor reported that in a discussion with Dasch on that date in the presence of SAs and he told Dasch "that the worst he could expect would be that he would be sentenced as were the others, and that the best would be that after we had been successful in looking at all the ramifications of this case, he would be released and placed in touch with people who deal with propoganda in order that he might work out his own destiny. I informed him that of course we were desirous of treating him fairly and squarely, but I did not want him to feel that we had made him any promises.

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
Re: George John Dasch, Et Al.

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In a memorandum dated 6-27-42, former ASAC T. J. Donegan reported that in the presence of SAs Traynor, [] and [] on that date, he told Dasch "that there are two courses of procedure open as far as he is concerned - (1) that he be treated differently at this time and we call to the attention of the Attorney General and the United States Attorney who will handle the matter the part he played in the case so that he could be given appropriate consideration; and (2) that he go along with the others, go into court and plead guilty and be sentenced to prison, and after a period of time in prison the Director would recommend to the Attorney General that he be given consideration for a Presidential pardon based upon the fact that he came directly to us and told us the whole story a short while after he arrived in the United States."

On 7-11-42 SA [] testified before the Military Commission as follows:

"Question: (Colonel Ristine) [] were you present on Saturday, June 27, 1942, in the evening, with Mr. Donegan, [] and Mr. Traynor, and Mr. Dasch, when a proposal was made that he should plead guilty?"

"Answer: (Agent []) I was.

"Question: (Ristine) And was it stated as a part of that proposal that after a plea of guilty, he should be sentenced and that during the trial, he should not divulge anything with respect to the agreement that was made, and that after the case had died down and for about, say three to six months, the FBI would get a Presidential Pardon for him?"

"Answer: [] That in substance is true."

"Question: (Attorney General) And did you, so far as you know yourself, when you were present, make him any promise of any kind?"

"Answer: [] No sir.

"Question: (Attorney General) With respect to what was to be done with him?"

"Answer: [] No sir.

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
Re: George John Dasch, Et Al.

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"Question: (Attorney General) Who indicated to him that he might wish to plead guilty?

"Answer: [] Mr. Donegan.

"Question: (Attorney General) Mr. Donegan?

"Answer: [] He talked to the defendant.

"Question: (Attorney General) And what did he say to him with reference to if he would plea what would happen, what was told him exactly?

"Answer: [] As I recall the substance, he was told that if he appeared in Federal Court and entered his plea of guilty and be sentenced along with the other defendants, that after a period of about six months, efforts would be made to get a Presidential Warrant, or that he would get a Presidential Warrant -- a Presidential Pardon."

"Question: (Attorney General) Just what did you say to him that you would do if he did certain things? Did you promise him anything?

"Answer: [] I promised him nothing.

"Question: (Attorney General) Did anybody promise him anything?

"Answer: [] Yes sir. Mr. Donegan, on the afternoon of Saturday, June 27, told defendant Dasch that he would be indicted and appear before a Federal Court, that at that time he should enter his plea of guilty, or if he entered his plea of guilty and he was sentenced to prison along with the others, that through the F.B.I. a Presidential Pardon would be obtained for him."

On 7-20-42 SA Traynor testified before the Military Commission as follows:

" Q Mr. Traynor, when the proposal was made to Mr. Dasch that a plea be entered, coupled with the probable duration of his incarceration of six months, undoubtedly the F. B. I. did not consider that he was guilty with these other people, did it?

"A We knew very definitely he was guilty with the other people--that there was violation of the law--because he had

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
Re: George John Dasch, Et Al.

participated therein.

"Q Do you mean to tell this Commission that in the estimation of the F. B. I., six months' incarceration was a suitable punishment for a man who was guilty-- equally guilty-- with these other defendants?

"A There was nothing ever said that he would be incarcerated for only six months.

"Q Do you mean by that that there was nothing said by you?

"A I know of nothing said by anybody that he would be incarcerated for only six months.

"Q You have not been present in the courtroom while the testimony was given, I take it?

"A No, sir."

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
RE: GEORGE JOHN DASCH, ET AL.

DETAILS:

"Eight Spies Against America," written by George J. Dasch, one of the eight subjects in this case, and published by Robert M. McBride Company, New York City, was released for sale 11-23-59. A copy has been obtained and is enclosed.

PUBLISHER

"Literary Market Place" for 1959 - 1960 lists the officers of Robert M. McBride Company, Incorporated, 235 Fourth Avenue, New York City as:

President	Robert M. McBride
Assistant to President	W. McBride Oberholtzer
Secretary and Treasurer	Ilsey Boone
Editor	Marshall Reid
Production Manager	T. Graydon Montague
Sales Manager	James A. Kelly
Publicity and Promotion	Mrs. Ruth Aidlin

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On 9-30-38, former confidential informant [redacted] advised that [redacted]

In 1939, we engaged in correspondence with one Critchell Rimington of Robert M. McBride and Company vigorously objecting to use of photographs from the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin and the reproduction of FBI insignia in a book "How To Be A G-Man" written by former SA Tom Tracy and Leon Turrou. (62-29324)

A Leaflet issued by the International Labor Defense in 1942 listed one Robert M. McBride as among "thousands of distinguished Americans" who had protested arrests in Oklahoma for criminal syndicalism. (61-10123-297)

New York Office files indicate that in 1944 the firm Robert M. McBride Publishers was interested in publishing a selection of the speeches of Stalin. (94-35671-10)

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
RE: GEORGE JOHN DASCH, ET AL.

[redacted] appears to be identical with [redacted]

[redacted]
[redacted] No pertinent information regarding the other officers was located in Bureau files.

On 5-25-59, Constantine Seregin, editor, Robert M. McBride Company, wrote for information on the Dasch case in view of the contemplated publication of a book on the case. His request was refused by Bulet 6-4-59. Seregin was not identifiable in Bufiles. (71-1660-218)

CONTENTS OF BOOK

The tone of "Eight Spies Against America" is set in an opening chapter written in the third person. This portion recounts very briefly the landing of the eight saboteurs, their apprehension by the FBI, and the credit given the FBI for successfully foiling the sabotage expedition. It then asks if the FBI deserved this credit, was Dasch one of the great heroes of World War II or a coward who lacked the courage to attempt his mission, and has the FBI done justice to Dasch.

Section 1 - The Landing

In this section, Dasch relates his coming to the U. S. in 1922 as a stowaway; his marriage; subsequent trips to Germany; his application for U. S. citizenship, which was not completed; his return to Germany in 1941; his recruitment and training as a saboteur; his travel to the U. S. and his contacts with the FBI in New York and Washington. Dasch claims that he would describe himself as a socialist and that he detests communism although his being a communist was suggested at his trial. He states that he did not complete the process of becoming a U. S. citizen in 1939 because he had decided to return to Germany at the urging of his mother to obtain better employment. He claims that the Nazi regime irritated him although he worked for the German government and that his anti-Nazi sympathies were known to some of his fellow workers. He claims that he accepted the sabotage assignment

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
RE: GEORGE JOHN DASCH, ET AL.

in order to return to America and that he intended from the start to cause the mission to fail. He claims that upon arriving in New York he was in no hurry to report to Washington because he had the mission completely under control and felt that he should give the other men, including the group landing in Florida, a chance to give themselves up.

REFERENCES TO THE FBI:

Pages 71 - 72:

Dasch states that while preparing for the sabotage mission, apparently in the Spring of 1942, the Germans let him read an account of the case involving William G. Sebold and his defection to the FBI.

Comment:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] On page 140 of his statement to the FBI, Dasch discussed having read a file on the Sebold case before leaving Germany. (Copy of Dasch's statement)

Page 111:

Dasch states that he decided against taking anyone to Washington with him when he came to Washington to report the sabotage mission to the Government to insure that the Government did not use him and then drop him as he thought it would be easy for the FBI to check on him and find that he was not a Nazi.

Comment:

Prior to the time Dasch first contacted the FBI, our files contained allegations received in March, 1941, that Dasch had left the U.S. for Russia to study communism or for espionage training. Based on such allegations, an investigation had been made by the New York Police Department at our request and no additional pertinent information developed. (98-10288-461)

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Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
RE: GEORGE JOHN DASCH, ET AL.

In connection with checking on Dasch after he was in custody, one individual in San Francisco did state that Dasch had spoken of Hitler as a blessing. (98-10288-314) In a letter to his wife, 7-15-45, Dasch stated that he returned to Germany in 1941 because the trip afforded him an opportunity to see Russia and he was willing to go back to Germany not to miss this chance, although returning to Germany was inviting suicide for a man of his political convictions, philosophy of life and sense of right and wrong. (98-10288-3484) Ernest Peter Burger, the other surviving saboteur, reached the point in 1943 where he considered Dasch a communist. (98-10288-2893)

Pages 114 - 116:

Dasch states that Burger suggested he make his intentions known to the FBI prior to going to Washington by calling the New York Office. Dasch states that he did so identifying himself as Franz Daniel Pastorius. He told an unidentified Agent that this was the name of a sabotage mission, four men of which had landed yesterday from a German submarine at Amagansett, Long Island, and that he would appear at the Washington Office of the FBI in a few days to give a full report. The Agent made no report to Washington.

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Comments:

On 6-14-42, SA [redacted] New York Office, received a call from an individual identifying himself as [redacted] who advised that he had arrived from Germany two days ago and was leaving for Washington on Thursday or Friday and would talk to Mr. Hoover or his secretary. He wanted the New York Office to make a record of the fact that he had called and to notify Washington that he was coming. SA [redacted] wrote a memorandum for the file. (98-10288-27, 2139)

Pages 117 - 119:

Dasch states he was following Sebeld's example in going to the FBI but that before he left New York, Burger suggested that perhaps they should report to the military authorities and that he realized he could not walk right up to J. Edgar Hoover. Therefore,

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
RE: GEORGE JOHN DASCH, ET AL.

the morning after arriving in Washington, he called Government information and was referred to a Colonel Cramer. Cramer was out and while waiting for him, he called the FBI. Cramer then called him back and when he told Cramer he was the leader of the German saboteurs, Cramer urged him to come to him right away but Dasch told Cramer that the FBI was on the way to get him.

Comment:

In Dasch's statement he referred to the individual he first called in Washington as Colonel Cramer. (Copy of statement) A statement by Colonel H. F. Kramer regarding this call from Dasch was presented in evidence at the trial of the saboteurs. Our files do not presently contain a copy of the transcript of the trial. (98-10288-1773)

Pages 119 - 123:

Dasch states that when he arrived at FBI headquarters, he asked for Mr. Hoover but was taken before a Mr. Ladd, who was accompanied by a Mr. Traynor. They did not take him seriously until he referred to the Sebald case and also dumped \$84,000 in cash from his suitcase on the desk in the office. With this money there was a note reading "This money I took from Hitler in the hope that it would be used toward his defeat. George John Dasch."

Comment:

On 6-19-42, Dasch talked to SA Duane L. Traynor telephonically by reference from the Director's Office. He was brought to the Bureau by Agents from the Washington Field Office and was interviewed by Traynor. (98-10288-128) The Sebald case is discussed on page 140 of Dasch's statement, dictated 6-22-42, although the wording indicates Dasch had mentioned it previously. (Copy of statement) As of 11:50 a.m., 6-19-42, Washington Field Office Agents had checked Dasch's hotel room without his knowledge and found what appeared to be \$82,350. (98-10288-72) Dasch exhibited this money to Traynor after 11:30 p.m., 6-19-42. (98-10288-128) With this money was a note dated 6-18-42 reading "Content \$82,350, money from German government

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
RE: GEORGE JOHN DASCH, ET AL.

for their purpose, but to be used to fight their Nazis" signed Geo. J. Dasch, alias George J. Davis, alias Franz Pastorius. (98-10288-2139, 2082) Dasch turned this money over to the FBI on 6-25-42 and the actual amount of money in his possession was determined to be \$82,550. (98-10288-2139)

Section 2 - The Trial

In this section Dasch discusses the period he was in the custody of the FBI in Washington and New York and the trial and conviction of the eight saboteurs.

REFERENCES TO THE FBI:

Pages 127 - 131 and 133 - 134:

Dasch states that he spent eight days dictating a 265 page statement in the presence of Mr. Ladd and Mr. Traynor and that SAs Johnstone and Wills were assigned to guard him. He started with 1939 and gave a complete chronological review giving the facts as quickly as he could recall them, not only of the sabotage case but also of other Nazi plots; the flight of Hess to England and the operations of German submarines. When he signed the pages of his statement, he noted that some of them were not clear but the Agents brushed aside his comments.

Comment:

Dasch started dictating his statement of 254 type-written pages on 6-19-42 and signed it on 6-25-42. SA Traynor was present during the entire period and SAs [redacted] and [redacted] were present during a part of his dictation and when he read the statement, corrected it in his own handwriting and signed each page. The statement does not indicate that former Assistant Director D. M. Ladd was present and on page 57-B (dictated 6-20-42), Dasch asked if he would have the opportunity to meet Mr. Ladd and Mr. Hoover. (98-10288-128 and 2139 and copy of statement)

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Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
RE: GEORGE JOHN DASCH, ET AL.

Page 127:

Fasch states that he brought the story of the sabotage mission to the FBI but Burger located the other six saboteurs for the FBI, giving them the addresses of Heinck and Quirin and the habits and plans of the others.

Comment:

Burger was located in New York City through information from Dasch and Richard Quirin and Heinrich Harm Heinck were located through a surveillance of Burger. Edward John Kerling was located through surveillance of a contact named in secret writing on a handkerchief in the possession of Dasch and Werner Thiel was located through a surveillance of Kerling. Hermann Neubauer was identified by Dasch and located through surveillances in Chicago. Herbert Haupt was identified through information from Dasch and Kerling and located by surveillances in Chicago. (98-10288-2139)

This statement by Dasch does not agree with the rest of the book in that Dasch is not attempting to take the credit in this instance. This may be due to a desire by Dasch to avoid retaliation against him in Germany for the deaths of the six executed saboteurs.

Page 129:

Dasch states that the silk handkerchief with his contacts on it in secret ink was one of the first things given the FBI but he could not recall the formula for developing it. Finally the Laboratory discovered the solution which worked.

Comment:

Dasch turned over this handkerchief on 6-19-42 but claimed to be unable to recall the formula necessary to bring out the secret writing. He delayed for about 48 hours in advising that ammonia fumes were to be used. (98-10288-2139 and 3370)

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
RE: GEORGE JOHN DASCH

Pages 131 - 133:

Dasch states, in discussing his original interrogation by the FBI, that the information he furnished regarding submarines was of enormous value to the Navy; that Army and Navy intelligence men thanked him for the information he gave them and that Navy was particularly happy when he was able to point out the type of code machine used on the German submarine on which he came to the U.S.

Comment:

Dasch was not interviewed by Army and Navy representatives during his interrogation in Washington. (Copy of statement) On 11-19-42, Dasch was interviewed by Bureau Agents and a representative of the Bureau of Prisons at Danbury, Connecticut. He was shown a cipher machine to see if it was similar to the one on the submarine on which he came to the U.S. and stated that it was. This information was furnished the Navy by Bulet. (98-10288-2550)

Page 131:

Dasch states that Traynor, Ladd and he had a number of conversations which were not made a part of the record on how to handle things so the Nazis did not learn of his role in the collapse of the sabotage mission, that the trial of the other saboteurs was discussed and that he was told there had been no decision on how he would fit in the picture but that they at no time suggested he would be tried for a crime.

Comment:

The file indicates only two contacts by Dasch with Mr. Ladd and no discussions such as those alleged by Dasch. On 6-25-42, he was taken to Mr. Ladd's office in order that he might see Mr. Ladd before going to New York City. At that time Dasch asked Mr. Ladd if he had read all of Dasch's "stuff" and was told he had not. (98-10288-356) On 8-12-42, Mr. Ladd and Mr. Traynor interviewed Dasch at the District of Columbia jail. No promises were made to him but it was pointed out to him that he ought to steel himself

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
RE: GEORGE JOHN DASCH, ET AL.

to serving 30 years and that anything better would come as surprise and he could feel better therefor. This was after his conviction. (98-10288-1444)

On 6-25-42, in the presence of SA [] and [] SA Traynor advised Dasch that the worst he could expect would be that he would be sentenced as were the other saboteurs and that the best would be that after we had been successful in looking at all ramifications of the case, he would be released and placed in touch with persons who deal with propaganda. Traynor informed Dasch that we were desirous of treating him fairly and squarely but he did not want Dasch to feel that he had made him any promises. (98-10288-1361)

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b7c

Pages 132 and 135:

Dasch states that he was assured by Ladd and Traynor that his name or picture would not appear in the newspapers but that later in New York he saw a guard reading a newspaper which carried a full-page picture of him.

Comment:

The file does not indicate that any such assurances were given him. There were discussions with Dasch regarding attempting to protect him and his family from retaliation by the Germans by covering up his part in the apprehension of the other saboteurs. (98-10288-128)

Page 132:

Dasch states that he was promised by Ladd and Traynor that they would get his wife released from internment in Bernuda as soon as possible.

Comment:

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The file does not indicate any such assurances. On 6-27-42, Dasch brought up with ASAC Thomas J. Donegan and SAs Traynor, [] and [] in New York the question of his wife who was

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
RE: GEORGE JOHN DASCH, ET AL.

interned in Bermuda. Donegan told him that he should not consider this at this time as any actions taken with reference to this would only arouse the suspicions of the Germans and that appropriate consideration could be given to this after he had spent some time in prison and after appropriate arrangements had been made as to his future activities. (98-10288-1361)

Pages 133 and 134:

Dasch states that he agreed to go to New York from Washington in order that some of the other saboteurs who were not talking would realize all were in custody and the mission was dead. He signed a waiver to go to New York without being arrested and a waiver of a hearing, thus there was no document of public record to show that he had been in Washington before his arrest in New York.

Comment:

The file does not indicate that Dasch was removed to New York to induce the other saboteurs to talk but rather that this step was taken to protect him by treating him the same as the other prisoners and not disclosing his contacts with the FBI. (98-10288-128) However, when Dasch later changed his mind and did not plead guilty at the trial, the facts regarding his contacts with the FBI in Washington and New York were brought out fully at his trial. (98-10288-1773)

Pages 135 - 138:

Dasch states that in New York SA Traynor, in the presence of SA Johnstone, ASAC Donegan and possibly SA Wills, told him that in order to fool the Nazis it would be necessary for him to be tried with the other saboteurs; that the Nazis must not find out about the tip-off from him and that he must plead guilty but within six months after the trial he would receive a full Presidential pardon. Dasch states that he agreed to plead guilty at this time.

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
RE: GEORGE JOHN DASCH, ET AL.

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Comment:

On 6-27-42, in the presence of SAs Traynor, [] and [] ASAC Donegan advised Dasch that two courses of action were open as far as Dasch was concerned - (1) that he be treated differently at this time and we call to the attention of the Attorney General and U.S. Attorney the part he played so that he could be given appropriate consideration; or (2) that he go into court, plead guilty and be sentenced to prison and after a period of time the Director would recommend to the Attorney General that he be given consideration for a Presidential pardon. Dasch stated that he wanted to plead guilty and be sentenced with the understanding that efforts would be made to obtain a pardon for him. (98-10288-164) SA [] testified at the trial regarding this discussion with Dasch and that a period of six months' incarceration was discussed. (98-10288-385)

Page 135:

Dasch states that about 7-3-42 an Agent gave him a piece of paper and told him he was to be tried by a secret military tribunal. He asked to see ASAC Donegan and asked him why it was necessary for him to plead guilty as the trial was to be secret. Donegan told him that he had nothing to do with it and the same went with the agreement he had reached with Traynor. Dasch alleges that Donegan's harsh attitude made him mad and if Mr. Hoover ever found him a thorn in his side later on he could blame the start of it in the way Donegan handled him that morning.

Comment:

A copy of the military charges against Dasch was served on him by SA M. R. Griffin on 7-3-42. (98-10288-2139) On 6-29-42, SA [] was advised by ASAC Donegan that Dasch had changed his mind about pleading guilty. Dasch then told SAs [] and [] that he wanted to come out in the open and admit his part in the affair. Dasch asked about a lawyer and was told that he would be given the benefit of legal advice at the proper time.

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
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On 7-1-42, Dasch requested to see ASAC Donagan regarding his legal status. He was visited in his cell in the New York Office by former Assistant Director Connelley and SA [redacted] Mr. Connelley told Dasch that he was being held to appear before a court or tribunal. Dasch claimed that he had committed no crime and Mr. Connelley told him that he was guilty of coming into the country with the saboteurs and being in the country illegally. Dasch stated that he would not testify for the Government and was somewhat belligerent in his attitude. (98-10288-1361)

Pages 143 - 147 and 167:

Dasch states that after the saboteurs were returned to Washington, he met with the then Attorney General Francis C. Biddle, the then Assistant Attorney General Thomas C. Clark, Mr. Hoover, Major General Myron C. Cramer, Brigadier General Albert L. Cox, and one other officer. Biddle asked him to plead guilty although both Biddle and the Director told him they knew he was not guilty. Dasch asked Mr. Hoover if the agreement with Traynor still stood and was told that it did although Mr. Hoover declined to specify what the agreement was. Dasch declined to plead guilty and requested a lawyer. A day or two later, Mr. Hoover visited him and told him not to worry and that he would see that a good lawyer was appointed for him. Dasch alleges that he next saw Mr. Hoover just after the trial had concluded in the Department of Justice building. Dasch alleges that he called to the Director, "Mr. Hoover, aren't you really ashamed of yourself?" An FBI Agent walking nearby struck him on the face and knocked him to the floor.

Comment:

These statements of Dasch are a figment of his imagination. H.

The file does not indicate such contacts by Dasch with the Director. On 8-1-42, Dasch complained to former Assistant Director Glavin and former Inspector Curnea that he had been here (Washington) over a month and the Director had not even spoken to him. (98-10288-1210) While talking to SA Traynor on 10-19-42, Dasch stated that he had seen Mr. Hoover twice and was given to understand that he would be locked out for. No details are given regarding these alleged meetings. (98-10288-2134)

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
RE: GEORGE JOHN DASCH, ET AL.

Page 151:

Dasch states that today, 15 years later, the record of the trial of the saboteurs remains a closely guarded secret.

Comment:

On 11-8-45, the Attorney General released to the press a summary of the transcript of the trial of the saboteurs, including the fact that Dasch contacted the FBI. This summary was accompanied by a statement which amplified information regarding Dasch's telephone call to the New York Office and his contact with the FBI in Washington. A note on the summary of the transcript indicated that the complete transcript was available in Room 5119 of the Department for review. (98-10288-3512 and 3529)

Page 157:

Dasch states that the FBI Agent in New York who had taken the first call from him testified that Dasch had made threats against the U.S. and that the Agent had tossed his notes in the wastebasket.

Comment:

The file does not contain a transcript of the testimony of SA [redacted]. The information recorded regarding this call does not indicate threats by Dasch and does indicate that he wrote a memorandum for the file. (98-10288-27 and 2139)

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Page 157:

Dasch states that former Attorney General Biddle never mentioned the \$80,000 which Dasch turned over to the FBI in Washington.

Comment:

Our file does not contain a transcript of the trial but does indicate that SAs [redacted] and Traynor testified regarding the \$82,550 turned over by Dasch to the FBI. (98-10288-2080 and 3512)

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
RE: GEORGE JOHN DASCH, ET AL.

Page 157:

Dasch alleges that SAs Johnstone and Wills testified that they arrested him in New York City and that he had made a confession and later altered it although they had not been present when he dictated his original report. They did not mention the promise to him of a full pardon in six months.

Comment:

not connected

Dasch was held in protective custody in Washington from 6-19-42 to 6-25-42 when he was removed to New York City where he was then held in actual physical arrest. The pertinent portions of Dasch's statement at Washington, which had included much extraneous material in connection with the actual sabotage mission, were incorporated in a much briefer statement for his signature at New York by SAs [redacted] and [redacted]. Dasch refused to sign this additional statement and made objections to certain portions of it. SAs [redacted] and [redacted] had been present when Dasch dictated a portion of his original statement and when he read and approved the entire statement. (98-10288-2139) SA [redacted] testified regarding ASAC Donegan's discussion with Dasch during which Dasch was told that if he pleaded guilty we would recommend a pardon in about six months. (98-10288-388) SA [redacted] did not testify at the trial. (98-10288-1773)

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Page 159:

Dasch alleges that his original statement to the FBI was only produced at the trial at his insistence after the commission had overruled objection by former Attorney General Biddle and that while it was being read over a period of two full days the Attorney General and Mr. Hoover saved themselves the embarrassment of listening to it by leaving the room.

Comment:

Our file does not contain a transcript of the trial nor any record of those in attendance each day. A transcript of the proceedings on 7-20-42, which is available, indicates that

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
RE: GEORGE JOHN DASCH, ET AL.

the Attorney General had objected to the placing of Dasch's statement in the record as an attempt by the defense to get into the record a self-serving statement so the defense would not be compelled to put the accused on the stand. (98-10288-2082)

Page 169:

Dasch alleges that in December, 1945, Norman Thomas, who had taken an interest in the case, wrote Mrs. Dasch that John Finerty of the Civil Liberties Union had discussed the case with one of the chiefs of the FBI. Finerty had been told that Dasch's arguments were fully presented to the commission. His conduct admitted two interpretations of Dasch's activities, the one given by Dasch and the other that he made a last minute change in plans due to fear and contacted the FBI, which was the interpretation accepted by the commission.

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Comment:

The file does not indicate such a discussion by [redacted] with the Bureau. In a letter to the Bureau 4-12-46, [redacted] stated that he understood that the court had held that Dasch's voluntary confession was inspired by fear but did not indicate where he had obtained such information. (98-10288-3573)

Section 3 - The Struggle For Freedom

In this section Dasch discusses his period in prison, his repatriation to Germany in 1948, his difficulties in Germany since that time and the efforts of Dasch and his wife to effect his return to the United States.

REFERENCES TO THE FBI:

Pages 176-177:

Dasch alleges that shortly after the trial FBI Agents visited him and wanted him to testify in trials of the persons involved with the saboteurs. He refused and without his testimony, the Government was unable to make treason charges stick against these people.

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
RE: GEORGE JOHN DASCH, ET AL.

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Comment:

On 8-17-42, SAs [] and D. L. Traynor told Dasch that we might want him to testify at future trials and he expressed a willingness to testify if the trials were secret. (98-10288-1581) On 8-18-42, Dasch agreed to testify in open court. (98-10288-1562) However, Dasch was not used as a witness in the trials of the accomplices of the saboteurs as the FBI recommended that he not be used as a witness. (98-10288-2175, 2227)

Page 177:

Dasch states that he continued to give information to the FBI while he was held in Washington and Danbury, Connecticut, but that when the FBI had decided that he and Burger had been squeezed dry they were transferred to Atlanta.

Comment:

Dasch was interviewed by the Bureau on a number of occasions and furnished information, not only while being held in Washington and Danbury, but also after he and Burger had been transferred to Atlanta. (98-10288-2194, 2550, 2662, 2666, 2681, 2709, 2807, 2956 and 3394) Dasch was held in Washington while Burger testified in Chicago and in Danbury while Burger testified in New York. On 2-15-43, they were transferred to Atlanta. These transfers were at the discretion of the Bureau of Prisons, although we did point out objections to their being confined in Alcatraz. (98-10288-2223, 2240, 2497 and 2712)

Pages 182 - 185:

Dasch states that in November, 1945, the then Attorney General Tom Clark released an account of the case which included an acknowledgment that Dasch had voluntarily gone to the FBI and excerpts from the trial testimony but presented an incomplete picture of that procedure and that he could not imagine why the Attorney General did this and it was once suggested to him it had been done to needle the FBI. He quotes an article, dated 11-8-45, from the "New York Daily News" of 11-9-45 alleging that there were differences of opinion between the Attorney General and the FBI regarding the material to be released.

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
RE: GEORGE JOHN DASCH, ET AL.

Comment:

On 11-8-45, the Department released to the press a summary of the transcript of the trial of the saboteurs. This summary indicated that the complete stenographic transcript of the the trial was available for review in Room 5119 of the Department. At the request of the Attorney General, ~~we~~ reviewed this summary before it was released and by letter 11-3-45, suggested certain changes. By letter to the Attorney General 11-7-45, we pointed out that we had been informed that a representative of "Newsweek" had obtained a copy of the summary before it was revised and that it was unfortunate that the material had been handled in such a manner by the Department. At the time the summary of the transcript was released, the Attorney General also released a statement at our suggestion which amplified the information regarding Dasch's telephone call to the New York Office and his contact with the FBI in Washington. (98-10288-3510, 3512, 3517 and 3529)

Page 192:

Dasch states that while changing trains in Chicago in 1948 at the time he was being sent from Leavenworth to New York en route to Germany, squads of FBI Agents swarmed all over the place.

Comment:

The file of this case does not indicate that the FBI covered Dasch's travel through Chicago.

Page 229:

Dasch states that on 4-24-54 he wrote to Mr. Hoover, pointed out the difficulties he was experiencing in Germany and asked him, because of his full knowledge of the case, to take an interest in his present plight. Mr. Hoover never answered the letter.

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
RE: GEORGE JOHN DASCH, ET AL.

Comment:

This letter from Dasch was not answered in view of his attitude and activities since his return to Germany. (98-10288-3763)

Page 233:

Dasch states that his wife (apparently in 1955) wrote to a variety of Government officials in his behalf but Mr. Hoover never answered her letter.

Comment:

By letter 7-7-55, Mrs. Dasch furnished the Bureau a copy of a letter to the President dated 7-7-55. Her letter was not acknowledged in view of the claims being made by her and Dasch. (98-10288-3794)

Page 235:

Dasch states that on 5-10-56 Norman Thomas wrote Mrs. Dasch that he had seen a "pretty high up FBI man" and had been told that some of the people, at least in the FBI, were angry because Dasch criticized the U.S. in the communist zone of Germany.

Comment:

Norman Thomas conferred with Mr. L. B. Nichols on 4-28-56 and mentioned his interest in the Dasch case. Mr. Nichols told Thomas that Dasch had been sentenced to be executed, that the Director had recommended leniency, that Dasch's sentence had been commuted when he was deported, and that Dasch immediately went to the Russian zone (of Germany). He asked Thomas if this were the type of person that he was trying to get into the U.S. (98-10288-33) A draft of a review of "The FBI Story" by Norman Thomas, obtained by Mr. Nichols about 1-24-57, indicates that Thomas was told by the Department of Justice that it had denied further consideration to Dasch because he had publicly complained about the U.S. in East Germany. (61-10767-35)

Title of Book "THE BANE OF CONSCIENCE"

Author Nikolai Dokhtov

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING

Obtain book
for review

Book review not
required by this
Section or Division

- Domestic Intelligence Division
 - Central Research, Room 7627
 - Espionage, Room: 2714
 - Internal Security, Room 1509
 - Liaison, Room 7641
 - Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.
 - Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527
 - Subversive Control, Room 1250
- Identification Division
 - _____ Section, Room _____
- Training & Inspection Division
 - _____ Section, Room _____
- Administrative Division
 - _____ Section, Room _____
- Files & Communications Division
 - _____ Section, Room _____
- Investigative Division
 - _____ Section, Room _____
- Laboratory Division
 - _____ Section, Room _____
- Crime Records Division
 - _____ Section, Room _____

Walt

file

~~NOT RECORDED~~
16 OCT 15 1959

S-Sent to [unclear]

~~NOT RECORDED~~

Nature of Book: "The author tells of his experiences as a member of the A.K.V.L. and M.V.L., of his decision to leave the Soviet Service and of his efforts to bring over his wife and son."

The New York Times, Friday, October 9, 1959
C-26

62 DEC 21 1959 119

62-46855-

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

62-62502-12

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE November 27, 1959

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: ROGER TOUHY
INFORMATION CONCERNING

SYNOPSIS:

"The Stolen Years" by Roger Touhy and Ray Brennan has been reviewed at the Bureau. It contains several references to the FBI, the most pertinent of which contain allegations by Touhy that the FBI was responsible for his spinal injuries incurred in 1933. The book is basically an attempt to establish himself as an honest bootlegger and a person victimized by a Chicago police captain because of his activities in the bootlegging business. The charges Touhy has made against the FBI prompted the Bureau to request Chicago Office to thoroughly review all references to this matter. Chicago Office teletypes of 11-24 and 25-59 indicate charges unfounded. Interrogation of Touhy by a doctor in 1934 reflected no charges or complaints by Touhy regarding his back. Touhy has history of nervous condition and palsy. In civil suit against Director and others in 1952, Touhy charged a conspiracy to deprive him of constitutional rights, but made no mention of any physical abuses. Facts regarding physical condition of Touhy set forth. Warden, Stateville Penitentiary, Joliet, Illinois, has complete physical record of Touhy during his long confinement, including X-rays, which he will keep if Bureau so desires. Believed advisable to retain these records.

Only 10,000 copies of Touhy's book printed to be retailed at \$4.50. Not believed book will be reprinted. Any public statements refuting Touhy's charges would only serve to inflame this matter. Request for retractions from publisher or from National Broadcasting Company (as result of film clip shown on Dave Garroway show, 11-24-59, wherein Touhy claimed that spinal injury resulted from FBI beating) would revive this matter. Radio report last night indicated John "John the Barber" Factor intends to sue publisher of Touhy's book for slanderous and unfounded allegations book contains.

Enclosure Teletype sent 11-27-59

1 - Mr. DeLoach (detached)

NOT RECORDED

133 DEC 7 1959

(See recommendations next page)

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Handwritten notes and signatures:
12/14
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ORIGINAL FILED IN 7-36

Rosen to Director Memorandum
Re: Roger Touhy

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) That no public statement be issued refuting Touhy's allegations for reasons indicated above.

✓ J R

(2) That the attached teletype be sent to the Chicago Office instructing that office to request the Warden of the Stateville Penitentiary to retain all medical records and X-rays of Touhy.

✓ J R

*W
A*

Rosen to Director Memorandum
Re: Roger Touhy

DETAILS

This memorandum is submitted in response to the Director's inquiries concerning allegations made by Touhy in his book, "The Stolen Years," as to mistreatment by FBI Agents.

"THE STOLEN YEARS" BY ROGER TOUHY:

The Bureau has obtained a copy of "The Stolen Years" by Roger Touhy and Ray Brennan. This book contains several direct references to the FBI on pages 33, 40, 46, 47, 113, 118-122, 124-125, 128, 193, 226, 254, 261, 264 and 266. The majority of the references to the FBI are general in nature; however, the mentions of the FBI on pages 118-122 and 226 are pertinent.

On pages 118-122, Touhy relates the series of events following the collision of his car with a telephone pole in Elkhorn, Wisconsin, in the Summer of 1933, which culminated with the charges against him and his associates for the kidnaping of William Hamm, Jr., in Saint Paul, Minnesota. Touhy relates that after having been taken from Elkhorn to Chicago in connection with the investigation, he was returned to Elkhorn where warrants charging the kidnaping of Hamm were read, and that following this the Government took him and his associates in chains from Elkhorn to the county jail at Milwaukee. He makes general references to physical and mental abuse, as well as a claim that he was not permitted to consult with an attorney. Specifically, the following paragraphs are quoted:

I went into the jail in excellent physical shape. When I came out, I was 25 pounds lighter, three vertebrae in my upper spine were fractured and seven of my teeth had been knocked out. Part of the FBI's rehabilitation-of-prisoners system, I supposed. All of the men who gave me the treatment were strangers to me.

"They questioned me day and night, abused me, beat me up and demanded that I confess the Hamm kidnaping. Never was I allowed to rest for more than half an hour. If I was asleep when a team of interrogators arrived at my cell, they would slug me around and bang me against the wall. I trained myself to sleep for 20 minutes, and be on my feet for the questioners."

Rosen to Director Memorandum
Re: Roger Touhy

Touhy next refers to this alleged mistreatment on page 226 of his book in his narration of the difficulties of the time he spent in prison, claiming that his "souvenirs from the F. B. I. boys--spinal injuries--gave me hell. The prison doctors made X rays and sent the plates to Chicago to be read by experts."

Touhy's book in general appears to be an effort to free himself of the stigma of kidnaper. He engages in a recital of events of his early life and how he was drawn into the bootlegging racket. He admits he was not a saint and claims that he never kidnaped, killed, robbed or stole and did not associate knowingly with killers, although he accepted such people as unavoidable evils in connection with his union friends and their fight against the Capone mob. Touhy would have his reader believe that he was an "honest" bootlegger who made a quality beer during prohibition days and endeavored to market his product in as a legitimate manner as was possible under the prohibition laws. He relates various incidents whereby he incurred the enmity of Al Capone and members of his gang, which he would have the reader believe eventually led to his being convicted of the kidnaping of John (Jake the Barber) Factor. It is also alleged that this was furthered because he incurred the enmity of former Chicago Police Captain Dan Gilbert when he embarrassed Gilbert during prohibition days.

Touhy presents in his book various arguments that the kidnaping of Factor was actually a hoax engineered by Factor in the furtherance of his efforts to avoid extradition to England where he was wanted as a swindler, and that Touhy was brought into the case because of the enmity of Dan Gilbert. All of these arguments have been repeatedly aired by Touhy in his efforts to win release through court action during the past years and found by the courts to be without substantiation.

TOUHY'S PHYSICAL CONDITION:

As indicated above, Touhy had made the allegation that his back was injured by FBI Agents when they had him in custody in 1933.

It will be recalled that a film clip of Touhy being interviewed on his release on parole from prison was shown on NBC's Dave Garroway "Today" show on the morning of November 24, 1959. In connection with his future plans, Touhy made reference to his "physical condition" and indicated the FBI was responsible for his spinal injury. He said he did not know who the Agent was who was responsible and added, "They don't introduce themselves when they are slugging you."

Report to Director Memorandum
Re: Roger Touhy

THE FACTS:

In response to a Bureau request, the Chicago Office submitted a teletype on November 24 which indicated that a thorough review by the Chicago Office of the Hamm kidnaping case, the Factor kidnaping case, the Touhy escape file and other Touhy files to date has turned up only the following with reference to Touhy's physical condition.

A Chicago report dated 11-1-33 captioned "William Sharkey, with aliases, et al; John Factor--Victim; Kidnaping" indicates Touhy admitted that he has the same nervous ailment which afflicted his brother Thomas (page 92 of Chicago report). In Chicago letter to Birmingham Office dated 12-2-33, it was stated that a doctor told a postal inspector that Thomas Touhy has palsy. In a memorandum dated 10-26-42, which apparently was a press release in connection with the escape of Roger Touhy, et al. from the Stateville Penitentiary on 10-9-42, described Touhy as having "tendency to jiggle his head nervously as he talks because of a one broken vertebrae." A memorandum in the Chicago file of the Touhy case reflects an interview of Touhy on 12-30-42 by Special Agents R. J. Driscoll and J. F. Hennessey, in which Touhy refused to answer questions because the FBI had mistreated him while in Federal custody in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Special Agent Driscoll, presently assigned to Chicago Office, advises that Touhy refused to enlarge this statement.

On October 24, 1952, Touhy filed a civil suit against the Director and others for \$1,500,000 in damages, charging a conspiracy to deprive him of certain constitutional rights. In his complaint, Touhy made no mention of any physical abuse.

By teletype dated November 25, 1959, the Chicago Office indicated a further search of the files of that office located a copy of a letter from Touhy to his wife, in which Touhy stated, "I am feeling all right and my nerves are settled." (1953)

Chicago report dated 2-15-34 in the John Factor kidnaping case mentioned that Touhy was given a mental examination in Cook County. A copy of the report of this examination made on December 7, 1933 reflects the following:

"To the question, 'You are feeling all right?', Touhy replied, 'All right.' Asked 'No complaints at all,' he said, 'No.' When asked, 'No

Rosen to Director Memorandum
Re: Roger Touhy

operations or injuries,' Touhy answered, 'No.'" He stated he had no physical complaints, headaches or dizziness, but he is naturally nervous. The examiner, Dr. Harry D. Hoffman, Director of Behavior Clinic of Criminal Court of Cook County, Illinois, found no cranial nerve involvement, muscular power normal, and no signs of any abrasions or contusions. He noted that Touhy constantly gnawed his teeth and had marked tremor of facial muscles.

A review of Touhy's medical history at Stateville Penitentiary on November 25, 1950, disclosed that Touhy's first complaint of the spine was made on May 3, 1934, when an X-ray showed old chip fractures of the fifth and sixth cervical vertebrae. On the same date, a notation was made that spasmodic contraction of facial and neck muscles is due to old trauma or injury. In an interview with the prison psychiatrist on May 6, 1945, the medical history report shows that Touhy said that "he had fractured neck since I been arrested, six weeks torture. There was fracture about one or one and one-half inches long. Where there is dampness in air, I can feel it. I had a head twitch five or six years ago but it has improved." The psychiatrist was impressed that Touhy was a clever individual, though not too bright intellectually but with a native shrewdness used often to get an advantage. It is also indicated that although Touhy was inclined to exaggerate his symptoms, he had some basis for neck symptoms. X-rays showed he has osteo arthritis or cervical spine which undoubtedly produces pain in dampness.

On November 10, 1953, in an X-ray request, Touhy claimed his back was fractured in 1933. The X-ray finding was minimal osteo arthritic lipping of bodies of cervical vertebrae. Medical progress reports in 1957 and 1959 show no injuries.

Warden Ragen of Stateville Penitentiary has offered to have the prison physician submit a medical report on Touhy if the Bureau desires one and will retain the X-ray pictures if the Bureau needs them. Normally, the X-rays are destroyed after a prisoner is discharged.

OBSERVATIONS:

A check of the criminal record of Touhy maintained in the Identification Division reflects only one arrest of Touhy prior to his arrest for kidnaping in July, 1933. In March, 1933, he had been arrested in Florida for investigation and for possession of a machine gun. Aside from the arrest of Touhy and his gang

Rosen to Director Memorandum
Re: Roger Touhy

for the Hamm and Factor kidnapings, there is little in Bureau files showing the early background of Touhy which could be used to show the public this individual's true character.

Since there is no basis in fact for Touhy's complaint about physical injury and since only 10,000 copies of this book have been printed to retail at \$4.50 and which will probably not be reprinted, it is believed advisable to take no direct action in publicly refuting Touhy's allegations. To do so would again stir up this controversy and provide fodder for the press. It is believed that any request for a retraction from the National Broadcasting Company or a retraction from the publisher of "The Stolen Years" would only serve to add to the public interest in this book.

It was noted on an NBC radio program last night which carried a report emanating from Chicago that Touhy is again responsible for "bootlegging." The commentator based this comment on the fact that John Factor has publicly announced he intends to sue the publisher of Touhy's book for the libelous and slanderous statements it contains. As a result, according to the commentator, the book dealers have put the book under the counter and are now "bootlegging" it.

The observations and recommendations set forth in this memorandum are concurred in entirely by the Crime Records Division.

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SAC, New York

November 30, 1959

Director, FBI (62-33413)

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THE DECLINE OF AMERICAN COMMUNISM
BY DAVID A. SHANNON
SECURITY MATTER - C

ReBulet dated 8/11/59, above caption.

Disregard request in relet to obtain copy of captioned book. Book obtained locally.

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NOTE: See memo Sullivan to Mohr dated 11/30/59 captioned "The Decline of American Communism" by David A. Shannon; Book Reviews" AMB:aml.

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Legal Attache, London

January 18, 1960

Director, FBI (62-46855)

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FACE TO FACE WITH AMERICA:
THE STORY OF N.S. KARUSHCHOV'S
VISIT TO THE U.S.A., SEPTEMBER 15-27, 1959
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

According to information carried in New Times, Vol. 1, (1-6-60) an English translation of captioned book will be available soon. Book is published by the State Publishers of Political Literature, Moscow, 1959.

You should be alert for English translation of captioned book, and forward two copies of the translation to the Bureau, attention Central Research Section, when available.

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit. (Route through for review) - *Det. Fuz*

Book Reviews

NOTE ON YELLOW:

English translation requested by SA C. D. Brennan, Central Research Section, for reference purposes.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: January 22, 1960

FROM : W. C. Sullivan

SUBJECT: **BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION
 CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER**

In my memorandum in captioned matter dated July 29, 1959, it was indicated we would continue to closely evaluate the work of the newly established Book Review Control Desk and would submit a status report on the operation of the Desk in another six-month period.

Origin

The Book Review Control Desk was established in the Central Research Section in January, 1959, to serve as a focal point of information concerning book reviews at the Seat of Government and to eliminate duplication in the purchases of books and the number of reviews being conducted.

Scope of Responsibility

The responsibilities of the newly established Desk cover: (1) recommendations concerning books to be ordered for review, (2) recommendations concerning the Division which should conduct the review, and (3) maintenance of records of book review assignments pending, completed reviews, and other information pertinent to each review.

Adequacy of Instructions

On January 21, 1959, a memorandum was prepared for all Bureau officials and supervisors which set forth instructions concerning the handling of reviews and manner in which they were to be coordinated by the Book Review Control Desk. A follow-up memorandum was prepared for all Division heads on February 24, 1959, emphasizing the need for all supervisors to be alerted to and to familiarize themselves with the instructions. In November, 1959, the instructions were incorporated in the Supervisors' Manual.

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- 1 - Section Policy Folder
- 1 -
- 1 - C. D. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. Belmont

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REC-28

JAN 29 1960
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

788-FILE

JAN 29 1960

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: Book Review Control Desk Evaluation

Control

A main control file (62-46855) was established to maintain record of all book reviews. This is checked monthly to insure that all Bureau supervisors handling reviews are complying with existing instructions. A card index system is maintained concerning each review showing the title, author, official who ordered review, Section to which review was assigned, and completion date. The index cards are maintained for a period of one year to resolve inquiries. Tickler copies of reviews conducted are maintained 60 days for reference purposes.

In regard to the purchase of books, the final decision, of course, rests with the Administrative Division which clears and approves the recommendation for the purchase of any book suggested for review.

Reviews Coordinated

During 1959, a total of 46 books was requested by Seat of Government personnel for review or reference. Forty-three books were reviewed and three retained for reference. Another 29 books were received at the Bureau from outside sources, five of which were reviewed and 24 deemed only of value for retention as reference material. At the present time, eight book reviews are in the process of being done, and one book is on order for review. It is interesting to note that in 1959, the Domestic Intelligence Division did 29 book reviews, 21 of which were done by the Central Research Section.

Over-All Value

The operation of the Book Review Control Desk is of value in that it:

1. Permits immediate determination as to whether anyone at the Seat of Government has done or is in the process of doing a book review
2. Eliminates duplication of purchases of books for review as well as duplication of reviews
3. Enables Seat of Government personnel to quickly obtain copies of book reviews for reference

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: Book Review Control Desk Evaluation

Cost of Operation

The establishment of the Desk has not added any significant cost to the Bureau's operations. The work was absorbed by combining the new function with that of the previously existing Publications Desk without any increase in personnel.

Further Action

The Central Research Section will continue to closely evaluate the work of the Book Review Control Desk to be alert for further streamlining procedures in its operation. At present, no changes are deemed to be warranted. In six months, another status report will be submitted.

RECOMMENDATION:

For your information.

Handwritten marks:
A large, stylized signature or set of initials, possibly "S" or "G", is written in the center.
To the right of the signature, the initials "CB" are written.

SAC, New York

2-Original & copy
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1-Section tickler

January 5, 1960

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1- [redacted]
1-J. S. Johnson
1- [redacted]
1-E. T. Turner

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STALIN AND THE SOVIET COMMUNIST PARTY

By Abdurakhman Arifovich;

THE JUVENILE IN DELINQUENT SOCIETY

By Dr. Milton L. Barrow

BOOK REVIEWS

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the book Stalin and the Soviet Communist Party: A Study in the Technology of Power (1), published December 8, 1959, by Frederick Praeger, 15 West 47th Street, New York 36, New York, at \$6.00.

You should also discreetly attempt to obtain one copy of the book The Juvenile in Delinquent Society (2) which was published in 1954 by Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 501 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York. The price of this book is not known.

The above two books should be forwarded to the Bureau by routing slip marked for the attention of the Central Research Section.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Book No. #1 is being obtained for reference for SA E. T. Turner; book No. #2 is being obtained at the request of SA [redacted] Crime Records Department.

The above books are not available in the Bureau Library nor were they available at S. Kann Sons Company or Brentano's.

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ENCLOSURE

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Author Rates Premier As Red 'Grave Digger'

By EARL H. VOSS
Star Staff Writer

Soviet Premier Khrushchev will probably go down in history as the "gravedigger" of the Communist regime in Russia, in the judgment of a former colleague now considered the outstanding Soviet emigre authority on Stalinism.

Abdurakhman Avtorkhanov, who moved in the highest Bolshevik circles at the time Josef Stalin was grasping power in the Soviet Union, believes with Molotov and Kaganovich that Khrushchev's de-Stalinization campaign will lead to "suicide."

This is the most startling conclusion in Mr. Avtorkhanov's new book, "Stalin and the Soviet Communist Party, A Study in the Technology of Power," to be published tomorrow by Praeger for The Institute for the Study of the USSR.

New Material in Book

Governmental and private experts say it contains some of the most valuable material ever published on the Stalin period. The author presents inside detail and anecdotes never printed before on Stalin's grisly ascent to the Soviet dictatorship and on the various abortive attempts to topple him.

Mr. Avtorkhanov believes that when Mr. Khrushchev split with Molotov, Kaganovich, Malenkov and others on Soviet

tactics in the post-Stalin era, his foes were more correct than he. Mr. Avtorkhanov predicts, in effect, the overthrow of the Red regime although he offers no suggestion about a replacement.

Here are excerpts from his conclusions:

"The Molotov group saw farther and deeper than Khrushchev into the consequences of Khrushchev's campaign against the Stalinist inheritance. They understood only too well that the present regime in the USSR could continue only as a Stalinist regime or perish altogether. It could and must be corrected and modernized, but its basic methods could not be subjected to revision . . . Any criticism of the Stalinist system and particularly of the Stalinist methods would lead to suicide. In short, men compelled by the very nature of the regime to rule as Stalin did could not, the Molotov group believed, condemn Stalin's methods.

Saw New Political Life

"The inner motive of the 'anti-party activities' on the part of Molotov's group seems to have been not a lust for power (they had enough power), but a well-founded fear that the regime would collapse. In Khrushchev they saw the

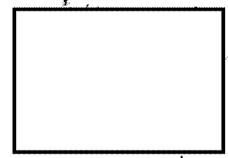
most likely grave-digger of the regime. . . .

"Khrushchev's political experience suggests that this new chapter may turn out to be the last in the over-long history of the regime. So thought Molotov and Kaganovich; and it is also my view."

The author presents new detail on the incredible Stalinist purges and the factions contending for power at the time. A sympathizer with Bukharin's group, Mr. Avtorkhanov looks back on a series of opportunities missed by the other Bolshevik leaders to oust Stalin.

Khrushchev's swift rise was attributable, Mr. Avtorkhanov reports, to his association with Stalin's wife. They attended a theoretical school together. Khrushchev was invited into Stalin's home through this acquaintanceship and became a protegee of Stalin.

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

12/10/59

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: December 30, 1959

FROM : W. C. Sullivan

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SUBJECT: THE FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC
BOOK REVIEW: THE COMMUNISTS AND THE SCHOOLS
BY ROBERT W. IVERSEN
 CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER (62-46855)

SYNOPSIS:

Captioned book, reviewed by Central Research Section, is one of series in project financed by Ford Fund for the Republic to assess communist influence in American life. Book's purpose is to show the extent and success of communist infiltration into the American school system since inception of Communist Party, USA, in 1919. Book is actually twofold in scope: first part deals with efforts of communists to use American schools for their Soviet-controlled purposes; second, gives detailed analysis of investigations by congressional committees into communist infiltration of American educational system. Author describes methods communists used to gain control of Local 5 of the American Federation of Teachers in New York City and use of communist front organizations to attract teachers. Attraction of college youth to communism during 1930's due, according to author, to compound of the depression, aggressive Nazism, threats of war, and a notably idealistic contemporary communist line. Author says congressional investigators inquiring into communist infiltration of schools were aided by "professional or semi-professional informants." Author believes that publicity given by congressional committees to those teachers who had admitted Communist Party membership or had taken 5th Amendment forced school administrators to take action. The author also states this anticommunist campaign was articulated and elaborated by the "Hearst press, the American Legion, and the rural-dominated state legislatures." Author claims "the

Enclosure

LLW:nji
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1 - Mr. Bland

1 - Mr. Stanley

1 - [Redacted]

1 - Mr. Belmont

1 - Mr. Baumgardner

1 - Mr. Branigan

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CENTRAL RESEARCH

62-46855-11

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Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont

Re: The Fund for the Republic
Book Review: The Communists and the Schools
By Robert W. Iversen

ammunition for the attack has frequently been supplied by a bewildering web of persistent patriots who have made careers of dossier-building." Iversen minimizes communist influence on schools and concludes that communists have contributed little or nothing to American philosophy of education and seem to have left even less impression on educational methods. By implication, book is critical of various aspects of the operation of loyalty-security programs as well as congressional and state investigating committees. Nonderogatory references to the Director appear on pages 282 and 308. Allegation on page 287 that Director cooperated with Ellis Rubin, controversial former Florida Assistant Attorney General in field of Un-American Activities, not substantiated by Bureau files. Rubin furnished only copies of Director's speeches and articles. Factual references to the Bureau appear on pages 170, 241, 245, 271, 281, 282, 285, 287, 288, 343, and 346. FBI also mentioned throughout Chapters 13 and 14 (pp. 289-331) in connection with individuals who have been the subjects of Bureau investigations. No identifiable derogatory information in Bufiles regarding author Robert W. Iversen.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. For information.

2. That this book be referred to the Internal Security, Subversive Control, Espionage, and Employees Security Sections in view of mention in the book of substantive cases pertaining to those sections.

*contact re
Espionage section
General is making
and also contact
investigative section
for the report*

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Memorandum to Mr. H. Belmont
Re: The Fund for the Republic
Book Review: The Communists and the Schools
By Robert W. Iversen

DETAILS:

Fund for the Republic Study

Captioned book, reviewed by Central Research Section, is one in a series of studies being prepared under the general editorship of Clinton L. Rossiter by the Ford Fund for the Republic on communist influence in American life. Its purpose is to show the extent and success of communist infiltration into the American school system since the inception of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), in 1919.

Actually, the book can be divided into two sections. The first deals with the efforts of the communists--both students and teachers--to use the American schools for their Soviet-controlled purposes. The second portion describes the numerous congressional investigations, in the years following World War II, into communist infiltration of the American educational system.

Early Communist Activity in Schools

According to the author, the American educational system was not initially an object of communist attention. Other sectors of society were deemed more expeditious and useful targets--the more obvious centers of economic and political power. Communist activity at first was belated and improvised, and a Party policy on penetration of the schools was developed afterwards.

The communists began by encouraging children to chalk Marxist slogans on the sidewalks, to tangle with the Boy Scouts, to rebel against the autocratic teacher. Soon, however, they did a complete reversal and asked the "exploited" teachers to rid themselves of capitalist ideology. Separate "workers" schools were created to train the revolutionary elite (Party members) to overthrow capitalist society. At the same time, the communists began a campaign to gain control of the Teachers Union in New York City--Local 5 of the American Federation of Teachers (American Federation of Labor). A long, factional battle between the liberals and the communists in the Teachers Union resulted in communist domination of Local 5 by 1935 and complete control by 1938.

Communist "Front" Exploitation of Teachers

With the advent of the great depression in the early 1930s and the adoption of the "united front" tactic by international communism in 1935, the

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont

Re: The Fund for the Republic
Book Review: The Communists and the Schools
By Robert W. Iversen

CPUSA decided that the teachers must be aroused to class consciousness and must be organized. The communists' first task was to exploit the advantage of their newly won position in the New York Teachers Union for the purpose of gaining control of its parent group, the American Federation of Teachers.

Even more important, however, was the decision to create a host of communist front organizations or "transmission belts" through which "innocents," including teachers, could become involved in varieties of mass action and in which they would experience Party guidance. Many already existing front groups were expanded and their names changed.

According to the author, the fronts particularly appealing to teachers are divided into five categories:

1. Organizations designed for those attracted to the intellectual system of Marxism-Leninism, such as, the Jefferson School of Social Science in New York.
2. The "friends" groups catering to those who were attracted to the "great experiment" in the Soviet Union, such as, the Friends of the Soviet Union.
3. Groups organized to fight against war and fascism.
4. Special-interest groups--organizations to promote the interests of the Negro, the foreign born, the sharecropper, and the scientists.
5. "Defense" organizations, ranging from the relatively stable International Labor Defense to all the little ad hoc groups that arose in the wake of each lynching, et cetera.

That this "united front" campaign had some success may be judged from the Party's statement that 440 teachers joined the Party in 1938. Bella V. Dodd, former Communist Party member and legislative representative of the Teachers Union in New York City, has estimated that about 1,500 teachers were members of the Communist Party. Pointing out, however, that this figure

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont

Re: The Fund for the Republic

Book Review: The Communists and the Schools

By Robert W. Iversen

represents an infinitesimal proportion of the million and one-half teachers in the country, the author observes that "they tended to be concentrated in a few areas, leaving the schools as a whole relatively unaffected; their participation tended to be confined to the thirties, and, above all, they varied widely in the degree of their commitment and involvement in the movement. In no sense were they equally members of the 'conspiracy.' " (p. 362)

Communist Infiltration of Colleges

According to Iversen, the primary factor in the politicalization of the American college campus was the coming of the depression. Prior to 1930, there had been a steady increase in college enrollment, but college education was always expensive and possible for most only with heavy parental subsidy. Following the crash, one of the most expendable luxuries was a college education and in the first three years of the depression, enrollments took a sharp dip.

The young man who really wanted an education, however, had alternatives. For New York City residents, the most notable of these were the free municipal colleges. But these had already begun to become crowded and the depression pressures forced even more rigorous scholastic selection. The result was that the city colleges became a concentration of very bright students, but, more than this, they reflected the cultural uniqueness of New York City and presented a collegiate atmosphere distinctly different from that of the old-line Ivy League schools.

Most of the city college students were sons of Jewish immigrants; many came from an anti-Czarist--but Russophile--family background. They were fighting for an education despite the demands of depression-stricken homes, only to find that the college degree was no guarantee of a place in a depression-stricken society. The futility confronting the depression graduate was not confined to New York City--it was only more concentrated there and it was there that organized student rebellion took its most spectacular course.

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont
Re: The Fund for the Republic
Book Review: The Communists and the Schools
By Robert W. Iversen

The youth work of the Communist Party was entrusted to the Young Communist League (YCL). The growing discontent among college students provided the YCL with new opportunities, and broad front organizations appealing to students were opened, the most important of which was the American Student Union (ASU). The greatest communist strength among students was probably in 1939, when the ASU boasted 12,000 paid-up members. These 12,000 represent the peak of communist influence among America's thirty million students.

According to the author, the major factor behind the attraction of these students to communism was the "milieu--compounded of Depression, aggressive Nazism, threats of war, and a notably idealistic contemporary Communist line.... The radicalism and experimentalism that has always been associated with student life led many to taste communism--it was what 'everyone was doing.' "

Noting the transient nature of most students' commitments, Iversen says that "it comes as no surprise that the radical student peace-strikers of the thirties were in the front lines in World War II and returned to settle in suburbia. For the most part, American students, like their elders, rejected communism, and the Communists found themselves 'miserable merchants of unwanted ideas.' Of the few who were attracted, for the most it was a student flirtation. For the remainder, the Communist experience led either to continued service in the party or to a political education that culminated in some variety of the sophisticated anticommunism that characterizes so many former student radicals." (p. 361)

Congressional Investigations of Communism in the Schools

The second portion of the book details the numerous investigations by congressional committees, in the years following World War II, into communist infiltration of the American educational system. This anticommunist campaign was articulated and elaborated by the "Hearst press, the American Legion, and the rural-dominated state legislatures." According to the author, "the ammunition for the attack has frequently been supplied by a bewildering web of persistent patriots who have made careers of dossier-building." (p. 175)

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont

Re: The Fund for the Republic

Book Review: The Communists and the Schools

By Robert W. Iversen

Iversen believes that the cold-war concern over communism in the schools was a reflection of the national frustration over the rise of communist power abroad. He maintains that the selection of the schools as a target was due, at least in part, to a widespread belief that a corps of communist teachers was engaged in instilling Soviet sympathy in the mass of American students while also indoctrinating an elite group to act as future Soviet agents. This alarming picture, he feels, was underscored when congressional investigators repeatedly stressed that Alger Hiss and Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were "products" of American schools. Iversen adds, however, that the fact was overlooked that former Senator Jenner and other investigators were also "products" of American schools.

According to Iversen, "this conception reveals an abysmal ignorance of the educative process. Students are not 'products' of the schools, and 'indoctrinating' them with an alien set of values is next to impossible.... If Communists were 'produced,' it was not by American teachers." (p. 360)

Motivation Behind Some Communist Defectors

Some of the chapters deal with the motivation behind high-ranking members of the CPUSA who left the communist ranks and turned "professional and semi-professional informers." Chapter 14, "The Congressional Confessional," treats of those excommunists who were "redeemed" by testimony before the various congressional committees. According to Iversen, "full redemption" was finally attained by the witness when he consented to publicly identify his former associates in the communist movement.

Iversen describes in detail the history of Bella V. Dodd, former legislative representative of the communist-dominated Teachers Union in New York, whose disillusionment began with the ouster of Earl Browder in 1945. She was formally expelled from the Party in 1949 and subsequently testified on numerous occasions before congressional committees. Iversen claims that, at first, she was unable to state the exact Party line on education and the way it was transmitted to the teachers. Months later, however, "she had done her

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont

Re: The Fund for the Republic
Book Review: The Communists and the Schools
By Robert W. Iversen

homework," and her testimony as to the Party line in education and its transmission to the teachers "was marked by assurance and total recall." Even later, "her testimony acquired a smooth flow in which questions of the committee and counsel simply came as annoying interruptions. Her confidence in the structure of her story and her command of detail left her free to add revealing ideological embroidery." Iversen concludes her story by saying that "Bella Dodd had fulfilled all the requirements of the congressional confessional. The hesitation and qualification that had marked her testimony soon after her break with the party had given way to a detailed and impassioned condemnation of the false faith and all its followers." (pp. 320, 322, 323)

Scientists and Communists

In Chapter 13, "Scientists and Communists," Iversen points out that the dominance of state interest in education has been recognized by the Federal Government. During World War II, however, due to federally-financed wartime research in the colleges, thousands of academic scientists were incorporated into the Federal bureaucracy. Controls were inevitable, he says, and so, too, was friction.

The passage of the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 instituted a security program involving clearance and surveillance of personnel working on its projects, and thus introduced a new note into peacetime academic research. Iversen then discusses investigations by congressional committees of Soviet atomic espionage operations in the United States during and following World War II. In this connection, he goes into a detailed analysis of the case of J. Robert Oppenheimer.

Chapter 13 contains factual references to the Bureau. For example, on pages 293-294 Iversen refers to the investigation of the Radiation Laboratory at the University of California by the House UnAmerican Activities Committee, and makes the following reference to the FBI:

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont

Re: The Fund for the Republic

Book Review: The Communists and the Schools

By Robert W. Iversen

"... The surveillance under which the scientists worked was incredibly thorough. Thus, when one of the scientists was audacious enough to have dinner with the Soviet consul in a San Francisco fish grotto in 1943, F. B. I. men were in the next booth with a wire recorder. The indiscretion never formed the basis for an espionage indictment, although it was the basis for dismissal. . . ." (pp. 293-294)

References to the Director and FBI

Nonderogatory references to the Director appear on pages 282 and 308. The allegation, on page 287, that the Director cooperated with Ellis Rubin, controversial former Florida Assistant Attorney General in the specialized field of Un-American Activities, is not substantiated by Bureau files. Rubin was furnished only copies of the Director's articles and speeches. Factual references to the Bureau appear on pages 170, 241, 245, 271, 281, 282, 285, 287, 288, 343, and 346. In addition, the FBI is mentioned throughout Chapters 13 and 14 (pp. 289-331) in connection with individuals who have been subjects of Bureau investigations. It is felt that these references should be reviewed by the substantive desks in the Espionage, Internal Security, Subversive Control, and Employees Security Sections. (67-467635)

The Author

Robert W. Iversen was born in Minneapolis in 1920. He graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1942, and received his M. A. and Ph. D. degrees from the State University of Iowa. During World War II, he was a United States Army staff sergeant with the 37th Engineer Combat Battalion. Professor Iversen has taught at the State University of Iowa, Drake University, and Columbia University. He is now Professor of Social Science and Assistant Director of the Center for Continuing Liberal Education at Pennsylvania State University, his field of speciality being twentieth-century American history.

There is no identifiable derogatory information regarding Iversen in Bureau files. (Blurb, The Communists and the Schools, Robert W. Iversen, (New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company, 1959).

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont
Re: The Fund for the Republic
Book Review: The Communists and the Schools
By Robert W. Iversen

Clinton L. Rossiter

Clinton L. Rossiter, head of the study project on communist influence in American life which is being financed by the Ford Fund for the Republic, is chairman of the Government Department at Cornell University.

Bufiles reveal that Rossiter was disapproved for security clearance, following an investigation conducted by another Government agency which conducts intelligence investigations, because he gave as a reference a person who had been listed as one of the individuals controlling the American Russian Institute of Hollywood, California. The American Russian Institute has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450. (Monograph, The Fund for the Republic, Inc., pp. 49, 96; 116-78904-26)

At the time these studies were first undertaken in 1955, Rossiter announced that former communists would be utilized along with other sources. This procedure was used in preparing the first book in the series, The Roots of American Communism, by Theodore Draper, which was reviewed by the Central Research Section on March 21, 1957. More than a dozen individuals who assisted in the book, The Roots of American Communism, had, according to Bufiles, communist affiliations at one time or another. (100-391697-460; Monograph, The Fund for the Republic, Inc., p. 96)

Conclusions

This is a lengthy (423 page) but extensively documented book which obviously required a tremendous amount of research. It is replete with factual material concerning the efforts of the American communists to infiltrate the American educational system both on a student and a teacher level since the birth of the Communist Party, USA, in 1919. More significant, however, is the position the author takes on the numerous postwar investigations by congressional and state committees regarding alleged communist penetration of the schools.

According to Iversen, the much-publicized hearings of the congressional investigators created an impression among most Americans that every sector

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont

Re: The Fund for the Republic

Book Review: The Communists and the Schools

By Robert W. Iversen

of society was riddled with communist conspirators, but the schools were singled out as the most sensitive sector and the most vulnerable to communist infiltration. Although the committees maintained that the problem of disciplining those educators who had admitted Party membership or who had taken the 5th Amendment was a matter for school authorities, he claims that the threat of adverse publicity "was sufficient to force many administrators to take action. The committees remained the judges of the adequacy and effectiveness of any action taken, and if a school was considered to have acted in accordance with committee standards, it was granted a sort of immunity from further public exposure." (p. 335)

In conclusion, Iversen minimizes the extent of communist influence on the American schools. He states the communists have contributed little or nothing to the American philosophy of education and seem to have left even less impression upon educational methods. The most serious aspect to date, according to Iversen, has been the establishment in the public consciousness of widespread doubt of the schools' ability "to keep their own house in order." (p. 368)

In regard to communism generally, the author takes the attitude that

"Some maintain that communism is a cancer that eats away steadily at the vitals of an outwardly healthy society. In America one might better say that communism has acted as a vaccine, giving the patient a mild case of the disease--complete with fever--and thus immunized him against crippling attack...." (p. 368)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
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 Gandy _____

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: January 25, 1960

FROM : M. A. Jones ✓

SUBJECT: "A PROGRAM FOR CONSERVATIVES"
 BY RUSSELL AMOS KIRK
 BOOK REVIEW

BACKGROUND:

On 1-22-60, the Director received captioned book as a gift from Vice President Richard M. Nixon. This book was published in 1954 by Henry Regnery Company of Chicago, Illinois. Vice President Nixon inscribed the book as follows: "To J. Edgar Hoover who is such an intelligent advocate of some of the conservative principles set forth in this book. From his friend, Dick Nixon." By letter 1-22-60, the Director thanked Vice President Nixon for the book. The purpose of this memorandum is to set forth a brief review of this book, which is attached.

THE AUTHOR:

Bufiles contain no derogatory information concerning Russell Amos Kirk. You will recall that on 6-22-59, Mrs. Harry Overstreet called and advised you that in the latest issue of "National Review" Russell Kirk had written a "smear article" on her husband, Dr. Harry Overstreet, the purpose being to ruin sales of their book, "What We Must Know About Communism." It is noted we have had cordial relations with the Overstreets and have furnished them considerable assistance in connection with their books. (100-114575)

The book jacket describes Kirk as a native of Plymouth, Michigan. He attended Michigan State College and Duke University. He contributes to the leading journals of opinion in England and the United States and has written four other books.

REVIEW OF BOOK:

This book is 312 pages in length. There is no reference to the FBI or the Director in the book. There is no information in Bufiles regarding captioned book. The underlying theme of the book is that the conservative believes that men and nations possess free will, and that if a nation or civilization falls into ruin, it was caused, for the most part, by failure of the heart and mind of the people.

Enclosure
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REC-45
 63
 (continued next page)
 RESEARCH
 RESEARCH

Jones to DeLoach Memorandum

He defines American conservatism as follows: (1) a belief in an order that is more than human, (2) an affection for variety and complexity and individuality, even for singularity, (3) a conviction that justice means "to each the things that go with his own nature," not a leveling equality, (4) a suspicion of concentrated power, and a consequent attachment to our federal principle and to division and balancing of authority at every level of government, (5) a reliance upon private endeavor and sagacity in nearly every walk of life, and (6) a prejudice against organic change, a feeling that it is unwise to break radically with political prescription.

Concerning leadership, Kirk believes a free society endeavors to afford to men of natural abilities every opportunity to rise by their own efforts, and resists the radical delusion that exact equality of station and wealth can benefit everyone.

Kirk terms talk of "fighting for democracy" in Indo-China as ridiculous when the people we support there are not democrats at all. He states we are not struggling to establish universal "democracy" or "capitalism" or "human rights." He feels our mission in the affairs of nations is not to undertake an eccentric crusade on behalf of these abstractions, but rather the practical task of repelling the menace of Soviet imperialism, and of conserving the freedom and justice and strength of the United States. Further, that we must hearten and help everyone abroad who stands for traditional rights, and respect and enjoy the differences which distinguish other cultures from our own.

In successive chapters, Kirk deals with the problems of the mind, heart, social boredom, community, social justice, wants, order, power, loyalty and tradition. He notes that the aim of education is not to make every man like every other, but to awaken the highest talents of the best persons among us. He hopes that none of us will become political Christians, but hopes we shall not be afraid to infuse Christian faith into politics.

He proposes: (1) renewing the power of religious faith, and piety, among the mass of men, (2) reviving the concepts of honor and dignity which gave motive to honest desire for emulation, (3) returning to individuals the responsibilities which bring a decent satisfaction and the duties of self-reliance, (4) reaffirming the right of men to what is their own, without injustice to others, (5) reminding modern society that security, though a good thing, is not a better thing than freedom, and (6) reawakening men's minds to the eternal contract of society--we do not live simply for ourselves, but to justify the faith and labor of our ancestors, and to transmit life and justice to our posterity.

Jones to DeLoach Memorandum

Kirk contends that the free will which God bestowed upon man was the power to choose between good and evil. He believes the world is governed by love or by hate.

Deploring collectivism, uniformity and arid simplicity in today's society, Kirk calls for a return to true community, the union of men, through love and common interest. In this regard, he urges conservatives to defend the institutions of local government against a state consolidation of power. He seeks a humanization of urban life, bringing to the city man a sense of community.

Urging a return to true order in our society, Kirk notes that the decay of respect for law is the most obvious proof of the decline of order in our age. He believes there is such a thing as "creeping socialism" and contends that socialism never ceases to creep until it becomes totalitarianism. Kirk believes a faithful man is not of necessity a loyal one. "To produce loyalty, love must be added to fidelity." He further states, "Traditions are the wisdom of the race; they are the only sure instruments of moral instruction."

RECOMMENDATION: For information.

JFK *1/26* *✓*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
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W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
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TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont *AB*

DATE: January 28, 1960

FROM : W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

SUBJECT: "QUICK DARKNESS" BY ELSTON J. MELTON
BOOK REVIEW
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

The Author

The book "Quick Darkness," written by Elston J. Melton and published by the State Publishing Company, St. Louis, Missouri, was reviewed by the Central Research Section after Melton sent an autographed copy to the Director together with a copy of a letter he had enclosed with his book to Nikita S. Khrushchev. His letter to Khrushchev shows that he has apparently been "taken in" by the Soviet propaganda of peaceful coexistence.

Melton has spent most of his adult years on weekly and small daily newspapers and for the past twenty-two years he has been owner of the Cooper County Record at Boonville, Missouri. He was president of the Missouri Press association in 1958 and is now president of the Missouri State Board of Education, a policy-making group responsible for an outlay of some eighty million dollars a year in public schools below the college level. Bufiles contained no identifiable information on Melton and no editorial ticklers on the Cooper County Record.

The Book

"Quick Darkness" by Elston J. Melton is a fictional Will Rogers' type of storytelling by a small town newspaperman. It centers around the wealthiest family in town and the personal tragedies which engulfed the family during the span of a lifetime, coming to a climax during the dark days of the depression (1930's). In

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- 1 - Section tickler
- 1 - M. A. Lucey
- 1 - C. D. Brennan
- 1 - [Redacted]
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Parsons
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach

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CENTRAL RESEARCH

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Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: "Quick Darkness" by Elston J. Melton

reality, the story depicts the life of Fowler "Babe" Granfield, the only child of the teen-age marriage of the beautiful daughter of the Janus family. The boy's father spends his life as an invalid in a Veteran's hospital and the mother, who becomes first a Hollywood actress and then a dope addict, ends up in a mental institution. It is the story of a child being deprived through war and ambition of parental love and affection and left to his own devices while judgment and emotions were immature. It is a series of crimes by a juvenile who through wealth, influence, and the technicalities of law escaped punishment until a stern judge had him incarcerated in a reform school. There follows the association with the hardened criminal, the fleeing from the reform school, a slaying, and the jury meting out the supreme penalty.

The Dedication

"Quick Darkness" is dedicated to Judge Sam C. Blair of the Missouri Circuit Court, Jefferson City, Missouri. Blair, apparently a very close friend of Melton, is the brother of Governor James T. Blair of the State of Missouri and is reportedly "the brains behind the Governor." (77-7536)

RECOMMENDATION:

For the information of the Director.

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The Wall Between

1/28/60

Title of Book *The Wall Between*

Author *Ann Braden* ~~*Ann Braden*~~

0 Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

No Log

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING	<u>Obtain book for review</u>	<u>Book review not required by this Section or Division</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Domestic Intelligence Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> Central Research, Room 7627	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Espionage, Room 2714	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Internal Security, Room 1509	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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<input type="checkbox"/> Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Subversive Control, Room 1250	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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<input type="checkbox"/> Crime Records Division		
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Nature of Book: The book purports to explain the Braden's point of view concerning the Kentucky sedition trial.

Central Research

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62-46855

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: February 17, 1960

FROM : *comb* Legat, London (62-240)

SUBJECT: FACE TO FACE WITH AMERICA:
THE STORY OF N. S. KHRUSHCHOV'S
VISIT TO THE U.S.A., SEPTEMBER 15-27, 1959
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

ReBulet 1/18/60.

Attempts have been made by this office to obtain copies of the publication requested by the Bureau from British publishing houses without success. This matter was discussed with [redacted]

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This matter will be followed with [redacted] and as soon as the book is published copies will be obtained and the Bureau advised.

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CENTRAL RESEARCH
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Belmont	_____
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McGuire	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Trotter	_____
W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Ingram	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: March 4, 1960

FROM : A. J. McGrath

SUBJECT: ROBERT F. KENNEDY'S BOOK
"THE ENEMY WITHIN"

Kennedy, the former chief counsel of the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field, has authored a book which in the main is devoted to relating his experiences as chief counsel of the Committee, as well as those of the Committee members and investigators. He is most complimentary about the Director in the book; however, he is critical of the Department.

The first part of his book, almost in its entirety, deals with the exposes of the graft, corruption and crookedness that have prevailed within the Teamsters Union. Kennedy recounts many of his encounters with Jimmie Hoffa and goes into detail regarding the events leading up to Hoffa's arrest for bribery of John Cye Cheasty, Committee employee. The latter part of his book is devoted to resumes of the actual work of some of the investigators of the Committee in inquiring into other unions and organized crime generally.

In his acknowledgments Kennedy makes special mention of the Director for the assistance and advice given to him.

On another occasion in his book Kennedy makes the statement that "during the whole life of the Committee the advice and help that J. Edgar Hoover gave to me personally and to the Committee were absolutely invaluable."

On several occasions throughout his book Kennedy is very critical of the Department's handling of cases which arose during the Committee's operations.

For instance, relative to the bribery case against Hoffa here in the District, Kennedy relates that although he was convinced the FBI had given the Government an air-tight case, he credited Hoffa's acquittal as being due to the effective work of Hoffa's attorney, Edward Bennett Williams, together with "the unpreparedness and ineffectiveness of the Government attorneys who prosecuted the case."

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Memorandum to Mr. Rosen

Kennedy comments, speaking about the Department, that the lack of action by the Justice Department was disappointing. He states some of the cases handled by the Department were lost "through incompetence." In this regard he cites that Senator McClellan, who was a witness at the perjury trial of James Cross (president of the Bakers Union, who was indicted for perjurious testimony before the Committee and acquitted) made no secret of the fact he was highly critical of the way Government attorneys presented the case.

With respect to the Hoffa wire tapping case, which was tried in New York City, Kennedy claims Carmine Bellino, Committee investigator, had furnished the U. S. Attorney handling the case information as to Hoffa's whereabouts which was pertinent to the trial of the case. He states that he asked the U. S. Attorney after the trial why (with the help of Bellino's memorandum) he had not been able to get his dates and places straight. The U. S. Attorney allegedly made the admission that he had not read Bellino's memorandum.

RECOMMENDATION:

The above is furnished for informational purposes.

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2/23/60

Title of Book LET US LIVE IN PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP

Author _____

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING	Obtain book for review	Book review not required by this Section or Division
<input type="checkbox"/> Domestic Intelligence Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> Central Research, Room 7627	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Espionage, Room 2714 / <i>2260</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Internal Security, Room 1509	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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<input type="checkbox"/> Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Subversive Control, Room 1250	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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<input type="checkbox"/> Crime Records Division		
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*Book
see Rosenberg
file 100-10477*

AMB

Nature of Book: _____

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126

Memorandum

TO: Mr. DeLoach

DATE: February 17, 1960

FROM: M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "THE FEDERAL RESERVE HOAX"
BY WICKLIFFE B. VENNARD, SR.
BOOK REVIEW

Tolson	
Belmont	
Mohr	
DeLoach	
Casper	
Callahan	
Conrad	
Felt	
Gale	
Rosen	
Tamm	
Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Holmes	
Gandy	

BACKGROUND:

The captioned book, published by the Meador Publishing Company, Boston, Mass., is a cloth-bound 7th edition of a book formerly titled, "The Federal Reserve Corporation," which was referred to the Bureau as of possible interest.

THE AUTHOR:

Wickliffe B. Vennard, Sr., has written numerous pamphlets which have been extremely critical of the Federal Reserve System, the United Nations, various operations of the Federal Government and the administration. The Bureau has received numerous inquiries concerning Vennard's writings, but there is no derogatory information concerning him in Bufiles. Byltr dated 6/23/59, Vennard wrote congratulating the Director on his election to the Board of Directors of Acacia Mutual Life Insurance Company and indicated that he had been the Home Office Manager for 24 years. The letter was a six-page handwritten resume of his beliefs concerning the Federal Reserve System and of the difficulties experienced by his son while attending Louisiana State University and during his Marine Corps training. The son claimed he was being contacted and watched by Communists. Vennard's letter stated, "... He (the son) was disturbed at nite--injury to his heel tendons, & teeth. We did inspect his teeth & found the rear molars chipped or chiselled to points like the eye teeth. He went to the F. B. I. & his Lt. Col. & was given no satisfaction...." This letter was not acknowledged. Bufile 100-425418 reflects that the son, John Cameron Vennard, went AWOL, subsequently spent some time in an Air Force Hospital under a diagnosis of acute schizophrenic reaction, and finally was discharged from the U. S. Marine Corps under honorable conditions.

NOT RECORDED
FEB 25 1960

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 62-96648

REVIEW OF THE BOOK:

The book--276 pages in length--lays most of the blame of our present ills, including economical, wars, et cetera, to the December 23, 1913, passage of the Federal Reserve Act. Describing the Act as the money scheme of an alien, he says it has been followed by 45 years of subversion of the American dream of peace, liberty and justice for all.

1 - [redacted] (Room 7630)

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CRIME REC.

(continued next page)

Memorandum for Mr. DeLoach
"THE FEDERAL RESERVE HOAX"

The author states that the money gang has hand picked the presidential nominees of both parties for 45 years; that 20 years ago they played up Fascism against communism, and today they are playing up Capitalism against communism, financing and controlling both sides.

MENTION OF THE FBI:

There are several references to the FBI and/or the Director-- none of them of a derogatory nature. The author lists what he considers 100 un-American and/or un-Constitutional matters brought to the attention of Senators while they were "taking a nap on the floor, or absent, or they were too busy with social functions and committee meetings, or they were playing party politics instead of national welfare, or the majority leaned to influence." Four of these points referred to the FBI as follows:

"24. Why did Franklin Roosevelt and Harry Truman ignore the FBI reports on infiltration? Why did Truman close the files? (p. 78)

"25. Why the rifts between the Justice Department and the FBI? (p. 78)

"41. Opposition to Congressional investigating committees, and closing of FBI files to them. (p. 82)

"91. Why not censure the man who promoted Harry Dexter White, who gave our money plates to Russia, and advocated that the bulwark of Europe be demilitarized, de-industrialized, and cut up into small farms so as to make slaves of the most nationalistic nation on the face of the earth? We know who he is. He was warned by the FBI. (p. 90)"

Referring to the world bank at Bretton Woods and Harry Dexter White, the author states, "The sub-committee on internal security (September, 1954) found that the FBI had made seven reports on the Communist underground activities of Harry Dexter White. Yet in spite of these reports to our government, White was kept in charge of the 'Monetary Fund.' (Harry Truman testified that the FBI requested that White be retained in such high positions so that he could be watched, but J. Edgar Hoover testified to the falsity of that statement.)" (p. 136)

On page 164, the author speaks of the slowness of the Nation to recognize the communist menace and the international bankers and stooges who use communism as a means to ride to power. He points out the tendency of the people to act annoyed at the "Paul Reveres" trying to warn them, and states, "The FBI made detailed reports on the peril to the Executive and Justice Departments in the early 1920's. Others have testified voluminously since."

Memorandum for Mr. DeLoach
"THE FEDERAL RESERVE HOAX"

OBSERVATIONS:

Vennard appears to be a "super patriot" and the fact that this book is in its 7th edition, and incorporates much of the information in numerous pamphlets he has written over the years, indicates that he is quite intense in his beliefs concerning the dangers of the Federal Reserve Act. He is definitely against the Federal Reserve Act and for its repeal and in his zeal to put across his ideas he has tied in every event of the past half century from the Russian revolution of 1917 to the present national debt and including the bombing of Hiroshima, the United Nations, Judaism, segregation, et cetera.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

V.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Memorandum

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 Belmont _____
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 Malone _____
 Rosen _____
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 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
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TO : Mr. Rosen
 FROM : A. J. McGrath
 SUBJECT: Book Review

DATE: March 4, 1960

SUBJECT: ROBERT E. KENNEDY'S BOOK
"THE ENEMY WITHIN"
Book Reviews

Kennedy, the former chief counsel of the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field, has authored a book which in the main is devoted to relating his experiences as chief counsel of the Committee, as well as those of the Committee members and investigators. He is most complimentary about the Director in the book; however, he is critical of the Department.

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EX-121
 19 MAR 8 1960
 SENT DIRECT
 12-19-60

62-46855
 [Handwritten signatures and initials]

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 77-51388-37

Memorandum to Mr. Rosen

Kennedy comments, speaking about the Department, that the lack of action by the Justice Department was disappointing. He states some of the cases handled by the Department were lost "through incompetence." In this regard he cites that Senator McClellan, who was a witness at the perjury trial of James Cross (president of the Bakers Union, who was indicted for perjurious testimony before the Committee and acquitted) made no secret of the fact he was highly critical of the way Government attorneys presented the case.

With respect to the Hoffa wire tapping case, which was tried in New York City, Kennedy claims Carmine Bellino, Committee investigator, had furnished the U. S. Attorney handling the case information as to Hoffa's whereabouts which was pertinent to the trial of the case. He states that he asked the U. S. Attorney after the trial why (with the help of Bellino's memorandum) he had not been able to get his dates and places straight. The U. S. Attorney allegedly made the admission that he had not read Bellino's memorandum.

RECOMMENDATION:

The above is furnished for informational purposes.

WBS
E
R

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V. ~~WBS~~

2/23/60

Title of Book LET US LIVE IN PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP

Author _____

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING	Obtain book for review	Book review not required by this Section or Division
<input type="checkbox"/> Domestic Intelligence Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> Central Research, Room 7627	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Espionage, Room 2714A/V. Tar, 2260	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Internal Security, Room 1509	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Liaison, Room 7641	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Subversive Control, Room 1250	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Identification Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> _____ Section, Room _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Training & Inspection Division		
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<input type="checkbox"/> Investigative Division		
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<input type="checkbox"/> Crime Records Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> _____ Section, Room _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

*copy of book
in Bureau
Library
RMB*

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
13 MAR 10 1960

*file
central R. S. [initials]*

Nature of Book: The visit of N.S.Khrushchov to the U.S.A., September 15-27, 1959.
(62-112964-2405)

51 MAR 11 1960

File 62-46855

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

No Duplication Fees are charged for Deleted Page Information Sheet(s).

Total Deleted Page(s) ~ 2
Page 38 ~ b6, b7C, b7E
Page 39 ~ b6, b7C, b7E

Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) file: 62-HQ-46855:
Book Reviews, Section 3

1 - [redacted]
1 - Section
1 - J. S. J

Yellow file copy
original and copy

Legal Attache, London (62-240)

March 16, 1960

REC-32
Director, FBI (62-46355) - 67

**FACE TO FACE WITH AMERICA:
THE STORY OF N. S. KHRUSHCHOV'S
VISIT TO THE U. S. A., SEPTEMBER 15-27, 1959
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER**

Reurlet 3/4/60, above caption, by which you forwarded two copies of Let Us Live in Peace and Friendship. According to information available to the Bureau, Let Us Live in Peace and Friendship and Face to Face with America are two separate and distinctly different books, even though both books deal with Khrushchov's visit to the United States.

If available, two copies of the English translation of Face to Face with America are still desired by the Bureau. The books should be forwarded to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section, when obtained.

AMB:nji
(7)

*1 copy
from [unclear]
3-27-60
[unclear]*

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for review)

NOTE: Copies of captioned book are desired for reference purposes by the Central Research Section because they concern Khrushchov's visit to the United States.

New Times, Vol. 1 (1/6/60), page 15 indicates two different books have been published.

Book not available in Bureau Library.

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- _____ C. Sullivan
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MAILED 27
MAR 17 1960
COMM-FBI

4 MAR 23 1960

[Handwritten initials]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Director, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 3-4-60

FROM: *Curtis* Legat, London (62-240)

SUBJECT: FACE TO FACE WITH AMERICA:
THE STORY OF N. S. KHRUSHCHOV'S
VISIT TO THE U.S.A., SEPTEMBER 15-27, 1959
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Remylet 2-17-60. *Book Reviews*

Reference letter indicated attempts were being made by this office through [redacted] to obtain copies of the publication as set out in the title. On March 3:

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted] This book has a subtitle which states, "The Visit of N. S. KHRUSHCHOV to the U. S. A. September 15 through 27, 1959." This book was published by the Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow. It appears to be a translation of the original Russian text. [redacted]

[redacted] Two copies of this book are enclosed and the Bureau is asked to advise this office if they believe this book is the one desired. If not, additional attempts will be made to obtain the desired material.

Also: See 100-345068-277 for translation from Kommunist #1, Jan, 1960, re: Face to Face with America, by V. Rodionov, Amb.
2 - Bureau (Enclosures - 2) *1 Encl. detached and filed in Bureau Library.*
1 - London
ACM:MAH
(3) *1 Encl. detached and retained in CR5 3/15/60. Amb.*

REC-32

62-46855-67

23 MAR 18 1960

CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

62-46855

ENCLOSURE
MAR 15 1960

SUMMARY FROM RUSSIAN

"KOMMUNIST," NO. 1, January, 1960,

REC-51

ASTOUNDED AMERICA

By V. RODIONOV

Page 118

To be used in connection with possible review of English edition of book pub.

"Face to Face With America. A story of N. S. KHRUSHCHEV's visit to the USA." State Publishing House of Political Literature. 1959. 679 pages.

book

"A principal thing which we have to achieve is to insure peaceful living conditions for all the people on earth," stated N. S. KHRUSHCHEV on the eve of his departure for the USA. These words determine the basic purpose of a historical visit of the head of the Soviet Government to America.

A book entitled "Face to Face With America," just published, vividly and comprehensively describes the sojourn of the head of the Soviet Government in the citadel of capitalism. It has been written by a group of Soviet writers and journalists who accompanied KHRUSHCHEV on his trip. The reader will find many comments and remarks and a number of discussions by KHRUSHCHEV which did not appear in previous reports of his visit to the USA.

"Face to Face With America" describes the atmosphere in which this visit took place; it depicts the USA tensely watching the progress of distinguished guest. At the same time, it contains a vivid and absorbing story about contemporary America and its working class, its Government and its leaders, and about the true masters of the country and executors of their will.

REC-51

62-46255-68

NOT RECORDED

This book contains not only an excellent summary of the progress of the visit but also an analysis of events preceding and accompanying it. "The act of inviting N. S. KHRUSHCHEV to the USA," write the authors, "is not a consequence of a Christian love toward one's neighbor, but a result of necessity confronting America of today." KHRUSHCHEV's visit to the US was an outstanding event going beyond the framework of an ordinary diplomatic practice.

Book Reviews

Central Support

50 MAR 23 1960

file 62-46255

The USSR and the US are the most powerful modern states, personifying two different social systems and the character of mutual relations between these two countries determines, by and large, mutual relations in the rest of the world.

Authors of the book recreate a picture of the ice of the cold war breaking and melting during KHRUSHCHEV's trip through the US and the atmosphere of distrust and suspicion yielding to the spirit of good will and hospitality. His ready wit and his manner of approach to his audiences won the people. "KHRUSHCHEV has conquered America," unanimously admitted numerous press organs of the USA.

In reading about KHRUSHCHEV's visit to the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union headquarters in San Francisco, we see that he feels himself particularly at home among workers and instantly finds a common language with them. "NIKITA SERGEEVICH," says the book, "literally blossomed out finding himself in the thick of the crowd, in the strong embrace of longshoremen. On all sides hands were stretched out for a friendly handshake and greeting were heard." Dock workers will probably long remember about this meeting and discuss it with their friends and families.

During his traveling from city to city, a warm interest toward the Soviet messenger of peace and friendship grew. In Pittsburgh, in spite of the late hour, thousands of residents came out on the highway in order to see him. The "New York Times" reported that "Soviet Premier....caused the greatest gathering of people in all the city's history." "Baltimore Sun" noted: "This was more than a polite welcome; it was an open enthusiasm."

As a result of slander against socialism and Soviet system, write the authors, a great store of fossilized ideas and prejudices has accumulated in America. The arrival of KHRUSHCHEV and his remarkable speeches dealt the heaviest blow to these prejudices. Words of an American woman journalist who accompanied N. S. KHRUSHCHEV are quoted in the book. She states that she has been always hostile to the Soviet Union and believed the things which were said about it. But after observing KHRUSHCHEV and listening to his speeches she realized that "this is a real man and that he proposes serious and, what is more important, practicable, things. Believe it or not, but now this man arouses sympathy in me. I involuntarily contrast him to some of our leaders such as HERBERT HOOVER or CALVIN COOLIDGE, when they were in power, whose lips, constantly curved with contempt toward

the people."

N. S. KHRUSHCHEV opened to many Americans a new world, the world of socialism. He convincingly and clearly explained in his speeches that socialism is the most progressive system answering the interests of the broadest strata of the population. Before listeners were unfolded majestic perspectives of a future communist society.

It is not easy for the people to change their convictions, particularly if we consider that for decades they were being scared by stories about communism. However, there is no doubt that the trip of N. S. KHRUSHCHEV through the United States became associated in the minds of average American people with their growing interest in socialism and in the causes of outstanding successes of the Soviet people in so short a period. The truth penetrated the minds of millions of Americans that socialist society is capable of developing remarkably fast and that, by its very nature, it is not interested in annexations of foreign territory or in wars.

Throughout his visit, the head of the Soviet Government firmly and patiently explained Leninist principles of a peaceful coexistence. KHRUSHCHEV convincingly demonstrated that in conditions of a peaceful coexistence, both the armament race and maintenance of large armies become unnecessary.

The head of the Soviet Government made a vivid speech in the U. N. in which he made a proposal for a universal and complete disarmament. In the entire history of the United Nations Organizations there never was heard a speech of any political leader which would produce such a great impression, assert old members of the UN staff. But, perhaps, even a greater impression was produced outside the walls of the UN: a huge stream of letters and comments of the world press was the world's response to the speech of the head of the Soviet Government.

The book, "Face to Face With America" quotes from a letter of two American women - Mrs. FATELYNN and Mrs. EDNA SYLVIA (both spelled phonetically.) "This speech should enter history as one of the greatest statements made by man," they write. U.S.

Peaceful coexistence opens a broad scope for the development of business contacts between countries and, in particular, for activation of the international trade. While in the US, KHRUSHCHEV often had to meet with businessmen.

According to ~~WALKER~~ WALKER, Executive Director of the Economic Club of New York, people were striving for invitations to a dinner in honor of KHRUSHCHEV sponsored by the club, as "the hungry people fight for bread.....Judging by accepted invitations, we shall have the greatest gathering of prominent businessmen which had ever taken place under one roof."

This was not an ordinary curiosity but a desire to learn what N. S. KHRUSHCHEV would tell with regard to development of Soviet-American relations and perspectives for the broadening of contacts between the East and West.

This shows that not only average Americans but representatives of business circles as well begin to realize that armament race threatens with a war, disastrous to capitalism, and should be replaced by a policy leading to disarmament and broad international cooperation.

A change in attitude involving the broadest circles of American society frightens adherents of the cold war - armament kings and (political) leaders who carry out their will. Certain individuals were given instructions to "outargue KHRUSHCHEV or die." There were repeated attempts at the dinner at the Economic Club of New York and during KHRUSHCHEV's meeting with the leaders of American labor unions, where REUTHER and other labor bureaucrats staged a vulgar farce. Walter

The book describes KHRUSHCHEV's meeting with labor union leaders, which they attempted to carry out according to a previously predetermined plan. REUTHER had a large folio in front of him and unabashedly read his questions and answers from it. Other leaders were also armed with pieces of paper. And yet, all this cunningly conceived but at the same time, rather naively stupid plan, was swept away by KHRUSHCHEV who took over the initiative and put in the center of discussion basic problems of vital interest to the working class of all countries; the problems of stopping the armament race, the new Soviet disarmament proposals, and the problem of liquidation of international tensions and insuring a friendly cooperation between the countries. U.S.

On meeting such people, KHRUSHCHEV boldly opposed them and came out a winner. He showed a historical inevitability of the triumph of communism and downfall of capitalism, rebuffed all hostile attacks against the Soviet Union and demonstrated the advantages of socialism.

The tactics of "outarguing KHRUSHCHEV or dying," were defeated.

While in the US, KHRUSHCHEV felt the support of the Soviet people, for this visit was an expression of their will. Tens of thousands of letters and telegrams were sent to KHRUSHCHEV. Only a small portion of these messages has been published in the book but it gives an idea of how the people evaluated this unprecedented visit.

Over three months have passed since the time of KHRUSHCHEV's visit in America, but this is an event over which time has no power. It combined in itself too many hopes and high principles to be easily forgotten by the people. KHRUSHCHEV's visit to the US was not an isolated fact but a "victorious result of a political line of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Soviet Government, and a heroic work of the Soviet people illuminated by the light of great ideas," states the book: "The world has not only changed; it is continuing to change. And a brief Camp David Communiqué is only a partial result of the past and only the opening line of a story which history intends to record on its pages in the second half of our turbulent century."

The book, "Face to Face With America," says the reviewer, "helps better to understand and evaluate historical significance of the visit of N. S. KHRUSHCHEV to the United States, and to understand the profound theses on a peaceful coexistence and economic competition of the two systems expressed by him. This work, successfully combining elements of newspaper reporting and scientific research, will, undoubtedly, find a wide and grateful reading public in our country and beyond its borders."

Months which have passed since the trip of N. S. KHRUSHCHEV to the USA clearly demonstrate that tremendous forces have been put in motion which day by day lead the mankind away from the "brink of war" toward which aggressive forces of imperialism were pushing it.

ry 16, 1960

Title of Book THE THIEF IN THE WHITE COLLAR

Author Norman Jaspas with Hillel Moses Black

Book Reviews (62-46855) no loc.
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

Book Review

ROUTING

Obtain book for review

Book review not required by this Section or Division

Domestic Intelligence Division

Central Research, Room 7627

Espionage, Room 2714

Internal Security, Room 1509

Liaison, Room 7641

Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.

Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527

Subversive Control, Room 1250

Identification Division

_____ Section, Room _____

Training & Inspection Division

_____ Section, Room _____

Administrative Division

_____ Section, Room _____

Files & Communications Division

_____ Section, Room _____

Investigative Division

_____ Section, Room _____

Laboratory Division

_____ Section, Room _____

Crime Records Division

_____ Section, Room _____

Nature of Book: See FBI investigations page 160.

REC-44

62-46855-69

NOT RECORDED

5 MAR 18 1960

EX-13

64 MAR 23 1960

file 62-46855

Central Research

UNITED STATES

Memo

TO : Mr. J. E. Belmont

DATE: March 10, 1960

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

FROM : W. C. Sullivan

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS ON THE BRINK
BY JEROME DAVIS AND
BRIGADIER GENERAL HUGH B. LESTER (RETIRED)
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

SYNOPSIS:

On the Brink calls for application of Gold's Rule in diplomacy and world affairs. "Cooperative coexistence" advanced as only hope for world peace. Cyrus S. Eaton named among proponents of this view. United States criticized for its foreign policy and blamed for failure of international relations. Communist bloc objective. Soviet aggression and military aggression labeled a "tragedy." Recognition of East Germany. Security program centered as main task for American effort. American program for world peace. Time Communist Party members with...
 ...has been extracted from...

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-8871-118

162-46855-
 NOT RECORDED
 141 MAR 21 1960

~~_____~~

18

100-8871-118

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont

Re: Book Review: On the Brink
By Jerome Davis and
Brigadier General Hugh B. Lester (Retired)

DETAILS:

The Golden Rule

On the Brink, written by Jerome Davis and Brigadier General Hugh B. Lester (Retired) and published by Lyle Stuart of New York City, holds that "we stand on the brink of a nuclear holocaust which could destroy the world" (p. 16). The book purports to expose the "myths" of war and national defense, making it clear that war "has outlived whatever survival value it may have had in the past" (p. 9). The terrible dilemma of war or peace, the authors claim, can be resolved only if the Golden Rule is practiced by the United States in diplomacy and world affairs.

American Foreign Policy Denounced

The authors are extremely critical of United States foreign policy since the end of World War II, contending that for nearly 15 years our Government has been "making policies for wrong reasons" (p. 86). They state that Lend-Lease and the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA), our boldest ventures in international cooperation, were sabotaged and finally replaced by the completely isolationist policies of unilateral aid and military alliances outside the United Nations (UN).

Soviet Myths Demolished

The book attempts to demolish a number of so-called myths about the Soviet Union. As to the "myth" of Soviet expansionism, for example, it is pointed out that although Russia has been expanding since World War II, today she has less territory than before World War I. According to the authors, Russia has merely gotten back what formerly belonged to her and what she believes was wrongfully taken away from her at the end of World War I.

Memorandum to Mr. A. M. Belmont

Re: Book Review: On the Brink
By Jerome Davis and
Brigadier General Hugh B. Lester (Retired)

The world-revolution "myth" is disposed of by emphasizing that while Soviet leaders have advocated world revolution in the past, they have, in recent years, preached peaceful coexistence. Russia, it is alleged, is "no more fanatically convinced now of the superiority of Communism than is the United States of Capitalism" (p. 23).

Another "myth," that of Soviet military aggression, is countered with the contention that Russia's military preparations are "largely defensive... dictated by fear, not by aggression" (p. 24). The book claims that "Soviet military forces have crossed no national boundaries since the end of World War II and have even retired from some" (p. 24).

Security Program Contributes to Space Lag

The Federal Government's security program is given as one of the reasons why this country has fallen behind Soviet Russia in the space race. Under the guise of security needs, the authors indicate, "a curtain of conformity" (p. 126) has driven many of our outstanding scientists and technologists from Government service and prevented the recruitment of others.

b6
b7c

Recognize Red China

Repeated pleas are made in the book for American recognition of Communist China. While no one knows whether or not China would have responded to normalization of relations with the United States, the authors feel it is a pity that she has never been given the chance. The longer we fail to recognize Red China, they forecast, the worse the repercussions will be.

Three Schools of Thought

Three schools of thought on American relations with the Soviet Union are presented in the book. The "without conflict" school (p. 187), says...

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont

Re: Book Review: On the Brink
By Jerome Davis and
Brigadier General Hugh B. Lester (Retired)

by the Eisenhower and Truman Administrations, together with the "competitive coexistence" school (p. 162), advocated by Vice President Nixon, Adlai Stevenson, and Soviet Premier Khrushchey, are both dismissed as self-defeating.

The third school, called the "cooperative coexistence" school (p. 164), is held to be the only hope for true world peace. This school is composed of a few churchmen, columnists like Walter Lippmann and Dorothy Thompson, and businessmen like Cyrus S. Eaton. Eaton is the Cleveland industrialist who has been publicly critical of the Bureau. This school believes in a global attack upon poverty through a giant economic reconstruction and development program, under the UN, similar to the earlier UNRRA.

Program for a Lasting Peace

Thus, to establish a durable peace, the United States is urged to implement the Golden Rule by: (1) normalizing relations with all national governments, including recognition of those regimes in control of the instruments of power; (2) universalizing the UN with the admission of Red China and the divided nations of Germany, Korea, and Viet Nam; (3) sponsoring and supporting a vast economic development program, under auspices of the UN, to eliminate poverty in the underdeveloped countries; and (4) removing restrictions on international trade and travel.

No Mention of Director or FBI:

No reference is made in the book to the Director or to the FBI.

The Authors

Jerome Davis, a former college professor, is the subject of an active security investigation by the Bureau, but he is not on our Security Index.

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont

Re: Book Review: On the Brink
By Jerome Davis and
Brigadier General Hugh B. Lester (Retired)

He has been reliably identified as a concealed member of the Communist Party in 1936 and to be a Communist Party member or at least under communist discipline as late as 1944. Davis has a lengthy history of affiliation with pro-Soviet and procommunist causes and organizations. A frequent visitor to Soviet Russia, he has long been regarded as a Soviet apologist in his writings and lectures. Since 1950, he has operated a one-man organization known as Promoting Enduring Peace. (100-8871-318, 329)

Brigadier General Hugh B. Lester (Retired), who served in the Quartermaster Department of the United States Army and received the Distinguished Service Medal, has never been investigated by the Bureau although his file shows that he has appeared or spoken at several communist front affairs in recent years. He has been a staunch proponent of American recognition of Red China. (100-374553)

The Publisher

b6
b7c

[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted] Stuart is the editor and publisher of The Independent, formerly Exposé, a "scandal sheet" which is anti-Semitic, anti-Catholic, and virtually "anti-everything." Stuart, in the past, has published uncomplimentary articles relative to the Bureau and has often misquoted the Director. (105-10490-50, 68)

Conclusion: Soviet Whitewash

On the Brink is the type of product that might be expected from the collaborative effort of such a confirmed Soviet apologist as Jerome Davis and his similarly inclined colleague, General Lester. Most of the international tension

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont

Re: Book Review: On the Brink
By Jerome Davis and
Brigadier General Hugh B. Lester (Retired)

and woes of the world are attributed by the authors to what they regard as the uninspired, unrealistic, and incorrect foreign policy of the United States. Communist motives, objectives, and practices are seldom touched on and when they are, only lightly and almost never critically.

The United States is cast in the role of the villain and transgressor in international affairs. In effect, the authors would have this country apply the Golden Rule in its relations with the communist bloc, despite the latter's long, bloody history of perfidy, intransigence, aggression, and subversion. They are confident that "the power of invincible good will in action" (p. 179) on the part of the United States would bring peace to the world.

9

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 3-14-60

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "DILLINGER"
BY SAUL COOPER
BOOK REVIEW

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

Hubert

BACKGROUND:

By letter of 2-16-60, Christopher W. Wilson, Vice President and General Counsel, The First National Bank of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, forwarded the above-captioned book to Director and asked for suggestions to prevent further distribution of book since it contains account of robbery of his bank which actually never occurred. SAC Chicago was requested to have Agent contact Wilson and advise him that Bureau could not comment on matter. A check of the book reflected that it contained several inaccuracies about the FBI. The purpose of this memorandum is to set forth a review of book.

AUTHOR AND PUBLISHER:

"Dillinger" by Saul Cooper was published by Hillman Periodicals, New York in 1959. Cooper is not identifiable in Bufiles. Hillman Periodicals has a poor reputation in its field, specializing in publishing cheap, sensational-type literature.

162-46855-

NOT RECORDED

176 MAR 21 1960

~~_____~~
MAR 17 1960

REVIEW OF THE BOOK:

"Dillinger" is a 144-page, paper-backed book which purports to be an account of the gangster's career. Definitely a dime-store novel, it is poorly written and tends toward cheap sensationalism. Its appeal would be extremely limited.

The author has utilized fictitious names, time sequences and locations throughout the book. Accounts of robberies of a Dalesville, Indiana, bank and of The First National Bank of Chicago are both fictitious. The author plays up Dillinger's affair with a Peggy Alexander (probably Evelyn Frechette, Dillinger's paramour.) Dillinger's arrest by local police in Dayton, Ohio, and his subsequent escape from a Lima, Ohio, jail, as well as a later arrest in Tucson, Arizona, and his notorious escape from the Crown Point, Indiana, jail are recounted. The book deals further with Dillinger's escapes after gun battles with the law in St. Paul and Little Bohemia Lodge, Rhineclander, Wisconsin, and his death in Chicago in July, 1934.

Enclosure
17A-1111
191
7080

94- ORIGINAL FILED IN

CRIME REC

"DILLINGER"**MENTION OF FBI:**

Pages 62-63 state that Marvin H. Purdy, Chief of the FBI Chicago Office and Sam Crowley, his subordinate, were about to open a case on Dillinger, based on information that Dillinger after his Lima, Ohio, jail break had crossed the state line in a stolen car.

Actually, of course, Samuel Cowley was placed in charge of the investigation of this case and was not subordinate to Purvis. Also, the Bureau entered the case after Dillinger's Crown Point, Ind. jail break, not after the Lima, Ohio, jail break as stated in the book.

Pages 71-75, 80-82 relate that just after Dillinger's escape from the Lima, Ohio, jail, Crowley contacted Martin Zaplinsky of the Dalesville, Ind., police force, made him "an honorary G-man" and requested his help in locating Dillinger. Zaplinsky immediately arranged for Crowley to meet a Mrs. Ann Savory who was willing to help trap Dillinger through his girlfriend, Peggy Alexander, if Crowley would promise to help her fight deportation proceedings. The author infers that Crowley hinted to Mrs. Savory that he would like to discuss the matter at one of the "exotic spots around town at offbeat hours."

Here the author is obviously referring to the contacts Cowley and Purvis had with Sergeant Martin Zarkovich, one of two East Chicago, Ind., officers helpful to the FBI in this case. These officers actually brought Mrs. Anna Sage to the Agents' attention only a day before she led them to Dillinger at the Biograph Theater.

Pages 112-116 reflect that Mrs. Savory contacted Crowley and furnished information that Dillinger and his girlfriend were at a certain address in St. Paul. Purdy then sent a coded message to the Minneapolis-St. Paul Office who had the apartment covered by Bureau Agents and St. Paul detectives. In the gun battle which followed Dillinger, his girlfriend and Harry Pierpont escaped.

Actually, the information concerning Dillinger's whereabouts in St. Paul was furnished to the St. Paul Office by a manager of a St. Paul motel. Also, Homer Van Meter was with Dillinger in St. Paul, not Pierpont as indicated in the book.

Pages 121-125 tell of the Little Bohemia Lodge raid. The author states that Purdy, Crowley and Chicago Office Agents proceeded to the Lodge and set up a surveillance. He related that Agents fired at three men outside the Lodge when they failed to heed Purdy's command to halt. Two of the three men, who proved to be innocent victims, were mortally wounded. The author goes on to state that three FBI Agents were killed by "Baby Face" Nelson at a nearby residence. The author states that the entire gang, including their women companions, successfully escaped.

The author has again misstated facts in his description of Little Bohemia. For example, Cowley had not even entered the Dillinger case as yet. Also only one man was accidentally killed by Agents; the two others were wounded. Only one Agent was killed at the nearby residence; another Agent and a local officer were wounded. Dillinger's women companions were captured in the raid, contrary to the author's statement.

Pages 138-144 relate the story of the trap set for Dillinger at the Biograph Theater. The author states that Agents, led by Purdy and Crowley, stationed themselves outside the theater. By prearranged signals Purdy and Crowley pointed out Dillinger to Agents who fired at Dillinger and killed him. The author states that Agents, who wanted no help from local police, chased away two Chicago police officers who happened to come by the Theater.

Actually, Cowley was in charge of this investigation, and directed the activities himself. Also officers of the East Chicago Police Department assisted FBI Agents in the trap set at the Biograph Theater.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information only, since it would serve no purpose to make an issue of the author's inaccuracies and exaggerated use of literary license. The book which tends toward cheap sensationalism will obviously have an extremely limited appeal. Any protest might tend to create publicity and focus attention on its inaccurate contents.

J.P.M.
3/17/60

D. J. [unclear]

[Handwritten initials]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: March 11, 1960

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH

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

SYNOPSIS:

Book Review

You will recall the "Washington Evening Star" of 1-24-60 mentioned seven booklets to be issued in preparation for the Conference at the White House between March 27 and April 2, 1960, dealing with the problems of youth. The Director noted: "We should get copies as they are issued and analyze them and see if figures tally with our crime statistics. H." "The Nation's Children" (three volumes) is the second publication in the series of seven and was ostensibly planned to provide the delegates of this conference with materials outlining the major developments in the field of children and youth since the 1950 conference. In addition, it is aimed at providing a basis for future activities. The three volumes making up this set are (1) "The Family and Social Change," (2) "Development and Education" and (3) "Problems and Prospects." Each of these will be dealt with separately.

Booklets

Booklets

"The Family and Social Change" is a compilation of ten articles by various sociologists, Doctors and other writers concerning the changing role played by the family in the move from a rural to an urban economy. It points out the ailments experienced by the family in this far-reaching readjustment. Employment, patterns of consumption and leisure all have abruptly changed. The impact of these changes on the urban areas contributed to the suburban growth which in turn created other problems. The rapid absorption of new families, facilities for the education of their children and adequate transportation all became acute items. The cities deprived of the bulk of their middle-income families still continued to grow but principally by the addition of low income families which were unable to assume the same tax burden of their predecessors.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

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Jones to DeLoach memo continued

DETAILS:

"The Family and Social Change is composed of ten essays which cover a wide multitude of topics dealing with the family's role in social change. These essays were prepared by sociologists, a historian, anthropologist, Doctors and religious leaders.

ANALYSIS OF "THE FAMILY AND SOCIAL CHANGE":

The ten essays are:

(1) "From Frontier to Suburbia" by Foster Rhea Dulles points out that at the turn of the century the farm and the small town was the major influence in shaping our American way of life, whereas, today this role has been preempted by the burgeoning suburbs. The many influences on our life brought about by urbanization are cited, such as increased recreation, and use of automobiles.

(2) "Demographic Trends and Implications" by Eleanor H. Bernert is a statistical analysis of the population trend within recent years. Miss Bernert cites the reversal of the declining birthrate of the 1930's as a principal factor in the rapid growth of metropolitan areas. She comments that one frightening consequence is that in '60's the schools of the Nation will have to absorb approximately 15 million additional pupils. Several statistical categories are discussed including the increase of children living with broken families and the increase in the number of working mothers with minor children.

(3) "The American Family in the Perspective of Other Cultures" by Conrad M. Arensberg. This essay discusses what is universal and what is unique about the American family in contrast with the families of other societies. He describes the American family as largely restricted to the father, mother and minor children in contrast with the larger families of the Far East where the kinship system is used.

(4) "The American Family Today" by Reuben Hill. Mr. Hill, who claims he is a family sociologist, believes the family to be suffering from "growing pains," which are normal symptoms of reorganization following adjustment to the new industrial-urban society which has developed rapidly since the turn of the century. He comments that everyone has discussed the role of the family and agrees it is "ailing," for the most part these writers base their views on a limited number of observations and are governed by their personal prejudices. In the transition from a rural to an urban economy, the family ceased to be a producer of goods. As a consequence, the father who was formerly the authoritarian foreman, left the home

Jones to DeLoach memo continued

and made the living elsewhere. This he claims began the decrease of self-sufficiency.

(5) "The Changing Negro Family" by Hylan Lewis points out the new task facing Negro families in our society in preparing its members to live in a desegregated world. The impact of rapid urbanization, the percentage of illegitimate births among Negro families, and the fears experienced by middle class Negro families that low class families are harming their position, are all discussed at length.

(6) "A Healthier World" by Doctor George Rosen gives a panorama of medical advances since the turn of the century and points out that the main problems facing our society today are those of human malformation and mental health. These are a far cry from the challenges before us at the turn of the century when we are faced with conquering the killer diseases.

(7) "Growing Up in An Affluent Society" by Moses Abramovitz describes the changes that have taken place in employment, consumption of goods and leisure within the past 50 years. There has been a dramatic shift from jobs of direct manipulation and production to jobs which are concerned with organization and regulation of production and distribution. This has brought about a softening of the class divisions. As a result, there is higher income, fewer hours and more leisure time. This has intensified family life and has allowed the father to spend more time with his family than ever before.

(8) "The Impact of Urbanization" by Jean Gottman continues the discussion of the profound changes in our society brought about by the decline of the rural economy and the rise of industry accompanied by urbanization. Because of this, statistics show that more than 90 per cent of society lives by non-farming pursuits and therefore the impact on the cities of our Nation is tremendous. More and more ^{of} our children are born and reared in suburban areas. The breadwinner of the family earns his income in the city and requires many of its services but is not taxed because his domicile is located elsewhere. The cities have found that the population increase is in low income families who make a poor tax base. The problem in the suburbs is that the increase in population has been so rapid that facilities cannot keep up with demand. This is particularly true in the field of education.

(9) "The Place of Religion in American Life" by the Very Reverend Monsignor Raymond J. Gallagher, Rabbi Marc H. Tanenbaum and Reverend Doctor William J. Villaume expresses the conviction that "pointless differences which now dissipate the strength of religious influence in our country" should be eliminated. They state there is an opportunity for religion to play an active role in strengthening contemporary life.

(10) "The New Leisure" by August Heckscher describes the increase in leisure as one of the most startling changes of the past decade. Because of the higher standard of living and more freedom, the very nature of leisure has changed. In earlier times leisure consisted of conversation, dancing and theater-going whereas today our citizens are active participants in sports such as bowling and golf. This has made leisure a prominent item in our economy as this change has made it an expensive item.

MENTION OF THE FBI:

| This book contains no mention of the FBI.

The remaining two volumes of this set will be reviewed separately.

A copy of the book is attached.

V. K. ... 3/12 *How* *EJP*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: March 29, 1960

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "THE UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE"
BY WALTER S. BOWEN AND HARRY EDWARD NEAL
BOOK REVIEW

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

BACKGROUND:

The "Indianapolis Star" of 3-20-60 carried an article by L. M. Hunt entitled "Secret Service Battles Crime, Politics, FBI," which purports to be a review of the captioned book, but is mostly devoted to criticism of the FBI. As you will recall, you wrote Mr. Robert P. Early, Managing Editor, on 3-25-60, concerning this article and pointed out that "L. M. Hunt" is possibly identifiable with [redacted] who has been openly antagonistic toward the FBI for several years. Below is a brief review of this book which is attached.

THE AUTHORS:

Walter Scott Bowen and Harry Edward Neal are retired veteran Secret Service officials. Bowen was first private secretary to the Chief of the Secret Service, then its official Historian by Congressional appointment. He retired in 1948 following a career which spanned nearly forty years. Neal joined the Secret Service at the age of 20 as a stenographer and spent 31 years in the Service, retiring as Assistant Chief in 1957. He is also the author of numerous stories in such magazines as the "Saturday Evening Post," "Cosmopolitan," "Esquire," "Pageant," and "Coronet." In addition, he has written eight books in the young adult field.

A check of Bufiles reflects no indication of any correspondence or contact with either of these men during or since their association with the Secret Service.

THE BOOK:

"The United States Secret Service," published by the Chilton Company of Philadelphia and New York, is a 196-page history of the U. S. Secret Service since its organization in 1865, setting forth highlights of past investigations, brief background and character sketches of each of its 13 Chiefs, and the problems and difficulties faced by each. Although the authors have covered nearly 95 years of the Secret Service's operations in less than 200 pages, the book, nevertheless, is extremely well written and contains many interesting and humorous incidents.

Enclosure

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Jones to DeLoach memorandum
"THE UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE"

The Chilton Company also publishes commercial journals, and articles by the Director have appeared in many of these; such as the "Commercial Car Journal," "Distribution Age," and "The Jewelers' Circular-Keystone."

MENTION OF THE FBI:

The book contains numerous references to the FBI, none of which appear to be of a derogatory nature.

Page 83 refers to the transfer of 8 Secret Service Agents "to the Department of Justice on July 1, 1908, forming the nucleus of an investigating force that, years later, was to become the Federal Bureau of Investigation." (Our files reflect that on July 26, 1908, 9 Secret Service employees of the Treasury Department were appointed Special Agents of the Department of Justice and these, together with 25 others, constituted the organization of the Bureau of Investigation.)

Chapter 11, entitled "Teapot Dome," on page 99, quotes a letter from Secret Service Chief William H. Moran to a Secret Service Agent at Pueblo, Colorado, which states: "We have learned that you are being followed by agents of the Bureau of Investigation and the Burns Detective Agency, who seek to ascertain the progress and scope of your investigation. . ." (A quote from the Whitehead book says: "Ironically, while Bureau agents were being used to protect civil rights in Louisiana and other places, William J. Burns and Jess Smith were sending men to spy on members of Congress who were then demanding investigations of reported corruption in the Harding Administration--corruption that had included the infamous 'Teapot Dome' scandal.")

In the final chapter, "The Secret Service--Then and Now," the authors refer to legislation sought by the Secret Service in 1950-1951 which would define in permanent law the powers and duties of the Service. The authors state that there was opposition from the Department of Justice to a part of the language which authorized the Secret Service to detect and arrest persons committing offenses "against the laws of the United States relating to the Treasury Department and the several branches of the public service under its control." The Justice Department argued that this language authorized Secret Service to investigate such matters as bribery and corruption in the Treasury Department, which were within the jurisdiction of the FBI. The authors point out that the Justice lawyers were unable to point to a single instance in which there had been any jurisdictional conflict between the FBI and the Secret Service, or any single case in which the Secret Service had ever made investigations of bribery or corruption since the FBI was established.

The Justice Department subsequently, so the authors state, succeeded in having the Secret Service law amended, striking out all the language to which Justice objected, after which a "Memorandum of Understanding" between the Justice and

Jones to DeLoach memorandum
"THE UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE"

Treasury Department was drafted to "supplement" the law which defined the Secret Service powers and duties. The memorandum provided that the FBI would have authority to investigate any Federal offense involving an officer or employee of the Treasury Department or its constituent agencies, and stated that as soon as the Treasury had any suspicion or notice of any such offense it should immediately notify the FBI and turn over full information on the matter. The memorandum also required that the Treasury Department issue instructions accordingly to its officers, "such instructions to be submitted to the Department of Justice for comment prior to their issuance." Secret Service suggested to the Secretary of Treasury that Treasury also be given an opportunity to see any instructions issued by the FBI to its officers in connection with the memorandum. The suggestion was not adopted--but all Treasury instructions were submitted to the Department of Justice. (pp. 190-193)

While the above criticism, of course, pertains to the Department of Justice and not to the FBI and as a matter of policy we do not comment regarding legislation, it is noted that we did feel that the broad terminology of the Treasury Department bill might serve as justification for Treasury to assume jurisdiction over such matters as bribery, theft of government property, et cetera. (66-2252-282)

OBSERVATION:

As of particular interest, it is noted on page 179 that when the present Chief, U. E. Baughman, was offered the position of Chief of Secret Service (1949-), the authors quote him as replying: "I'd like to make one condition, Mr. Secretary. I'd like your assurance that every appointment in the Service, and every promotion, will be based strictly on merit, without any political factors."

CONCLUSIONS:

The Bureau presently enjoys favorable relations with U. E. Baughman, Chief of Secret Service, and with the Service generally, although incidents do occasionally arise in the field. The book, while perhaps slightly critical of the Department of Justice, makes no derogatory references to the FBI itself. Hunt's review of the book is a complete distortion and it would appear that, in addition, he has substituted the FBI where the authors refer to the Justice Department.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information only, since Hunt's antagonism to the Bureau is well known and you have already written to Mr. Early of the "Indianapolis Star" concerning Hunt's distorted review.

DeLoach should use this when he next sees Early and again point up Hunt's biased reporting.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memoran

TO : Mr. DeLoach *MD*

DATE: 3-7-60

FROM : M. A. Jones *MAJ*

SUBJECT: "RUMOR, FEAR AND THE MADNESS OF CROWDS" BY J. P. CHAPLIN
BOOK REVIEW *S*

Tolson	_____
Mohr	_____
DeLoach	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
Felt	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Trotter	_____
W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Ingram	_____
Gandy	_____

2-1

BACKGROUND:

By letter dated 2-25-60, the SAC, Los Angeles, advised that the above-captioned book had been brought to his attention by Mr. Coulter Irwin of Long Beach, California, who indicated the book was critical of the FBI. Mr. Irwin stated he was prompted to bring this book to the attention of the SAC in view of the recently published apologies by the Regents of the University of California in connection with an improper question concerning the FBI. (Check of Bufiles reflects no references identifiable with Irwin.)

THE AUTHOR:

According to "American Men of Science", the author, Dr. James Patrick Chaplin is a member of the Department of Psychology of the University of Vermont. Chaplin was born 1-6-19 in Santa Monica, California; received a B.A. degree from the University of New Mexico in 1940 and his M.S. in 1941. He was a fellow of the University of Illinois 1946-47 and received his Ph.D. in Psychology in 1947. During World War II, Chaplin served as a psychologist in the Aviation Cadet Program. A check of Bureau indices reflects [redacted] [redacted] [redacted]

THE BOOK:

The captioned book is a paper-back edition published by Ballantine Books, New York City, 184 pages in length with 7 pages of documentation. The cover page indicates that the book contains case histories of the strange mass hysterias that have swept across America when the mob ran wild. *B*

The author begins with the burning of a Boston newspaper (1829-1834), goes on to the predicted end of the world by the Millerites (1831-1832); the great airship of 1897; the Palmer raids of 1919-20; the last days of Rudolph Valentino, (1926); the 1938 Martian invasion of New Jersey (Orson Welles broadcast); the mad gasser of Mattcon, (1944); the flying saucer scare of the mid 40's and early 50's; Bridey Murphy; McCarthyism; and ends with a chapter on brain washing, communism, etc.

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Jones to DeLoach Memorandum

The author states that the key to world problems lies in understanding human nature and concludes that "until we have the key to the understanding of human nature, our programs will continue to be dictated by expediency; war hysteria and credulity, not reason, will hold sway as they always have."

Chapter 4 entitled "Bolsheviks, Bombs and Babbitts" concerns the so-called Palmer raids and, according to the author, resulted from hysteria attendant on the discovery of more than a dozen bombs earmarked for some of the country's most prominent citizens, including Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer. These bombs got no further than the post office because of insufficient funds; however, the person or persons responsible were never identified. Shortly thereafter, the Attorney General's house was bombed and then, according to the author, the Attorney General's hysteria knew no bounds. It is noted that no where in this chapter is the Director or the Bureau mentioned.

MENTION OF THE FBI:

There are several references to the FBI and/or the Director--some of which are rather critical. Those references of a derogatory nature are set forth below:

In Chapter 8, "Celestial Crockery" the author refers to a project initiated by the Air Force to deal with the increasing flow of reports of unidentified airborne objects. He states that Air Force personnel were soon augmented by astronomers, psychologists, physicians, physicists, meteorologists, and representatives of the dread Federal Bureau of Investigation." (Page 121).

Chapter 10, "High Treason in the State Department" contains several references to the FBI and/or the Director. Dealing with McCarthy's committee, the author states that Senator McCarthy attacked Adlai Stevenson's speech writers and associates and stated that Bernard DeVoto proved suspect because he had denounced the sacrosanct FBI as a group of "college trained flat feet." (p. 153.)

The author indicates that the McCarthy hysteria lead to a number of terrified employees forming a "loyal American underground" who sent the Senator information and denounced their colleagues. The underground spread from the Voice of America to the State Department and "to the presumably top secret FBI." (p. 157).

The author refers to the attack on the Reverend Clergy by Dr. J. B. Matthews, a one time Methodist missionary and subsequently the Executive Director of the Subcommittee on Investigations. Dr. Matthews, according to the author, in an article in the July, '53 "Mercury" magazine stated that "the largest single group supporting the communist apparatus in the United States today, is composed of protestant clergymen." Matthews' awesome allegations, says the author, were supported by

Jones to DeLoach Memorandum

authoritative statements made by Earl Browder, the great American communist and J. Edgar Hoover--a pair of strange bedfellows, indeed." The author, however, cites as a footnote, the exact quotation of the Director. (p. 161)

Concerning the beginning of the Army-McCarthy hearings on 4-24-54, the author states that 800 people crowded into the room--the principles, Senators and their relatives, reporters, cameramen, Capitol policemen and "body guards assigned by the friendly FBI to protect the Senator from possible assassination." (p. 166)

RECOMMENDATION:

For information only, since it would serve no purpose to make an issue of the innuendoes in this book at this late date. In addition, the book itself is scarcely of the type which will attract a very large reader interest; and the documentation reflects the author gleaned his facts from such unreliable sources as the "Nation," and "Saturday Review of Literature," as well as local newspapers. Moreover, as stated previously, [redacted] in Bufiles, and since the book is already in publication, it is not felt worthwhile to inquire of the Albany Office for information concerning [redacted]

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W. J. ...
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W. J. ...
3/11

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I do think we should get a direct line on [redacted] since he is a [redacted]

[redacted]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 4-8-60

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "THE OPERATORS"
BY FRANK GIBNEY
BOOK REVIEWS

Book

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

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PURPOSE:

To review attached copy of enclosed proof of book entitled "The Operators" by Frank Gibney, which was forwarded to the Director for his perusal by Mr. John Appleton, Editor, Harper and Brothers, New York City. This book is identified as nonfiction, proposed publication date 6-8-60, probable price \$3.95, approximately 320 pages in length. By letter 3-25-60 the Director thanked Mr. Appleton for his thoughtfulness in making this book available. (Book does not have to be returned.)

AUTHOR:

Frank Gibney, described as a staff writer on "Life," a former feature writer of "Time," and an editor of "Newsweek," was born 9-21-24 in Scranton, Pennsylvania. He entered Yale College in September, 1941, and left in December, 1942, to go into the U. S. Navy's Japanese Language School at Boulder, Colorado. Gibney received his B. A. degree in June, 1944, at which time he was on active duty with the Navy. He was released from active duty 4-14-46 as a Lieutenant, and was honorably discharged from the Reserves on 9-1-55. In 1958 at the request of the Atomic Energy Commission, the Bureau conducted an investigation of Frank Bray Gibney in connection with his security clearance as an employee of the House Committee on Astronautics and Space Exploration. No derogatory information was developed. (116-437564)

In addition to the attached book Gibney has written "The Frozen Revolution," "Five Gentlemen of Japan," and "The Secret World" (with Peter Deriabin). In March, 1959, in connection with the latter book the Bureau was advised that Gibney was concerned about the possibility of being annoyed either by "cranks" or persons acting in behalf of Soviet intelligence and had considered asking for some sort of protection. (100-409369-170, 180, 196)

Enclosure

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THE BOOK:

"The Operators" begins with a "brief description" which states that recent payola and quiz show exposes only scratched the surface of today's gray-flannel morality and that millions of Americans are "taken" every day. The author then proceeds to set forth the machinations of "honest" car dealers, "friendly" mortgage men, crooked union bosses, "cure-all" advisors, chiseling TV repairmen, phoney educators, "income-tax swindlers and 'respectable' businessmen from the local store owner to a corporation board chairman. A reading of the book leaves the impression that, in the author's opinion, not one of us is above a little larceny - even if it is only a sub-conscious act - so long as we feel we can get away with it. In his concluding chapter he states that "It is the thesis of this book that our national future is being misshaped, far more than we realize, by the witless optimist gulled into phony stock purchases, by the two-bit chiseler padding his outsize expense account, by the corporate dodger who writes off his Florida yacht as a business expense, the influence-peddler who tampers with legislation." The author indicates that most violations are judged leniently, but they are nonetheless acts of a criminal nature, whether viewed from the standpoint of sheer lawbreaking or of a morally sinful bearing of false witness. He concludes "If this republic continues to live by shirking, pleasure-seeking or outright fraud, we must be prepared one day to pick up a fearful check for it--without any expense account left to put it on."

MENTION OF THE FBI:

There are several references to the FBI and/or the Director, none of which appear to be of a derogatory nature.

In Chapter V he refers to the FBI's arrest of twelve persons in connection with the newspaper puzzle swindle. Concerning forgers and bad check passers he quotes from the February, 1959, Law Enforcement Bulletin Introduction in which he makes two slightly erroneous statements: (1) "... the FBI estimated that one years cost of bad check passing ran to 535 million dollars" (2) "In 1958 fiscal year the FBI received for example 33,027 bad checks totaling \$7,944,827." Actually, the Law Enforcement Bulletin Introduction stated that "A survey of law enforcement agencies by an American industrial firm. . . . reflected that the annual loss due to fraudulent checks amounted to 535 million dollars," and the total value of fraudulent checks examined by the FBI in the fiscal year of 1958 was \$7,933,827.

Jones to DeLoach Memo
"THE OPERATORS"

4-8-60

In Chapter VI, writing of bank embezzlements, check-kiting rings and kickback operations, the author refers to the FBI again merely stating that the activities of the check-kiting ring ceased after a 10-month investigation by the FBI ✓

In the final chapter, the author refers to the FBI's February, 1960, announcement of the arrest of a multi-million dollar loan racket which extracted FHA-backed loans from banks for non-existent household improvements. Concerning black-market operations during World War II the author quotes from a book entitled "The Black Market," by Marshall Clinard. The author states that Clinard cited "The FBI estimate of a total of 900 thousand OPA violations of all types brought before various Government agencies for the year 1944 alone."

OBSERVATIONS:

This is a rather depressing indictment of the entire Nation and while it is true that far too many of us may slip from the strictly "straight and narrow," it is not felt that we all deserve the "tarring" which the author administers. Further, the tone of the book together with the quoted probable price of \$3.95 leads one to believe that it is highly doubtful "The Operators" will ever be a "best seller."

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

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The EDEN Press

VALDEZ, ALASKA

PRINTERS and PUBLISHERS



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

March 30, 1960

J. Edgar Hoover,
Director, F.B.I.
Washington, D.C.

BOOK REVIEWS

McGuire
RT

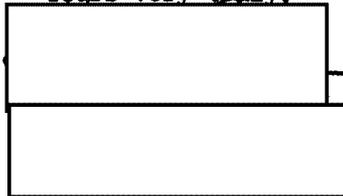
Dear Sir:

In the interest of national security, truth, and justice, in whose behalf both U.S. State and Federal Bureaus, Agencies and Courts are functioning, our Press is fulfilling its civic responsibility by making public the enclosed volume of public court documents.

This volume concerns a grave injustice which threatens the very foundations of freedom and decency everywhere. Equally as important, this volume substantiates the reality of what many millions of Americans have come to know as "UFOs" (Unidentified Flying Objects - or Outer Space Craft) - and the acute threat they presently pose to all Life on earth.

We respectfully urge you to give this matter your closest attention.

Yours very truly,



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EX- 105

Copy: Gov. Wm. A. Egan

The EDEN Press

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

MAY 1960

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: April 27, 1960

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "BEVERLY HILLS IS MY BEAT" Book
BY CLINTON H. ANDERSON, CHIEF
POLICE DEPARTMENT, BEVERLY HILLS,
CALIFORNIA, BOOK REVIEW

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

BACKGROUND:

Book Reviews

The captioned book, published by Prentice-Hall, Inc., Inglewood Cliffs, New Jersey, and copyrighted in 1960, was brought to the attention of the Bureau by letter dated 3-10-60 from SAC, Los Angeles.

THE AUTHOR:

Clinton H. Anderson, Chief of the Beverly Hills Police Department since December 30, 1942, has been known to the Bureau since 1936. On July 12, 1937, Anderson enrolled in the 6th Session of the FBI National Academy at which time he was a detective lieutenant with the Beverly Hills Police Department. During the course of his training, Anderson indicated dissatisfaction regarding the training course and threatened to withdraw. After several critical comments, on September 17, 1937, approximately 2 weeks prior to the graduation of the class, Anderson withdrew and consequently was not awarded a diploma because of failure to complete the course. In April, 1949, the Los Angeles Office advised Chief Anderson had instructed that the FBI was to be given no information whatever regarding some jewel cases in that area.

Anderson has maintained a feeling of bitterness toward the Bureau through the years. On the surface, he gives the impression of a willingness to cooperate and appears friendly; however, he seldom refers investigative matters to the Bureau except in the security field. In April, 1954, in connection with an interstate transportation of stolen property case, Anderson wrote the Bureau in a sarcastic manner concerning the whereabouts of furs in this case. In October, 1955, prior to the Director's appearance at the IACP Convention in Philadelphia, Anderson allegedly expressed the hope that he would have an opportunity to see the Director. At that time, the Bureau was advised that Anderson was currently being sued for divorce by his wife [redacted]

- 1 - Mr. Malone
- 1 - [redacted] (Room 7630)

REC-5

62-76855

MAY 4 1960

59 ULG:jac (8) 59 MAY 10 1960

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 1-6007

Handwritten signatures and initials, including "Mohr" and "Cramer".

Jones to DeLoach Memo
Re: "Beverly Hills is My Beat"
Book Review

In February, 1960, during a controversy between Chief Anderson and Captain Ray Borders, whom Anderson had dismissed, Borders made statements to the effect that "The FBI will not accept Beverly Hills crime records because they know Anderson falsifies them." We, of course, declined to comment on these statements, however, it is noted that we have never refused to accept the crime reports of Beverly Hills. A number of years ago, we did have information that the department, in placing a value on property stolen, would only take 10 per cent of the value of the article as estimated by the victim. This has nothing to do with counting the number of offenses and an examination of the reports indicates no basic deficiency. By letter dated 3-31-60, Anderson wrote the Director concerning excellent cooperation rendered by the FBI in connection with the grand theft of a jewelry store in Beverly Hills. This communication was acknowledged by an in-absence letter. (1-6047)

THE BOOK:

The book is an account of Anderson's experiences during 30 years on the Beverly Hills police force. A reading of the book reflects that Anderson has chosen cases already well publicized. The book is, of course, full of well known names such as Walter Wanger, Jerry Giesler, Clara Bow, Charlie Chaplin, Lana Turner, and Bugsy Siegel. One gains the impression that Anderson, in view of the prominence of the citizens of his community, is more than a police officer. It is felt that he would also have you believe that the citizens of his community are in truth more law-abiding than most but because of their prominence, have received exaggerated publicity for minor offenses. However, he (Anderson) does not allow the wealth or prominence of the individual offender to color his judgment.

MENTION OF THE FBI:

There are only four references to the Bureau, none of which are of a derogatory nature. On page 57, Anderson states "Through the years, we have kept the Federal Bureau of Investigation advised of communistic activities here." On page 80, he refers to swindlers, particularly bogus military men in uniform and he states "We generally turn these types over to the FBI or the military for disciplining." In Chapter 13, Anderson refers to various criminals who have visited Beverly Hills and on page 137 states, "I remember Abner (Longie) Zwillman among the visitors we used to see here, at a time when the FBI labeled him 'leader of the New Jersey underworld.'" In the final paragraphs of his book

Jones to DeLoach Memo
Re: "Beverly Hills is My Beat"
Book Review

Anderson refers to the many frustrations of police work, the chief one being that despite improvements in police methods during the past 30 years, the national crime rate is increasing. On page 217-218, he states "An FBI report recently disclosed that in a 10-year period, the number of major crimes reported annually in the United States increased 1,685,000 to 2,800,000, or 3 times as fast as the increase in population during the same period."

RECOMMENDATION:

For information only. The references to the Bureau are in no way critical; the book is not outstanding; and we, of course, follow a policy of dealing with Anderson at arms length.

*gmc
4/28*

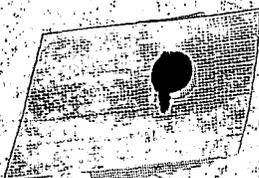
[Handwritten signature]
4/28

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file
6-3-60
pm/B



lea

Mr. A. H. Belmont

April 29, 1960

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

LAMPENT FOR A GENERATION
BY RALPH DE TOLENDANO
ROSE REVIEW

Book Reviews

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

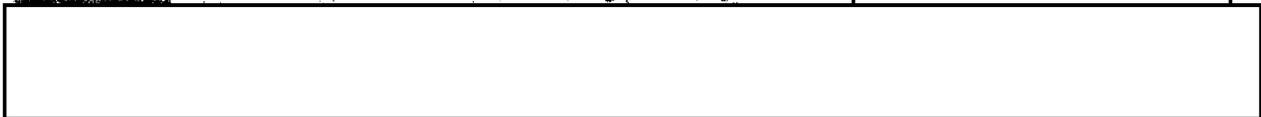
Ralph de Tolendano wrote captioned book on a fellowship grant from the John Foundation of Ann Arbor, Michigan (No reference contained in Bureau files). Farrar, Straus and Cudahy, New York publishers, sent the Director a copy signed by the author. Vice President Eisen furnished the foreword. The April 9, 1960, issue of National Review contains a review of the book by William F. Buckley, Jr., editor, which is both critical and laudatory:

"His demands... on his reader are high..."

"...this volume of learning and delight."

THE AUTHOR:

De Tolendano, according to Bureau files, was graduated from Columbia University in 1938. He has had a career of writing about controversial political affairs. He has been on the staffs of the New Leader, Plain Talk, and Newsweek. Information dated February, 1960, is that [redacted]



CC: [redacted]
(9)

- 1 - Mr. Parsons
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. H. A. Jones
- 1 - Mr. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. Casper
- 1 - Mr. Callahan
- 1 - [redacted]

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
176 MAY 11 1960

b6
b7c

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-418978-

478
MAY 12 1960

Memorandum: Sullivan to Belmont
Re: Laurent For A Generation
By Ralph de Toledano
Book Review

THE BOOK:

The "generation" referred to in the title is the author's own, including the 1930s, 40s, and 50s. The book is actually the story of these turbulent years, with De Toledano's own search for political freedom as the background. Liberalism, socialism, conservatism, and communism, as they have affected American thought, are examined. The author teaches readily and eloquently a lesson of causes and events as he moves from "my early flirting with Communism" until "I could say that God's grace had reached down to touch me."

More definitive attention is given to the Hiss trials, the McCarthy controversy, the Cointerops problem, and the admirable qualities of Whitaker Chambers and Richard Nixon. Frequent mention is made of the author's indignance with the lack of awareness of the dangers of communism: (1) "... a society which refused to see..." (p. 63), (2) "... the manna dance of those who refused to see, refused to believe, refused to understand." (p. 150), (3) "... Chambers... futile attempts... to warn the authorities." (p. 167).

REFERENCES TO THE DIRECTOR AND THE FBI:

- Page 109: "Newsweek had planned a cover story on (Tom) Donagan, but years of training as a top FBI agent had made him the prisoner of anonymity."
Page 110: "Louis Nichols, right-hand man to J. Edgar Hoover... became my friend."
Page 118: "... I was permitted to observe the tremendously painstaking and conscientious work of the FBI."
References on pages 62, 107, 123, 124, and 211 are only incidental.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

Legal Attache, London
Director, FBI (62-46855)

2 - Orig. & copy **May 5, 1960**

1 - R. W. Smith

1 - Section tickler

1 -

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b7c

**NEW BIOGRAPHY OF
VLADIMIR ILYICH LENIN
BOOK REVIEWS**

According to the Friday, April 22, 1960, issue of Soviet News, a new biography of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin has been prepared by the Institute of Marxism-Leninism. The biography has been put out in Moscow by the U. S. S. R. State Publishers of Political Literature and was written by a group of writers under the direction of Pyotr Pospelov.

You should determine whether this book is available in an English edition. If so, one copy should be discreetly obtained and forwarded to the Bureau marked for the attention of the Central Research Section.

NOTE:

SA R. W. Smith, Central Research Section, believes the book will be of value to the Bureau for reference purposes.

1 - Foreign Liaison (Route through for review) *Out*

MAILED 30
MAY - 5 1960
COMM-FBI

REC-21

62-46855-76

23 MAY 6 1960

AMB:klh

(6)

EX-125

- Tolson _____
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- DeLoach _____
- Malone _____
- McGuire _____
- Rosen _____
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- W.C. Sullivan _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Ingram _____
- Gandy _____

62 MAY 10 1960

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

SAC, New York

2-Original & copy
1-yellow file copy
1-61-190

May 18, 1960

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1-Section tickler
1- [redacted]

1-H. L. Edwards, 5254
1-C. L. McGowan, 5728
1-J. S. Johnson, 6221, IB

b6
b7C

**THE SUPREME COURT
AND CIVIL LIBERTIES**

By **USEROND E. FRAENKEL**
BOOK REVIEWS

BOOK

You should discreetly obtain one copy of captioned book and forward it to the Bureau by routing slip, attention Central Research Section. The book is available for \$1.50 a copy through the American Civil Liberties Union, 170 Fifth Avenue, New York 10, New York.

*Book sent
7-3-60 Per:
Filed in
Library*

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Inspector H. L. Edwards, Division II, and SA C. L. McGowan, Division VI, wish a copy of the book for review. After review, the book will be placed in the Bureau Library.

*61-170-
100-12764*

REC-91

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MAY 18 1960
COMM-FBI

62-46855-77
DS

MAY 19 1960

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- Ingram _____
- Gandy _____

AMB:ala
(9) *ala*
MAY 26 1960

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

*17/11/60
S. J. [unclear]
[unclear]*

May 10, 1960

Title of Book THE SUPREME COURT AND CIVIL LIBERTIES

Author Osmond K. Fraenkel

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

BOOK REVIEWS

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING	Obtain book for review	Book review not required by this Section or Division
<input type="checkbox"/> Domestic Intelligence Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> Central Research, Room 7627	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Espionage, Room 2714	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Internal Security, Room 1509	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Liaison, Room 7641	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Subversive Control, Room 1250	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Identification Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> _____ Section, Room _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Training & Inspection Division		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mr. H.L. Edwards Section, Room 5254	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>HW</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>ce</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Administrative Division		
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<input type="checkbox"/> Files & Communications Division		
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Investigative Division		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mr. McGowan Section, Room 5728	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>HW</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Laboratory Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> _____ Section, Room _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Crime Records Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> _____ Section, Room _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Nature of Book:

Letter to NY 5-18-60 ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

62 MAY 25 1960
ENCLOSURE
193

REC-91

62-46855-78

central file

NOT RECORDED
12 MAY 19 1960

62-46855



62-46855-78

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

A timely report to the nation . . .

THE SUPREME COURT AND CIVIL LIBERTIES

How the Court Has Protected the Bill of Rights

OSMOND K. FRAENKEL

Introduction by JOSEPH O'MEARA, *Dean, Notre Dame Law School*

Published for the

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION

in its 40th Anniversary Year

OCEANA PUBLICATIONS, INC.

62-476855-78

From the Introduction . . .

It is altogether appropriate that this book should appear as part of the observance of the fortieth-anniversary year of the American Civil Liberties Union. It cannot be doubted that the Union has contributed immeasurably to the improvement in the civil liberties climate which has come about since its founding. . . . Day after day, year in and year out, it is on the firing line for the American heritage of freedom. Thus it has performed and is performing an enormously useful function, and in my view, all of us are its debtors. . . .

The Supreme Court is an institution which is the ultimate guardian, under the Constitution, of the rights and liberties that have made America the land of promise; which is the chief spokesman for the Rule of Law in an increasingly lawless world; without which our republican form of government could not survive. . . . The Court is the greatest institutional safeguard we possess.

—JOSEPH O'MEARA

About the book . . .

The Supreme Court and Civil Liberties is both a report and an interpretative analysis of the progress of civil liberties as shown by decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court, emphasizing the decisions of recent years which have affected every area of civil liberties. All leading cases are included. The material is arranged under the following topical headings:

The Bill of Rights	Searches and Seizures
In Time of War or Civil Disturbance	Cruel and Unusual Punishment
Bills of Attainder	Self Incrimination
Minority Rights	Double Jeopardy
Freedom of Expression	Jury Problems
Freedom of Assembly	Confrontation
Freedom of Religion	The Right to Counsel
Education	Indictment
Voting	Labor Relations
The Right to Travel	Congressional and Legislative Committees
Citizenship	Procedural Problems
Aliens	Leading Cases (full citations)
Due Process	Index

The Supreme Court and Civil Liberties is an important contribution to the continuing study and evaluation of our democratic society.



OSMOND K. FRAENKEL, distinguished general counsel of the American Civil Liberties Union, has appeared before the Supreme Court in more than twenty important cases. Among the more notable ones involving various aspects of civil liberties were *De Jonge v. Oregon* (free speech), *Bridges v. California* (contempt), *Leyra v. New York* (extorted confession),

Trop v. Dulles (withdrawal of citizenship). He has been a member of the Board of Directors of the New York County Lawyers Association, and for many years was Chairman of the Hearings Board of the New York City Department of Welfare. Mr. Fraenkel is the author of two books, *The Sacco-Vanzetti Case* and *Our Civil Liberties*, and numerous articles which have appeared in the *Harvard Law Review*, *Columbia Law Review*, and other legal publications.

Publication: April 1960

\$1.50 paperbound

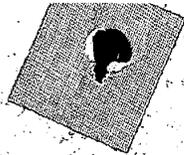
AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION
170 Fifth Avenue
New York 10, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

I enclose my check for copies of *The Supreme Court and Civil Liberties*, @ \$1.50 per copy.

NAME

ADDRESS



2 - Original & copy
 1 - [redacted] file copy
 Suttler
 Johnson - 6221 IB
 1 - Section tickler

1 - [redacted] May 23, 1960

b6
 b7c

SAC, New York

Director, FBI (62-46855)

MERGER MOVEMENTS IN AMERICAN
INDUSTRY, 1895 1956
 BOOK REVIEWS
 (Bu File 62-46855)

You should make discreet arrangements to obtain one copy of captioned book and forward it to the Bureau by routing slip marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

Referenced book is believed to have been published by the National Bureau of Economic Research, 261 Madison Avenue, New York 16, New York, during the first part of 1960.

NOTE: Inspector W. C. Sullivan desires a copy of book for reference purposes; the book will be filed in the Bureau Library.

National Bureau of Economic Research incorporated 1/29/20 in State of New York, as a non-profit-making organization with income derived from grants and contributions. Its officers and directors are persons prominent in their particular fields and they are elected annually. 100-153843-1, encl. p. 8; 100-153843-6

AMB:klh
 (7)

Book not placed in Bu Library

MAY 23 1960
 COMM-FBI

EX 109

REC-44

62-46855-79

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

51 MAY 27 1960

12 MAY 24 1960

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

May 18, 1960

Title of Book AMERICAN STRATEGY FOR THE NUCLEAR AGE

Author WALTER F. HAHN, JOHN C. NEFF

Book Reviews (62-46855) (When available?)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING	Obtain book for review	Book review not required by this Section or Division
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic Intelligence Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> Central Research, Room 7627	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Espionage, Room 2714	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Internal Security, Room 1509	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Liaison, Room 7641	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527/ <i>Wicks</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Subversive Control, Room 1250	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Identification Division		
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<input type="checkbox"/> Crime Records Division		
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Central Section

62-46855-

NOT RECORDED
12 MAY 26 1960

CENTRAL RESEARCH

file 62-46855

Nature of Book:

File
62 MAY 27 1960

May 19, 1960

Book Reviews

Title of Book TONGUE OF FIRE
 Author Ernest Frankel *no LOC.*
 (DIAL; \$4.95)
 Book Reviews (62-46855)
 Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.) Room 7644

ROUTING	Obtain book for review	Book review not required by this Section or Division
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic Intelligence Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> Central Research, Room 7627	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Espionage, Room 2714	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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<input type="checkbox"/> Liaison, Room 7641	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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REC-44

62-46855-80

NOT RECORDED
 5 MAY 24 1960

Central Research

Nature of Book:

AS 5/28

62 MAY 27 1960

file 62-46855

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: May 20, 1960

FROM : *CWB* Legat, London (62-253)

SUBJECT: NEW BIOGRAPHY OF
VLADIMIR ILYICH ~~LENIN~~ *Book*
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 5/5/60.

This matter concerning obtaining copy of new biography of LENIN has been discussed with case officers dealing with the Communist Party [redacted] On 5/11/60 [redacted]

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b7D

Contacts were also made with foreign book dealers in the London area and they advised that they have not heard of an English translation of this particular book. This office will remain alert to furnish this book to the Bureau as soon as it is published and available in England.

RUC
2 - Bureau
1 - London
CWB:ic
(3)

REC-68

62-46855-81

23 MAY 24 1960

25

EX-107

~~NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE~~

CENTRAL RESEARCH

50 MAY 31 1960

REC-19

May 18, 1960

Title of Book AMERICAN COMMUNISM AND SOVIET RUSSIA; The Formative Period

Author Theodore Draper
(VIKING PRESS, \$8.50.)

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING	Obtain book for review	Book review not required by this Section or Division
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic Intelligence Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> Central Research, Room 7627	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Espionage, Room 2714	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Internal Security, Room 1509 /Mr. Disc	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Liaison, Room 7641	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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EX 104
REC-19
Central Research
62-46855-82
NOT RECORDED
7 MAY 25 1960

Nature of Book: "The authoritative inside history of the American Communist party in the years when all its patterns were being set, revealing at every step how the Comintern in Moscow shaped its policy, helped financially, and made and unmade its leaders."

50 MAY 31 1960

file 62-46855

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: May 31, 1960

FROM : *emb* Legat, London (62-240)

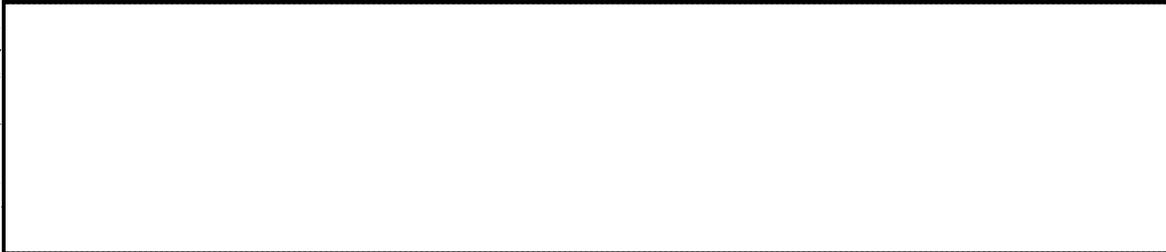
SUBJECT: *62* FACE TO FACE WITH AMERICA:
THE STORY OF N.S. KHRUSHCHOV'S
VISIT TO THE U.S.A., SEPTEMBER 15-27, 1959
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Bank Review

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b7C
b7D

ReBulet 3/16/60.

Contents of referenced letter have been discussed with



Inasmuch as  is aware of our interest in this matter this case is being placed in an RUC status and an administrative tickler has been set so that it can be periodically checked.

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2 - Bureau
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REC-4

EX-105

62-46855-83

JUN 3 1960

59 JUN 7 1960

CENTRAL RESEARCH

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont *ABM*

DATE: June 7, 1960

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner *FJB*

SUBJECT: "AMERICAN COMMUNISM AND SOVIET RUSSIA"
BY THEODORE DRAPER
BOOK REVIEW

This volume is the second written by Draper relating to the history of communism in America. The first book, "The Roots of American Communism," traced the development of the Party in this country from its inception until 1923. "American Communism and Soviet Russia" details the gyrations of the Party for the next six years--through 1929.

Draper has documented this story with painstaking and interesting detail. His source material consists of many original and rare Party documents as well as interviews and correspondence with a number of the leading figures who played active parts in the Party's history during those years.

This book discloses in no uncertain terms the consistent control exerted by the Communist Party (CP) of the Soviet Union over the CP, USA, through the Communist International (Comintern). The facts presented by Draper should leave no doubt in the mind of any reader as to the true nature of the international communist conspiracy and should explode any myths that the CP is in any sense a real political organization. There are numerous detailed accounts of intrigue among the Party's top functionaries attempting to gain control of the Party for themselves; of the almost constant factional struggles; of the frequent and sudden switches in Party line to make the Party's policies conform to Moscow's desires and instructions; of the many journeys made by CP functionaries to Moscow to straighten out tangled Party affairs; of the Comintern representatives sent to the United States at strategic moments to dictate the line and leadership for the CP, USA; and, finally, of Stalin's terrible anger when Jay Lovestone, as leader of the CP in the United States with a majority of the membership solidly behind him, had the temerity to fight the Kremlin on the line it promulgated for the CP, USA, in 1929. This latter incident, of course, led to Lovestone's expulsion from the CP, USA, even before he returned to the United States from Moscow. These events leading to Lovestone's expulsion are explained in detail and are the same events which, of course, placed Earl Browder in the top Party position with the full and complete blessings of Stalin.

- 1 - Mr. Parsons
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Dize

PWD:ras (6) 50 JUN 20 1960

NOT RECORDED
149 JUN 16 1960

ORIGINAL FILE IN 100-36227-24

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
RE: "AMERICAN COMMUNISM AND SOVIET RUSSIA"

Separate chapters in the book deal with the structure of the Party, the Party's vacillating policies with regard to work in the trade-union field and the struggle to establish a line which the Party should follow with regard to Negroes in the United States. With respect to the latter, the book clearly shows that Soviet instructions prevailed and the slogan on the "right of self-determination for the Negro" became the Party's line even over the objections of some of the leading Party theoreticians in the CP, USA.

Draper, in his book, reaches the conclusion that "Nothing and no one could alter the fact that the American Communist Party had become an instrument of the Russian Communist Party."

With regard to the author, Theodore Draper was born Theodore Dubinsky in Brooklyn, New York, on September 11, 1912. In 1954, when interviewed by Bureau Agents, he related that as a result of his family background his early thinking was influenced along the lines of "socialism." At the age of 15, he was associated with the Young Peoples Socialist League, and during his early college years he became politically identified with the communist movement. He was associated with the communist publications "Daily Worker" and "New Masses" from 1934 to 1939. In 1939 he began to split with the communist movement because of the refusal of the Party to permit one of his articles to be published in "New Masses." His complete disillusionment with communism was effected in 1948 when the communists seized power in Czechoslovakia. Draper wrote the first of his proposed series of books on communism in 1957. As mentioned earlier, instant book is his second volume in the series entitled "Communism in American Life." It is noted the survey which is making this series of studies on communist influence in American life possible is being generously supported by the Fund for the Republic.

There are no references in this volume to the Director or the FBI.

ACTION:

This is for your information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. Tamm *[Signature]*

DATE: June 7, 1960

FROM : R. L. Millen *[Signature]*

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS
HANDBOOK OF ELECTRONIC TABLES AND FORMULAS *[Handwritten notes]*

Attached is a review of the above publication recently received in the Electronics Section.

Electronics Section review of this book indicates that it would be a valuable adjunct to FBI field office libraries. Field Electronic Maintenance Technicians and Sound-Trained Agents would undoubtedly find it a very helpful reference in connection with the maintenance and installation of field radio and sound equipment. It is available in Washington from Kenyon Electronic Supply Company, 2020 14th Street, Northwest, at the publisher's price of \$2.95 per copy. I believe it would be to the Bureau's advantage to purchase one of these books for each field office library and for the libraries of the Bureau's radio stations at Ramona, California, and Midland and Sowego, Virginia.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Recommend this memorandum and attachment be referred to the Publications Desk, Domestic Intelligence Division and to the Bureau Library for information.

2. Recommend the Administrative Division purchase and forward to each field office, to the Ramona Radio Receiving Station, to the Ramona Radio Transmitting Station, to the Midland Radio Station and to the Sowego Radio Station one copy each of "Handbook of Electronic Tables and Formulas" at a total cost of \$171.10 (58 copies at \$2.95 each).

*ordered
6/16/60
JFW*

K

ENCLOSURE *[Handwritten mark]*

EX 109

REC-3

62-46855-84

20 JUN 21 1960

Enclosure
 1 - Publications Desk
 1 - Bureau Library
 1 - Mr. Callahan (Attention:)

62-46855

15 JUN 21 1960

GWF:pcc (8) *[Signature]*

[Handwritten signatures and initials]
 3/ JFW

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b7c

HANDBOOK OF ELECTRONIC TABLES AND FORMULAS

Copyright 1959 by HOWARD W. SAMS & CO.,
INC., Indianapolis 6, Indiana

Library of Congress Catalog Card
Number: 59-15012

Reviewed by: SA GEORGE W. FINGER, JR.

The "HANDBOOK OF ELECTRONIC TABLES AND FORMULAS" is a compilation of facts, figures, formulas and laws of electronics, aimed at providing the working electronics engineer and technician with a single ready-reference volume. It was compiled by Donald Herrington and Stanley Meachum of the Howard W. Sams Engineering Staff and is published by Howard W. Sams & Co., Inc., and The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Inc.

The book is a single volume of 117 pages of text material with a complete table of contents and an adequate index. It is broken into sixty-three sections and covers formulas and laws of electronics, constants, standards, symbols, codes, mathematical tables and formulas, service and installation data, and miscellaneous reference material. It features a number of charts and nomographs, including such material as an FCC Allocation Chart, Reactance Charts from one cycle per second to 1,000 megacycles per second, a Parallel Resistance Nomograph and a Television Signal Standards Chart.

The many formulas, facts, figures, etc., found in this volume are, of course, available from other sources. However, this compilation places them all in a neat and compact book which should prove very useful to technicians, engineers, students or anyone with a continuing interest in electronics.

It is available in Washington from Kenyon Electronic Supply Company, 2020 14th Street, Northwest, at a cost of \$2.95 per single copy.

ENCLOSURE

62-46855-84

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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Ingram	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: June 22, 1960

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "THE CHURCH IN THE WORLD OF RADIO--TELEVISION"
AUTHOR: JOHN W. BACHMAN
PUBLISHER: ASSOCIATION PRESS, 291 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK 7, NEW YORK
BOOK REVIEWS

BACKGROUND:

Reference is made to Jones to DeLoach memorandum dated 6/9/60 captioned "Report On Television By The National Council of Churches." This report, published by the National Council of Churches, has been described by Drew Pearson as one of the most devastating reports in the history of television. In essence, this report sets forth the findings of a study commission which was to delve into the broadcasting and film industry as it related to the field of religious education. A progress report was submitted in February, 1959, and another in February, 1960. Captioned book sets forth the major points covered by the commission in their report; however, this book, while not an official statement of the study commission, nor of the National Council of Churches, is highly recommended by the commission.

GENERAL THEME:

Author Bachman analyzes the effect that the media of radio and television have on the world today through the eyes of a Christian. He briefly dissects the American system of broadcasting and its growth from a small, newly-developed endeavor to a far-reaching business enterprise which greatly effects all with whom it comes in contact. He points out the noted lack of religious-type programs which are released during "prime times." The same is true for entertainment on the intellectual level such as operas, Shakespearean plays, etc.

EX 105 REC-83 100-58864-453
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 JUN 28 1960

Bachman recognizes that the level of interesting and worthwhile programs can certainly be raised through concentrated effort on the part of both the networks involved and by the sponsors of the individual programs. The voluminous Western series which populate the television screen today are also taken into account by the author and their obvious effect on the youth of this era. He points out that although when it is reported that a certain broadcast has changed the opinions of only 5% of its audience, this may sound insignificant until it is recognized that a single network television program often attracts 20 million or more viewers. As a corollary to this, the effect that this one

1 - Mr. Belmont (Central Research)

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50 JUN 30 1960

20 JUN 27 1960

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-58864-453

Jones to DeLoach memorandum

Re: "The Church In The World Of Radio--Television"

Book Review

program has on the 20 million viewers is in a sense cumulative because the million persons affected (5%) would undoubtedly spread their opinions and influence relatives, friends and co-workers.

The many-sided area of news discussions comes into analysis together with the obvious resulting controversies between any two factions. On page 69, Bachman mentions the occasion when Cyrus S. Eaton interviewed on the air by Mike Wallace expressed a low opinion of the FBI and "scores of agencies engaged in investigating, in snooping, in informing, in creeping up on people." Congressman Walter solicited time from the American Broadcasting Company to reply to Mr. Eaton. The same "equal time" concept has become very notable in the field of politics as the representatives of one party demand "free time" to rebut allegations put forth by the opposition.

Mr. Bachman, after his analysis of the radio and television world of today, together with its problems and its possibilities, launches into what he considers to be a desirable direction for these forms of media. He points out the notable lack of encouragement for religious programs and adds that the two main religious programs, "Look Up and Live" and "Frontier of Faith," are scheduled when most churchgoers can seldom view them. He feels that although the field of religious education, through the use of radio and television and its corresponding uplift of moral standards, is certainly a step in the right direction for bettering the programs which are released to the public, continuing research in matters such as this is obviously necessary. He mentions that one such research organization has already begun (New Haven Communications Research Project). He ends his book with a paraphrase from the Bible, "Eye hath not seen nor ear heard what is possible for the church in the world of radio--television if there is persistence in the pursuit."

This book will be placed in the Bureau Library.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

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6/24*

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*JPM
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6/23*

*Book detached
and filed in Bureau
Library 6/24/60
JES*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: June 24, 1960

FROM : W. C. Sullivan

(Book)

SUBJECT: COMMUNISM IN AMERICAN POLITICS
BY DAVID J. SAPOSS
BOOK REVIEWS
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

SYNOPSIS:

Captioned book, published this year, is the essence of what David J. Saposs knows about communism. His purpose is to realert the American people to the menace of communism. His message is that communists use front organizations and fellow travelers to penetrate American political movements and failures do not deter them from trying again. Saposs mentions the Director three times: (1) in connection with a letter from a Minneapolis mayor asking him to look into "communist" activity there, (2) regarding the Director's testimony pertaining to Communist Party membership figures, and (3) quoting the Director's testimony containing the objectives of the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, USA. He refers to the FBI when he mentions Angela Calomiris as "an FBI undercover worker." The author is an expert labor economist who was affiliated with communist fronts during the 1930's. He has been investigated under the Hatch Act in 1942-43 and under the European Recovery Program in an applicant-type investigation in 1948. Informants described him as Socialist in outlook, opposed to communism, and a loyal American.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

62-46855

REC-87

10 JUN 28 1960

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(8)

- 1 - Mr. Parsons
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - M. A. Jones

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - [Redacted]
- 1 - [Redacted]
- 1 - Section tickler

CENTRAL RESEARCH

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Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont
Re: Communism in American Politics
by David J. Saposs
Book Review

DETAILS:

Purpose of the Book

Captioned book was published this year by Public Affairs Press, Washington, D. C., and dedicated to the author's daughters. In this book, according to the preface, is the essence of what the author knows about communism as it has occupied his attention for almost 50 years. He hopes the book will "help to realert the American people toward the menace of Communism. . ."

Format

Previously published material makes up the greater portion of this book. Many passages are quoted verbatim. There are 25 pages of references listed at the close. From those sources, the author assembled material to deliver his message and promote his purpose.

Mention of the Director

Three times there is reference made to the Director of the FBI. On page 63, the reference concerns a letter to the Director from the mayor of Minneapolis. Saposs states that the letter was to urge the Director "to look into Communist control of the Farmer-Labor Association" in Minnesota, and that it appeared later in the Daily Worker although a copy "was not obtained from the mayor's office." In Bureau files, there is a letter from Mayor Thomas Latimer, dated December 3, 1935, asking the Director to investigate activities of "a group here, a large portion of whom are Communists, who pretend to be functioning under the guise of an out-law labor organization." The letter, however, does not name the Farmer-Labor Association. Furthermore, the only Bureau dissemination of the letter was a copy to the Director of the Works Progress Administration also mentioned in Latimer's letter. (9-1390-1-2)

The Farmer-Labor Association was formed in Minnesota in 1925 to eliminate the communist element in its parent organization, the Farm-Labor Federation. However, communists held leadership positions in the Association, which from 1928 to 1931 dominated the Farmer Labor Party, an entirely separate organization. In 1945,

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont
Re: Communism in American Politics
by David J. Saposs
Book Review

the communists in St. Paul met with the leaders of the Farmer-Labor Association. This group decided to build the Democratic Farmer Labor Party and let the Farmer-Labor Association die a natural death. (100-3-74-228, pp. 109-111; 100-149693-15, p. 5; 100-3-17-18, p. 24; 100-15862-106)

On page 221, reference is made to two articles in The New York Times relating to the Director's testimony before congressional committees in 1956 and 1957, wherein he warned that membership figures are no criterion for judging the influence of the Communist Party.

On pages 224 through 226, is quoted the portion of the Director's statement to the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security, wherein he states the objectives of the 16th National Convention of the CPUSA.

The FBI is mentioned on page 132. Saposs refers to "Miss Angela Calomiris, an FBI undercover worker in the Communist Party of New York. . ." (Calomiris testified at the trial of the eleven communists and was discontinued as a Bureau informant in 1951.)

Contents

Captioned book retells that the Comintern in 1922 made plans for the Communist Party, USA, to work "within the budding labor parties in the political field." Examples are given, to show how over and over the communists have used front organizations and fellow travelers to penetrate American political movements. That the communists in a political organization never fail to fend for the Soviet line and Soviet foreign policy is clarified by a review of their use of the Washington Commonwealth Federation (WCF), a communist front organization, of the Farmer-Labor Association, and of the American Labor Party (ALP) and the Progressive Party, political front organizations by means of which communist dissimulation extends into the field of political parties. That the communists have often met defeat but will continue to try to sway American politics is Saposs's message.

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont

Re: Communism in American Politics
by David J. Saposs
Book Review

Biographical Sketch of the Author

Summary

David J.

David Joseph (Sapostnik) Saposs, labor economist and author, came to the United States with his parents from Kiev, Russia, in 1895, when he was nine years old. He became a labor expert at the University of Wisconsin and later received a Ph. B. degree from Columbia University. Experience gained in the Labor Bureau, Incorporated, which he founded, in the Labor Division of Columbia University, and on the faculty at Brookwood, the first resident labor college in the United States, was his background for becoming chief economist of the National Labor Relations Board in 1935. At that time, he was advising labor to build a third party in preparation for the time when the Administration might grow hostile.

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(124-1543-47, p. 2; Current Biography 1940; Who's Who in World Jewry 1955)

Twice has Saposs been investigated by the Bureau: first, during 1942 and 1943, when he was the subject of a Hatch Act investigation, and next, in 1948, when he was the subject of an applicant-type investigation relative to his employment by the European Recovery Program in Europe. (121-10759-1, 124-1543-41)

During the 1930's, Saposs was affiliated with half a dozen communist front organizations but these associations seem to have ceased about the time of the Russo-German Nonaggression Pact of 1939. Saposs was characterized by many who knew him as being Socialist in outlook, opposed to communism, anti-Soviet, and a loyal American. (121-10759-4; 10;-471-12; 124-1543-41)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont *SLC*

DATE: July 7, 1960

FROM : W. C. Sullivan

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION
CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

W.C. Sullivan
Garner

Origin and Purpose

The Book Review Control Desk was created in the Central Research Section in January, 1959, as a central control and repository for book reviews at the Seat of Government.

Scope

The Book Review Control Desk: (1) evaluates requests for books to be purchased and reviewed, (2) handles recommendations as to what Division should write the review, and (3) maintains a record of pending book review assignments, completed reviews, and other pertinent data concerning each review.

Cost of Operation

Establishment of this Desk has not resulted in any additional cost to the Bureau's operations, since the work was absorbed by combining the new function with that of the previously existing Publications Desk without any increased personnel.

Control

Records of all book reviews are maintained in a main control file (62-46855), which is checked monthly to ascertain whether existing instructions are being complied with by Bureau supervisors preparing reviews. A card index system is kept regarding each review showing the title, author, official

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EX-100

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
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- 1 - Section Policy Folder
- 1 - Section tickler
- 1 - Mr. Garner

REC-84

62-46855-87

13 JUL 11 1960

59 JUL 15 1960

CENTRAL RESEARCH

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Memorandum Sullivan to Belmont

RE: BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION
CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

who ordered the review, Section to which the review was assigned, and completion date. These index cards are maintained for a one-year period in the event of inquiries. For reference purposes, tickler copies of reviews prepared are kept for 60 days.

Final decision for the purchase of books rests with the Administrative Division, which clears and approves the recommendation for the purchase of any book suggested for review.

Reviews Conducted

During the first six months of 1960, a total of 41 books was received by Seat of Government personnel for review or reference. Twenty-five books were reviewed and seven were retained for reference purposes. Twenty-six books were received at the Bureau from outside sources, 17 of which were reviewed. Of the eight book reviews prepared by the Domestic Intelligence Division during this six months' period, five were done by the Central Research Section.

Instructions

Complete, current instructions concerning the Book Review Control Desk are included in Section 62 of the Supervisors' Manual.

Over-All Value

The Book Review Control Desk performs a valuable service because it: (1) eliminates duplication both in the purchase of books for review and in the writing of reviews, (2) insures immediate determination as to whether a book review has been or is being written, and (3) enables Seat of Government personnel to obtain quickly copies of book reviews for reference.

Future Action

The work of the Book Review Control Desk will continue to be closely examined and evaluated by the Central Research Section for any streamlining measures to improve its operation. No changes are deemed necessary at present. Another status report will be submitted in six months.

RECOMMENDATION:

Ruf None. For your information.

SAC, New York

1 copy
1 file copy
July 11, 1960

Director, FBI (62-46855)

OUR SECRET WAR
BOOK REVIEWS

Be
The "Walter Winchell, of New York" column, on page six of the June 23, 1960, issue of the New York Mirror carried the following information:

"You may be startled to learn that domestic Communists have made little secret of their espionage activities. Red publishers here have distributed a book called 'Our Secret War.' The tome contains various descriptions of methods employed by Communist spies for communication purposes. Moreover, this handbook for Communist espionage details methods for eluding the police and the U. S. counter-espionage agencies. It includes the rules established by a famous espionage school of the German general staff."

You should discreetly obtain one copy of captioned book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

AMB:meh *meh*
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See serial 91 for reply 8/13
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NOTE:

Because the above information appeared in the Winchell column, Inspector W. C. Sullivan believes the book should be available to the Bureau for review.

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JUL 8 1960
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REC-39 62-46855-88

15 JUL 11 1960

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UNITED STATES

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- Ingram _____
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TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 6-17-60

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: BOOK ENTITLED "THIS DAY'S MADNESS" WRITTEN BY HAROLD RANSTAD, FORMER AGENT

Nephtalyn

You will recall Harold Ranstad, a former Bureau Agent, recently gave you a typed manuscript of a book entitled "This Day's Madness" which he has prepared for publication. Ranstad asked whether the Bureau would review the manuscript for him.

BACKGROUND RE HAROLD RANSTAD:

67-35263 reflects that Ranstad is a former Special Agent who EOD 4-23-34 and retired 7-31-55. His services were satisfactory. However, it is noted that Ranstad in May, 1955, was censured, placed on probation, ordered transferred to the Pittsburgh Office, and demoted from GS-14 to GS-13 as a result of his reporting for duty and then taking the time for refreshments in the cafeteria. As of April, 1960, Ranstad was employed as Counsel and Investigator for the House of Representatives Subcommittee on Legislative Oversight.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF MANUSCRIPT:

Ranstad's manuscript, which is book length, deals with communism. The book opens with a diagnosis of the current international situation and throughout is extremely anticommunist. In fact, the book often becomes a tract, that is, highly opinionated concerning National and international problems involving communism. The book holds former President Roosevelt and the New Deal as largely responsible for the increase of communism, both in the United States and the world. In fact, at times the tone of the book becomes almost that of ridicule and "poking fun" at decisions-made by some governmental officials in regard to communism.

EX 109 REC. after an initial "study" of the U-2 incident, Ranstad identifies the communists as "political criminals" who are bent on conquering the world. He then spends considerable time discussing Karl Marx, V. I. Lenin and Joseph Stalin. Obviously, Ranstad has spent considerable time, particularly on Marx, in researching data but his attitude is that of "poking fun" to such an extent that

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CRIME RESEARCH
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Jones to DeLoach Memo

at times the impact of the writing is lost. Ranstad spends considerable time in analyzing Marx's thoughts and techniques. At all times he tries to point out their incorrectness and fallacies. He then sketches the application of communism in Russia by Lenin and Stalin. Considerable emphasis is placed by Ranstad on Khrushchev's 1956 speech denouncing Stalin. After this beginning, Ranstad's book then branches into other fields. No effort is made to analyze the Communist Party, USA, either from its organizational apparatus or its day-to-day tactics. The manuscript primarily dwells on pointing out the errors of communism and how many people have been duped by the communists. Support is given to enforcement of the Smith Act. Criticism is made of the Fund for the Republic and Robert Hutchins for their attitude toward communism. Strong support is given to the Government's Loyalty Program and considerable space allotted to a refutation of ideas expressed by Chief Justice Earl Warren concerning Communism. In fact, in mentioning a speech by Warren, Ranstad says that it contained "not one word to which communists would object."

Ranstad feels that comments by men such as Warren that American liberties are in jeopardy are not true. He also feels that the country is in danger of fiscal bankruptcy, from inflation and high spending. Considerable discussion is given on this topic. "Unpleasant fact number one is that the United States is a nation on the verge of financial and moral bankruptcy. Prohibition, the New Deal, inflation, and the reckless lending and spending at home and abroad, in war and in peace, have been important factors contributing to our present dilemma." He criticizes Mr. Nehru of India: "President Roosevelt's attitude toward Marxism and communists was no less naive than that recently displayed by Mr. Nehru."

MENTION OF FBI :

The FBI is mentioned only twice and then in passing references. On Page 113 mention is made that communist fortunes reached a low ebb in the United States "thanks to the tireless efforts of the Federal Bureau of Investigation" and then he lists other anticommunist groups as also contributing to the demise of communists. On Page 157, talking about judicial proceedings he states: "Suppose some people do believe a man is guilty of espionage if the Federal Bureau of Investigation has arrested him on that charge and a Federal Grand Jury has indicted him." No further comment is made. In fact, Ranstad seems to purposely avoid mention of the FBI and there is nothing in the manuscript which would lead the reader to

Jones to DeLoach Memo

think that he was a former Special Agent. He discusses in some detail the Gold-Fuchs-Greenglass case but the Bureau is not mentioned. An introduction to the book has been written by D. Milton Ladd, former Assistant to the Director of the FBI.

OBSERVATIONS:

As indicated the book is definitely anticommunist and style-wise is most readable. After an initial discussion of Marx, Lenin, Stalin and Khrushchev, the book seems then chiefly to branch off into discussions concerning the impact of communism in this country. No specific case illustrations are given (with the exception of the Gold case) and the manuscript is confined almost exclusively to an argumentative approach trying to prove that communism is an evil and that too many "dupes" have been taken in. As indicated previously, at times the book almost becomes a tract, with Ranstad becoming most dogmatic in his statements which many times imply broad generalizations. On Page 248, talking about further actions to protect the nation, he mentions the need for realistic security programs. Communists must be excluded from the government and then Ranstad states "A central government agency may be necessary to discharge the responsibility of safeguarding the internal security without impinging unnecessarily on individual rights and interests." It is not known what Ranstad has in mind but if this could be interpreted as advocating a National police it would be undesirable from the Bureau's point of view.

It is felt that Ranstad should be told that the book has been reviewed and that the Bureau, of course, is not in a position to make any comments on it--this being his own personal responsibility. The comment on Page 248 concerning a central government agency might be called to his attention saying that if this could mean establishment of a national police, that it would be contrary to our democratic beliefs.

RECOMMENDATION:

deleted para. JLC.

, Room 4248

1 - Yellow file copy

SAC, New York

July 18, 1960

Director, FBI (62-46855)

FOUNDATIONS OF MARXIST PHILOSOPHY
PREPARED BY F. KONSTANTINOV, ET AL.
BOOK REVIEWS

The Bulletin (publication of the Institute for the Study of the USSR, Munich, Germany), Volume VII, Number 1, January, 1960, on page 51 carried information that the textbook Foundations of Marxist Philosophy has been produced. The book contains 32 pages and is alleged to have been prepared by a large collective of authors headed by Chief Editor of the Kommunist F. Konstantinov.

You should discreetly determine whether an English edition of captioned book is available. If so, you should discreetly obtain one copy of the book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

The Legal Attache, London, should also discreetly determine whether an English edition of captioned book is available. If so, a copy should be discreetly obtained and forwarded to the Bureau, attention Central Research Section.

1 - Legal Attache, London

1 - Foreign Liaison (Route through for review)

AMB:meh *meh*
(8)

NOTE: Book requested by SA R. W. Smith, Central Research, for review and for reference purposes. If obtained, the book will be placed in the Bureau Library after review.

EX 109
MAILED 5
JUL 15 1960
COMM-FBI

62-46855-90

19 JUL 18 1960

- Olson _____
- Mohr _____
- Walters _____
- Belmont _____
- Callahan _____
- DeLoach _____
- Malone _____
- McGuire _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

52 JUL 21 1960

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Office Memorandum

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TO :

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATT: CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

DATE: 7/21/60

FROM :

SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT:

OUR SECRET WAR-BOOK REVIEWS

FOUNDATIONS OF MARXIST PHILOSOPHY
PREPARED BY F. KONSTANTINOV, et al
BOOK REVIEWS

Book

Book Reviews

Reurlet July 11, 1960 and July 18, 1960.

With regard to the book "Our Secret War," New York Office sources of information were unable to furnish any information concerning the book. In addition, there was no information regarding the book at Four Continent Book Corporation, New Century Publishers, Jefferson Bookshop or International Publishers. The NYO, seeking to obtain additional information regarding the book, discreetly ascertained from the "New York Mirror," July 20, 1960, that WALTER WINCHELL and his staff were on vacation until after Labor Day.

Will follow up

With regard to the textbook Foundations of Marxist Philosophy, the Institute for the Study of the USSR advised they did not have the book and did not know where it could be located. The Four Continent Book Corporation (FCBC) advised the textbook is available in the Russian language at the FCBC.

- 2 - Bureau (62-46855) (RM)
- 1 - New York (100-87235) (41)

JJG:mzg
(3)

EX-105

62-46855-91

REC-18

CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

52 JUL 27 1960

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: July 29, 1960

FROM : Legat, London (62-255)

SUBJECT: FOUNDATIONS OF MARXIST PHILOSOPHY
PREPARED BY F. KONSTANTINOV, ETAL.
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 7/18/60.

Contact has been made with [redacted] concerning the English publication of the textbook, Foundations of Marxist Philosophy, and on July 26, 1960;

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted]

Bookstores in London who handle this type of publication, have also been discreetly contacted, with negative results.

[redacted] is aware of the Bureau's interest in this matter and this case will be periodically followed with [redacted]

b7D

An administrative tickler has been set.

RUC

- 5 - Bureau *1 cc detached, returned in cks. 8-9-60. M.S.*
- 1 - London (62-255)

ACM:ec
(6)

REC-89

62-46855-92

AUG 2 1960

53 AUG 9 1960

*file 62-46855-100
8-26-60
7/29/60*

July 29, 1960

9

Title of Book THE POLITICIAN

Author Robert Welch

Book Reviews (62-46855) *70/100*

Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING	Obtain book for review	Book review not required by this Section or Division
<input type="checkbox"/> Domestic Intelligence Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> Central Research, Room 7627	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Espionage, Room 2714	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Internal Security, Room 1509/Kleinkauf	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Liaison, Room 7641	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Subversive Control, Room 1250	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Identification Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> _____ Section, Room _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Training & Inspection Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> _____ Section, Room _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Administrative Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> _____ Section, Room _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Files & Communications Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> _____ Section, Room _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Investigative Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> _____ Section, Room _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Laboratory Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> _____ Section, Room _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Crime Records Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> _____ Section, Room _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

*Previously read
- reviewed. It's
not actually a
published book
but one which
Welch has had
a limited number
of copies printed
to pass on to
friends.
See 62-104491-7
for copy of
the Politician.
AmB*

REC- 45

62-46855-93
NOT RECORDED
11 AUG 5 1960

Central Receipts

Nature of Book:

59 AUG 10 1960

file 62-46855

SAC, New York

Director, FBI (62-46855)

- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - Section Tickler
- 1 - R. D. Cotter
- 1 - B. M. Suttler
- 2 - original & copy
- 1 - yellow file copy

August 18, 1960

b6
b7c

~~CUBA: ANATOMY OF A REVOLUTION~~
~~BY LEON HUBERMAN AND PAUL J. SWEENEY~~
 BOOK REVIEWS

Book Review

You should discreetly obtain one copy of captioned book and forward it to the Bureau, attention Central Research Section.

The book has been published by the Monthly Review Press, 66 Barrow Street, New York 14, New York, and is priced at \$3.50 a copy.

NOTE: SA R. D. Cotter, Nationalities Intelligence Section, requests the book for review. After review, the book will be placed in the Bureau Library.

The book is not available in the Bureau Library.

AMB:des
(7)

Book not in CRIS. Sent to [unclear] Routed to [unclear]

EX 109

REC-23 62-46855-94

AUG 23 1960

ENCLOSURE

MAILED 20
 AUG 17 1960
 COMM-FBI

AUG 23 1960

- Olson _____
- Lohr _____
- Warsons _____
- Belmont _____
- Callahan _____
- Loach _____
- Malone _____
- Guire _____
- Sen _____
- Nease _____
- Winterrowd _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

August 16, 1960

Title of Book CUBA: ANATOMY OF A REVOLUTION

Author Leo Huberman and Paul M. Sweezy
Monthly Review Press; New York; \$3.50.

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

Handwritten initials/signature

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

<u>ROUTING</u>	<u>Obtain book for review</u>	<u>Book review not required by this Section or Division</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic Intelligence Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> Central Research, Room 7627	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Espionage, Room 2714	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Internal Security, Room 1509	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Liaison, Room 7641	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>PKC</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Subversive Control, Room 1250	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Identification Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> _____ Section, Room _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Training & Inspection Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> _____ Section, Room _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Administrative Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> _____ Section, Room _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Files & Communications Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> _____ Section, Room _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Investigative Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> _____ Section, Room _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Laboratory Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> _____ Section, Room _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Crime Records Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> _____ Section, Room _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Handwritten signature

Central Research Section

Nature of Book: A report, by the authors, of their three-week visit to Cuba in March.

62-46855-*off*
file 62-46855
ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 8-8-60

FROM : M.A. Jones

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/12/83 BY SP-103/PLK
227796

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW OF
"JOURNEY INTO CRIME"
BY DON WHITEHEAD PUBLISHED
BY RANDOM HOUSE

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

BACKGROUND:

Bennett Cerf, President of Random House, sent the Director an advance copy of the captioned book with a cover letter. This letter was acknowledged by the Director on 8-4-60 thanking Cerf for his thoughtfulness in making the book available.

REVIEW OF THE BOOK:

The jacket of the book is not unlike "The FBI Story" and on the bottom front of the jacket it is stated that Whitehead is the author of "The FBI Story." The current book is 274 pages in length. The price of the book which is normally indicated on the inside front cover of the jacket has obviously been removed

The entire book is a series of short criminal stories each taking place in a different country. Nine or ten of the stories relate to prominent murders that took place in different countries such as England, France, Belgium and Austria. Although Whitehead writes in his usual interesting style, this book contains no new or startling information for law enforcement officers.

Throughout the book Whitehead makes numerous references to the FBI as indicated by the attached white tabs in the book.* He clearly sets forth the fact that the Bureau is the law enforcement agency which sets the standard other countries attempt to follow. He points out the difficulties of the police forces in France, Germany and Japan following World War II and the concerted and, for the most part, successful effort by these police forces to gain the confidence of the citizens. Although he does not say so in so many words, it is obvious that Whitehead was not favorably impressed with law enforcement in some of the far eastern areas he visited and he states that law enforcement is too often corrupt and subject to political forces to be successful.

EX 104

REC-89

62-46855-95

1 - W. C. Sullivan (Book Review Section)

10 AUG 16 1960

JK:lln
(3)

* Detached in DO

8-13-60

SENT DIRECTOR
8-13-60

CENTRAL RESEARCH

62-46855-

57 AUG 22 1960

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 77-68662-95

Book Review

ST
C

Bandy

by

7

"JOURNEY INTO CRIME"
Jones to DeLoach

The last two chapters in the book are concerning Bureau cases. The first of these cases is set forth in chapter 20 entitled "A Crude Case of Robbery." This describes the attempted burglary of a small bank in Campton, Kentucky, by subjects J. Paul Scott, his brother, Don Scott and Earl F. Morris. All three subjects had previously been convicted and sentenced for bank robbery in Texas. While serving in prison together they reviewed the causes leading to their apprehension and came to the conclusion that they would not have been captured if they had sufficient fire power particularly machine guns to use in their escapades.

Upon release from prison in 1954 they made plans to burglarize the Kentucky bank. This attempt took place in January, 1957. A watchman on guard in the bank shot one of the Scotts who was carrying a flashlight in his mouth while attempting to enter the bank at night. The bullet drove the flashlight battery spring into Scott's tongue and foiled the burglary attempt. The Scotts and Morris wounded a sherrif while fleeing the scene of the crime. FBI Agents and local police officers initiated a concentrated investigation to locate the robbers and found them hiding in a corn shock cold and hungry but with their arsenal of machine guns and other firearms ready to kill anyone who caused them difficulty. All three subjects have been sentenced to 30 years in prison. (91-9811)

The last chapter of the book, chapter 21 entitled "The Handsome Fraud of Fairfax," describes the activities of a lone bank robber in the San Francisco area. This subject William Liebscher, Jr., a used car salesman, robbed 14 banks of over \$28,000 in a period of 18 months in 1956 and 57. His method of operation was very simple. He disguised himself with a theatrical pencil, adding a false mustache and face wrinkles to indicate greater age. He used a toy gun with only the barrel protruding from a sock and used his own automobile as the get-away car in each instance. He was captured by the FBI after prolonged and detailed investigation. The chief clue was his handwriting obtained from American Trust Bank money orders which he attached a note when tendered to bank tellers instructing them to give him money in their possession. He has been tried and sentenced to 15 years in prison (91-9096)

Both of the above cases mention the FBI in a very favorable manner and are accurate as to time, details and sentences given the subjects.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information regarding Whitehead's new book, "Journey into Crime," published by Random House.

SAC, Chicago

2 - original & copy

August 10, 1960

① - yellow file copy

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - 100-401291

1 - L. Whitson

1 - Section Ticker

1 - [Redacted]

1 - J. F. Bland

b6
b7c

PROPOSED BOOK TO COVER THE
FRANCIS GARY POWERS TRIAL,
MOSCOW, RUSSIA
BOOK REVIEWS

*Title of book per Publishers
weekly, 8-29-60 issue, The Times
of the U-2. pmb*

According to an article appearing on page 3 in
the August 14, 1960 issue of The Worker, "within seven days
of the conclusion of the trial, a spokesman for the publishers
said, a complete book, including the full transcript of the
historic trial of the American spy pilot will be made available to
the American people."

The book is expected to sell at \$2.50 or \$3.00,
depending on the length of the trial, and may be ordered from
Translation world Publishers, Suite 900, 22 W. Madison,
Chicago 2, Illinois.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of
referenced book, when available, and forward it to the
Bureau marked for the attention of the Central Research Section.

NOTE: SA L. Whitson, Espionage Section, and SA J. F. Bland,
Subversive Control Section, indicated a desire to receive referenced
book. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library as a reference

AMB:des des
(8)

MAILED 27
AUG 18 1960
COMM-FBI

REC-89

62-46855-96

AUG 19 1960

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

57 AUG 24 1960

CLOSURE

EX-107

pmb

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

UNREC COPY AT [Redacted]

I
Director, FBI

8/10/60
ATTN: CENTRAL RESEARCH
SECTION

SAC, Little Rock (80-0-471)

"TIME BOMB -- THE FAUBUS REVOLT"
GENERAL PUBLISHING COMPANY
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS
MISCELLANEOUS
INFORMATION CONCERNING

BOOK REVIEWS

ReLElet to Bureau 6/6/60.

On 8/8/60, EDITH SWEEZY, 112 $\frac{1}{2}$ East Second St., Little Rock, Arkansas, who works in the office of JOHN F. WELLS, president, General Publishing Company, made available a chapter from the forthcoming book "TIME BOMB -- THE FAUBUS REVOLT", by JOHN F. WELLS, which is being distributed to potential purchasers by Mr. WELLS. This chapter is enclosed for the information of the Bureau.

Enclosure - 1
JJC/rp
(3)

57 AUG 25 1960

62-46855
NOT RECORDED
183 AUG 15 1960

94-5
FILED IN

- 1 - B. M. Suttler
- 1 - W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - [Redacted]
- 1 - Section

Original & copy
 Yellow file copy
 100-350092

b6
 b7c

SAC, New York

August 22, 1960

Director, FBI (62-46855)

~~DISARMAMENT AND THE
 AMERICAN ECONOMY
 EDITED BY HERBERT APTHEKER
 BOOK REVIEWS~~

Book Reviews

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book and forward it to the Bureau marked for the attention of the Central Research Section. The book is available at the Jefferson Bookshop, 100 E. 16 street, New York 3, New York for 75 cents a copy.

Note: Inspector Sullivan wishes to have a copy of this book available as a reference. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library. *Not in Bureau Library*

AMB:meh *meh*
 (8)

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

100-350092

EX-104

REC-11 62-46855-97

15 AUG 28 1960

MAILED 25
 AUG 22 1960
 COMM-FBI

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

ENCLOSURE JR

59 AUG 26 1960

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

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- Tolson _____
- Mohr _____
- Parson's _____
- Belmont _____
- Callahan _____
- DeLoach _____
- Malone _____
- McGuire _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Trotter _____
- W.C. Sullivan _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Ingram _____
- Gandy _____

JEFFERSON BOOKSHOP) - file 5-7

100 E. 16 St., New York 3, N.Y.

Announces
"Disarmament and
The American
Economy"

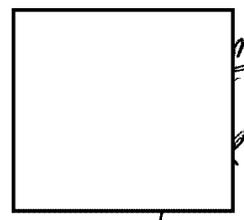
Studies in the ideology,
 politics, and economics of
 disarmament in the U.S.A.

By:

- James S. Allen
- Robert W. Dunn
- Jurgen Kucynski
- Victor Perlo
- Herbert Aptheker
- John Eaton
- Hyman Lumer
- George Wheeler

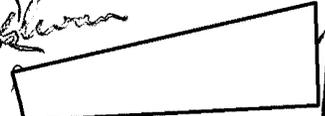
Edited by: — Herbert Aptheker
Price: — 75 cents

Herbert et al



W.C. Sullivan

W.C. Sullivan



b6
b7C

- The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
- The Washington Daily News _____
- The Evening Star _____
- New York Herald Tribune _____
- New York Journal-American _____
- New York Mirror _____
- New York Daily News _____
- New York Post _____
- The New York Times _____
- The Worker P. 11 _____
- The New Leader _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- Date 8-14-60 _____

Anthony Research

ENCLOSURE

62-46855-97

August 18, 1960

Book Review

Title of Book PUERTO RICO: Land of Wonders

Author Earl Parker Hanson

Knopf; \$4.50

Book Reviews (62-46855)

Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING

Obtain book for review

Book review not required by this Section or Division

- Domestic Intelligence Division
 - Central Research, Room 7627
 - Espionage, Room 2714
 - Internal Security, Room 1509
 - Liaison, Room 7641
 - Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.
 - Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527
 - Subversive Control, Room 1250/Troy Coleman
- Identification Division
 - _____ Section, Room _____
- Training & Inspection Division
 - _____ Section, Room _____
- Administrative Division
 - _____ Section, Room _____
- Files & Communications Division
 - _____ Section, Room _____
- Investigative Division
 - _____ Section, Room _____
- Laboratory Division
 - _____ Section, Room _____
- Crime Records Division
 - _____ Section, Room _____

Book received 8-25-60 forwarded to Mr. Coleman for review 8-25-60

5-Coleman

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 101-6720-17

62-46855-~~NOT RECORDED~~

NOT RECORDED 25 AUG 26 1960

191 AUG 29 1960

Nature of Book: The entire modern history of the island, with emphasis on its economic transformation.

1 sent 8-29-60
51 AUG 31 1960

Central Research

62-46855

Mr. Belmont

August 31, 1960

Mr. Baumgardner

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Wick
- 1 - Central Research
- 1 - Mr. Rose

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

Cvatic has recently published a book, "The Big Decision." [Redacted] in 216 pages and is listed to sell for one dollar. Names of characters are fictitious, it comments favorably of the Bureau, and makes no disclosure of investigative techniques or current informants. The title [Redacted]

[Redacted] The book in its entirety dramatizes [Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-372409-466

b6
b7C
b7D

Enclosure

100-372409

BOOK REVIEWS

BFR:lcl

(7)

① - 62-46855

62-46855-

NOT RECORDED
126 SEP 9 1960

52 SEP 12 1960

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
From Mr. Baumgardner

Re:

b6
b7C
b7D

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. This memorandum and attached book, "The Big Decision," be routed to Central Research for information purposes.

2. Following review by Central Research, it is recommended this book be forwarded to the Bureau Library for retention therein.

- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - Section
- 1 - R. A. M
- 1 - J. S. J
- 6221 I.
- 1 - B. M. [redacted]
- 1 - A. H. Belmont
- 1 - N. P. Callahan
- 2 - Orig. & copy
- 1 - Yellow file copy

LEGAL ATTACHE, RIO DE JANEIRO

September 1, 1960

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

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b7c

RA
ST

BLOOD AND FIRE IN CUBA
PROPOSED BOOK BY
ALBERTO DANIEL FALERONI
BOOK REVIEWS

According to information received by the Bureau, Alberto Daniel Faleroni, Morse 4373-1-C, Buenos Aires, Argentina, intends to write captioned book.

You should remain alert for the publication of captioned book. When the book is available, you should discreetly obtain a copy (English edition if possible) and forward it to the Bureau marked for the attention of the Central Research Section. You should keep the Bureau, attention Central Research Section, advised regarding your efforts to obtain this book.

NOTE: SA [redacted] Nationalities Intelligence Section, wishes to receive book.

Upon receipt of the book a decision will be made regarding a review. After handling, the book will be placed in the Bureau Library.

AMB:sah
(10)

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for review) *Outfile*

MAILED 3
SEP 2 1960
COMM-FBI

REC-8 62-46855-98

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

Handwritten notes and stamps:
 62 SEP 8 1960
 TELETYPE UNIT
 MAIL ROOM

X

SUMMARY FROM SPANISH

Re: ~~CUBA, A SOVIET BASE~~, by ~~ALBERTO DANIEL CALERONI~~,
a booklet published in Argentina by "American Freedom
Front" Editions, 1960

The booklet, of some forty pages, consists of
an introduction and a first and a second part.

In the introduction, the author states that
this booklet is a "sketch" or a "skeleton" of a full-length
book he intends to write about Cuba. With particular
reference to the last portion of the second part of the
booklet, the author also states that it served him as a
memory aid to prepare his book entitled: Blood and Fire
in Cuba.

The first part is divided into nine chapters
preceded by a short introduction. In this introduction,
the author professes his deep interest in Cuban affairs
and states that he is no "amateur," and no "layman," but
a "student and a specialist." Then, the writer gives a
short outline of Cuban history, describing it as a succession
of "-isms": first, Machadism, so called after the dictator
MACHADO, and second, Batistism, so called after the dic-
tator BATISTA. Communism took advantage of the bloody dic-
tatorships of these two tyrants to make inroads in Latin
America. When JULIO ANTONIO NELLA, responsible for the
Cuban revolution against MACHADO, failed to prepare the
ground for international communism, he was done away with.
Then, still ^{the} same tactics, international communism
chose FIDEL CASTRO to do the same thing by setting him up
as the hero who felled BATISTA.

In the first chapter, captioned: "Is Cubanism
Anti-Yankeeism?", the author takes sharp issue with the
Red-inspired publications which appear in Cuba nowadays
to kindle and fan the fire of nationalism by Yankee-baiting
propaganda. By equating nationalism to anti-Americanism,

SUMMARIZED BY:

August 25, 1960

brm

ENCLOSURE

b6
b7c

they mislead the Cuban people with one of the most cruel deceptions ever wrought upon them.

Chapter 2 and chapter 3 are entitled: "The Communists Beat the Drum" and "The Red Symphony" respectively. They depict the past and present communist propaganda efforts.

Chapter 4 and chapter 5, which bear the titles "Is There Communism in the Cuban Government?" and "Communism Above and Communism Below," the author describes at length the Cuban tragedy of a communist-dominated government.

Chapter 6 is entitled: "The DE LA FE Case." The case of an anticommunist friend of the author's is discussed, to prove that this man is languishing in jail for no other reason than his anticommunism.

Chapter 7 is entitled: "The Communist Chieftains Who Dominate FIDEL CASTRO."

The last chapter of the first part bears the self-explanatory title of "Cuba on the Road to Communism."

The second part is preceded by a short introduction in which the author sets forth his thesis "that those who govern Cuba are not Cubans, but Soviet agents." This introduction is followed by 11 short chapters.

The first chapter is captioned: "Who Benefited by the Cuban Revolution?" The author points out that the Soviets were the only ones who gained by the CASTRO Revolution and goes on to demonstrate ^{his assertion} in the second chapter, entitled "The Soviets in Cuba."

His thesis is bolstered up in the third and fourth chapters entitled "The Communists Take Over in Cuba" and "The Account of an Eyewitness" respectively.

The following chapter is entitled: "Epilogue." In this epilogue, the author sets forth eleven points to prove the soundness of his arguments in the previous chapters.

The remaining chapters are devoted to statistical material to confirm, by letting the "figures talk," the deception which is being worked on the Cuban people. In the first of these statistical chapters, the author points out that CASTRO has brought Cuba on the verge of financial and economic ruin. This chapter is captioned: "CASTRO Has Spent a Billion Pesos." The following chapter is entitled: "A Tragic Balance Sheet." It deals with the supplies being delivered to Cuba from the countries behind the Iron Curtain, which are costing the Cuban people their precious liberty.

Then, the author, after a short chapter entitled: "Our Martyrs," gives a full set of statistics on the people who have lost their lives or have been seriously injured since the success of the CASTRO Revolution. A third set of figures is given. It shows how many people are held in Cuban jails today.

The final chapter, less than half a page in length, bears the descriptive title: "We Must Defeat Communism in Cuba."

Cuba, A Soviet Base
by Alberto Daniel
Faleroni
Information Concerning

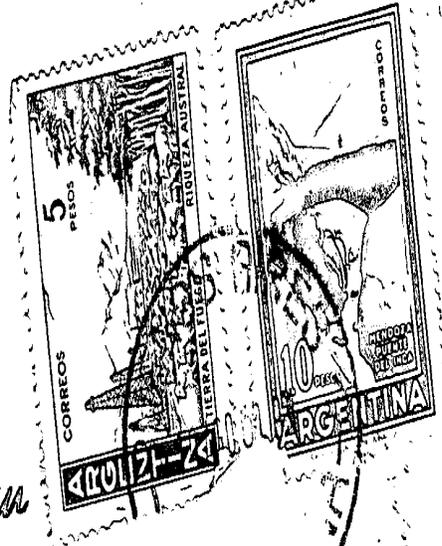


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CENTRAL RESEARCH

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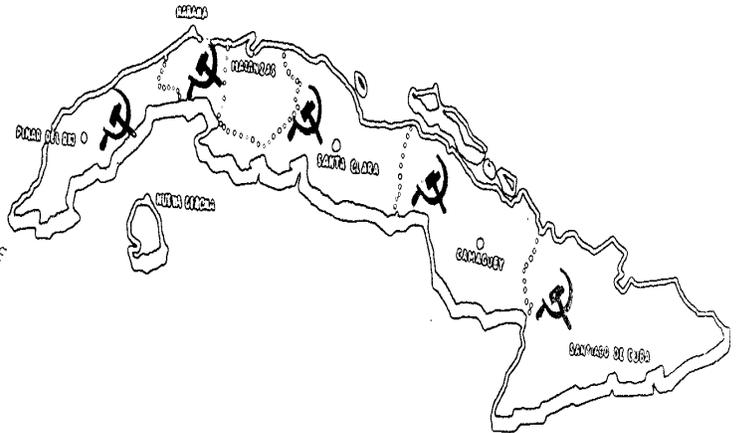
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Buenos Aires

(Argentina)

ALBERTO DANIEL FÁLERONI

CUBA, base soviética



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INTRODUCCION

Este pequeño folleto sobre Cuba, constituye la base de un libro que estoy escribiendo, con abundancia de documentación sobre la realidad de ese hermoso, heroico y sufrido país.

La urgencia de la situación que vive el continente, ante un proceso de infiltración y penetración soviética de gran envergadura, me obliga a dar a la estampa un trabajo publicado en la revista "ESTUDIOS SOBRE EL COMUNISMO", que dirige inteligentemente el dinámico luchador y honra de la Iglesia Católica, R. P. Dr. Miguel Paradowski, y aparecido en el número 26, de fecha Octubre-Diciembre de 1959. Dicho artículo se conoció con el rótulo "La Revolución Cubana y la Ola Comunista".

La segunda parte, la constituye una especie de ayuda memoria para recopilar documentación e información, que ha servido de plataforma para mi libro "SANGRE Y FUEGO EN CUBA", que hace meses estoy trabajando para publicar en 1961.

Ya en 1959 vaticinaba, el que estas líneas escribe, que Cuba, orientada pérfidamente hacia la órbita soviética por una pandilla de aventureros internacionales, acabaría por ser la primera base realmente comunista en Latinoamérica. Dejé pasar mucho tiempo, desde Septiembre de 1959, en que fue escrita la primera parte, hasta hoy, para que se confirmaran mis tesis.

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Advierto al lector que este folleto es sólo una vertebración de lo que será una obra de mayor volumen. Todo lo que puede escribirse sobre la tragedia cubana no cabe en tan pocas páginas.

Antes de poner fin a esta sintética introducción, rindo mi homenaje más sincero y fervoroso a todos los luchadores anticomunistas cubanos; a los que murieron, fueron torturados y penan en las cárceles de la nueva "democracia popular" FIDELISTA, así como a mis dos entrañables amigos, el Dr. Ernesto de la Fé —preso en la isla de Pinos— y a don Salvador Díaz Versón, maestro de periodistas, exilados en los Estados Unidos, luego de haber visto ambos, sus casas invadidas, saqueadas y hasta incendiadas por las hordas rojas A.D.F. Buenos Aires, 1 de Julio de 1960.

7.670 más 955 más 1.280 mujeres, sin tomar en cuenta que en las 126 Cárceles, de los Términos Municipales, existen 8 o 10 presos sin juzgar total 9.905 personas."

HAY QUE DERROTAR AL COMUNISMO EN CUBA

Dentro de muy poco tiempo, quizá de un par de meses, NIKITA KRUSCHEV, ANASTAS MIKOIAN, CHOU-ENLAI, SUSLOV, o cualquiera de los jefes soviéticos o chinos, habrán de visitar LA HABANA. Fidel Castro los invitó y ellos han aceptado esa invitación. Ese será el momento del desenmascaramiento de estos traidores a Cuba y a América. Será también el día "D" para Latinoamérica.

Todos debemos estar preparados para la lucha que se avecina, pues los Castro y sus secuaces quieren envolver a nuestro continente en el vasto escenario de una SANGRIENTA Y AGOTADORA GUERRA CIVIL. No debe permitirse llegar a eso. La Organización de Estados Americanos y las Naciones Unidas ya debieron tomar cartas en el asunto. Por otra parte, los gobiernos y los pueblos deben impedirlo, porque hay extraordinarias reservas morales y materiales para ello. Las mayorías nacionales deben aplastar a las minorías autoritarias, con aires de suficiencia dictatorial. Los Castro y su pandilla representan esas minorías, supervivencias anacrónicas de un pasado de cacicazgos políticos que América no debe tolerar que resurjan, como los perimidos de Vicente Gómez, Gerardo Machado, Jorge Ubico, Fulgencio Batista y muchos más, que fueron deshonra e ignominia para la libertad. América no debe tolerar una Cuba, BASE SOVIETICA, sino que debe cooperar a la supresión de la tiranía, criminal y fratricida, que hoy envilece y degrada a Cuba ante los ojos atónitos del mundo libre.

Muertos en Combate y atentados en la Provincia de Las Villas, y la Zona de Operaciones del Escambray	731
Muertos en Combate y Atentados, en el resto de los Mandos de la República de Cuba	1.244
Total de Muertos	4.880

Heridos en Combate y atentados, exclusivamente, en Santiago de Cuba, Rgto. Nº 1 "Maceo", Cuartel "Moncada"	1.028
Heridos en Combate y atentados, en Zonas de Operaciones, en Holguín, Bayamo, Guantánamo y Manzanillo	3.820
Heridos en Combate y atentados, en la Provincia de Las Villas, y la Zona de Operaciones del Escambray	1.632
Heridos en Combate y atentados, en el resto de los Mandos de la República de Cuba	2.637
Total de Heridos	9.117

Fusilados o ASESINADOS, después de la orden de "ALTO EL FUEGO", sin juicio, en un solo día (9-Enero-1959), por orden de Raúl Castro maniatados en el Campo de Tito de San Juan, Santiago de Cuba	178
Fusilados o ASESINADOS, después de la orden de "ALTO EL FUEGO", por órdenes de Fidel y Raúl Castro, Camilo Cien- fuegos, el Ché Guevara, Hubert Matos, Escalona, etc. sin juicios, y por los llamados "Tribunales Revolucionarios" de los 126 Términos Municipales de la Isla, con promedio de 3 ASESINADOS diarios, durante 20 días consecutivos (aunque funcionaron 3 meses)	7.560
Total Asesinados	7.738

Muertos, Fusilados o Asesinados hasta el 31-Enero-1959 12.618

DEMOSTRACION DE QUE CUBA ES TODA UNA CARCEL O CAMPO DE CONCENTRACION

Presidio de Isla de Pinos	2.735	Cárcel de Pinar del Río	653
Prisión de La Cabaña	1.815	Cárcel del I.N.R.A.	108
Castillo del Príncipe	726	Cárcel del DIER y G-2	194
Cárcel Boniato, S. de Cuba .	430		
Cárcel de Manzanillo	284	Total	953
Cárcel de Holguín	290		
Cárcel de Camagüey	422	RECLUSORIO DE MUJERES	
Cárcel de Santa Clara	540	Cárcel de Guanajay	682
Cast. San Severino, Ma- tanzas.	423	Cárcel de Mantilla	345
		Cárcel de Aldecoa	293
Total	7.670	Total	1.280

PRIMERA PARTE

Desde hace unos diez años me he interesado profunda y aguda-
mente en la penetración comunista en la América Central y el Caribe.

Ese interés no fué impulso de diletante ni inquietud de profano,
sino previsión de especialista que veía trabajar a todo vapor los orga-
nismos secretos y de superficie del Comunismo Internacional en la
tarea de subvertir el orden de aquellos países haciendo blanco en
los regímenes autoritarios, dictatoriales, tiránicos y pseudodemócratas
que se aprovechan de Estados policiales, maquiavélicamente montados,
y de la resignación de pueblos, adormecidos por la demagogia, para
atraer prosélitos hacia sus fermentadas causas libertadoras e independen-
distas. Para nadie era un secreto que la tiranía del afortunado
ex sargento del Campo de Columbia tenía alguna vez que caer por
tierra, como antes lo fué la sangrienta tiranía de Gerardo Machado
Batistismo y Machadismo fueron términos genéricos que significaron,
para América, el baldón de ignominia de regímenes opresores que
hicieron escuela en algunos otros lugares del hemisferio. Los comu-
nistas internacionales supieron sacarle buena tajada al estado psico-
lógico creado en algunos sectores liberales —y especialmente universi-
tarios— en base a la lucha contra aquellas tiranías. En el caso de
ir contra Gerardo Machado lanzaron en su contra a un líder —que
luego ellos mismos asesinaron— llamado Julio Antonio Mella (1);
para ir contra Fulgencio Batista pusieron en circulación a otro,
llamado Fidel Castro.

¿CUBANISMO ES ANTIYANQUISMO?

Confieso que después de la frustrada invasión de Cuba, capitaneada
por el doctor Fidel Castro —operación del "Gamma"— me interesó aún
más el proceso de lucha contra Fulgencio Batista, pues allá por 1934

(1) Para los que deseen compenetrarse de los entretelones de la in-
filtración roja en Cuba y las Antillas, recomiendo el libro de Karl
Rienffer, titulado "Comunistas Españoles en América", editado
en España, en 1953.

había publicado con mi firma en el diario "Tribuna", de Rosario, Argentina, una serie de artículos sobre este funambulesco personaje, titulado uno de ellos "Una tragedia antillana". Ya por entonces, decíamos a dónde conduciría aquel régimen inaugurado a tiros, sangre, persecuciones, etc., y qué poco edificante sería para América soportarlo, a vista y paciencia de verdaderas democracias en plena evolución humanista. Si no me equivoco, por aquellos tiempos el doctor Fidel Castro tendría algunos seis años de edad.

Después de la operación del "Granma", toda América se vio informada sobre un movimiento libertador cubano, denominado "26 de Julio".

Aquí, en la Argentina, tuvo sus más decididos defensores en muchos personajes políticos, demócratas de avanzadas colindantes con el cripto-comunismo, filocomunistas disfrazados de demócratas y hasta anticomunistas jacobinos que siempre yerran cuando el árbol no les deja ver el monte. Los que conocíamos las estructuras de movimientos anteriores antillanos, sobre todo los que se mueven al socaire de planteamientos antiimperialistas y nacionalistas virulentos, obramos con más prudencia, tratando de investigar a fondo sobre hasta dónde llegaba la mano del Kremlin en aquel entresijo liberacionista. Así fué como conseguimos un folleto ilustrativo de lo que significaba quiénes dirigían y cómo actuaban los cuadros del "26 de Julio", además de insertar, en él, el futuro programa de gobierno. Aquel folleto, escrito por un exilado cubano residente en Buenos Aires (2) se titulaba muy sugestivamente: "Las dictaduras en América, el Departamento de Estado yanqui y la revolución cubana".

Pocas veces había leído una profesión de fe antiimperialista más decididamente antinorteamericana y más favorable a los objetivos psicológicos propagandísticos del Comunismo Internacional en su etapa de "guerra fría" contra los Estados Unidos. Era evidente que los hombres del Movimiento "26 de Julio" iban tan lejos en su "cubanismo" que, haciéndolo coincidir perfectamente con el "antianquismo", nos entregaban una versión nacionalista-marxista notable de una moderna forma de comunismo. Si fuéramos marxistas, muy bien podríamos adaptar el esquema a las tríadas de Hegel, en base a una tesis, una antítesis y una síntesis, concebida filosóficamente así: TESIS: Cubanismo; ANTITESIS: Antianquismo; SINTESIS: Comunismo.

El folleto del Dr. Jorge Valdés Miranda, que tanto bien le hiciera a la propaganda y los fines comunistas sudamericanos, sirvió sobremedida para que nos adentrásemos en los propósitos revolucionarios del Movimiento "26 de Julio". Para algunos no cabían dudas de que este Movimiento poseía una infiltración comunista de gran envergadura. Para otros, era eminentemente democrático y anticomunista. Como yo

(2) NUESTRA LUCHA, por el Dr. Jorge Valdés Miranda, Buenos Aires, julio 1958.

Cuba SOVIETIZADA es una amenaza permanente para la libertad del hemisferio y DEBEMOS coadyuvar a su independencia, colaborando con los luchadores anticomunistas cubanos. Con la VERDAD en los labios y la ENERGIA en los planteamientos políticos internacionales, derrotaremos al COMUNISMO IMPERIALISTA, rescatando a sectores de opinión pública que viven engañados y estafados moralmente por los barbudos de Fidel Castro.

RECORDEMOS QUE CUBA ESTA DENTRO DEL CONTINENTE Y EL CONTINENTE DENTRO DEL MUNDO. Los soviéticos saben que en una GUERRA TOTAL, NADIE HABRA DE SER NEUTRAL NI PODRA SALVARSE DE LA HECATOMBE. TODOS SEREMOS COMBATIENTES.

Aunque la guerra aún no haya estallado con proyectiles teleguiados ni se hayan usado las bombas A y H, ESTAMOS EN GUERRA DESDE 1917. Muchos no lo comprenden así porque las anteojeras liberales no se lo permiten, o su ceguera llega hasta el extremo de hacerlos sentirse aislados de toda tragedia humana. Pero la verdad cruda, terrible, es que ESTAMOS EN GUERRA. Nadie puede ser tan cínico como para no reconocerlo, cuando le va hasta la vida en esta dramática alternativa.

EL MARTIROLOGIO

En el semanario de los exilados, titulado "CUBA LIBRE", que se publica en Miami, Estados Unidos, (Nº 43 año 1, viernes 27 de Mayo de 1960, primera página) leemos una nueva versión de las "tablas de sangre".

Las cifras son tan tremendas que desearía ser desmentido enseñada. Pero, estoy seguro que ningún agente de la tiranía castrista y del comunismo internacional se atreverá. Los hechos son demasiado elocuentes.

Sin poner ni quitar nada, reproduzco íntegramente el artículo donde se hacen tan espeluznantes denuncias. Dice así:

NUESTROS MUERTOS, HERIDOS, ENCARCELADOS Y PERSEGUIDOS

Cálculos, basados en datos e informes realizados por la "Comisión Reorganizadora de las Fuerzas Armadas Cubana" (CROFAC), compuesta por Oficiales Profesionales y experimentados permiten detallar que las Fuerzas Armadas disueltas, tuvieron 4.880 muertos, en campaña y 9.117 heridos; Fusilados o Asesinados después de la orden de "ALTO AL FUEGO" 7.738; encarcelados 9.905; y el resto de los 56.000. Miembros que formaban los Cuerpos del Ejército, Marina, Policía y Cuerpos Auxiliares o sease, 25.360 perseguidos o exilados.

Muertos en Combate y atentados, exclusivamente, en Santiago de Cuba, Rgto. Nº 1, "Maceo", Cuartel "Moncada" 776
Muertos en Combate y atentados, en Zonas de Operaciones, en Holguín, Bayamo, Guantánamo y Manzanillo 2.127

que se distinguen como partidarios del Ejército Rebelde, mientras que los demás la llevan como es de uso corriente.

13. — Bajo control comunista se organiza para el mes de Julio del corriente año una CONFERENCIA DE JUVENTUDES LATINOAMERICANAS.

14. — Bajo control comunista se inaugurará en Septiembre de este año el CONGRESO DE LOS PUEBLOS SUBDESARROLLADOS.

15. — Bajo control comunista se quiere hacer un CONGRESO MUNDIAL DEL EXILADO ESPAÑOL, que servirá para fomentar subversiones en toda Latinoamérica.

16. — Fueron detenidos aviones que arribaron desde Cuba, en los aeropuertos de Tocumen, en Panamá, y de Los Cerrillos, en Chile, incautándose las autoridades de ambos países de miles de kilos de propaganda comunista, que se quería introducir con franquicia diplomática. Los aviones transportes eran de la clase C-47 de la línea Cuba Aero-postal.

17. — Fueron convertidas en bases de propaganda comunista una serie de embajadas cubanas en Latinoamérica y muchos comunistas cruzan el continente, como "correos" rojos, utilizando pasaporte cubanos, diplomáticos u ordinarios. También el DIR actúa por intermedio de las embajadas y algunos embajadores —como el de Fidel Castro en Bolivia— ocupan tribunas políticas, opinan sobre la política interna del país e incitan a la solidaridad con la revolución cubana, como si cada nación fuera su propia casa.

18. — En diversos países, como Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, Venezuela y otros, las tituladas **Comisiones de Solidaridad con la Revolución Cubana** organizan milicias "voluntarias" para correr en socorro de Fidel Castro, si éste las necesita para afianzar la comunización de Cuba ante cualquier estallido de guerra civil. Esas milicias de "voluntarios" son un calco de las famosas Brigadas Internacionales, organizadas por la Komintern cuando la guerra civil española. Fidel Castro tiene esas reservas listas para organizar atentados personales, sabotajes, etc. si es atacado su gobierno por fuerzas interiores de liberación anticomunista.

Esto es lo que ha hecho Fidel Castro de Cuba.

Este es un espejo en el cual debe mirarse cualquier nación latinoamericana, para no caer en las trampas que, bajo los lemas de "libertad", "democracia", "igualdad", "reforma agraria", "ejército popular", etc., tiende el COMUNISMO INTERNACIONAL. Esto es lo que debe conocer todo "idiota útil" o liberal bienpensante, que se encoge de hombros cuando le hablamos del drama cubano. Esto es lo que deben saber todos aquellos "invitados especiales", que sólo ven lo que la tiranía castrista soviética quiere mostrarles de una Cuba que gasta mucha plata en discursos, radios, televisión y revistas "antimperialistas", pero ya está sintiendo los rasguños del hambre dentro de los estómagos obreros y campesinos.

estaba entre los primeros, traté de documentarme todo lo posible al respecto. Fruto de aquel trabajo, es este otro.

LOS COMUNISTAS BATEN EL PARCHE

Con el tiempo, siempre la verdad —que tiene piernas largas— resplandece. La mentira, con sus piernas cortas, siempre es alcanzada por la verdad.

Cuando los comunistas —después de haber colaborado estrechamente con el régimen de Fulgencio Batista— deciden volver las espaldas a su antiguo protector y conectarse con el movimiento revolucionario que habría de derrocarlo, orquestan su propaganda mundial, utilizando para ella sus organizaciones internacionales, tales como la **Unión Internacional de Estudiantes**, **Federación Sindical Mundial** (de la que el líder rojo cubano Lázaro Peña era vicepresidente), **Movimiento Mundial de la Paz**, **Federación Mundial de la Juventud Democrática** y otras, Raúl Castro, hermano de Fidel Castro, remite mensajes a todas ellas en nombre de la "juventud revolucionaria cubana" y los mismos son reproducidos en los voceros periodísticos de dichas asociaciones. En todo el continente, la prensa comunista apoya al Movimiento "26 de Julio". Cronológicamente podemos expresar que es desde el 26 de diciembre de 1958, cuando todo el aparato de agitación y propaganda comunista bate el parche del "Fidelismo". Y todo esto tenía su razón de ser, puesto que entonces los comunistas cubanos habían entrado a formar parte del Ejército Guerrillero que accionaba en distintos lugares de Cuba. El mismo "Ché" Guevara, en un reportaje especial que le hizo la revista brasileña "O Cruzeiro" —en su edición internacional— correspondiente al 16 de julio de 1959, dice: "Hubo que hacer en el Escambray una "intensísima labor en favor de la unidad revolucionaria, ya que existía un grupo dirigido por el Comandante Gutiérrez Menoyo (Segundo Frente Nacional de Escambray), otro del Directorio Revolucionario (capitaneado por los Comandantes Faure Chaumont y Rolando Cuabelas), otro pequeño de la Organización Auténtica (AO), otro del Partido Socialista Popular (comandado por Torres), y nosotros; es decir, cinco organizaciones diferentes actuando con mando también diferente y en una misma provincia. Tras laboriosas conversaciones que hubo de tener con sus respectivos Jefes se llegó a una serie de "acuerdos entre las partes y se pudo ir a la integración de un frente "aproximadamente común" (3).

Lo que no aclaró Ernesto Guevara de la Serna (a) "Ché" Guevara, es que el Partido Socialista Popular es el **Partido Comunista Cubano**, como luego lo probaremos con abundante documentación. Tanto entonces, como hasta hace poco, Fidel Castro y sus principales proconsules revolucionarios aseguraban que "no había infiltración

(3) O CRUZEIRO INTERNACIONAL, 16 de julio de 1959, pág. 62.

comunista" en la Revolución Cubana. Ahora la careta va dejando ver, en su caída vertical, el rostro siniestro de lo que los comandos revolucionarios cubanos ocultaban al pueblo.

LA SINFONIA ROJA

El día 26 de diciembre de 1958 —a pocos días antes de la huida de Fulgencio Batista a la República Dominicana— los comunistas comienzan la ejecución de su sinfonia roja propagandística, en favor de Fidel Castro.

En Octubre de 1958, mientras celebrábamos el Cuatro Congreso Continental Anticomunista, conversando un día con el Dr. Ernesto de la Fe, mi gran amigo y compañero de lucha antimarxista, recuerdo que le hice dos preguntas capitales: la primera, consistente en, ¿cuándo cae Batista y cuál es tu posición al respecto?; la segunda, ¿hasta dónde llega la infiltración comunista en el movimiento revolucionario antibatistiano?

Ernesto de la Fe, en aquellos pocos minutos que nos dejaba libre el congreso anticomunista, me respondió: "No creo en una caída rápida del régimen de Batista, aunque no podrá sostenerse mucho tiempo más en el poder debido al repudio popular. Yo, personalmente, estoy en contra de Batista y tú conoces mis críticas a su gobierno. En cuanto a la infiltración comunista en el movimiento revolucionario, creo que es muy aguda y ello me preocupa muchísimo". De la Fe, que combatiera a Batista mucho antes que el doctor Fidel Castro apareciera a la vida pública de su país, paga caro en la Fortaleza de La Cabaña su afán de oponerse a que los comunistas tomaran el timón del movimiento revolucionario. No lo han matado porque no han podido, pero si ello sucediese que sepan, desde ya, los comunistas, que ese crimen no quedará impune porque el pueblo cubano todo exigirá justicia.

Así las cosas, procuramos documentar cada vez más y mejor sobre la infiltración y control que los comunistas ejercían sobre el movimiento revolucionario cubano.

El diario del Partido Comunista de la Argentina, comenzó, desde el 26 de diciembre de 1958 —como todos los demás que ven la luz en el continente— una campaña de grandes titulares de primera página, apoyando a Fidel Castro.

Así, por ejemplo, tenemos que en su edición del día 26 de diciembre de 1958, con el título de "Más triunfos de F. Castro" dice en uno de sus telegramas, con la sigla (PR). —?, lo siguiente: "LA HABANA:— 25 (PR).— La radio central de los patriotas insurrectos de Fidel Castro denunció anoche los preparativos de las fuerzas del dictador Batista de fabricación de bombas cargadas con el mortífero gas mostaza, para utilizarlas contra los combatientes fidelistas. Anunció que se hizo un llamado a la Cruz Roja Internacional y a los gobier-

2. — Fueron expropiadas las tierras, nacionalizadas industrias, atacado el capital bancario, creada la explotación colectiva de hombres, mujeres y niños, a través de teorías económicas típicamente soviéticas.

3. — Fueron liquidadas las Fuerzas Armadas y reemplazadas por "milicias populares" y el "Ejército Rebelde".

4. — Fueron atacados, invadidos, incendiados, clausurados diarios, periódicos, revistas etc, haciéndose tabla rasa con la libertad de prensa, información y la libre expresión de las ideas.

5. — Fueron creadas organizaciones juveniles e infantiles militarizadas, al estilo "komsomol" y "pionero", existentes en la URSS y países situados detrás de la Cortina de Hierro.

6. — Fueron armados los obreros y campesinos, creándose "bandas" matonistas al servicio de los "comandos" rebeldes. Más de 150.000 hombres forman las milicias rojas, llamándose las "Ejército Rebelde" y "Marina de Guerra". Gran armamento de la URSS está llegando a Cuba para aquel fin, incluyendo camiones de guerra, esperando los aviones repulsores Mig-19, sobrantes de la guerra de Corea, así como los nuevos Mig-17.

7. — Fueron contratados pilotos militares de diversos países comunistas para tripular dichos aparatos, hospédanse los mismos en la Base Aérea de San Antonio de los Baños, al sur de la provincia de La Habana, así como en los hoteles "Hilton" y "Comodoro", de la playa de Marianao.

8. — Los aviones Mig-19 y Mig-17 le serán entregados al enviado comunista VICTOR PEÑA Y CARDOSO —de la Junta de Planificación del Sexto Departamento del Partido Comunista de la Unión Soviética — que se encuentra en Checoslovaquia, esperando por los mismos.

9. — Fueron reconocidos los gobiernos comunistas de la URSS y se han elevado al rango de embajada, legaciones como la de Checoslovaquia en La Habana. El comunista cubano FAURE CHAUMONT estará a cargo de la representación diplomática de FIDEL CASTRO en Moscú. Ya fueron recibidos en la capital soviética, ANTONIO NUÑEZ JIMENEZ, director del Instituto Nacional de Reforma Agraria —INRA—; O. BARREGO DIAZ, R. MALDONADO ORTEGA y E. MENDEZ PEREZ, por Nikita Kruschev, mientras RAUL CASTRO llega a PRAGA y VIOLETA CASAL regresa de PEKIN. Los comunistas cubanos y los emisarios del gobierno de La Habana van y vienen de países comunistas, como si fueran mandaderos de Moscú.

10. — Fueron coaccionadas las empresas extranjeras, especialmente de los Estados Unidos, y se quiere provocar un conflicto y hasta ruptura de relaciones diplomáticas y comerciales con el gran país del norte, para expropiar violentamente sus intereses radicados en la isla.

11. — Fueron admitidos los chinos comunistas en el control de la Policía Secreta y de la prensa en general.

12. — Fueron obligados a abandonar Cuba muchos sacerdotes católicos, mientras trata de fomentarse la creación de una Iglesia Católica Nacional; a muchos curas se les admite usar sotana verde-oliva para

LEY 484, DE AGOSTO — Autorizando la emisión de obligaciones del Estado por 5 millones de pesos para ampliación y mejoras de servicios.

LEY 486, 19 DE AGOSTO — Incorporando la ONRI al Estado y apropiándose de sus fondos.

(Esto suma millones de pesos. No han informado jamás.)

LEY 576, 25 DE SEPTIEMBRE — Emisión de Bonos de la Reforma Agraria por 100 millones de pesos.

LEY 584, 2 DE OCTUBRE — Disuelve las Comisiones Ejecutivas Provinciales y los Patronatos de Caminos Vecinales, adjudicándose los fondos el Estado.

(Jamás han rendido cuentas de la cantidad recibida.)

LEY 591, DE 7 DE OCTUBRE — Se autoriza emitir valores públicos por un millón trescientos mil pesos para hacer cine. Se emiten pagarés del ICAIC.

Todo esto sin contar los 80 millones por concepto de la ley 43, que viene a ser un financiamiento, acabando con la reserva presupuestal. Así como otras leyes de amnistías que persiguen los mismos fines.

A todo esto habrá que añadir el empréstito sin tope, es decir, de importe libre, conocido por el Certificado de Ahorro y que provocó la renuncia de Pazos como Presidente del Banco Nacional.

Concretando, podemos decir que Fidel Castro ha manejado, en menos de un año, más de MIL MILLONES DE PESOS. Ha hecho empréstitos por SEISCIENTOS MILLONES y jamás ha dado cuenta al pueblo de las cantidades recibidas y manejadas con una anarquía insuperable.

Fidel Castro en menos de un año, ha acabado con la economía nacional y 1960 será un año de hambre, miseria y desbarajuste económico.

Nada hemos ofrecido que no se ajuste a las más estricta verdad. Son sus decretos monstruosos.

Castro gobierna a Cuba, como si gobernara una bodega.
¡Hasta cuando!"

BALANCE TRAGICO

Fidel Castro, los comunistas y los filosoviéticos que manejan el Estado cubano, han convertido a la "perla de las Antillas", en una BASE SOVIETICA.

Documentemos lo que decimos. ¿Qué ha sucedido desde el 1 de enero de 1959 al 1 de Julio de 1960?

1. — Fueron fusilados centenares de inocentes y encarcelados miles de enemigos del Comunismo.

nos de América para que intercedan para impedir el uso de dichas armas contra los patriotas insurrectos señalando que toda la responsabilidad por el uso criminal de estas bombas recaería sobre el gobierno de Batista".

Luego un subtítulo: "REPUDIO POPULAR". Y el texto siguiente: "En otra emisión, la radio fidelista llamó a la población a seguir holioteando la nafta y los productos ingleses, como señal de repudio a la ingerencia de Gran Bretaña en los asuntos internos de Cuba al vender armas, cañones, tanques y aviones al dictador Batista para aplastar a los revolucionarios".

En la página 2, de la misma edición, con el título "PROTESTA EN CUBA POR EL ASESINATO DE 2 PATRIOTAS", en base a un cable originado en Nueva York y que lleva la sigla de la agencia TASS, expresa: "El diario venezolano "Tribuna Popular" ha publicado una declaración del Comité Nacional del Partido Socialista Popular de Cuba, en que protesta contra el feroz asesinato de dos patriotas cubanos por la policía del dictador Batista.

"El Partido Socialista Popular llama a los cubanos a condenar el monstruoso crimen perpetrado por la tiranía, señalando que "en esta ocasión han caído dos queridos camaradas y hermanos de lucha: Carlos Rodríguez Careaga, dirigente de los trabajadores de La Habana, secretario general del Comité Nacional de Defensa de las Reivindicaciones Obreras, y Saturnino Aneiro, dirigente de los trabajadores de la plantación azucarera de Céspedes y miembro del Comité del Partido Socialista Popular de Camagüey".

"El "crimen" de estos patriotas consiste en haber organizado una asamblea del proletariado de la ciudad de Ciego de Avila, en defensa de las reivindicaciones de los trabajadores de las plantaciones de azúcar, en ser revolucionarios impecables, luchadores contra la cruel tiranía de Batista, abanderados de la lucha por la liberación nacional de Cuba contra el opresor imperialista yanqui, abanderados del socialismo que llevará la liberación a Cuba, e hijos honrados de la gloriosa clase obrera cubana".

"El mismo día, los asesinos a sueldo de Batista mataron a nueve vecinos más de Ciego de Avila. Los obreros de la plantación azucarera de Céspedes respondieron a este crimen con una vigorosa protesta, declarándose en huelga y organizando un entierro que se convirtió en una manifestación por la libertad de Cuba. El Comité Nacional del Partido Socialista Popular llama a todos los miembros del partido y de la Unión de la Juventud Socialista, a toda la clase obrera y a todo el pueblo cubano a reforzar su lucha contra la tiranía, a cerrar filas y lograr el derrocamiento del dictador" (4).

En la edición del día 27 de diciembre de 1958, con el título de página "FIDEL CASTRO DOMINA LA 3ª PARTE DE LA PROV. DE

(4) Diario LA HORA, órgano del Partido Comunista de la Argentina.

LAS VILLAS", dice en su segunda página que así lo ha anunciado desde la radio insurrecta, el "Ché Guevara, "de nacionalidad argentina" —menciona.

En la edición del 28 de diciembre de 1958, en primera página y con grandes letras, dice: "BATISTA DESESPERA ANTE LA OFENSIVA DE F. CASTRO". Subtítulo: "Más triunfos rebeldes; terror gubernamental" y publica en el centro de la página una foto a 3 columnas de Fidel Castro y sus guerrilleros, con el siguiente pie: "Los patriotas cubanos insurrectos contra el régimen terrorista y proyanqui del dictador Batista, levantan sus armas con las que han ganado ya casi media isla en su lucha de liberación que toda América palpa".

En la edición del 29 de diciembre de 1958; título de primera página: "ACENTUAN LA OFENSIVA LOS INSURRECTOS EN CUBA". Subtítulo: "Inminente formación de un Gobierno libre". Anuncia que el Dr. Manuel Urrutia sería designado presidente de la República en armas de Cuba".

En la edición del 30 de diciembre de 1958, en primera página publica este título: "LA MANO YANQUI AMENAZA A CUBA. ALERTA. AMERICA!" y reproduce un cable originado en Nueva York y que lleva la sigla de TASS, que no es noticia, sino comentario, en el cual ataca furiosamente al "imperialismo yanqui". En un recuadro, titulado "CONTRA LA INTERVENCION DE LOS YANQUIS EN CUBA", manifiesta: "La radio de las fuerzas insurrectas de Cuba acaba de formular una grave denuncia. Según la misma, dos importantes sostenes de la dictadura de Batista —el primer ministro y ministro de Estado Gonzalo Guell y el senador José Suárez Rivas— estarían coordinando en Ciudad Trujillo un plan de intervención armada para impedir el triunfo de la insurrección popular cubana.

"Se trataría de crear un conflicto internacional que sirviera de pretexto para la intervención de la Organización de Estados Americanos, sumiso instrumento del State Department que ya tiene ganado el triste mérito de haber facilitado el degüello de Guatemala.

"Estas tratativas para la intervención exterior revelan la pujanza de la acción revolucionaria del pueblo cubano y la debilidad insanable de la tiranía de Batista. Pero advierte también contra las maquinaciones que el imperialismo yanqui está tramando para impedir que el pueblo cubano resuelva su futuro por sí mismo. Tampoco es aceptable la invitación que el renunciante embajador cubano en nuestro país habría formulado al canciller Florit para que interceda en el conflicto.

"Nada puede ni tiene que hacer el gobierno argentino —ni ningún otro gobierno— en este caso, y menos aún quienes están identificados como proyanquis. Por el contrario, cabe la activa movilización contra el proyecto intervencionista. El pueblo argentino, reafirmando su noble tradición de solidaridad con las grandes gestas liberadoras, tiende su mano fraterna al pueblo cubano en el grito: Fuera las manos extranjeras de Cuba!"

(Jamás se ha dicho cuanto dinero cogieron. Ni se le ha dado informe alguno al Tribunal de Cuentas.)

LEY 279, 24 DE ABRIL — Disuelve el Patronato para la Conservación y Cuidado del Monumento al Cristo de la Habana y dispusieron del dinero, sin rendir cuentas a nadie.

LEY 307, 12 DE MAYO — Se cancelan los créditos no gastados antes del día 1 de Enero con cargo a la emisión de 350 millones de pesos y los saldos remanentes se unifican en un solo crédito, el cual queda a favor del gobierno.

(Jamás se ha dicho cuantos millones han manejado con ésto.)

LEY 343, 28 DE MAYO — Disuelve el Seguro de Gobernadores, Alcaldes y Concejales y el gobierno se apropia de los fondos.

(Nunca han informado la cuantía de esos fondos.)

LEY 363, 2 DE JUNIO — Emitiendo Obligaciones del Estado Cubano para pagar barcos del Banco del Comercio Exterior. Se emiten Certificados de Adeudos por el Ministerio de Hacienda por término de 30 años, por 18 millones de pesos.

LEY 411, 10 DE JUNIO — Se aporta al INRA los fondos procedentes del diferencial de 8 pesos por quintal sobre el precio del arroz.

(Jamás han informado cuanto recibió el INRA por éste concepto.)

LEY 413, 19 DE JUNIO — Pasa al INRA los bienes de la Cia. de Financiamiento del Túnel de la Habana, aumentando al triple el repartimiento y emite valores del Estado, por 35 millones de pesos.

LEY 412, 19 DE JUNIO — El INRA rescata los billetes de \$ 500 y \$ 1000.

(No han informado cuantos millones.)

LEY 418, 29 DE JUNIO — Pasa el 50 % de las utilidades acumuladas en la Caja Postal de Ahorros, hasta esa fecha, al INRA.

(Jamás han informado a cuanto asciende ese dinero.)

LEY 433, 29 DE JUNIO — Los fondos de la Organización de Viviendas Económicas para miembros de las Fuerzas Armadas, pasan al Ministerio de Defensa.

(¿A cuanto ascienden esos fondos? No han informado.)

LEY 432, 7 DE JULIO — Se autoriza un préstamo de 1 millón de pesos para Turismo.

LEY 477, 29 DE JULIO — Adscribe al INRA el Patronato de Rehabilitación Económica de Baracoa y autoriza a disponer de sus activos.

(Jamás han informado la cantidad de pesos recibidos por el INRA.)

LEY 480, 29 DE JULIO — Adscribe al Ministerio de Defensa la Comisión Nacional de Viviendas. El Ministro dispondrá de los fondos.

(No han informado a cuanto asciende.)

DECRETO DEL MINISTERIO DE HACIENDA 1,718 — Préstamo al Estado para el cumplimiento de sus obligaciones por \$ 28,500,000.00 mediante emisión de Pagars de Tesorería.

asociación con los grupos burgueses progresistas para obtener la total independencia del imperialismo americano, pues para los comunistas las revoluciones populares en nuestro Continente no se ciñen al marco nacional, sino que deben ir dirigidas contra la influencia de Estados Unidos y su función de país dirigente. Aplicando concretamente la tesis al caso cubano, a su regreso de la visita a Mao, el camarada Luis Corvalán, declaró en Chile lo siguiente: "Debemos marchar con la burguesía y Cuba es el ejemplo." En medio de delirantes aplausos, Corvalán afirmó que Mao le había dicho que "la revolución cubana destruye el mito de que los yanquis son invencibles". Esto mismo dijo Severo Aguirre en Moscú. Esto mismo ha dicho y repite Fidel Castro en La Habana. Por consiguiente, la revolución fidelista no es una perturbación local dirigida a derrocar un gobierno determinado, sino la acción parcial prevista en las tácticas a seguir para ablandar y destruir a los E.E.U.U. y, por ende, al Hemisferio Occidental". (8).

Esto en cuanto a la táctica y la estrategia del movimiento revolucionario comunista internacional en Latinoamérica, de la cual ya hemos hablado largamente en nuestra obra "Estrategia y Táctica Comunista en los países Coloniales y Semicoloniales". Pero falta decir algo sobre el desbarajuste económico que sumirá a Cuba en el hambre, la miseria y la desesperación, momento en que aprovecharán los comunistas para arrojarlo a Castro del poder, para fortificar ellos su dictadura "proletaria". Mencionemos algo que aún no ha sido desmentido. Reproducamos un editorial de "CUBA LIBRE", aparecido el 22 de diciembre de 1959, en su página 4. Dice así:

MIL MILLONES DE PESOS HA MANEJADO CASTRO

La República está en su peor quiebra económica. ¿A dónde han ido a parar tantos millones?

Ofrecemos un pequeño balance de los millones de pesos manejados a su antojo por Fidel Castro, sin ofrecer cuentas a nadie, jugando con los dineros del pueblo en la peor política económica que recuerda pueblo alguno.

He aquí los datos. Y que los desmientan, si pueden.

LEY, 224, 10 DE ABRIL — Se emitieron bonos por 45 millones de pesos para consolidar parcialmente la Deuda Pública.

LEY 273, 21 DE ABRIL — Disuelve la Comisión Nacional del Centenario del Gral. Emilio Núñez y se autoriza al Ministro de Educación para disponer de los fondos que en cuentas bancarias existieran a disposición de la Comisión.

(8): Francisco Chao Hermida, obr. cit., página 14, 15 y 16.

En la edición del 31 de diciembre de 1959, con el título de página dice en su primera: "PROSIGUE EL AVANCE DE LAS FUERZAS PATRIOTAS EN CUBA". Subtítulo: "Tanques de E.E. UU. en Nicaragua".

En su edición del 2 de enero de 1959, en primera página titula: "LA LUCHA POPULAR VOLTEO AL AGENTE YANQUI BATISTA". Subtítulos: "La Junta Militar aceptaría a Urrutia". Otro: "Manifestaciones en Venezuela". Luego de hacer toda la crónica de la huida de Batista, en uno de sus despachos desde La Habana —sin sigla de agencia noticiosa— dice: "Por la radioemisora "Unión Radio", el Partido Socialista Popular de Cuba llamó a celebrar la caída del agente yanqui y a fortalecer la victoria mediante la unidad en los sindicatos de la clase obrera y de todo el pueblo".

En la última página de la misma edición, dedica el más amplio espacio a elogiar la acción del Partido Socialista Popular —el Partido Comunista de Cuba— en su lucha contra Batista. En una de sus partes dice: "En la ilegalidad, desde el primer minuto, pero ligado indisolublemente a la entraña del pueblo trabajador cubano, fué el Partido Socialista Popular el que llamó a unificar y coordinar los esfuerzos de la resistencia. Sin descanso, expuesto al fuego represivo de la dictadura, movilizaba a la clase obrera y campesina, bregaba por cerrar las fisuras entre las fuerzas opositoras, llamaba a reforzar la solidaridad con los patriotas armados en las selvas y montañas y a integrar todas las fuerzas resistentes —civiles y guerrilleras— en un amplio frente nacional de liberación".

En la edición del 3 de enero de 1959, en su última página, el diario comunista LA HORA, reproduce íntegramente el extenso "Llamamiento del Comité Central del Partido Comunista de Argentina CON MOTIVO DEL GRAN TRIUNFO DE LA LUCHA DEL PUEBLO CUBANO CONTRA LA DICTADURA DE BATISTA", en algunas de cuyas partes, expresa: "La caída de la dictadura sangrienta de Batista, criatura del imperialismo yanqui provocada por la lucha heroica del pueblo cubano y de sus fuerzas armadas de liberación, encabezadas por Fidel Castro, son un motivo de júbilo no solamente para el noble pueblo de San Martín, sino para todos los pueblos de América y del mundo entero.

"Esta nueva victoria popular, que se agrega a otras obtenidas recientemente en Asia, África y América Latina, viene a confirmar una vez más que vivimos en la época del triunfo de los pueblos contra la dictadura al servicio de los oligarcas terratenientes y del gran capital y, sobre todo, del imperialismo; que vivimos en la época en que lo que triunfa y seguirá triunfando en todas partes, son los pueblos en lucha contra toda forma de colonialismo, contra la opresión nacional, por la autodeterminación y la soberanía nacional".

Luego, agrega: "La política consecuentemente unitaria del partido marxista-leninista de Cuba, el heroico Partido Socialista Popular, fué uno de los factores fundamentales del fortalecimiento de la unidad de acción por abajo del pueblo cubano".

Finaliza así: "El C. C. del P. C., envía a la clase obrera y al pueblo cubano su cálida felicitación por intermedio del Partido Socialista Popular, que participó en primera fila, con heroísmo y devoción ejemplar, en la lucha por el derrocamiento de la dictadura de Batista. Y envían un saludo cordial al movimiento libertador encabezado por Fidel Castro.

"Por el reconocimiento inmediato del gobierno democrático presidido por el doctor Urrutia!

"Por el fortalecimiento de la amistad de los pueblos cubano y argentino!

"Por la unidad antimperialista de los pueblos de América Latina en la lucha contra el opresor común: el imperialismo yanqui!"

Luego viene un larguísimo artículo de Juan Marinello, uno de los Jefes del Partido Socialista Popular —es el Partido Comunista de Cuba—, titulado "FUERA LOS YANQUIS DE CUBA", escrito, especialmente desde La Habana, para el diario LA HORA, y en una de cuyas partes substanciales especifica: "Sobre el actual momento cubano, e intentando frustrar la victoria del pueblo, se alza una grave amenaza, que debe ser conocida y combatida no sólo por nuestros compatriotas sino por todos los hombres y mujeres amantes de la libertad, de la democracia y del progreso. La acción del imperialismo estadounidense intenta, en este instante decisivo, que la larga, honda y dolorosa crisis cubana desemboque en su beneficio.

"De muchos es conocido el crecimiento y la ampliación del combate popular contra la tiranía batistiana. El ejército rebelde, al mando de Fidel Castro, aumenta por días sus efectivos. Campesinos, trabajadores, intelectuales, gentes del pueblo de todos los criterios, acuden a sus filas, en imponente adhesión. En las zonas liberadas se restablecen las libertades democráticas, se está entregando la tierra a los campesinos, se están organizando o reconstituyendo sus asociaciones; las directivas impuestas a los sindicatos por la CTC, vendida a la tiranía y al imperialismo están siendo destituidas por la verdadera representación de los trabajadores. Mientras todo esto se produce en los campos, aumenta en las ciudades el movimiento de masas y de amplia colaboración al movimiento insurrecto".

El diario LA HORA publica en su página 3 del día 4 de enero de 1959, una serie de fotografías y copia fotográfica del "Boletín Informativo" del 23 de diciembre de 1958, N° 8, precio 1 ctvo., en que aparece la "Orden Militar número Siete" del Comandante en Jefe de la Región de Las Villas, del Ejército Rebelde, Ernesto Guevara, liberando la misma y glosa algunos aspectos gráficos del libro del periodista argentino Jorge Ricardo Masetti, titulado "Los que luchan y los que lloran", que reúne sus crónicas durante la visita que hiciera a Fidel Castro y al "Ché" Guevara en la Sierra Maestra, antes de caer Batista.

En la página de los editoriales, el mismo diario, el mismo día, con el título: "CUBA: un tema para meditar en la Argentina", exalta

del Partido Socialista Popular de Cuba; y delegados de los Partidos Comunistas de Brasil, Paraguay, Costa Rica y Panamá. Por el Partido Comunista Chino estuvieron presentes, además de Mao, Teng Hsiao-ping, Secretario General del Comité Central, y Wang Chia-hsiang, miembro del Secretariado".

"Todo un acontecimiento, como se ve".

"El líder Mao-Tse-Tung —dice el informe oficial— y los representantes de los partidos hermanos intercambiaron opiniones acerca de la situación internacional. Conviniere en que ésta es extraordinariamente favorable a la lucha por la paz, la independencia, la democracia y el progreso social en los pueblos de todos los países. Las fuerzas reaccionarias, encabezadas por el imperialismo norteamericano, se están desintegrando. Las fuerzas revolucionarias y las de la paz y la democracia del campo socialista, encabezados por la Unión Soviética y todos los pueblos del mundo, avanzan continuamente. Conviniere también en que si todos los países mantienen la unidad, la vigilancia y la lucha, los imperialistas sufrirán una ignominiosa derrota si se lanzan a una guerra de agresión".

"Acercas de la situación en la América Latina —agrega el informe— expresaron unánime satisfacción por el crecimiento sin precedentes de los sentimientos patrióticos en distintos países, lo que prueba que finalmente se liberarán del imperialismo americano y conquistarán su total independencia".

"El líder Mao-Tse-Tung —subraya el informe— expresó entusiasmo, simpatía, y la decisión de brindar el mayor apoyo a todos los países latinoamericanos que se opongan resueltamente al imperialismo yanqui, defendiendo la independencia nacional en busca de la democracia y la libertad. Finalmente hizo cálidos elogios del pueblo de Cuba por su reciente victoria sobre el despótico gobierno pro-norteamericano que sufría".

"Tanto la cita del evento de Pekín, como la del de Moscú, prueban dos cosas: Primera: la estrategia comunista es una e indivisible: para los planificadores de la conquista mundial no hay en el planeta un sólo fenómeno social, un conflicto por pequeño que sea, o una perturbación que pueda desentenderse de su influencia primero y de su control después. Segunda: que la revolución cubana no fué un hecho aislado, sino un episodio en la estrategia global contra el continente, y en ella estuvo la mano del Partido Comunista Chino".

"Esta intervención chinocomunista no fué caprichosa, sino que obedeció y obedece a un principio táctico, debidamente discutido, analizado y aprobado en todos los conciliábulos rojos. Esta línea fué seguida por los Partidos Comunistas de América del Sur desde que en 1954 se incorporó al Partido Comunista del Brasil, que fué el primero en adoptarla. Como es lógico, también la ha seguido al Partido Comunista en Cuba".

"De acuerdo con esta nueva tesis se denuncia el estado colonial y semicolonial de los países de América Latina, y se aconseja la

Por si esto no bastare, conviene citar algunos párrafos de la interesante publicación de FRANCISCO CHAO HERMIDA, titulada "Un año después" (7), que dice: "En los últimos días del mes de enero el Partido Comunista Cubano envió a Moscú al camarada Severo Aguirre. Días después iría también Juan Marinello, del Partido Socialista Popular (ala stalinista), pero la visita de éste, no obstante que fué la que provocó gran repulsa popular, careció del significado que tuvo la del primero. Este agente de la conspiración roja tuvo a su cargo el informe de la revolución cubana ante el Comité Central del Vigésimo Primer Congreso del Partido Comunista de la Unión Soviética. El discurso, breve y aplaudido, fué una confesión paladina de la intervención roja en el movimiento fidelista. De ese informe copiamos el siguiente párrafo:

"¿Qué prueban los acontecimientos de Cuba? Los acontecimientos de Cuba, como los de Venezuela, han destruido aquellos argumentos que intentaban probar que, por la proximidad de los Estados Unidos, una batalla exitosa es imposible en los países latinoamericanos. Cuando el pueblo entero se levanta en lucha armada y toma el poder en sus manos, la victoria está asegurada."

"Claro que este sólo párrafo está lleno de afirmaciones mentirosas. En ningún momento el pueblo entero tomó las armas en sus manos bajo las banderas del fidelismo. El propio Fidel Castro, durante los días subsiguientes a su triunfo, se encargó de dar a conocer que la hueste que lo seguía era escasísima. La contradicción existente entre lo dicho por Severo Aguirre y lo declarado por Fidel se explica por lo siguiente:

"Mientras Aguirre hablaba en Moscú con vistas a un informe que sería conocido por todos los Partidos Comunistas del mundo, Fidel lo hacía para un pueblo ya bajo control y al cual había que inocular hondos complejos de culpa de manera que cada ciudadano se sintiera cómplice de las enormes atrocidades que se imputan al régimen que acababa de ser derrotado. La inoculación de complejos es una fase de esa técnica que se conoce con el nombre de "lavado de cerebros" y de la cual nos ocuparemos con mayor amplitud más adelante.

"Poco después, en marzo de este mismo año de 1959, se producía en Pekín, China Roja, un interesantísimo acontecimiento. Mao-Tse-Tung recibía personalmente a los líderes de los Partidos Comunistas Latinoamericanos. Entre los asistentes a la reunión figuraban: Luis Corvalán, Secretario General del Partido Comunista de Chile; Pompeyo Márquez, Pedro Ortega y Alonso Ojeda, del Comité Central del Partido Comunista Venezolano; Gilberto Vieira, Secretario General, y Joaquín Moreno, del Partido Comunista de Colombia; Raúl Acosta y Jorge del Prado, del Comité Central del Partido Comunista del Perú; Elías Muñoz, del Comité Central del Partido Comunista del Ecuador; Humberto Ramírez Cárdenas, del Comité Central del Partido Comunista de Bolivia; Felipe Bezrodnik, del Comité Central del Partido Comunista Argentino; Wilfredo Vázquez, del comité provincial de Las Villas

las guerras de guerrillas y la labor cumplida por el Partido Socialista Popular durante el proceso de "liberación cubano". Alerta al gobierno de Frondizi, a la UCRI y a los demás sectores que el Comunismo cataloga como "antidemocráticos", para que vayan "poniendo las barbas en remojo". En la última página de la misma edición, con el título "LA MADRE DEL "CHE" GUEVARA NOS DICE DE LA FIGURA LEGENDARIA DE SU HIJO", publica un reportaje a la señora madre de Ernesto Guevara de la Serna. En la cabeza de dicho reportaje dice el diario comunista: "Ernesto Guevara, el médico argentino lugarteniente de Fidel Castro, el "Ché" Guevara para los cubanos, por cuya libertad ha combatido, es ya, en la imaginación popular, que reconoce a sus héroes, una figura legendaria de América."

"Está demás el apresuramiento de algunos diarios en asegurar que el "Ché" Guevara no es comunista. Evidentemente no lo es; se puede estar con las causas justas y luchar por la libertad de América Latina sin ser camarada nuestro. No es culpa nuestra ni del "Ché" Guevara que cada vez que alguien se porta heroicamente, o ataca a los imperialistas, o defiende a los pueblos oprimidos, sea considerado "comunista".

"Visitamos, en medio de la emoción de las visitas, de las llamadas, de las felicitaciones, de las flores, a la madre del doctor Ernesto Guevara. Es ella quien, al enterarse de que representamos al diario LA HORA, nos aclara, con una sencilla frase, su posición: "El comunismo no es ningún cuco —nos dice—, y, aunque no soy comunista, tampoco lo huyo". Luego viene el reportaje, que es una larga cuenta de acción "antiimperialista" del "Ché" Guevara...

En la edición de los días siguientes, el diario LA HORA comienza a reproducir artículos laudatorios a Fidel Castro y la revolución cubana, originados en voceros comunistas de distintos países, entre ellos uno largo en su texto, que se publica en la edición del martes 6 de enero de 1959, página 2, titulado "SE RESQUEBRAJA EL IMPERIO YANQUI EN AMERICA LATINA", con el subtítulo "A la luz de la experiencia de Cuba", publicado en Pekín y transmitido por la agencia Hsinhua. Se trata de un editorial del "Diario del Pueblo" —que es vocero del P. C. Chino y del gobierno de Mao.

En la edición del 11 de enero de 1959, con el título de primera página: "EL P. C. LUCHO JUNTO AL PUEBLO", GUEVARA dice: "El dirigente revolucionario Ernesto "Ché" Guevara, médico argentino uno de los principales comandantes de las fuerzas de Fidel Castro, declaró en una conferencia de prensa en el cuartel de La Cabaña —del cual es jefe—, al ser interrogado sobre sus ideas políticas que era izquierdista, aunque no comunista.

"Al insistir varios periodistas sobre el mismo punto, que viene siendo lanzado constantemente por la prensa extranjera al jefe revolucionario, éste subrayó firmemente: "Creo que los cubanos recordarán que mientras el gobierno de Batista recibía armamentos del gobierno norteamericano, muchos miembros del Partido Comunista perdían sus vidas combatiendo a Batista". "Creo —agregó de inmediato— que los

comunistas se han ganado el derecho de ser sencillamente otro partido en el país". Al ser interrogado sobre su opinión respecto a una participación del Partido Comunista en el gobierno revolucionario, Guevara declaró: "Yo no me opondría". Señaló más adelante que los revolucionarios comunistas que figuraban en las filas a su mando, "eran buenos combatientes, estaban dispuestos a derramar su sangre para derrocar a la tiranía". En contraste, expresó: "Estados Unidos no parecía interesado en ayudarnos a ganar esa batalla"; agregando de inmediato: "Es muy grande el resentimiento del pueblo cubano por la ayuda en armas de los EE. UU. a Batista. Cuando los campesinos gente sencilla, veían al ejército de Batista bombardear a los civiles con bombas de napalm y otros explosivos, proporcionados por EE. UU., sintieron odio hacia los EE. UU."

Por su parte, NUESTRA PALABRA, también órgano del Partido Comunista, semanario, comienza el 8 de enero de 1959, en primera página a publicar artículos sobre la revolución cubana, favorables a Fidel Castro y al Partido Socialista Popular. El primero de ellos, se titula: "CUBA; UN ACICATE PARA LA LUCHA DE AMÉRICA", debido al colaborador Félix Moreno, que en la última página, donde se ilustra con un dibujo de la cara de Fidel Castro, aparece con el otro título de: "CUBA: del desembarco de 80 hombres a la derrota armada de la tiranía". Todo el artículo está destinado a la propaganda y a demostrar que el Partido Socialista Popular es escuchado y atendido muy preferentemente por Fidel Castro, el Che Guevara y sus colaboradores más inmediatos.

¿HAY COMUNISMO EN EL GOBIERNO CUBANO?

No quiero reproducir más pruebas de cómo el Comunismo Internacional se acopló, infiltró y entró a dirigir la Revolución Cubana.

Creo que sería redundancia —no obstante que la gente enseguida se olvida de estos peligros, que luego paga con su cabeza—, volver a insistir en todo lo que los diarios democráticos del mundo publicaron, subsiguientemente al día primero de enero de 1959.

Frescas están aún en nuestras memorias las neronianas orgías de sangre de los "tribunales populares"; los asaltos y muertes a casas y personas que en alguna forma habían colaborado con el régimen de Batista (y muchas inocentes que fueron barridas por la sed de venganzas personales, odios familiares, etc.); las expropiaciones violentas de fincas, tierras y otros bienes de gente que nada había tenido que ver con Batista pero no se había "jugado en favor del Movimiento 26 de Julio"; el asalto a la casa del Delegado de la Confederación Interamericana de Defensa del Continente, el conocido periodista cubano, Dr. Ernesto de la Fe y su posterior encierro en la fortaleza de La Cabaña, sin que nadie hiciera caso —ni el presidente Urrutia ni su primer ministro Fidel Castro— del clamor mundial que solicitó su liberación, así como incautación de todos sus documentos; el atraco

gina 4 del ejemplar correspondiente al Nº 25 del martes, 19 de enero de 1960: "DENUNCIA EL CATOLICISMO LA PENETRACION ROJA EN CUBA": En nuestro número anterior, tres sacerdotes cubanos, los reverendos padres, AGUIRRE, PEREZ y O'FARRELL, destacaron en forma clara y precisa que: FIDEL CASTRO ES LADRON, ASESINO Y COMUNISTA.

A las palabras de estos representantes del Catolicismo Cubano, une ahora su voz el señor Jaime Fonseca, director del Servicio Latinoamericano de "Noticias Católicas", que, después de visitar Cuba ha llegado a estas conclusiones:

1.— En Cuba ha progresado notablemente el comunismo. Validos de la libertad de acción que tienen, logran los comunistas posiciones claves y aceleran el radicalismo, fomentando luchas de clases.

2.— El pueblo cubano, es católico, luego no puede ser comunista; pero en este momento lo gobiernan los comunistas.

3.— El ejército está penetrado por Oficiales comunistas. Fueron estos oficiales los que ordenaron el fusilamiento de elementos anticomunistas, acusándolos falsamente como criminales de guerra.

4.— En estos momentos, los comunistas están logrando sus objetivos en Cuba. Siembran el caos, quebrantan su economía, imponen el odio fratricida y hacen todo lo posible para provocar otra "Hungria", en que el villano no sea Moscú sino Washington.

5.— En Cuba funcionan unidas las Agencias: Prensa Latina, pagada por Fidel, con dinero del pueblo que comparte teletipos con la TASS rusa y la sucursal de la Cuba Nueva en La Habana.

6.— Fidel Castro no frena, sino ayuda, a los camaradas. Fidel recibió lecciones de Carlos Rafael Rodríguez. Fidel dice que no es comunista, pero todos los métodos que aplica, son marxistas.

7.— Los comunistas están trabajando en los cuarteles del ejército, en labor de adoctrinamiento.

8.— Oponerse al comunismo es caerse. Urrutia, Díaz Lanz, Hubert Matos y otros, son ejemplos que no admiten dudas.

9.— Vilma Espín, la esposa de Raúl Castro, ministro de Defensa, es la que ha sido indicada para defender a los comunistas en el gobierno. Vilma Espín, tiene poderes, hasta para trasladar jefes militares en Cuba. Raúl Castro y Vilma Espín constituyen los puntales del comunismo y su agitación. Otro comunista lo es, el Che Guevara. La enseña roja avanza en Cuba.

10.— En todos los Ministerios hay marxistas, Agentes comunistas y extranjeros trabajan en el INRA. Rusos, chinos, checoslovacos y otros "técnicos" reciben, tras una estadía en el país, pasaportes cubanos y se desparraman por la América Latina.

11.— La prensa y los oradores rojos, tienen acceso a campos militares, escuelas y universidades para difundir sus lemas, fomentar la lucha de clases y sembrar odios. En los cuarteles se hacen "lavados de cerebros" marxistas. Estos son los once puntos que señala el Director de "Noticias Católicas" de Latinoamérica".

mo meridiano topográfico de la estación experimental del "Cañaveral" de La Florida, USA. En agosto pasado (se refiere a agosto de 1959) estuvieron ingenieros soviéticos trabajando en esa zona, junto con los Castro. Toda la zona está sellada (quiere decir, cerrada) por unidades escogidas del ejército comunista cubano, con alambradas electrificadas y unos cuatro mil trabajadores laborando, algunos de ellos prisioneros políticos. Los guardianes comunistas portan fusiles ametralladoras y patrullas móviles recorren, constantemente, toda el área restringida al público exterior.

"También en los islotes fuera de la costa sureste de Cuba, en las proximidades de Cochinos, están construyendo una base operativa de abastecimientos de submarinos. La principal en una isleta, conocida por "CAYO LARGO", la cual es visitada, frecuentemente, por el ministro de Defensa, Raúl Castro".

Hasta aquí la palabra de un miembro del movimiento clandestino anticomunista cubano. Por su cuenta corre la veracidad de lo aquí reproducido, pero lo que él me escribió en Enero de este año se está confirmando en Junio, cuando se debate en los Estados Unidos y en toda Latinoamérica el problema de las posibles bases submarinas soviéticas en Cuba y plataformas de proyectiles dirigidos. Además, las denuncias de los ex-camaradas de lucha de Fidel Castro, como el ex-presidente de la República, doctor Urrutia; el comandante Pedro Luis Díaz Lanz; el comandante Michell Yabor; el capitán Jiménez Rojo; el señor Lorie; el capitán Rodríguez; el señor Joaquín Sanjenis; el doctor Justo Carrillo y muchos más, dicen a las claras que su separación de Fidel Castro y la Revolución Cubana se originó por la ingerencia comunista y aceptar los Castro el patrón soviético para la misma.

Mucho más podríamos decir respecto a Cuba, base soviética, pero el espacio es tirano y debemos someternos a los dictados del mismo. Ya en mi libro "Sangre y Fuego en Cuba" daré pormenorizados todos los episodios y hablaremos claramente sobre todas las personas cubanas y extranjeras que han tomado parte en este sangriento bróte rojo en el Caribe. Por ahora señalemos que los únicos defensores que tiene la tan propagandeada "revolución del pueblo cubano" son los comunistas, y los marxistas que giran en la órbita soviética. En la Argentina son los elementos de "Nuestra Palabra", "Conducta", "Cuba Revolucionaria", "Quehacer Mensual", "Situación", "Voz Proletaria", etc. todos vinculados al Partido Comunista —tanto kruschevita como trotskysta— los que defienden esa posición eminentemente imperialista y totalitaria del soviétismo. Millares de muertos y más de 20.000 prisioneros políticos no se habrán sacrificado en vano, cuando suenen de nuevo, en Cuba, los clarines del coraje anunciando la libertad renacida bajo el influjo de la doctrina martiana.

EPILOGO

En "CUBA LIBRE" —órgano oficial de la Insurrección Cubana por una Cuba sin Comunismo, según reza el subtítulo—, leemos en la pá-

al hogar del famoso periodista Don Salvador Díaz Versón, director de la revista "Occidente" y presidente de la Organización Interamericana de Periodistas Anti-Comunistas, (OIPAC), fundada en Lima, durante el Tercer Congreso Anticomunista, en 1957; las detenciones en masas de los comunistas, etc.

Miles de militares y civiles fueron fusilados, ajusticiados, muertos sin juicio previo, mientras otros millares se exilaban porque el circo romano se había instalado con toda euforia "revolucionaria", recordándonos aquellas jornadas sangrientas del Frente Popular Español, o las que se sucedieron después de la Segunda Guerra Mundial a la entrada de las tropas soviéticas en Polonia hasta Alemania Oriental.

COMUNISMO DESDE ABAJO Y DESDE ARRIBA.

Toda la prensa internacional comunista, desde la adicta al Kremlin hasta la trotskista, sumándose al coro todo el marxismo mundial y algunos demócratas izquierdistas que oficián de "idiotas útiles", se ha lanzado al usufructo y provecho de la revolución cubana. De un movimiento que pudo ser glorioso, porque derrocó una tiranía bestial, hicieron una base totalitaria, horrorosa, sangrienta, un puente de transición entre el nacionalismo marxista y el comunismo soviético, llevando al pueblo cubano a una esclavitud aún mucho más bárbara que la del propio Batista!

Conviene señalar algunos puntos importantes, históricos, sobre cómo el proceso de comunización de la nación cubana se va llevando a paso acelerado.

Al producirse la huida de Batista y tomar posiciones el Movimiento "26 de Julio", frente a la Habana, los comunistas, con sus brigadas chekistas perfectamente organizadas y sus grupos de represión y "justicia sumaria, sobre el terreno", se dedicaron a "limpiar" de anticomunistas la capital de la República.

Así fué como su primera acción fué apoderarse de los archivos del Servicio de Inteligencia Militar (SIM) y los del Buró Represivo de Actividades Comunistas (BRAC), para destruirlos y borrar así todos los antecedentes que existían sobre los agentes rojos en Cuba. Más tarde, lanzaron sus perros de presa sobre el Dr. Ernesto de la Fe, la figura más notoria del anticomunismo cubano, robando sus archivos y remitiéndolo a la fortaleza de La Cabaña, fuertemente custodiado, mientras se intentaba asesinarlo por el camino, lo que fué frustrado como más adelante lo documentaré.

En seguida, los mismos sabuesos de las chekas rojas buscaron a Don Salvador Díaz Versón.

Este celebrado periodista cubano había sido enemigo de Batista hasta el punto de sufrir exilios, prisiones y persecuciones. Se planeó y efectuó el asalto a las oficinas donde tenía instalada la "Organización Interamericana de Periodistas Anti-Comunistas" y de la "Liga Anticomunista de Cuba" y así fué como en la noche del 24 de enero

de 1959, se rompieron las puertas de acceso a las mismas y se saqueó la redacción de la mencionada revista "Occidente", se destrozaron todos los muebles y útiles de las oficinas y se robaron los archivos, que condensaban treinta años de intensa labor anticomunista de Díaz Versón, los cuales contenían 250.000 fichas de comunistas latinoamericanos y 68.243 expedientes personales de comunistas.

El día 25 de enero, un jeep que tenía la inscripción "7 Rgt. Militar", manejado por comunistas armados, cerró el paso al líder del anticomunismo cubano y lo amenazó de muerte, dándole un plazo de 24 horas para que se fuera del país. Pocas horas después, otro auto ocupado por chekistas atacó a balazos el automóvil de Díaz Versón que se vio obligado luego, a dejar Cuba, trasladándose a Centro América, donde participó del Primer Congreso Anticomunista Centroamericano, celebrado en San José de Costa Rica, donde fué recibido en sesión plenaria y denunció lo que el Comunismo está haciendo en daño en Cuba. Después de un mes por Centro América, regresó a Cuba, viéndose obligado, más tarde, a salir a Miami (EE. UU.), corrido por la persecución roja.

La Organización Interamericana de Periodistas Anti-Comunistas (OIPAC) ha denunciado que "El "Ché" Guevara, agente del comunismo internacional, con larga historia marxista en América, es actualmente Jefe de La Cabaña, el más importante baluarte militar de la nación, y jefe del Séptimo Regimiento, estando a su cargo las prisiones militares y los Consejos de Guerra, y fusilamientos. Guevara ofreció una conferencia, hace días (5), en el local comunista "Nuestros Tiempos" y está celebrando actos culturales en La Cabaña con destacados marxistas. Nicolás Guillén, poeta y dirigente rojo, habló hace una semana allí, a los soldados".

"Raúl Castro, hermano de Fidel (menciona el comunicado), fanático del comunismo, es actualmente el Jefe de las Fuerzas Armadas, ya que su hermano renunció a ese cargo al aceptar ser Primer Ministro.

"Fidel Castro, no es comunista, ni lo es el Presidente Urrutia, ni los miembros de su gabinete. Es decir, que el Gobierno, no es comunista, pero, los comunistas tienen una gran parte de las Fuerzas Armadas, gran penetración en el movimiento obrero, circulan armados, han sacado de nuevo su periódico "HOY", tienen horas de radio en el aire, y actúan poderosamente en el periodismo, la radio y la televisión.

"Kerensky hizo una revolución en Rusia contra los Zares, y los comunistas se apoderaron de ella. La juventud guatemalteca se alzó contra la dictadura de Ubico, los comunistas se adueñaron de la revolución. Igual puede ocurrir en Cuba.

"La persecución contra los anticomunistas sigue su curso violento. Nos esperan momentos más duros".

(5) El informe lleva fecha 26 de febrero de 1959.

—BRAC— y bajo la amenaza del tormento físico y después de proporcionarles solamente un poco de agua en 4 días, el 30 de Noviembre contaron a los investigadores, secretamente, este relato.

"Mientras servían bajo las órdenes del comunista Raúl Castro, ellos pudieron observar de madrugada que un submarino extranjero, relativamente lejos de la costa norte de la provincia de Oriente, descargaba armamentos para el personal guerrillero rojo.

"Según ellos declararon, el armamento en su mayoría era de manufactura norteamericana, pues había sido capturado a los yanquis en Corea, en 1953; y se lo enviaban a Raúl Castro por ser estos armamentos más fáciles de poder conseguir y proveerlos de municiones. También dijeron que en el submarino soviético venía un oficial de la Marina de Guerra Soviética, que decía haber sido Agregado Naval de la embajada de la URSS en La Habana, antes de 1953, y que también decía llamarse PETER K. SZAKAJEF, y que hablaba bastante bien el idioma español. Este oficial naval soviético era llamado por los guerrilleros de Raúl Castro, con el nombre clave de "CARLOS GOMEZ" y hacía alarde de haber residido en Guatemala algún tiempo, durante el gobierno de Arbenz, y que tenía muchos amigos en la América Latina. El tal oficial soviético SZAKAJEF, según ellos, representaba tener unos 45 años de edad, y se decía allí entre los guerrilleros, que venía en calidad de enlace con los comunistas de Raúl Castro.

"También los dos individuos, Valdívía y Sánchez, declararon que también del submarino soviético vino a tierra otra persona, que se hacía llamar AGAPITO VENEREO, que había sido instructor de guerrillas en México y al cual los guerrilleros de Raúl Castro dieron muerte, pues descubrieron que el tal Venereo era un policía secreto federal de Puerto Rico.

"También el difunto José Castaño me dijo una vez que los submarinos soviéticos tenían gran afición al desembarcadero llamado de la Estancia "La Chiva", localizada dentro de la Bahía de Nipe, la cual aparecía como de propiedad de un tal Cruz Alonso y Rodríguez, que es dueño, con dinero soviético, del hotel "San Luis", situado en la calle Belascoín 74, en La Habana.

Este individuo está muy citado y elogiado por el coronel BAYO, en su autobiografía. Según el difunto teniente Castaño, este hotelero es apoderado de fondos secretos soviéticos en Cuba y fué uno de los diez organizadores, en 1947, de la famosa "Legión del Caribe".

Más adelante el mismo luchador anticomunista decía: "Actualmente se está construyendo una carretera, que enlazará el pueblecillo campesino de JAGUEY GRANDE, en la provincia de Matanzas, al sureste de La Habana y la profunda Bahía de los Cochinos, en la península cenagosa de La Zapata. Cochinos será adaptada para base de submarinos

"JAGUEY GRANDE será utilizada como una plataforma de concreto y acero reforzado para proyectiles atómicos teleguiados, y como dato curioso podemos citar que Jaguey Grande está situado en el mis-

La Bahía de los Cochinos es profunda, con unos 350 metros de profundidad y un calado en el canal de entrada, de más de 150 pies de mínimo. Allí no reside nadie; solamente carboneros, extractores de carbón de palos de madera de manglares, ocasionales, que llegan y se van prontamente. Allí no existen embarcaderos; solamente pueden usarse canoas primitivas para el transporte y acercarse a la tierra firme más cercana, que queda a unos 150 kilómetros de distancia.

EL RELATO DE UN TESTIGO.

Por conducto que no puedo revelar —porque sería condenar a muerte a un luchador anticomunista cubano que tiene sus familiares en la isla— ha llegado a mí el siguiente relato. Sin quitarle ni agregarle nada, lo doy a conocer porque aunque ahora parezca en algunas partes inverosímil, los que conocemos la guerra secreta del comunismo contra nuestros pueblos y Estados, sabemos bien que tales cosas ocurren.

Dice así el relator: "Ahora, a continuación, le voy a relatar una historia que quizá le pueda parecer a Ud. inverosímil pero es solamente la pura y única verdad. Tuve conocimiento de ella por mi querido amigo, el joven difunto teniente JOSE CASTAÑO, que me la relató con la condición de que yo nunca la relatara, ya que se trataba de un llamado secreto de seguridad hemisférica, que solamente la poseían muy contados altos funcionarios de los servicios secretos del contraespionaje de las naciones que integran la Junta Interamericana de Defensa.

"El difunto teniente José Castaño fué asesinado por un pistolero en la nuca, al estilo chino comunista, en la oficina particular del argentino Ernesto "Ché" Guevara, en la antigua colonial fortaleza de La Cabaña, en La Habana.

"Castaño era el Inspector Director del Negociado del Contraespionaje Antisoviético de la Policía Secreta Cubana, también llamado BRAC, y era muy joven, cultísimo, había sido ex-oficial de academia del Ejército, profesor del Colegio Militar, maestro de idiomas en las escuelas del Estado cubano y había cursado policología en los Estados Unidos, primero en la Universidad de Northwestern, de Chicago, Illinois, y luego con la Policía Secreta Federal, FBI.

"Esta es la historia: el día 26 de Noviembre de 1958, la Policía Cubana de Contraespionaje, basada en una noticia de un "confidente revolucionario", asaltó una clínica clandestina, en donde había varios fidelocomunistas, curándose de varias heridas de balazos, y algunos de ellos venidos de las Sierras Orientales, en donde habían servido bajo las órdenes de Raúl Castro.

"Entre los terroristas comunistas heridos, había dos individuos que decían llamarse EDUARDO VALDIVIA y RAMIRO SANCHEZ, ambos miembros de la Juventud Comunista Cubana. Después de ser arrestados, fueron llevados a la Prefectura del Contraespionaje

Por otra parte, el presidente de la **Confederación Interamericana de Defensa del Continente**, almirante D. Carlos Pena Botto ha denunciado en la prensa del Brasil, el 23 de marzo de 1959, entre otras cosas lo siguiente: "Los "barbudos" cubanos vendrán a Brasil dentro de pocos días...". "La **Confederación Interamericana de Defensa del Continente**, que reúne a organizaciones anticomunistas de los 22 países de América y de la cual soy presidente hace cuatro años, mucho estimaría consintiesen ellos en responder a las siguientes preguntas: a) Fué, o no Fidel Castro uno de los organizadores del "bogotazo", bárbaro movimiento subversivo comunista irrupido en la capital de Colombia, el 9 de abril de 1948, durante la IX Conferencia Panamericana y que resultó en millares de muertos y heridos, y en la destrucción de más de la tercera parte de la ciudad? **Pormenores explicativos:** Fidel Castro y Rafael del Pino llegaron a Colombia en avión, el 29 de marzo de 1948. Descendiendo en el aeropuerto de Medellín. Traían cartas de recomendaciones de Rómulo Betancourt. El 3 de abril de 1948 distribuyeron en el Teatro "Colón", durante un espectáculo de gala, al cual asistían el Presidente de la República, Mariano Ospina Pérez y Delegados a la Conferencia, folletos de nitido tenor comunista atacando de preferencia a los Estados Unidos, por lo que fueron expulsados del teatro por la policía. El día 6 de abril, en la pieza N° 33, que ocuparon en el Hotel "Claridge", fué descubierto o informado por el Jefe de la Delegación de Extranjeros, Dr. Camilo Cortés Zapata, vasto material de propaganda marxista, encontrado en ella.

En la noche del 9 de abril, ambos llegaron al hotel, con fusiles y pistolas, trayendo objetos saqueados, y el día 13, dejaron el hotel con destino ignorado, habiendo olvidado en el cuarto N° 33, un documento importante que los acreditaba como "Agentes de Primera Clase en el Tercer Frente de la URSS, en América del Sur" (Declaración de Guillermo Hoeningberg) huésped del Hotel Claridge.

"b) ¿Fué, o no, Fidel Castro amnistiado por el Gobierno Batista después de haber sido condenado a 15 años de prisión por la tentativa de asalto al Fuerte Moncada, el 26 de Julio de 1953?

"c) ¿Tuvo, o no, Fidel Castro relaciones íntimas con elementos comunistas, en el período que transcurrió entre su amnistía, en noviembre de 1954, y al inicio del llamado "Movimiento 26 de Julio", en diciembre de 1956?

"Pormenores aclaratorios: Fidel Castro fué para Nueva York, luego de su libertad, donde entró en contacto con los ex presidentes Prío Socarrás y Grau San Martín. Consiguió entonces levantar una gran suma de dinero, con el auxilio de comunistas y "burgueses progresistas", suma ésta, empleada en la compra de armamentos que fueron contrabandeados para Cuba (Sierra Maestra) y conservados allá, en depósitos.

"En 1956, Fidel se dirigió a México donde se ligó a los comunistas y principalmente con el general Alberto Bayo, veterano de las fuerzas comunistas de la Guerra Civil Española. En México, más armamentos fueron adquiridos y la conspiración fué definitivamente estructurada.

La táctica de guerrillas fué cuidadosamente enseñada a los cubanos partidarios de Fidel, por el General Bayo, en un campo de entrenamiento próximo a Chalco y después de dos meses de intensa labor. 82 guerrilleros desembarcaron en la costa cubana, habiendo partido del puerto mexicano de Tuxpán, a bordo del yate "Gramma".

"Son bien conocidas las ligazones de Fidel con Juan Arévalo (ex presidente comunista de Guatemala), José Figueres (ex presidente de Costa Rica y líder de la organización izquierdista "Legión del Caribe") y Rómulo Betancourt (presidente actual de Venezuela y también líder de la "Legión").

"d) ¿Son, o no son comunistas algunos de los principales auxiliares de Fidel Castro, entre ellos Ernesto "Ché" Guevara, Raúl Castro, Carlos Rafael Rodríguez, Armando Hart, Calixto Morales, Joel Domenech, Juan Marinello, Blas Roca, Arnoldo Escallón, Lázaro Peña, González, Celia Sánchez, Amparo Chaple y Rita Vilar?

"Pormenores aclaratorios: "Ché" Guevara: vino para Cuba a bordo del "Gramma", con Fidel Castro. Había estado largo tiempo en Guatemala, sirviendo al gobierno comunista de Jacobo Arbenz. Es considerado como marxista convicto. Se casó con una exilada del partido peruano "Apra", de quien después se divorció. Hábil, decidido y corajudo, tuvo actuación destacada durante la revolución y se tornó el número 2 en la jerarquía de las fuerzas rebeldes que sacaron a Batista del poder.

"Comanda actualmente la fortaleza de La Cabaña, transformada en presidio militar.

"Expide actualmente "carnets de identidad" a aquellos que considera a su servicio, carnets que tienen mayor valor que aquellos otorgados por el mismo Fidel (Adolfo Rivero, de la redacción del diario "El País", puede testificar al respecto).

"Raúl Castro: hermano de Fidel Castro, ahora en el Comando de las Fuerzas Armadas, es considerado como fanático comunista y el más peligroso de todos. Raptó ciudadanos americanos en la provincia de Oriente, se portó con bravura durante la revolución, es de audacia sin límites. Se casó con Vilma Espín, formada en el "Tufts College" y considerada como marxista.

"Carlos Rafael Rodríguez: uno de los teóricos del Partido Comunista de Cuba. Adquirió gran prestigio cuando probó a Fidel que en Sierra Maestra había más de un millar de comunistas en el "Movimiento 26 de Julio", algunos de los cuales estaban infiltrados en la Guardia Personal del Jefe de la Revolución.

"Armando Hart: Ministro de Educación, casado con Haydée Santamarina, ambos considerados como pertenecientes al Partido Comunista.

"Celia Sánchez: fué Secretaria de Fidel Castro durante la guerra civil. Ejercía la profesión de enfermera y trabajó por mucho tiempo en Pilon, en los ingenios de azúcar de Julio Lobo. Sus reacciones y actitudes son las de una verdadera comunista. Ejerce, según decires, gran influencia sobre Fidel.

ciera a la Federación Juvenil Comunista, hace muchos años. No sería difícil que Grobart fuera uno de los consejeros de Raúl Castro, pues según fuentes de las cuales se ha obtenido información que se considera responsable, mientras Raúl Castro fué Comandante en Jefe de las guerrillas armadas del Segundo Frente, que operaban en la costa norte de la provincia de Oriente, en Cuba, efectuó viajes a la URSS, usando como medio de transporte submarinos puestos a su disposición por ese país. Se manifiesta que detrás de la Cortina de Hierro, en Bucarest, tuvo una entrevista con un emisario del premier Nikita Kruschchev, llamado BORIS M. PONOMAREV, que entonces era funcionario de la sección para las Relaciones Exteriores del P.C.U.S.

El Segundo Frente Oriental estaba literalmente plagado de comunistas fanatizados. Otro grupo controlado por el Comunismo Internacional era la "Columna 9", dirigida por Ernesto "Ché" Guevara. Ambos grupos estaban adoctrinados personalmente por el intelectual comunista cubano, profesor CARLOS RAFAEL RODRIGUEZ. Para los analfabetos trajeron sistemas visuales de adoctrinamiento, películas y maravillosas revistas, todas en colores, pintando excelsitudes del "paraíso" proletario soviético. Todos los jóvenes eran, en su mayoría, de la Juventud Comunista Cubana.

De acuerdo con los vientos que están soplando en Cuba, al socaire de la influencia soviética, los comunistas se han convertido en propietarios de manufacturas de la caña de azúcar, y, usando rótulos de fachada, controlan la minería y fabulosas propiedades rústicas y urbanas, adquiridas con fondos financieros secretos del Estado moscovita.

Para confirmar mis anteriores denuncias sobre la infiltración y penetración soviética en Cuba, recuerdo que en las selvas inexploradas mejicanas del distrito de Quintana Roo, los comunistas tenían (no sé si los siguen teniendo aún), amplios centros de adiestramiento armados bajo la dirección del ex-teniente coronel del Ejército Republicano Español, ALBERTO BAYO, uno de los emisarios de la URSS en todas las revoluciones del área del Caribe. (6).

En cuanto a las maniobras de submarinos soviéticos en la zona del Caribe, se sabe que hace unos veinte años que están operando en las aguas de Cuba. El lugar preferido para ellos, para cargar sus acumuladores y baterías, ha sido siempre la desolada Bahía de los Cochinos, en la costa suroeste de Cuba, lugar completamente rodeado por arenas movedizas manglares, pantanos selváticos llenos de cocodrilos y de aguas podridas, malolientes por siglos de siglos.

(6): En el libro "Alas Rojas sobre España", del cual es autor Miguel Sanchis, en la página 35, se observa un par de fotografías que fueron publicadas durante la guerra civil española en el semanario Estampa. En una de ellas se señala a Bayo —también está Rexach— conocido por sus incursiones sobre Toledo y Mallorca. En ese libro se habla mucho sobre las conexiones de los aviadores republicanos con los soviéticos. (Publicaciones Españolas, Madrid, 1959).

especial del gobierno de Mao-Tse-Tung, es VIOLETA CASAL, directora de la Radio Oficial de Cuba.

Asimismo se asegura que en el yate "Gramma", con el cual Fidel Castro intentó invadir Cuba, fracasando, iba como timonel el famoso funcionario de la Policía Secreta Soviética, que se hace llamar HIPO-LITO CASTILLO, miembro de la vieja Komintern y del Kominform. Iba en el "Gramma" como delegado especial del embajador soviético en México, con oficinas en Avenida Tacubaya 204, México, D.F. De Castillo hay quién dice que es español, naturalizado soviético, mientras que otros sostienen que es latinoamericano. Otras personas estiman que es ruso y que habla español.

De Raúl Castro —hombre de confianza del Kremlin y de Pekín— se manifiesta que llegó de la URSS el día 7 de Junio de 1953, y que está fichado por la Policía de Cuba, bajo la declaración N° 4150, IEG 6, Bdor 118, página 181, Dpto. de Investigaciones Anti-Subversivas. Ese día llegó procedente de Guatemala a La Habana, y anteriormente había llegado a Guatemala desde Moscú. A La Habana arribó en el vapor italiano "Andrea Gritti", y al ser arrestado le secuestraron abundante material microfilmado, soviético, y un diploma de la Escuela de Terrorismo y Sabotaje, llamada "Anticol", que está situada en la barriada de Melnik, en las afueras de Praga, Checoslovaquia. En Guatemala fué invitado de honor de VICTOR MANUEL GUTIERREZ, el líder comunista guatemalteco. Allí posiblemente se conoció con ERNESTO GUEVARA DE LA SERNA (a) "Ché Guevara", que tiene larga actuación internacional al servicio del comunismo.

LOS COMUNISTAS SE AFIRMAN EN CUBA.

Cuando se dice que el soviétismo se afirma en Cuba, no hay por qué sostener que se está exagerando. En realidad, la verdad pura es que Cuba —si no se libera a tiempo— será el primer satélite latinoamericano del Kremlin.

Todo lo que hemos dicho hasta ahora es un pálido reflejo de la soviétización cubana. Agregaremos otros detalles, para afianzar la opinión nacional e internacional, que sabe ya a qué atenerse en este problema latinoamericano que afecta directamente a la defensa de todo el mundo occidental.

Sabemos, por ejemplo, que a fines de 1959 regresó a Cuba —estaba en un país situado detrás de la Cortina de Hierro— el ruso-hebreo, FABIO GROBART, fundador y orientador del Partido Comunista Cubano por muchos años, y que huyó a la URSS en 1952.

Este individuo tiene unos 12 nombres diferentes. Está relacionado con el Sexto Departamento del Partido Comunista de la Unión Soviética y la llamada "JUNTA SUPREMA PARA LA LIBERTAD LATINOAMERICANA" —JUSLA—. Grobart tiene un pasaporte diplomático cubano con el nombre de "JOSE BLANCO", dado por el ministro de Estado y Relaciones Exteriores, RAUL ROA, que pertene-

"Amparo Chapie: ejerce la presidencia de la Facultad de Filosofía y Letras y declaró, en tumultuosa asamblea, refiriéndose a los profesores: "Debemos organizarnos en Tribunal Revolucionario; somos nosotros los que debemos juzgarlos".

"e) ¿Está, o no está circulando nuevamente, en La Habana el periódico comunista "HOY"?

"f) ¿Fué o no fué asaltada la sede de la Secretaría General de la Confederación Interamericana de Defensa del Continente, el día 6 de enero último, habiendo sido apresado el Dr. Ernesto de la Fe y el señor Raúl Granja, como así también saqueada la Secretaría y robados todos los archivos?

"Pormenores aclaratorios: el Dr. Ernesto de la Fe, el anticomunista N° 1 de Cuba, fué Ministro de Comunicaciones en el gobierno Batista, en 1952, pero poco tiempo después se retiró del cargo. Inclusive, fundó el Movimiento de Integración Democrática Americana (MIDA), que se afilió en 1955 a la Confederación Interamericana de Defensa del Continente.

"En ocasión del IV Congreso Continental Anticomunista, realizado en octubre de 1958, en Guatemala, el Dr. De la Fe fué electo Secretario General de la mencionada Confederación, y pasó a desarrollar fuerte y corajuda campaña contra la infiltración marxista en Cuba.

"Fué apresado por los comunistas, que intentaron lincharlo en el acto de la prisión, lo que no consiguieron dada su popularidad en La Habana. Quisieron llevarlo, entonces, a la sede del Partido Comunista para juzgarlo sumariamente, seguido del clásico tiro en la nuca, pero tampoco lograron realizar esa intención. Lo condujeron para la fortaleza de La Cabaña, donde lo encerraron en la celda N° 14, juntamente con Raúl Granja, otro líder antimarxista. Allí permanece él, entonces, hace cerca de dos meses y medio, sin haber sido ni siquiera interrogado. Los comunistas lo acusan necia y falsamente, en sus arengas, de haber contratado con un portorriqueño, el asesinato de Fidel Castro por la cantidad de cien mil dólares.

g) ¿Fué, o no atacada y saqueada la sede de la Confederación Interamericana de Periodistas Anticomunistas, en la noche del 24 de enero último, habiéndose quebrado el mobiliario y robado el archivo conteniendo 250.000 fichas de comunistas de la América Latina, archivo éste que representaba 25 años de pesquisas?

"Pormenores aclaratorios: El Sr. Salvador Díaz Versón, periodista muy conocido en La Habana y presidente de la Organización mencionada más arriba, director también de la revista mensual "Occidente", de carácter declaradamente anticomunista, tuvo que huir de Cuba ante las amenazas recibidas y se encuentra exilado en los Estados Unidos, en la ciudad de Miami, Florida.

"h) ¿Fueron, o no, prendidos por los comunistas, infiltrados en el Movimiento "26 de Julio", los archivos del Servicio de Inteligencia Militar y del Buró Represivo de Actividades Comunistas, que eran órganos del gobierno depuesto?

"i) ¿Es o no verdad que el Partido Comunista de los Estados Unidos celebró, extensivamente, en Nueva York, la victoria de Fidel Castro?"

"Pormenores aclaratorios: A las 20 horas del 10 de febrero último, el Comité de Manhattan del periódico "Worker", órgano del Partido Comunista, con sede en la calle 26-23 Oeste, en Nueva York, convocó a los marxistas a una reunión en el Park Palace, esquina de 5ª Avenida con la calle 100 para escuchar a los siguientes oradores: Joe North, director de "Worker", que entrevistara en Cuba a los líderes revolucionarios Raúl Castro y Juan Marinello; y James Malloy, organizador del Comité del Partido Comunista de Harlem, barrio negro de Nueva York. En los folletos entonces distribuidos, se leían las exhortaciones: "se solidarizan con el Movimiento de Liberación Cubana", "fuera de Cuba el imperialismo yanqui".

"Ya anteriormente, el Partido Comunista de los Estados Unidos había dado su entero apoyo al Movimiento "26 de Julio", por medio de un manifiesto publicado en la revista marxista "Political Affaire", de diciembre de 1953".

Hasta aquí el artículo periodístico del almirante brasileño don Carlos Pena Botto, infatigable luchador anticomunista. No fue refutado por los delegados de Fidel Castro, ni por ningún miembro del gobierno de Cuba.

Por otra parte, deseo agregar algunos datos aclaratorios de otro informe recibido, sobre los últimos sucesos cubanos.

EL CASO "DE LA FE"

Ernesto de la Fe fué apresado el día 5 de enero, en sus oficinas anticomunistas de la calle Consulado 30, donde se hallaba la sede de la Secretaría General de la Confederación Interamericana de Defensa del Continente y del Movimiento de Integración Democrática Americana (Anticomunista).

Allí mismo trataron de asesinarlo sus captores, que eran los capitanes Moisés Pérez y Fidel Domenech, el Comandante de Milicias Luis Fajardo Escalona y otros, todos a los órdenes del comunista "Che" Guevara.

El asesinato fue impedido por el soldado rebelde Ayán Ortiz.

Instantes después, ya prisionero De la Fe de los comunistas, quisieron matarlo frente al edificio del Estado Mayor de la Marina de Guerra, lo cual evitó el Comandante Pérez Alberti, de la Marina de Guerra, con refuerzos. Por último lo llevaron a las prisiones de La Cabaña, donde es jefe el propio "Che" Guevara.

Allí Ernesto de la Fe sufrió toda clase de vejaciones por parte de los soldados comunistas del "Che" Guevara, lo que se agravó por la altivez de carácter que siempre demostró. Mientras tanto, soldados comunistas asaltaron los archivos de la Confederación y se los llevaron a sus oficinas centrales ubicadas en Prado 206 (altos) Habana. En

frecuentemente viaja entre Méjico y La Habana es un tal VICTOR TRAPOTE, que se hace pasar por escultor y pintor, y que en realidad es un comunista español que actuó en la guerra civil española de 1936-1939. Actualmente Trapote está naturalizado soviético. Perteneció al Comité "Iberia", en Praga, Checoslovaquia, y trabajó un tiempo a las órdenes de André Marty, en España. Para viajar tiene un pasaporte diplomático falsificado mexicano, y otro pasaporte falsificado cubano, con rango de "Agregado Cultural". Inspecciona las actividades comunistas del área de Centro América y del Caribe.

Por otras informaciones confidenciales —enero de este año— supimos que agentes del gobierno de Cuba —que hablan francés— estuvieron en la isla Martinica, fomentando agitaciones contra Francia. Entre ellos viajaron dos comunistas haitianos, naturalizados cubanos, que residen habitualmente en el poblado de Manzanillo, en la provincia de Oriente, Cuba. Este pueblo de Manzanillo es tradicionalmente en donde hay más comunistas y allí "todo el mundo es rojo", hasta el alcalde, y es el único verdadero soviét que ha existido en Cuba, por su propia voluntad, desde 1926. Es allí donde nació el ex-zapatero y secretario general del Partido Comunista Cubano, FRANCISCO CALDERIO, más conocido por "BLAS ROCA". En La Habana, por esa fecha, se fomentaba la creación de "Comités Pro-Liberación" de todas las colonias francesas, inglesas y holandesas en América.

El movimiento de los agentes soviéticos, desde Cuba, es extraordinario. Todos conectados con el gobierno de Fidel Castro y el famoso "DIR" —Departamento de Investigaciones Revolucionarias—. A principios de este año, por ejemplo, salió de La Habana hacia La Paz —Bolivia— un agente secreto del DIR para entrevistarse con elementos comunistas de la COB —Central Obrera Boliviana— y, muy posiblemente, con Juan Lechin, con el objeto de tratar que los bolivianos dejen pasar por su territorio a los rebeldes paraguayos y, al mismo tiempo, que les dejen usar el territorio boliviano para preparar —bajo la dirección comunista— milicianos armados para usarlos posteriormente, cuando sea derrocado el gobierno de Stroessner.

Unos meses antes, un dirigente juvenil comunista, graduado en el Instituto "LENIN", de Moscú, llamado LEONEL SOTO Y PRIETO, miembro del "DIR", celebró una entrevista con MIHAIL SAMOÍLOV, primer secretario de la embajada de la URSS en Montevideo —Uruguay— y trataron acerca de la rebelión en el Paraguay y su posible financiación. A Samóilov se le atribuye ser uno de los principales directores soviéticos en América del Sur. Por su parte, Soto y Prieto es el que está organizando el Congreso de Juventudes Latinoamericanas, a realizarse en La Habana, en Julio próximo, bajo patrocinio internacional comunista.

Todas estas conexiones se han logrado en la zona del Caribe, y especialmente en Cuba, poco antes del triunfo de Fidel Castro sobre Batista y reforzadas notablemente después del mismo.

Una de las mujeres que obra como enlace entre los comunistas internacionales, y que no hace mucho viajó a Pekín como invitada

Interior de Pekín, y actúan, en su mayoría, en la antigua fortaleza de La Cabaña, donde comanda el "Ché" Guevara.

Uno de los funcionarios más peligrosos de esa Policía Secreta China —que viaja por toda la América Latina— es un tal CHAN-SHAO-JAN, que tiene la misión de organizar células rojas chinas en todo el continente. Otro, que habla muy bien español, es el llamado WANG-TE-CHU. Como agitadores juveniles, viajan YAN-HUAN-MI, que es dirigente de la Juventud Comunista de Pekín, y uno de los directivos de los programas de onda corta para América Latina, en español; así como otros cuyos nombres nos reservamos.

En La Habana, uno de los periódicos que tienen los chinos comunistas, se llama "KUAN-WA-PO", y Raúl Castro visita frecuentemente el local donde tiene sus oficinas el editor, que es un chino comunista que recientemente llegó a Cuba. Allí Raúl Castro bebe té y mantiene conferencias con los chinos rojos. Frecuenta mucho la amistad de un titulado "corresponsal extranjero", llamado KUNG-MAG, que tiene en ese periódico sus oficinas.

A propósito de todo esto conviene recordar que, en abril de 1959, estuvo en La Habana un delegado del ministro de Información y Propaganda de China Popular, llamado YAO-CHEN. Visitó a Raúl Castro en su residencia de Columbia, en las afueras de La Habana. Recibió un tanque de oro, como presente para Mao-Tse-Tung, de manos del propio Raúl Castro.

En su vinculación con los chinos comunistas, se sabe que Raúl Castro ha auspiciado la creación de una Sociedad Cultural China, en La Habana, llamada "Alianza Democrática de Nueva China". (Sobre este asunto se dice en Cuba que en Noviembre de 1957, se celebró en Pekín una conferencia a la cual asistió una delegación secreta remitida por Raúl Castro, que prometió libertad de acción para los chinos rojos, si ellos ayudaban financieramente al derrocamiento de Batista).

Ligado a estos chinos, se halla el director del INRA, profesor "capitán" ANTONIO NUÑEZ JIMENEZ.

Este comunista que es Director del Instituto Nacional de la Reforma Agraria —INRA—, en Julio de 1951 asistió al Tercer Festival Mundial de la Juventud para la Paz, que se celebró en Berlín Oriental. También en 1957 concurrió, como delegado especial del Partido Comunista (se denomina Partido Socialista Popular, en Cuba) al Sexto Festival Mundial de la Juventud, de Moscú.

NUÑEZ JIMENEZ en 1950 estuvo dos meses en las selváticas Sierras Maestras, conjuntamente con unos soviéticos que fueron a Cuba en calidad de "ingenieros" y "científicos", —supuestamente a realizar un estudio de la flora y de la fauna tropicales— para efectuar un estudio topográfico adecuado, para usar la zona en una guerra civil. El profesor NUÑEZ JIMENEZ es ingeniero agrónomo, y maestro de geografía, en las escuelas del Estado cubano.

Volviendo al caso de los elementos soviéticos que han penetrado en Cuba para "aconsejar" —léase dirigir— la revolución cubana, se sabe que uno de los funcionarios de la policía secreta soviética que

seguida la maquinaria chekista de propaganda contra De la Fe, se puso en movimiento. El propio "Ché" Guevara lo acusó de tener armas en sus oficinas, de poseer un archivo del BRAC (Buro de Represión de las Actividades Comunistas, durante el gobierno de Batista); de poseer un plan para dar muerte a Fidel Castro; de estar en complicidad con gobiernos extranjeros y miles de falsedades más. Todo esto era mentira, pero no obstante el régimen insistía en ellas.

Después de estar más de tres meses en la prisión, sin que se le formara causa criminal alguna, ni se le tomara declaración, ni se le pusiera a disposición de ningún Tribunal, se anunció a todas voces la celebración de su juicio. Una hora antes de su juicio fue que su abogado defensor, el doctor Humberto Díaz Arguelles, pudo ver el sumario. No había ninguna acusación concreta; todo había sido propaganda radial y de prensa sin ningún fundamento. No habían hallado los comunistas ninguna prueba en su contra, a pesar de que la noche antes el propio comandante "Che" Guevara comisionó al director del periódico "HOY", Aníbal Escalante, para que hiciera lo posible por fabricar una prueba falsa contra Ernesto de la Fe. Todo el mundo sabía en el presidio de La Cabaña, que el "caso" De la Fe era "un caso personal del "Che", como decían a cuantos fueron a interesarse por él.

Cuando llegó la hora del juicio, hubo que suspenderlo por falta de pruebas y, porque a pesar de eso "a Ernesto de la Fe había que condenarlo", según dijeron los miembros del Tribunal. Se dijo entonces que la causa iba a pasar a los tribunales civiles. Así se hizo con otras que tuvieron la suerte de "arreglar económicamente" con sus captores y acusadores. Pero, días después, sorpresivamente, se anunció que iba a ser juzgado, por la causa de haber conspirado "para dar el golpe del 10 de marzo de 1952". Se le avisó al abogado defensor una hora antes, sin darle tiempo de conocer el sumario, ni de que se le acusara. Durante el juicio quedó demostrado fehacientemente y hasta agotarse las pruebas que Ernesto de la Fe nada tuvo que ver con la conspiración para el golpe de Estado del 10 de marzo de 1952. Así lo declararon los doctores Humberto Medrano, Ulises Carbó, subdirectores del periódico "Prensa Libre"; Dr. Miguel Ángel Quevedo, director de la revista "Bohemia"; los periodistas del Gobierno Revolucionario, Mario Kuchilán y José Pardo Liada. Ninguno de los acusadores en el juicio le mencionó a él como conspirador. El propio ex presidente Carlos Prío Socarrás, quien fuera derribado aquel día, no lo acusó en sus declaraciones. Su abogado defensor propuso a su favor 25 testigos. Sólo le aceptaron 5. La impresión que había en el público era de que saldría absuelto por falta de pruebas, pero como a "Ernesto de la Fe había que condenarlo", porque así lo quería el "Che" Guevara, lo sentenció el Tribunal a 15 años de prisión, muchos más que a muchos de los que se comprobó que habían conspirado. En seguida que el Tribunal leyó la sentencia, sus miembros abandonaron el salón de la jurisdicción de Guerra, donde se celebró el proceso.

A Ernesto de la Fe se lo condenó por haber colaborado con el régimen revolucionario unos meses, como ministro de Prensa. ¿Por qué no se hizo lo mismo con el Dr. Manuel Urrutia Lleó, presidente de la República y que formó parte de esa primera etapa del gobierno de Batista? Se dice que De la Fe fue condenado por haber sido Ministro. ¿Por qué, entonces, se pasean libremente por las calles de La Habana, los ex ministros Raúl Lorén, de Comercio; Miguel Suárez Fernández, sin carterá; Armando Coro, de Salubridad y otros? Todos ellos fueron ministros de Batista, mucho después que lo fuera Ernesto de la Fe.

Ernesto de la Fe fue ministro de Información, de 1952 a 1954. Fue cesanteado cuando se opuso públicamente a las elecciones del primero de noviembre de 1954. Después de eso enjuició a Batista por sus errores. El 6 de enero de 1956 denunció (cosa que nadie hacía entonces) a Batista de estar preparando la muerte del Dr. Pelayo Cuervo Navarro, Carlos Prío Socarrás, Rafael García Bárceñas y él. Publicó en "Bohemia" el artículo "La Vaina Rota", destinado a enfrentar al Ejército contra Batista. Su casa fue asaltada y destrozada dos veces; se lo llevó detenido, una vez al SIM (Servicio de Inteligencia Militar) y otras a la Jefatura de Policía Nacional. Retó a duelo al Jefe de la Policía, general Hernando Hernández. Fue atacado implacablemente por la prensa de Batista. Cuando se produjo su detención, el Ministro de Recuperación de Bienes Malversados, creado por el gobierno de Fidel Castro, comprobó que De la Fe era insolvente. No tenía cuenta en el banco, no poseía casas ni acciones de sociedades, etc. Sólo fueron halladas en sus oficinas, boletas de empeño pues vivía últimamente de empeñar sus pertenencias personales. Así vivía este luchador antirojo!

LOS JEFES COMUNISTAS QUE DOMINAN A FIDEL CASTRO

No hay ninguna duda de que el actual gobierno de Cuba está controlado por los comunistas.

Estas no son invenciones de nadie sino que se puede probar con documentos.

Todo el plan de acción gubernamental de Cuba ha sido redactado como "Tesis del Partido Socialista Popular" —el Partido Comunista Cubano— y publicado en los números 1-2 de la revista "NUEVA ERA" (revista teórico-política editada por el Comité Central del Partido Comunista de la Argentina), correspondiente a Enero-Febrero de 1959, aparecida en Buenos Aires. A ella tiene que remitirse quien quiera tener una clara y objetiva vista panorámica de lo que actualmente sucede en Cuba. Milicias armadas, reforma agraria bajo el signo de la República Popular China (técnicamente la dirige el agente chino-soviético LI-MI), que ahora comenzará a publicar EN ESPAÑOL el primer diario antiimperialista de la América Latina; nacionalización de tierras e industrias; socialización de la producción; etc., son obras llevadas

observadora, que estuvo presente cuando el congreso de la Confederación de Trabajadores de Cuba, hace casi un año.

Ya por aquella época, por correspondencia estrictamente confidencial, sabemos que Kocherguin había llamado severamente la atención de Raúl Castro sobre la molestia que estaba ocasionando a la dirección moscovita del Comunismo Internacional, el hecho de saberse que la revolución cubana estaba tomando medidas subordinadas al maoísmo chino. Kocherguin insistió en que el liderazgo debía ser soviético, dejándole a los chinos rojos solamente la dirección del plan de la Reforma Agraria. También exigió a Raúl Castro la aceleración de los programas de soviétización de Cuba y la entrega al argentino —cubano— soviético "Ché" Guevara, el Banco Nacional para que, a través del mismo, se lograra la nacionalización de todos los bancos extranjeros operantes en Cuba.

De acuerdo con la misma fuente informativa —y estos son asuntos que recién ahora se debatén en el campo de la política mundial— tenemos conocimiento que Kocherguin había exigido a Raúl Castro la construcción de dos bases operativas de abastecimientos para submarinos soviéticos. Una de ellas situada en las cercanías de la Bahía de Nipe, y la otra al suroeste de La Habana, en la Bahía de los Cochinos. Ya éste último lugar se comenzó a trabajar hace meses y la zona está rodeada de alambradas electrizadas y guardada por una sección selecta de subametralladoristas rojos.

Mientras todo esto suceda con asombrosa rapidez, un conjunto de filocomunistas cubanos, entre ellos el franco-cubano FAURE CHAUMONT, visitaba la República Popular China, comprometiéndose a aceptar unos 4.000 ex-enrolados del Ejército Popular Chino —veteranos de la guerra de Corea— los que irían a Cuba, disfrazados de trabajadores agrícolas, para cooperar con la reforma agraria. Esos chinos llegarían en partidas de 100. En realidad de verdad, nada tenían que hacer con la reforma agraria, sino que serían facilitados por Mao-Tse-Tung para reforzar el ejército rebelde de los Castro.

También por la misma fecha se nos decía que la URSS tenía el propósito de enviar a Cuba unos 38.000 rifles, manufacturados en Skoda, siendo muy modernos, experimentados después de Corea, marca "SHE", semiautomáticos, con destino al equipamiento de las milicias rojas cubanas.

LOS SOVIETICOS EN CUBA

En febrero de 1960 tuvimos noticias confidenciales que se esperaban en Cuba a algunos altos funcionarios de la Policía Secreta Soviética, entre ellos a WLADIMIR P. BURDIN; NICOLAS S. ZAKHAROV y VASSILY F. GRUBYAKOV. Uno de estos individuos fué de la escolta personal de Nikita KRUSCHEV.

Por otro lado, los funcionarios de la Policía Secreta China, de los cuales existen muchos en Cuba, son enviados por el ministro del

que quiere a la Nación, sino el nacionalismo que desemboca en el internacionalismo y procura integrarse en la órbita soviética. Entre el nacionalismo de José Martí y el nacionalismo de Fidel Castro hay tanta distancia como la praxis filosófica que informa a uno y otro, en su enfoque de la solución de los problemas cubanos. Sería igual que confundir en un mismo tono ideológico al nacionalismo de José de San Martín, con el predicado por Rodolfo Ghioldi; o el nacionalismo de Tiradentes y el sostenido por Luis Carlos Prestes; o el nacionalismo de León Tolstoy y el manoseado por Nicolás Lenin.

¿QUIENES SE APROVECHARON DE LA REVOLUCION CUBANA?

La revolución cubana se inició como una auténtico movimiento contra el régimen de Fulgencio Batista, totalmente desprestigiado por sus crímenes, sus negociados, su nepotismo y su demagogia.

Pero lo que iba a ser una revolución cubana democrática, auténticamente popular, fué copada en el camino por los comunistas, y allí en adelante todo marchó según la música que entonara el Kremlin a través de sus violinistas políticos.

La segunda parte de la revolución cubana, cuando los comunistas desde algunos rincones de la Sierra Maestra comienzan a tomar cartas en la conducción del movimiento antibatistiano, ya sea por medio de Raúl Castro o del "Ché" Guevara —son los que manejan a Fidel Castro—, esa parte de la revolución, repito, comprende esquemáticamente un estado de subversión para la zona del Caribe, que fué trazado dentro de los pasos geopolíticos de la Unión Soviética por el general del Ejército Rojo, G.I. POKROVSKY (de la Sección Planificación del Estado Mayor), obedeciendo órdenes del Partido Comunista de la Unión Soviética. El plan de Pokrovsky establece que los Estados Unidos de N.A. tendrán que soportar el peso de una Cuba soviétizada, con el fin de no perder el apoyo internacional de gran parte de la América Latina y de los países subdesarrollados del bloque neutralista afro-asiático, pues en caso de atacar directamente a Cuba, los EE. UU. podrían desatar una Tercera Guerra Mundial, con factores psicológicos a favor de la cacareada y fementida política de "coexistencia pacífica" que tanto pregona la URSS.

Los soviéticos —de acuerdo con informaciones de origen responsable— apelaron —una vez establecido Fidel Castro en el gobierno de Cuba— a uno de sus mejores agentes: VADIM KOCHERGUIN, quién se entrevistó con Raúl Castro —ministro de Defensa—, para negociar con éste la construcción de bases de proyectiles teleguiados atómicos, en la región central de Cuba, en el MISMO MERIDIANO DE LAS INSTALACIONES NORTEAMERICANAS del Cabo Cañaveral, de la Florida. Kocherguin fué enviado en calidad de Delegado personal del ministro soviético del Interior y bajo cuyo mando está la policía secreta política, a la cual pertenece Kocherguin. Este agente soviético llegó a La Habana, viajando con pasaporte diplomático soviético y haciéndose pasar por directivo de una comisión obrera

a cabo por el gobierno de Fidel Castro mientras sopla en las velas de su barcaza revolucionaria el viento soviético. No hay vueltas que darle a este asunto: el comunismo internacional ha logrado sentar su plaza en Cuba y si el movimiento de pinza se cierra pronto, con la conquista de la Argentina, entonces el proceso de la defensa hemisférica está en ventaja para la URSS y en contra de la democracia occidental. Corremos el riesgo de ser neutralizados por el Comunismo. Eso es peor que combatir y ser derrotados.

¿Quiénes son los comunistas y filocomunistas que rodean a Fidel Castro, explotando su egolatría y su paranoia, haciéndole creer que puede ser un nuevo San Martín o Bolívar?

RAUL CASTRO, hermano del dictador, que ejerce el cargo de Jefe de las Fuerzas Armadas.

ERNESTO CHE" GUEVARA DE LA SERNA, Jefe de la Fortaleza de La Cabaña.

UNIVERSO SANCHEZ, ex ayuda de Fidel Castro en la Sierra Maestra, que actualmente es presidente del Plan de Viviendas.

CARLOS MAS MARTIN, quien tiene un alto cargo en el Ministerio de Agricultura.

VICENTINA ANTUNA, que es Directora de la Dirección de Cultura.

Capitán ANTONIO NUÑEZ JIMENEZ, Director del Instituto de Reforma Agraria.

PEDRO MIRET, ministro de Agricultura.

RAUL ROA, compañero de ruta, es ministro de Estado.

HAYDEE SANTAMARIA, compañera de ruta, es la esposa del ministro de Educación, el izquierdista ARMANDO HART.

Comandante DEMETRIO MONTSENY, que es el Jefe Militar de Las Villas.

Comandante MANUEL PIÑEIRO, que era jefe militar de Oriente y ha sido destacado al Estado Mayor del Ejército.

Comandante WILLIAM GALVEZ, que fuera Gobernador de la provincia de Matanzas y fue destacado también al Estado Mayor del Ejército.

En La Cabaña dirigen toda la persecución a los que se oponen al gobierno, los comunistas FIDEL DOMENECH, CARLOS RAFAEL RODRIGUEZ (Director actual del periódico "HOY"), ARNALDO ES. CALONA (abogado); SALVADOR GARCIA AGUERO y otros.

FIDEL DOMENECH es el contacto comunista con el jefe de la Marina de Guerra, comandante JUAN CASTIÑEIRAS.

El Ministro de Comunicaciones, Ingeniero ENRIQUE OSTULKL, es filocomunista, al igual que el Ministro de Salubridad, doctor RUIZ DE ZARATE.

Los directores de los tres periódicos voceros oficiales, son filocomunistas: CARLOS FRANQUI, de "Revolución"; LUIS MARTINEZ PAULA, de "Diario Libre" y EDUARDO HECTOR ALONSO, de "Diario Nacional", todos de La Habana.

Hay un cuerpo de guardiamarinas, denominado "FIEL A CUBA", que usan boina morada, entrenados por profesores comunistas.

Se están formando PATRULLAS JUVENILES, niños en edad escolar, que son adiestrados en la disciplina militar, en la Avenida del Puerto, por Oficiales de la Marina de Guerra y de la Policía, según calco del sistema de "pioneros" soviéticos.

Existe una Comisión de Revisión de Textos de Historia de Cuba, para cambiar la mentalidad del pueblo cubano, con respecto a los norteamericanos, que preside el Dr. ELIAS ENTRALGO, acusado de comunista.

El antiguo compañero de Fidel Castro en la Universidad de La Habana y conocido comunista, ALFREDO GUEVARA, es el presidente del Patronato del Teatro y Cine.

La esposa de Raúl Castro, VILMA ESPIN, comunista también militante, está organizando, con la comunista doctora CANDELARIA RODRIGUEZ, el Frente Femenino de Mujeres Revolucionarias.

La Dra. CANDELARIA RODRIGUEZ, a su vez, es jefe de Despacho del Ministerio de Defensa Nacional.

Tres comunistas fueron designados para Abogados de Oficio de La Habana: ARNALDO ESCALONA, SALVADOR GUILLEN y JOSE MIGUEL PEREZ LAMY.

El presidente del Retiro Azucarero es el viejo comunista MARCELINO FERNANDEZ, atacado a tiros, recientemente en Haití, junto con el embajador de Cuba en aquel país.

Los comunistas más influyentes en Cuba, actualmente, son: CARLOS RAFAEL RODRIGUEZ, director del periódico "HOY". Estuvo en la Sierra Maestra junto a Fidel Castro. Fué Ministro sin cartera del gobierno de Batista, en 1940.

Capitán ANTONIO NUÑEZ JIMENEZ (el de mayor influencia cerca del dictador cubano). Fué su ayudante en la Sierra Maestra. Actualmente ocupa distintas posiciones en el Gobierno. Es autor de una Geografía de Cuba, netamente comunista.

LUIS MAS MARTI. Peleó en Sierra Maestra, al lado de Fidel Castro. Alcanzó el grado de capitán. Es redactor del periódico "HOY". Ocupa un alto cargo en el Ministerio de Agricultura.

Muchos que figuran en las determinaciones del Partido Comunista, pero que ya pasaron de época y tienen relativa influencia, son: JUAN MARINELLO, BLAS ROCA, LAZARO PEÑA.

CUBA MARCHA HACIA EL COMUNISMO.

Los soviéticos tienen un extraordinario interés en que los comunistas controlen el gobierno de Cuba. Este paso puede ser el primero de una larga marcha por el Caribe y América Central, que podría desplazarse —vía Venezuela— hacia la América del Sur.

Después del triunfo de Fidel Castro, el líder comunista Lázaro Peña, que durante cuatro años había permanecido exilado, regresó.

Lázaro Peña que durante muchos años fué Secretario General de la Federación de Trabajadores de Cuba y secretario de la Federación Sindical Mundial, venía de Praga (Checoslovaquia).

Lázaro Peña procedió de inmediato a reestructurar la CTC. bajo los programas comunistas.

Peña ha establecido relaciones directas con la Federación Sindical de China Popular, así como con la Federación Juvenil de China y la Federación de Mujeres Chinas. Como ya dije más arriba, la China Popular publicará, en español, un diario para toda América Latina, para popularizar los planes y doctrinas de "revolución agraria y antijimperialista".

Es innegable que David Salvador, líder comunista de la Confederación de Trabajadores Cubanos —ahora comunista— será el árbitro de la situación política, en los próximos meses. Cuando Fidel Castro hizo la parodia de renunciar y retirarse del poder, Salvador paralizó en horas, a los trabajadores de Cuba y mediante la adhesión incondicional a Fidel Castro logró desalojar del poder al presidente Manuel Urrutia. Llegó a hacerle reemplazar por el doctor Dórticos, que puede ser un títere bajo la presión de Fidel Castro.

La verdad es que Cuba marcha a pasos de gigante hacia el comunismo. ¿Podrá el espíritu democrático de su pueblo, sobreponerse y aplastar al gran enemigo que se alza contra su soberanía? Eso es lo que todos esperamos, para bien de Cuba, de América y del mundo libre.

SEGUNDA PARTE

Los que realmente gobiernan a Cuba no son cubanos. Los que se dicen cubanos son amanuenses de los agentes soviéticos que actúan en la isla. Y esos cubanos, que todos los días hablan de libertad y democracia, son los mismos que han asesinado la libertad y han cometido el crimen de lesa democracia, a las órdenes de los personajes del Comunismo Internacional.

Para desentrañar el misterio de cómo el Comunismo Soviético se ha adueñado de Cuba, habría, previamente, que conocer qué clase de organismos secretos del Comunismo Internacional laboran en Latinoamérica por someter sus pueblos al totalitarismo rojo. Un cuadruple eje: Moscú — Pekín — Belgrado — París, trabajan urgentemente la soviétización de nuestro hemisferio. He dicho soviétización y no comunización. Sovietización entraña rendirse incondicionalmente a los objetivos y fines de la política exterior del Kremlin; comunización comprende la segunda etapa de un proceso económico y político que ya en Cuba se va esbozando con la tan mentada reforma agraria, la nacionalización de industrias, comercio, bancas, enseñanzas, etc., nacionalización que nada tiene que ver con el cubanismo martiano sino que es hechura maoísta preñada de lemas y consignas ideológicas —doctrinarias que tienen por lugar de origen Pekín, por vehículo de transmisión al Partido Comunista Chino y por jefe a Mao-Tse-Tung. Es la nueva versión marxista del nacionalismo. No es el nacionalismo

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
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TO : Mr. Quinn Tamm

DATE: September 2, 1960

FROM :



SUBJECT: Book Entitled "Orso"
by HERMAN MELVILLE

BOOK REVIEWS

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Attached is I. I. L Draft #1011, entitled
"Valuable Book Authenticated."

RECOMMENDATION: None. For information only.

95-68157

FM: JWW
(6)

- 1 - Mr. C. E. Moore, Jr., Room 4242 (sent direct)
- 1 - Mr. J. E. McHale, Jr., Room 7630A (sent direct)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 62-68157

I. I. L.

Craft #1011

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

September 1, 1960

VALUABLE BOOK AUTHENTICATED

The Department of English, History and Government, U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., submitted a copy of the first edition of a book entitled "Omoo," published in 1847 by HERMAN MELVILLE, the author of "Moby Dick," dealing with the habits and customs of the natives of the island of Tahiti in the South Seas when visited by whaling vessels in the early part of the 19th Century. The Naval Academy authorities stated the book was of immense historical interest and requested an examination of the indented writing on the second flyleaf, the first having been removed, and the handwritten marginal notations presumably written by an anonymous young Naval officer who took issue with various passages in the book, challenging the accuracy and veracity of the author.

Examination in the FBI Laboratory of the indented writing helped establish ownership of the book, and the handwritten marginal notations by the anonymous Naval officer were established as the writing of SAM MARCY, a member of the first Naval Academy faculty and a son of WILLIAM L. MARCY, Secretary of War from 1847 to 1849.

This is another illustration of the aid furnished other Government agencies in authenticating books and other documents of historical interest.

ENCLOSURE

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Ingram	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gandy	<input type="checkbox"/>

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont *AB*

DATE: September 16, 1960

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner *FJB*

- 1 - Mr. Parsons
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. LaPrade

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Book Reviews

For the past year and a half there has been a conflict in views between the Communist Party of China (CPC) and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU). At first this conflict was an ideological one; however, proceedings and discussions which took place at the 3rd Congress of the Rumanian Workers' Party held in June, 1960, in Bucharest, Rumania, and the Conference of the Communist Parties which immediately followed brought this conflict out into the open and disclosed that it was more deep-seated than at first believed.

We have reviewed a book entitled "Long Live Leninism," published by the Foreign Languages Press, Peking, China, in 1960. The book is made up of two editorials published in Communist China and a report delivered at a meeting of the Central Committee of the Chinese CP in Peking on, 4-22-60. The editorials and report were in commemoration of the 90th anniversary of the birth of Lenin. This book discusses the policy of peaceful coexistence as based on the teachings of Lenin and Marx. It supports the revolutionary wars which are said to be necessary according to Lenin and takes the position that capitalism will never be defeated in the final analysis until overthrown by violence. Considerable emphasis is placed on the position that civil wars in oppressed nations are necessary in the final phase of accomplishing communism.

The capitalistic-imperialistic system is defined as the source and cause of modern war because it refuses to permit so-called oppressed nations to progress to a better system of life under communism.

It is emphasized throughout the book that the Chinese CP has followed the universal truths of Marxism-Leninism although the book gives credit to the Soviet Union as being the leader of all communist countries. Russia is never directly attacked in the book although inferences are made about deviations from Lenin which apparently refer to Russia.

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COPY TO MR. TOLSON *gpc*

INT. SEC.

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
100-3-81

A review is made of the economical and military accomplishments of the communist countries emphasizing that many countries have been brought into the communist camp by overthrowing the imperialist-capitalists. It is held that the conditions incurred by the capitalist system create a situation where revolution in colonial and semicolonial countries is inevitable.

The book defines well the position of the Chinese in basing their policy on the teachings of Marx and Lenin. It takes the position that coexistence is being misinterpreted when the masses are led to believe that capitalist and communist systems can exist together, for as long as there is counter-revolutionary violence by the capitalists there is bound to be revolutionary violence to oppose it.

ACTION:

A copy of the book "Long Live Leninism" has been disseminated to the Department of State and the Central Intelligence Agency as it appears to contain information of interest to them.

JWL RWC

JWL

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V. Keyser
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

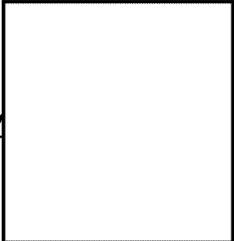
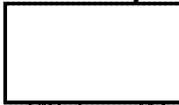
TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont *ewb*

DATE: September 12, 1960

FROM : W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

SUBJECT: THE LAWYER IN COMMUNISM
By Dr. Lajos Kalman
Book Review
Central Research Matters

Tolson	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
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Callahan	_____
DeLoach	_____
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Publication

Book Reviews

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Reference is made to memorandum dated September 2, 1960, from Mr. Edwards to Mr. Malone in which captioned book was referred to Central Research Section for review. The book is subtitled "Memoirs of a Lawyer Behind the Iron Curtain." His Eminence, Richard Cardinal Cushing, Archbishop of Boston, was convinced this account would assist in making known "the diabolical nature and methods of athiestic Communism." Therefore, he states in the foreward, he "made possible the publication" since the author "could not afford the expense." The book was published this year by The Daughters of St. Paul, Boston, Massachusetts.

It contains no reference to the FBI or the Director.

Author

Lajos Summary

According to Bureau files, Dr. Kalman was born in Rumania, April 4, 1904, lived in Budapest, Hungary, from 1940 to 1956, came to the United States as a refugee, and was sponsored by the National Catholic Welfare Conference. (105-57238-1, 2).

When INS interviewed Kalman at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey, in 1957, Kalman said he was graduated in law and was a member of the Hungarian Bar Association, had been drafted into the Hungarian Army in 1942 but deserted, was apprehended in 1945 and again deserted. (105-57238-9). He denied membership

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-57238

CMF:blf
(10)

- 1 - Mr. Ingram
- 1 - Mr. Parsons
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Edwards
- 1 - Mr. Belmont

- 1 - Mr. D. F. X. Callahan
- 1 - 
- 1 - Section tickler
- 1 - 

EX-105

REC-52

SEP 21 1960

62-46855

SEP 23 1960

Books placed in Bureau Library. 11-4-60. CMF

CENTRAL RESEARCH

CORRESPONDENCE

Memo: Sullivan to Belmont

Re: THE LAWYER IN COMMUNISM
By Dr. Lajos Kalman

Referral/Consult

in any political party in Hungary and said he had held membership in only the "Small Farmers Union" (no reference in Bureau files) and in the "Hungarian Soviet Friendship Society." [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (65-57965-63 p. 3).

In the book, the author describes himself as coming to Hungary in 1927 from Eastern Transylvania, where the hope for the future is to form, together with the Hungarians and Rumanians, a separate state: Transylvania (pp. 176-179). He obliquely forecasts his own future as follows:

"From the day when the country finally rids itself of the shackles of diabolical Communism, the Hungarian lawyers will have to assume an almost superhuman task to help to bring about a national renaissance" (p. 174).

Escape to the West

In the introduction, Dr. Kalman states that although only a few hundred supported the Soviet troops in the October-November, 1956, Revolution in Hungary, the communist party had the upper hand. Soon, "...I was informed that after this 'victory' of the Communists, the Secret Police put my name on the list of the peoples to be liquidated. I had no other choice: leaving behind everything I had, my family and my former life, I escaped to the West" (p. 15).

"After waiting for more than three years," he concluded it was his "duty to throw some light on the legal system in Hungary during the Communist regime." It is noted in Bureau files that Dr. Kalman's sole possession, when he entered the United States was a manuscript (70-26311-2).

Anarchy in the Exercise of Justice

The book is replete with specific examples of how the communists destroyed the progress the Hungarians had made to gain a sound legal system. By gradually degrading and eliminating the trained lawyer (pp. 36, 106) or by "re-educating" him ideologically (p. 42), the communists placed party interest above material

Memo Sullivan to Belmont

Re: THE LAWYER IN COMMUNISM
By Dr. Lajos Kalman

justice:

"The Communist party knew only one code of ethics: blind obedience to its interests and program and toward its changing tactics, including the aims of the planned economy. If anybody violated it, or his action was declared a violation by the court, his suit became a political process" (p. 60).

RECOMMENDATION

For information.

SA *over*
Artohy

RB

62-46155-100

REC-52
EX-105

September 7, 1960

Dr. Lajos Kalman
762 Elton Avenue
Bronx 51, New York

Dear Dr. Kalman:

Inspector H. L. Edwards has delivered to me the inscribed copy of your book, "The Lawyer in Communism." I regret very much that my schedule was such that I could not receive the book from you personally, but you may be sure that I deeply appreciate this generous gift. I am looking forward to reading it with a great deal of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 9
SEP - 7 1960
COMM-FBI

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

NOTE: Re Edwards to Malone memorandum dated 9-2-60, and entitled "Presentation of Book "The Lawyer in Communism" by Director By Author, Dr. Lajos Kalman."

BDA:mas

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

SEP 7 3 10 PM '60
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FBI

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Edwards
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12/20

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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McGuire	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
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W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Ingram	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. Malone *JMV*

DATE: 9/2/60

FROM : Mr. Edwards *JW*

SUBJECT: PRESENTATION OF BOOK
"THE LAWYER IN COMMUNISM"
TO DIRECTOR BY AUTHOR,
DR. LAJOS KALMAN

BOOK REVIEWS

Buzgala
Agnew
JW

On 9/1/60 while at the American Bar Association (ABA) convention headquarters in the Statler-Hilton Hotel, I was approached by Mr. Henry Erdesz of 762 Elton Avenue, Bronx 51, New York. He presented me with the attached book, "The Lawyer in Communism" subtitled "Memoirs of a Lawyer Behind the Iron Curtain" which was autographed in blank as follows: "with respects, Washington, September, 1960, Dr. Lajos Kalman." Erdesz stated that the author would like to present this book to Mr. Hoover. He said the author is a Hungarian refugee who does not speak English and consequently, Erdesz, an engineer by profession, accompanied the author to the ABA convention to assist him in interpretation during the couple days he had his book on display. It was noted several copies of the book were lying on display on one of the tables outside the convention registration room. Erdesz stated he and the author had just arrived in Washington the afternoon of Wednesday, 8/31/60, intended to return to New York on the late afternoon of 9/1/60, and Erdesz frankly admitted that the idea of trying to arrange for a personal presentation of this book to the Director was a spur of the moment thing.

COPY FILED IN 105-57238

Bureau files reflect [redacted] came to the attention of the New York Office in June, 1958, by reason of information from the New York Office of Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) indicating [redacted]

[redacted] Later information indicated [redacted] requested [redacted]

UNREC

Concerning the author, Bureau files reflect information from New York in October, 1957, based on an INS report showing the author claimed to be a graduate in law, member of the Hungarian Bar Association and an anti-communist. Bureau conducted no investigation.

- 1 - Mr. Ingram
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

HLE:meh

(6) Enclosure

note Kalman 9-7-60

EX-105

REC-52

62-46155-100

Memo: Sullivan to Belmont, 9/2/60

SEP 21 1960

[Signature]

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b7c

The book has a foreword by Cardinal Cushing indicating he made possible the publication of it primarily because he felt it would help to make known to all classes the diabolical nature and methods of atheistic communism. A loose mimeographed preface was inserted in the book by newly-elected ABA President, Whitney North Seymour, referring to the tragedy of Hungary; indicating the book deals with the portion of the sad tale of Hungary which involves lawyers; refers to the same situation occurring in Cuba and expresses the hope that the "bench and bar of Hungary will be restored under freedom to their former place of honor from which the communists toppled them."

Sincere as the author and his companion, Mr. Erdesz, might be it appeared that the idea of getting a personal audience with the Director to present this book might have been motivated by a commercial angle. I told Mr. Erdesz that I was sure the Director would deeply appreciate the author's thoughtfulness but I felt confident the extremely short notice and the Director's tight schedule would make it unlikely that he could arrange a definite appointment before they were scheduled to leave town. Mr. Erdesz said he thoroughly understood and would appreciate my seeing that the Director received the book with the author's compliments. I assured him this would be done.

RECOMMENDATIONS: 1. That a letter acknowledging receipt of this book be prepared by the Crime Records Division and sent to the author, whose mailing address is the same as that of Mr. Erdesz mentioned herein.



2. That the book be referred for review to the Central Research Section.



9/6,



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 9-21-60

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "I WAS A SPY" BY MARION MILLER.

[Redacted]

BOOK REVIEWS

b7D

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- Belmont _____
- Callahan _____
- DeLoach _____
- Malone _____
- McGuire _____
- Rosen _____
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- Trotter _____
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- Ingram _____
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Just bring in your [unclear]

On 9-16-60, the Director received from Marion Miller a copy of her book "I Was A Spy" which was published this month by Bobbs-Merrill Company, Inc. Mrs. Miller inscribed the book as follows: "To J. Edgar Hoover, Without you this book could never have been. Your personification of integrity and deep personal dedication to our country's security serves constantly as an inspiration to our fellow citizens. God Bless and protect you that you may continue your vital services for America. Gratefully, Marion Miller."

b6
b7C
b7D

You will recall that [Redacted]

[Large Redacted Block]

ORIGINAL FILED U 100-375582-136

In May, 1960, the Los Angeles Office forwarded a Photostat of the manuscript of captioned book which was reviewed at the Bureau and minor changes were suggested. Los Angeles Office subsequently forwarded a copy of the galley proofs. This material was reviewed at the Bureau and found to contain the corrections and changes previously suggested.

The book deals principally with Mrs. Miller's activities in the Los Angeles Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born and her association with communists from 1950 to October, 1955, when she publicly testified before the Subversive Activities Control Board in Washington. The Bureau is portrayed in a minor role throughout the book and an overall good picture is created of the FBI. Included in her acknowledgments, Mrs. Miller paid sincere thanks to the men of the Los Angeles Office of the FBI for their inspiration. The back dust cover points out that Mrs. Miller has received awards and commendations from

Enclosures 2 *sent 9-21-60 62-46855-*
 1 - Mr. DeLoach
 1 - [Redacted] 7630

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NOT RECORDED
126 SEP 28 1960

11 SEP 27 1960

61 OCT 4 1960

CRIME RESEARCH

[Handwritten signature]

Jones to DeLoach Memo
Re: "I Was A Spy"

President Eisenhower, Vice President Nixon, J. Edgar Hoover and other prominent people and organizations.

By letter 9-13-60, attached, SAC, Los Angeles advised that the Millers have received numerous highly favorable letters from readers in scattered parts of the country. On 9-9-60, Bobbs-Merrill Company held a publisher's party at the Beverly Hills Hotel, Beverly Hills, California, which featured Mrs. Miller. Hugh Miller, Head of Bobbs-Merrill, reportedly told Mrs. Miller that her book was considered the best of 92 books published by this company during the past year and he fully expected it to become a best seller. He indicated that the "Los Angeles Evening Herald and Express" was interested in publishing the book on a daily installment basis.

Los Angeles Office advised that Mrs. Miller was scheduled to be honored at a celebration on 9-19-60 at the Kowloon Restaurant in Los Angeles. Many prominent individuals were expected to attend this affair including various movie celebrities. In addition, arrangements were made by members of the B'nai B'rith and Republican National Committee officials in Los Angeles to have Vice President Nixon send congratulatory greetings to Mrs. Miller as a partial answer to some of his critics who have labeled him anti-Semitic. The Millers continue to average two or three speeches per week to various groups in the Southern California area, and continue to receive enthusiastic responses from their audiences.

RECOMMENDATION:

That attached letter from the Director be sent Mrs. Miller thanking her for sending a copy of her book.

✓ Hal
JAN 11 1961
OK

Books about Africa

"MAYIBUYE, AFRICA!" (COME BACK, AFRICA!) AN AFRICAN TREASURY. Edited by Langston Hughes, Crown. \$3.50.

THE AFRICAN by William Center. Little, Brown. \$4.00.

By MIKE NEWBERRY

BLACK AFRICAN writers were unknown, unheard, and unheralded in our country a few years ago, though they were known throughout the world.

Headlines, that are read by those who do not read history, has changed all that. Now publishers are rushing into print almost every manuscript they can get, to satiate, if not satisfy, the public's interest and curiosity. This indiscriminate seeking for best sellers has led to much not too discriminating publishing. It is well to be wary of some of the "African" books that are offered.

If we are forewarned then that not all this interest in Africa is genuine, nor is all that glitters "the black truth", as one African poet has written, we can better judge the true from the false.

It is with pleasure, therefore, that I go from this sour comment to the two books at hand. Both are truthful and genuine and exciting. Those who have no acquaintance with African literature might do well to begin here, get acquainted, and see what they've missed.

LIFE AND DEATH

Edited in his inimitable way by Langston Hughes, "The African Treasury," is one of those rare books that is much too short. To do justice to the depth and breath of its subject it ought to be twice its length. It is a rich collection, yet to portray the literature of Africa in a thin volume of 203 pages is as ambitious as attempting to squeeze America's culture into such a format. You can't!

The vibrant and varied interests of Langston Hughes come to the rescue here. For this is one time that the personal imprint

of the editor accentuates and lends sensitive understanding to the subject matter. He seems to have done the impossible.

From an "Advice to the Lovelorn" column in South Africa to "What Nkrumah Told the U.S. Senate" this anthology travels the byroads and highways of African folklore, political manifesto, essay, poetry, song and story. Some 46 works, by almost as many Black African writers, are included. And they range from the subtle, sophisticated delineation of the problem facing a modern African leader in a tribal society, "The Blacks" by Peter Abrahams, to the wise proverbs of the Ewe tribe, "Until you have crossed the river, don't insult the alligator's mouth".

In such a kaleidoscopic collection it is unfair to single out one writer over another writer. Yet, I would mention the prose power of a longshoreman of Simon's Town, South Africa, Peter Kupalo. His terse, striking drama of life and death, "Death in the Sun," is all the more astounding when placed side by side with his children's poem, "Play Song." In many ways Peter Kupalo reminds one of Jack London. Then too, there are the more familiar writers: Cyprian Ekwensi of Nigeria, Abioseh Nicol of Sierra Leone, Leopold Senghor of Senegal, who will soon enough become well-known and deservedly known . . .

One could argue, as one can always argue with an anthology, that "The African Treasury" suffers some sad omissions. Where, for instance, is the intricate, forceful work of Esa Boto, or Ferdinand Oyono's gusty realism? Where is the existentialism, African style, of Camara Laye? Where are the French African poets Bernard Dadie and Paul Niger and Guinea's Keita Fodeba?

But if they have to await another day, their absence does not detract from the main theme of "The African Treasury." That is the reaffirmation of pride in self, of national pride. Of "Negritude," as the Black African

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- W.C. Sullivan _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Ingram _____
- Gandy _____

W.C. Sullivan
S-V.R. [Signature]

- The Washington Post and _____
- Times Herald _____
- The Washington Daily News _____
- The Evening Star _____
- New York Herald Tribune _____
- New York Journal-American _____
- New York Mirror _____
- New York Daily News _____
- New York Post _____
- The New York Times _____
- The Worker *P. 4* _____
- The New Leader _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- Date *9-25-60* _____

62-46855-101

ENCLOSURE

writers term it.

It is voiced by Francis Ernest
Kobina Parkes of Ghana:

Give me black souls,

Let them be black.

Or chocolate brown

Or make them the

Color of dust —

Dust like,

Browner than sand.

But if you can

Please keep them black,

Black.

It is voiced too by the Ghanaian novelist, William Conton, in his vastly interesting and topical novel, "The African".

The poor boy who rises "from the bush" to become the Prime Minister of the fictional West African state of "Songhai" is depicted as a sort of Horatio Alger, but his goal is not personal wealth. It is, says Conton, national identification and national liberation. And his achievement of it comes through dedication and sacrifice.

"What a deuce, do you think I am writing a Romance? Don't you see that I am copying Nature," Richardson, one of England's earliest novelists, once wrote. So too does Conton, as a pioneer of the modern Ghanaian novel, seem to say.

His fiction is often non-fictional. Realistic, point blank, and almost coldly told, his story is drawn so closely from real life that many of his people are easily recognizable. And as the early English novelists his devices sometimes appear awkward and unpolished, and like them, they are full of life and vitality.

If the lament, often heard, that the Western novel is dying has cause for concern, here, in the work of writers such as William Conton it may be reborn, on the rich soil of Africa.

For "The African" and "The African Treasury" echo the slogan of rebirth, renewal, and new life of the Accra conference: "Mayibuye Afrika!". "Freely translated", says Langston Hughes, "that means 'Long Live Africa!' But the literal translation comes much closer: 'Come back Africa!'"

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

gm

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont *amb*

DATE: September 30, 1960

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner *FJB*

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS
"GOD AND MAN IN WASHINGTON"

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Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Belmont	_____
Callahan	_____
DeLoach	_____
Malone	_____
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Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Ingram	_____
Gandy	_____

W. J. ...
L. ...

(By Paul Blanshard) has recently published a book, "God and Man in Washington." It is a hard-bound edition in 251 pages and is listed to sell for \$3.50. According to the author, the book discusses religious pressures of all denominations (Protestant, Catholic and Jewish) on Congress, the President and the Supreme Court, but on reviewing the book, the author insists that every Catholic presidential candidate has a special responsibility to declare his position on six exclusive policies laid down by his Church in the fields of public education, marriage, divorce, birth control, censorship and the use of public funds for parochial schools. The book is violently anti-Catholic.

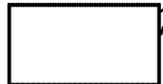
Blanshard was also the author of "American Freedom and Catholic Power," which is very critical of catholicism and the author's contention is that the Catholic hierarchy is threatening our fundamental ideals of democracy.

The author, Paul Blanshard, resides in Washington, D. C., and was born in Fredericksburg, Ohio, August 27, 1892, the son of a Congregational minister. He graduated from the University of Michigan and was a pastor of the Maverick Congregational Church in Boston for two years. He was formerly employed in the State Department and was described by Mr. Adolph Berle of the State Department, as being "possibly socialistic, extremely liberal, but not a Communist Party adherent." Blanshard has not been investigated by the Bureau.

Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Wick
- 1 - Central Research *MGT-18*
- 1 - (100-21571) (Blanshard)
- 1 - (62-46855) (Book Review Control)
- 1 - Mr. Harrington

JTH:blw:lsl *lsl*
(8)



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62-46855-10A

62-106375

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EX 100
REC-29

OCT 7 1960

INT. SEC.

62 OCT 13 1960 *in*

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"GOD AND MAN IN WASHINGTON"

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. This memorandum and attached book, "God and Man in Washington," being routed to Central Research for information purposes.

2. Thereafter, it is recommended that this book be forwarded to the Bureau Library for retention therein.

JTH gHK

August 26, 1960

ST
John

Title of Book GOD AND MAN IN WASHINGTON

Author Paul Blanshard *NCI-0*

Beacon Press, January, 1960; \$3.50

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING	Obtain book for review	Book review not required by this Section or Division
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic Intelligence Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> Central Research, Room 7627	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Espionage, Room 2714	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Internal Security, Room 1509	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Liaison, Room 7641	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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JHK

VAD

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on 9-26-60
AWB*

62-46855-102

REC-81
NOT RECORDED
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EX-108

Central Base AWB

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Nature of Book: On page 16 Blanshard mentions that the derogatory reports linking Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam to the communists which were leaked by the McCarthy Committee to the press in an effort to discredit Oxnam and other Protestants were largely an FBI product.

5700. 11 1960

62-46855

UNITED STATES

Memorandum

- Tolson _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Belmont _____
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- Rosen _____
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- W.C. Sullivan _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Ingram _____
- Gandy _____

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont *AB*

DATE: October 6, 1960

FROM : W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW: THE POVERTY OF NATIONS
BY GILBERT GOODMAN, Ph. D.
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF ECONOMICS
WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Book

The Author

Gilbert Goodman, Ph. D., Assistant Professor of Economics, Wayne State University, says that, during the mid-20's, he became acutely aware of the great differences between the income of capitalists and that of the men working for them. He felt that if we could not morally justify the fact that some men made huge sums of money a year while others made but modest incomes, the communist charge of capitalist exploitation of the worker would be well founded. He believes his analysis meets the communist claim.

Dr. Goodman is not identifiable in Bureau files. His book does not mention the Director or the FBI.

See 62-106353-1 for mentioning re transmittal of book. sub.

Money Received Not Real Income

The author emphasizes that the money received is not the real income, and neither are the goods and services it buys, as generally believed. The real income, he says, is the satisfaction in these goods and services, which is obtained only through consumption.

Goodman makes use of dialogue between an imaginary laborer in a factory and a professor of economics to advance his theories and to show that there is not as much disparity between the benefits to the capitalist and to the worker as the amount of money received would indicate or as the communists would have the worker believe.

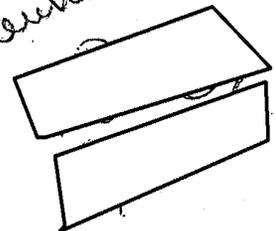
PEM:lms lms
(8)

- 1 - Mr. Parsons
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Jones
- 1 - Mr. Belmont

REC-5
62-46855-103
OCT 10 1960

- 1 - Section tickler
- 1 - [Redacted]
- 1 - [Redacted]

Central Response



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b7c

57 OCT 11 1960

62-46855

S.T. 2/22

Memorandum W. C. Sullivan to Mr. A. H. Belmont

Re: BOOK REVIEW: THE POVERTY OF NATIONS
BY GILBERT GOODMAN, PH.D.

In pointing out the numerous benefits the worker receives under our system, the author discusses ownership, profit, interest, prices, controls, rent, wages, unionism, distribution, poverty, et cetera.

Style of Development

The book does not, as the style of development might indicate, present the science of economics in a simplified language. We find, instead, the factory worker using the language of the traditional professor of economics.

Book Submitted by Detroit Office

The author presented this book to the Detroit Office as an item of possible interest. Detroit thanked the author and sent the book to the Bureau for whatever value it might have.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.



UNITED STATES

Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont *also*

DATE: October 6, 1960

FROM : Mr. J. F. Bland *JFB*

SUBJECT: ~~PUERTO RICO LAND OF WONDERS~~
BY EARL PARKER HANSON *BOOK*
 BOOK REVIEWS
 SUBVERSIVE CONTROL

SYNOPSIS:

Captioned book, published this year, describes transformation of Puerto Rico as abject colony to prosperous commonwealth associated with United States. In chapter nine, which is devoted to the "new deal" Democratic Governor of Puerto Rico Rexford Tugwell, the author shows that Louis Munoz Marin, prior to becoming governor, and his popular Democratic Party appealed to the lower classes which was 80 per cent of the population. He said the wealthy upperclass supported by a coalition of Republicans and Socialists did everything to hamper the Puerto Rican Government. He says the embattled "150 per cent Americans" used FBI investigators to confuse and hinder the government program. He says that when Agents investigated a candidate for some job they would go to some "superpatriot" whose loyalty was certain and when this "superpatriot" said the candidate had advocated Puerto Rico's eventual independence the Agents could not understand that such sentiments did not necessarily mean that the candidate was anti-American. The author, an engineer and geographer, is presently a planning consultant, Department of State, commonwealth of Puerto Rico. During 1944 he was employed by United States Foreign Economic Mission in Liberia. Investigation under Hatch Act during 1945 shows he was associated with communist fronts and a contributor to communist publications. Interviewed October, 1959, in espionage investigation relative to association with subjects William and Rose Browder, brother and sister-in-law of Earl Browder, former head of the Communist Party, USA.

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Enclosure
62-46855

1 - 101-6720 (Earl Parker Hanson)

- 1 - Mr. Parsons
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - W.C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Bland
- 1 - Mr. Wick
- 1 - Mr. Coleman

REC-46

Central Research
 62-46855-104

EX-108

13 OCT 11 1960

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62-46855

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b7C
SUBV. CONTROL
T. Callahan

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: FUERTO RICO LAND OF WONDERS
by Earl Parker Hanson
Book Review

OBSERVATIONS:

Hanson's statements about the FBI are, of course, inaccurate but when read in context seem to demonstrate merely the extreme political views of an anti-Republican Party Popular Democrat and certainly would be understood as such by the average reader. It is noteworthy that the author's main purpose in this passage is to castigate the "150 per cent Americans" and "super-patriots" as he terms the political opponents of Governor Munoz in the early 1940's. The references to the FBI are incidental thereto. Even taken out of context the extreme generality of the undocumented statements would make them of no value to enemies of the FBI seeking authentication of alleged FBI misdeeds.

ACTION:

For information.

5/11/40

ALB
5/11/40

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OR

V

ESP

TC

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: PUERTO RICO LAND OF WONDERS
by Earl Parker Hanson
Book Review

DETAILS:

Purpose of the Book

Captioned book was published this year by Alfred A. Knopf, Incorporated, New York, New York, and dedicated to "Don & Muriel," friends of the author. This book, according to the flap, describes one of the world's most exciting social adventures, the transformation of Puerto Rico from an abject colony to a self-reliant increasingly prosperous commonwealth freely associated with the United States.

Format

This book consists of 320 pages appropriately indexed in thirteen additional pages. The text of the book was set up on Linotype. The page size is approximately 5" by 8".

Mention of the FBI

The author states that in the 1940 election the Coalition Republicans and Socialists won the office of Resident Commissioner (Puerto Rico's official representative in the United States Congress). On pages 143 and 144 he states the Resident Commissioner did everything he could to hinder Governor Elect Munoz Marin and discredit him in the eyes of the Congress. He then says "The embattled 150 per cent Americans also used the F.B.I. for the purpose of confusing and hindering the government program. Agents of that organization were, of course, everywhere, investigating everything constantly. When they asked questions about a candidate for some job, they usually went first to the superpatriots of whose loyalty and respectability they were certain. These superpatriots then told them that the candidate was, or had been, an advocate of Puerto Rico's eventual independence and must therefore be regarded as being un-American and a poor security risk. As a large percentage of Munoz's following at the upper level was, or had once been, in favor of independence, as the F.B.I. investigators could not be expected to understand that such sentiments did not necessarily mean that the people who held them were anti-American, and as it did not seem to be clearly recognized that a large number of independent countries and peoples were wholeheartedly on the side of the United States during the war, that practice gave rise to a number of irritations. At the lowest political level such use of the F.B.I. seemed a device for having Republicans appointed to jobs in a government devoted to carrying out tasks and programs that were anathema to Republicans."

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: PUERTO RICO LAND OF WONDERS
by Earl Parker Hanson
Book Review

Contents

The book eulogizes Governor Munoz Marin and his political career. It covers the modern history of Puerto Rico, its political changes, industrialization, cultural reforms, problems in labor, health, education and the peculiar problem of dual culture. It shows that from such changes the people of Puerto Rico though preferring their present relationship to federated statehood, are overwhelmingly and increasingly for continued relations with the United States. The author concludes by saying that visitors from all parts of the free world see what Puerto Rico has done and is doing and return to their homelands saying "This is America's answer to communism."

Biographical Sketch of the Author

Earl Parker Hanson, engineer, geographer, was born in Berlin, Germany, in 1899, of American parents. Among other activities he was in 1935, 1936, planning consultant and member of the Executive Board, Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration. He was a special representative of the Foreign Economic Mission in Liberia and Special Assistant to the United States Minister in Liberia 1944-1946. In 1958 he was a Consultant of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico Planning Board. He is currently employed as Consultant to Puerto Rico's Department of State and a columnist for a weekly newspaper "The Island Times." (Who's Who in America 1960-61)

Hanson became an employee of the United States Department of State when the Foreign Economic Administration went out of existence. He resigned from the State Department on June 30, 1946.

During the 1940's Hanson was affiliated with at least three communist front organizations and contributed to communist publications.

On July 13, 1955, Hanson visited the San Juan Office and said he was preparing a book and desired to show that Governor Munoz had eliminated the danger of communists as far as Puerto Rico was concerned. He desired information relative to the existence of communists in Puerto Rico. No information was furnished Hanson.

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: PUERTO RICO LAND OF WONDERS
by Earl Parker Hanson
Book Review

William Browder, brother of Earl Browder, former head of the Communist Party, USA, has been identified as the individual who recruited Jane Zlotowski for espionage during the early 1940's. After his arrest in the above case, Browder and his wife were interviewed and during one interview Rose Browder admitted that she had been a member of the secret cell of the Communist Party in the late 1930's and early 1940's. She identified Alfred K. Stern as a member of this group (Stern was indicted for espionage conspiracy in the summer of 1957 and fled to Czechoslovakia) and stated that a former government employee whom she refused to identify had also been a member of this group. She was subsequently called before a Grand Jury and identified the latter individual as Earl Parker Hanson.

Hanson was interviewed by Agents of the San Juan Office on October 6, 1959, relative to his association with William and Rose Browder. He admitted discussing Russian war relief with the Browders on numerous social contacts, the most recent being July, 1959, but denied that Browders ever suggested that Hanson engage in espionage.

Hanson had been previously interviewed on July 28, 1959, concerning his membership in a secret cell of the Communist Party, USA. He denied Communist Party membership at any time but stated he was associated with some Communist Party members during the 1940-1941 period because of his efforts to help with Russian war relief. (101-6720)

D

Title of Book JOURNEY INTO CRIME

Author DON WHITEHEAD
Random House; \$4.95

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

See memo to Jones. de laach 5/14/60

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING	Obtain book for review	Book review not required by this Section or Division
<input type="checkbox"/> Domestic Intelligence Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> Central Research, Room 7627	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Espionage, Room 2714	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Internal Security, Room 1509	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Liaison, Room 7641	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Subversive Control, Room 1250	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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REC-2562-46855-105
NOT RECORDED
15 OCT 12 1960

EX-108

Central Request

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 77-68662-97

Nature of Book:
SURE

51 OCT 13 1960

5' file - 62-46855

Don Whitehead Keeps Hot on Crime Trail

JOURNEY INTO CRIME. By Don Whitehead. (Random House; \$4.95).

The author of the celebrated "FBI Story" presents a chronicle of crime gathered on a 30,000-mile trip around the world that will fascinate all who have an interest in criminals and their apprehension.

His stories, collected on the eight-month tour from police departments over the world, are about 21 true cases including: The Japanese who invited 18 people to a lethal tea party; the San Franciscan who robbed banks to keep up his credit rating; the proper Britisher who liquidated his victims in acid; the Chinese secret society which pirated a 4,551-ton ship and 17 other fascinating occurrences.

The most significant thing discovered by Pulitzer Prize Winner Whitehead is the tre-



DON WHITEHEAD

mendous influence which the FBI and Scotland Yard have had on the police of other countries.

He reports that many police departments over the world send their men to the FBI to study its organization and methods of crime fighting. The FBI, he reports, has become a symbol of efficiency and integrity for many professional police officers who hope that, with time, they can achieve the same results.

Of course, he points out, the FBI and Scotland Yard are hardly comparable. The FBI acts only against violations of Federal law and has no jurisdiction in local crimes. The Yard is more like the New York City police force in its duties and operations.

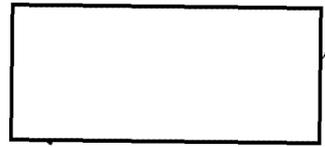
In practice, however, Scotland Yard invariably takes over the investigation of major crimes in Great Britain at the request of local authorities. That's because the locals have to pay the expense of the investigation unless they call in the Yard within 48 hours. Mr. Whitehead says they always do.

This book is essentially a reporting job but that's the work Mr. Whitehead is most qualified to do. A former newsman in Washington, Mr. Whitehead is now turning out columns for the Knox papers.

JERRY O'LEARY, JR.

- Belmont
- Callahan
- DeLoach
- Malone
- McGuire
- Rosen
- Tamm
- Trotter
- W.C. Sullivan
- Tele. Room
- Ingram
- Gandy

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file 5-18-60

- The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
- The Washington Daily News
- The Evening Star
- New York Herald Tribune _____
- New York Journal-American _____
- New York Mirror _____
- New York Daily News _____
- New York Post _____
- The New York Times _____
- The Worker _____
- The New Leader _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- Date 9-18-60

62-46855-105
ENCLOSURE
62-46855

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: 10/7/60

FROM : C. L. McGowan

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS
 "THE SUPREME COURT AND CIVIL LIBERTIES"
 BY OSMOND K. FRAENKEL

This book was written by Osmond K. Fraenkel, General Counsel of the American Civil Liberties Union, (ACLU) and is based on a pamphlet of the same title issued by the ACLU in 1937 which was later revised in subsequent years. The current edition is revised up to June, 1959, the end of the 1958 term of the U. S. Supreme Court.

The book sets forth a number of decisions of the Supreme Court in interpreting the Bill of Rights in the Constitution. The rulings are presented in a factual manner with no expressions of opinion on the part of the author.

On page 96 (tabbed) mention is made of the FBI. It is stated that in the Nugent case (Harry Gray Nugent, Selective Service Act 1948, 25-322634) a majority of the court ruled that a conviction for draft evasion was proper despite the contention by the registrant that he was denied a fair hearing since he was not allowed to examine the FBI report.

In the Remmer case (Elmer F. Remmer, Obstruction of Justice, 72-580) the FBI conducted investigation at the request of the judge without the knowledge of the defendant regarding an allegation that a juror was approached and told he might profit from an acquittal of the defendant. The Supreme Court returned the case to U. S. District Court for rehearing as to whether this episode affected the defendant harmfully, and after the District Court found that it did not, the Supreme Court still reversed and remanded for new trial on the basis that it could not be definitely determined that this episode did not influence the juror.

In the Gold case (Ben. Gold; Labor Management Relations Act, 122-308) the same question arose in a different form since the FBI investigated the jurors for a purpose unrelated to the case and without the knowledge

1 - H. L. Edwards
 1 - Book Review Control Desk

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68 OCT 13 1960

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 Library

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H.L. Edwards
 Book Review Control Desk

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file 10-266-100

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. Rosen *R*

DATE: 10/19/60

FROM : C. L. McGowan *McGowan*

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS -
"RACE RELATIONS AND AMERICAN LAW" Book
BY JACK GREENBERG DC - NY

This book presents a detailed discussion of the legal aspects of race relations. The material is arranged by the field of activity such as interstate travel, education, housing, etc. Many pertinent cases are cited and analyzed.

The point is made that the fact does not always coincide with the law as is illustrated by the continued existence of school segregation in the face of the 1954 decision of the Supreme Court. However, it is brought out by the author that although law does not erase prejudice, the law can change conduct and in some areas, such as desegregation of the armed forces, housing projects and employment situations, this has led to a lessening of prejudice.

The only reference to the FBI is on page 76 where it is stated the appearance of the Government is of great help to plaintiffs in segregation suits since the Government not only has a large, able legal staff, but also can draw upon the services of the FBI.

The Attorney General is mentioned on:

Page 77, where it is stated that while proposed legislation would give the Attorney General the right to seek injunctions on behalf of civil rights other than voting, he probably, even without specific statutory authority, may use this procedure in non-voting cases although he has never attempted to do so.

Page 138, where it is explained that under the Civil Rights Act of 1957 the Attorney General may sue to prevent violation of voting rights secured by the Act.

Page 271, which discusses legislation that has been proposed for the purpose of giving the Attorney General authority to institute suit in various racial and civil rights situations.

59 OCT 26 1960

1 - H. L. Edwards
 1 - Book Review Control Desk
 WLM; dsj

EX 100

REC-92

OCT 21 1960

file 62-46855

8

S

Memorandum for Mr. Rosen
Re: Book Review
"Race Relations and American Law"

The Department of Justice is mentioned on:

Page 38, where the book tells of the significance of the amicus curiae briefs filed by the Department in cases relating to voting, civil rights, school segregation, etc.

Page 77, where it is stated that "the President's office has issued a statement affirming that...the courts have made it clear that the Department of Justice, at the invitation of the Court, must participate in litigation involving public school desegregation for the purpose of assisting the Court."

Page 83, which relates that shortly after a 1957 Supreme Court decision which held that legally enforced segregation of intrastate travel denies due process and equal protection, the Justice Department called a conference of Southern United States Attorneys to consider appropriate measures of implementing the decision. The author observes that it appears that no departmental action ensued. (It is noted that by departmental request, 11/14/56, the field was instructed to forward news articles concerning bus segregation in intrastate commerce. This is still being done and the clippings are forwarded to the Department upon receipt from the field.)

The author, Jack Greenberg, argued the school segregation cases before the Supreme Court and reportedly has appeared as counsel in other race relations cases. He is described by the publisher as Assistant Counsel to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Legal Defense Fund and Executive Director of the New York State Bar Association Special Committee to Study the New York Anti-Trust Laws. The book was written under a grant

Memorandum for Mr. Rosen
Re: Book Review
"Race Relations and American Law"

from the Fund for the Republic which grant was administered by the Columbia University Council for Research in the Social Sciences. Publication was by the Columbia University Press.

RECOMMENDATION:

That this be forwarded to the Book Review Control Desk for information.

LLB

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Director, FBI (62-46855)
Attn: Central Research Section

DATE: October 11, 1960

FROM: SAC, Chicago (62-5708)

**PROPOSED BOOK TO COVER THE
FRANCIS GARY POWERS TRIAL,
MOSCOW, RUSSIA
BOOK REVIEWS**

Rebulet 8-19-60.

There is enclosed one paperback book entitled "The Trial of the U-2", which was recently published by the Translation World Publishers, Suite 900, 22 West Madison Street, Chicago 2, Illinois. It was ascertained at that address, which is actually the State-Madison Secretarial Service, that a hard-cover book is also contemplated, but the actual date of publication at this time is unknown. Therefore, in the interest of expediency the enclosed booklet was obtained. In the event the Bureau subsequently desires a hard-cover book, please advise and it will be obtained.

- 2 - Bureau (Enclosure - 1)
- 1 - Chicago

RNH:oc
(3)

Hard cover book not necessary

*S. H. [unclear] 1250
S. B. [unclear] 1250
S. F. [unclear] 1252
B. [unclear]
Contact & return*

ENCLOSURE

68 OCT 25 1960

REC-50 12 OCT 20 1960

62-46855-108

CENTRAL

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 10/28/60

FROM : Legat, Rio de Janeiro (64-293)

Att: CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

SUBJECT: BLOOD AND FIRE IN CUBA
PROPOSED BOOK BY
ALBERTO DANIEL PALERONI *no loc.*
BOOK REVIEWS
INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReBulet to Rio de Janeiro 9/1/60.

Inquiries made in Buenos Aires, Argentina, October 15 and 17, 1960, failed to indicate subject book has appeared on the market in Argentina to date. Further inquiries will be made on the next road trip to Argentina.

P.

- 3 - Bureau
- 1 - Rio de Janeiro

ESS:fo
(4)

EX-125

REC-44

62-46855-109

NOV 7 1960

CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

52 NOV 9 1960

file 62-46855

November 14, 1960

Title of Book THE CIO CHALLENGE TO THE AFL

Author Walter Galenson

Harvard. 732 pp. \$9.75

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

Book Reviews

ROUTING	Obtain book for review	Book review not required by this Section or Division
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic Intelligence Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> Central Research, Room 7627	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Espionage, Room 2714	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Internal Security, Room 1509/ Hall	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Liaison, Room 7641	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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<input type="checkbox"/> Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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<input type="checkbox"/> Crime Records Division		
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REC-37

62-46855-110

NOT RECORDED

18 NOV 29 1960

EX-113

Central Research

Nature of Book: See review of book by Tom Brooks in The New Leader, 10-17-60, p. 24.

52 DEC 6 1960

file 62-46855-

1 - A. N. Belmont
1 - D. J. Parsons
1 - N. P. Callahan
1 - B. M. Suttler

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SAC, New York

December 13, 1960

Director, FBI (62-46855)

**BOOK REVIEWS
CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION**

You should discreetly obtain one copy of each of the following books and forward them to the Bureau marked for the Central Research Section.

- 1. COMMUNISM AND THE CHURCHES by Ralph Lord Roy. Harcourt, Brace and Company, 750 Third Avenue; \$7.50
- 2. YOU CAN TRUST THE COMMUNISTS by Dr. Fred Schwarz. Prentice - Hall, Incorporated, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey; \$2.95
- 3. IN MANY VOICES by Edward Hunter. Norman College, Norman Park, Georgia. \$3.50

NOTE: The above books are being requested by Central Research Section for reference purposes. After perusal, the books will be placed in the Bureau Library.

AMB:lms lms
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62-46855-111

REC-52

19 DEC 13 1960

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- Parsons _____
- Belmont _____
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- Ingram _____
- Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

- 1 - Parsons
- 1 - Belmont
- 1 - Donahoe
- 1 - W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Bland
- 1 - Cotter

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

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: November 21, 1960

FROM : S. B. Donahoe

SUBJECT: "CUBA - ANATOMY OF A REVOLUTION"
BOOK REVIEWS

"Cuba - Anatomy of a Revolution," written by Leo Huberman and Paul M. Sweezy and recently published by the Monthly Review Press, New York City, has been reviewed by Nationalities Intelligence Section.

This book is extremely favorable toward the Cuban revolution and toward the aims and activities of the Castro regime. The authors briefly portray the plight of Cuban people under the Batista regime and its predecessors despite fact Cuba is endowed with substantial natural resources. The book blames this situation chiefly on foreign economic control, particularly U. S., of Cuba and charges that the corrupt military dictatorships which have ruled Cuba for the past half century have been supported and condoned by U. S. business interests which were realizing enormous profits in Cuba.

Huberman and Sweezy trace the course of Castro's revolutionary July 26 Movement as well as developments in Cuba during the first 18 months of Castro's regime. They argue that the Castro revolution has been misunderstood in the U. S. as well as among Cuban middle classes. According to Huberman and Sweezy, the Cuban revolution has always been more radical than was realized either by the American people or by the Cuban middle classes. The authors point out that the extremely radical character of the Castro movement was finally recognized only after Castro put into effect his sweeping agrarian reform laws in May, 1959, and it was at this point that Castro lost support in U. S. and among Cuban moderates, including some of his own former July 26 followers.

Huberman and Sweezy believe that Castro will be able to withstand any economic or political pressures exerted by the U. S. and, in fact, that Castro can survive all attacks short of a full-scale military attack by U. S. Armed Forces. Although they acknowledge that the Communist Party of Cuba (admittedly late comer in supporting Castro) is enthusiastic backer of his regime and is being increasingly relied on by Castro, Huberman and Sweezy deny the Castro regime is communist dominated. They argue, in fact, that the Cuban revolution is the first socialist revolution in history engineered by noncommunists.

109-12-210

- 1 - 100-346046 (Sweezy)
- 1 - 100-8436 (Huberman)

RDC: jwh
82 DEC 6 1960

162-46855

NOT RECORDED
191 DEC 7 1960

~~INDEXED~~
~~NAT. INT. SEC.~~

ORIGINAL FILED IN 109-12-210-2513

Memorandum Donahoe to Belmont
Re: "CUBA - ANATOMY OF A REVOLUTION
109-12-210

The communist weekly publication, "The Worker," carried review of this book 8/21/60 which was generally favorable but which sharply criticized the book for its failure to give due credit to the communists for their support of Castro.

We have main files on Huberman and Sweezy. Both are in the Reserve Index and have been affiliated in the past with a variety of communist-front organizations, and both are avowed socialists.

ACTION:

This is for information. A copy of "Cuba-Anatomy of a Revolution" is available in the Bureau library.

slk

H. B. ...

P

V.

RD

13-60

Title of Book RED STAR OVER CUBA: The Russian Assault on the Western Hemisphere

Author Nathaniel Weyl

The Devin-Adair Company, New York; October 1960; \$4.50.

Book Reviews (62-46855)

Central Research Section

*10-28-60 Not available
11-3-60 Not available
10-28-60 Not available
11-3-60 Not available
10-28-60 Not available
11-3-60 Not available
10-28-60 Not available
11-3-60 Not available*

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

Book Review

ROUTING

- Domestic Intelligence Division
 - Central Research, Room 7627
 - Espionage, Room 2714
 - Internal Security, Room 1509
 - Liaison, Room 7641
 - Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.
 - Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527
 - Subversive Control, Room 1250

Obtain book for review

Book review not required by this Section or Division

- Identification Division
 - _____ Section, Room _____
- Training & Inspection Division
 - _____ Section, Room _____
- Administrative Division
 - _____ Section, Room _____
- Files & Communications Division
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- Laboratory Division
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- Crime Records Division
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Book obtained & routed to RA machine 12-12-60

Book to be filed in Bureau Library sub.

Book reviewed

see memo Belmont 11/30/60 62-46855-112

REC-47
NOT RECORDED
13 DEC 15 1960

REC-47

Nature of Book: "The shocking story of how a People's Republic was born within 90 miles of our United States frontiers."

ENCLOSURE

57 DEC 21 1960

file 62-46855

central file

BOOK NEWS

THE DEVIN-ADAIR COMPANY
23 East 26th Street, New York 10, N. Y.
MUrray Hill 3-5984

TOP REPORTERS TACKLE HOT POLITICAL THEMES

Two books "of extreme importance to Americans who care about what is happening to this country and what may happen to their children" are announced for fall, 1960, by Devin A. Garrity, president of the Devin-Adair Company.

RED STAR OVER CUBA: The Russian Assault on the Western Hemisphere, by Nathaniel Weyl, is described by the publisher as "the shocking story of how a People's Republic was born within 90 miles of our United States frontiers."

Nathaniel Weyl knows his Latin America. A former Communist, he belonged to the same cell as Alger Hiss during the '30's and was their Latin American expert. A Columbia graduate, author of such books as "The Reconquest of Mexico" and "The Negro in American Civilization", Weyl recently directed Latin American research for the Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System.

In RED STAR OVER CUBA, Nathaniel Weyl documents the shocking story of Fidel Castro, stating in one Chapter: "As early as 1949 Fidel Castro was not merely an implacable enemy of the United States, but a trusted Soviet agent as well."

Weyl examines the failure of our State Department to base its policy on the massive, incontrovertible evidence, concluding that "we were hoodwinked about Cuba by naive sentimentalists, deluded liberals and philo-communists."

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. [unclear]	
Mr. [unclear]	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Trotter	
Mr. [unclear]	
Mr. [unclear]	
Mr. Ingram	
Miss Gandy	

Donahoe

W. J. Jones

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b7c

5. [unclear]

62-46855-112

Publication of RED STAR OVER CUBA will be in October. \$1.50 (more)

BOOK NEWS

THE DEVIN-ADAIR COMPANY
23 East 26th Street, New York 10, N. Y.
MUrray Hill 3-5984

Book

BETRAYAL AT THE UN, The Story of Paul Bang-Jensen, by DeWitt Copp and Marshall Peck is a modern-day adventure story--but a tragically true one. On Thanksgiving Day, 1959, two men walking their dogs in a lonely woodland strip in the borough of Queens, New York City, found the body of Paul Bang-Jensen with a bullet hole in his head. Bang-Jensen was the Danish diplomat who had made world headlines by refusing to hand over to his superiors at the UN a list of witnesses to the Hungarian uprising to whom he had pledged secrecy.

Did Paul Bang-Jensen commit suicide...or was he murdered?

DeWitt (Pete) Copp, a prize-winning radio and tv writer and former Air Force flyer, and Marshall Peck, staff writer and cable editor of the New York Herald Tribune, have done a real detective job on this exciting, baffling and shocking story.

Bang-Jensen was a heroic figure in an unheroic time. He played his role against the backdrop of the Hungarian revolt. Copp and Peck go backstage at the UN to find the answers to these questions:

What was the story behind Bang-Jensen's dismissal from his high ranking UN post? Was there truth in a report that potential Soviet defectors had approached Bang-Jensen? And was it suicide...or murder?

BETRAYAL AT THE UN is the tragic answer. Publication will be in

~~November. \$1.00~~

Jan. 4.50

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. Malone

DATE: December 14, 1960

FROM : H. L. Edwards

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS
"THE PSYCHOLOGY OF CRIME"
BY DAVID ABRAHAMSEN, M. D.

[Handwritten signatures and initials]
 [Redacted box]

Captioned book published in 1960 by Columbia University Press, New York, was reviewed by SA [Redacted]. Copies of book are available in Bureau Library and in Training and Inspection Division for consultation by instructors, National Academy men, and others.

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b7C

The author:

DAVID

Dr. Abrahamson is a well known psychiatrist, author of several prior works in the field of psychiatry. In addition to private practice and research, he has worked and taught at Columbia University and the "New School of Social Research" in New York. He is a consultant to the Department of Mental Hygiene of the State of New York. A check of Bureau files failed to disclose any derogatory information regarding Abrahamson. We have had occasional cordial correspondence with him over a period of about 20 years.

The book:

Because of the author's psychoanalytical orientation, the book deals chiefly with psychodynamics and depth psychology chiefly in the Freudian tradition. Much of his analysis deals with attempts to uncover unconscious motivations for crime and other abnormal conduct. This is not an elementary textbook. It treats in rather specialized detail such concepts as psychosomatic disorders and their relationship to crime; neuroses; psychoses; historical accounts of attempts to classify criminals on the basis of physique or personality; philosophy of the relationship between psychiatry and the law; his procedure in psychiatric examination of the offender; and his thoughts concerning rehabilitation and crime prevention.

The book is primarily a review of certain psychological principles as they affect criminal behavior, chiefly from the psychodynamic point of view. The author feels that our prisons, and parole and probation systems have failed

- 1 - Publications Desk, Central Research Section
- 1 - Mr. Edwards

NAW:hcv

51 DEC 23 1960

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18 DEC 16 1960

[Handwritten initials]

Memorandum to Mr. Malone
Re: Book Review
"The Psychology of Crime"

in their objective of rehabilitating the offender. One of his main theses is that society's aim should be to rehabilitate and not simply to retaliate or punish and he believes that more competent and widespread psychiatric services would help.

The FBI is mentioned in four places in this book all in connection with uniform crime reports which are simply cited without editorial comment. Nothing critical regarding FBI.

Abrahamsen develops the thesis that criminal behavior is a function of several variables according to the formula $C = \frac{T \times S}{R}$.

In this scheme, C stands for crime, T for criminal tendencies, S for social situation, and R for resistance (to anti-social behavior). Frequent reference is made to this relationship throughout the book. He goes into detail concerning the variability of these factors from one person to another and as they relate to various classes of offenders. He explains, for example, that two juveniles, even in the same family, are not affected in the same way by the social situation in which they live and the fact that only one becomes a delinquent must be due, therefore, to variations in the other factors. He states as the first law of criminal psychology, "A multiplicity of causative factors go into the making of criminal behavior. Since these causative factors vary qualitatively and quantitatively with each case, the causation of criminal behavior is relative."

Abrahamsen's philosophy on the whole appears to be sound although he does favor abolition of capital punishment, and, for certain kinds of offenders, indeterminate sentences (those whose troubles are primarily psychological and thus presumably amenable to correction through psychotherapy). In this connection, he states ". . . . when an acquittal takes place on the ground of irresponsibility because of mental disease or defect, a legal statute should make committal to a mental hospital mandatory." He then presumes that the ". . . offender is kept under supervision and treated and is released only when this is compatible with the security of society." This is a rather naive view. However, his general belief is that "The first duty of the law is to control anti-social and criminal aggressions so that society will be protected and its members able to work and create a foundation for an orderly life." He goes on to state that, "Certainly there are some offenders who are so socially ill and maladjusted that they are unable to adapt to society at all and must be kept within walls for everyone's protection. These are the incorrigibles, those who are beyond correction."

Memorandum to Mr. Malone
Re: Book Review
"The Psychology of Crime"

Family tension is the chief factor in producing delinquency, according to Abrahamsen. "... those families which produced criminals showed greater prevalence of unhealthy emotional conditions... than families of non-delinquents." Tension is manifested mainly through hostility, hatred, resentment, nagging, bickering, or psychiatric disorders and such conditions as alcoholism and immorality. As regards to delinquents, he feels that "The loss of the elders' authority and the diminished power of moral and social authority bring about rebelliousness, loss of ideals, and lack of goals in the youngsters." He says children need strong discipline.

Abrahamsen indicates his belief that the Soviet Union does not tell the truth about its juvenile delinquency statistics and concludes, "I believe that the sociological and psychological reasons for juvenile delinquency there are by and large the same as in the capitalistic countries, including a keen competition for material wealth."

The following statements indicate his psychological analysis of delinquency:

"Inability to postpone satisfaction indicates a serious defect in the character of a person, which, incidentally, is an earmark of the criminal, indicating the deep-seated pathological nature of the majority of offenders' minds." He states that juvenile delinquents as a group generally blame their crimes upon the situation or circumstances and not upon themselves in that "... he always projects the origin of his criminalistic impulses to sources other than himself." "No matter how much the delinquent child receives, he feels that he should have received more because the adult world 'owes' it to him." He says that "... we find that the delinquent is more aggressive, assertive, and defiant; he is more resentful and hostile and therefore has more difficulties in submitting to authority and law." He feels that the delinquent shows a marked tendency to be destructive and that his capacity for self-control is much lower than that of the average child. Delinquents show a marked lack of realism. It is his view that the malformation of the delinquent's character should make us see "the necessity for handling practically all offenders with firmness when giving them psychiatric treatment."

As for psychosomatic disturbances he says they "... can almost always be found at sometime during the lives of criminals or those who commit anti-social acts, (but) there is no causal relationship between them; that is psychosomatic disturbances in and of themselves do not cause crime." He

Memorandum to Mr. Malone
Re: Book Review
"The Psychology of Crime"

believes that there are basic differences between the neurotic individual and the criminal which enable the diagnostician to distinguish between them. He says, "While the neurotic individual manifests an inner conflict through emotional and physical symptoms which he most frequently turns against himself, the criminal most often turns his aggressions against society." "The criminal apparently does not suffer from an inner conflict since he convinces himself that all of his difficulties with the law stem from the environment. If a criminal who manifests a neurotic character disorder feels any regret or remorse at all, it is because he has been caught, not because of the harm he has done to society." His basic view concerning the sex offender is shown in the following statement: "Some sex criminals continually repeat the same sex offenses: they are the exhibitionists, the pedophiles, and most frequently the homosexuals. However, one type of sex offense may lead to another. For example, a person who had merely exhibited himself for many years may eventually commit rape."

Of TV, crime comics, etc., he indicates that they certainly do little if any good. Psychiatrically, the only possible excuse would be to give otherwise well-adjusted youngsters a vicarious outlet for their aggressive feelings. He feels that they should be controlled, stating, "Specific techniques depicted for committing crimes could be eliminated, the heroes need not be superhuman beings but rather officers of the law, and the 'crime does not pay' principle could be clearly stressed."

RECOMMENDATION:

None.....informative.



11-7-60

Title of Book DEATH TO TRAITORS

Author Jacob Moglever

(Doubleday & Co., Inc.; \$4.95;

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

o Book Reviews

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING	Obtain book for review	Book review not required by this Section or Division
<input type="checkbox"/> Domestic Intelligence Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> Central Research, Room 7627	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Espionage, Room 2714	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Internal Security, Room 1509	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Liaison, Room 7641	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Subversive Control, Room 1250	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Identification Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> _____ Section, Room _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Training & Inspection Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> _____ Section, Room _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Administrative Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> _____ Section, Room _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Files & Communications Division		
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<input type="checkbox"/> Investigative Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> _____ Section, Room _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Laboratory Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> _____ Section, Room _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Crime Records Division		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> M.A. JONES Section, Room 4236	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

*Book paid
12-9-60
Routed to
B7M Settler
12-12-60
A.M.P.*

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62-46855-114

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Central Research

Nature of Book:

See attached

A
ENCLOSURE

52 DEC 20 1960

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont *W.C.S.*

DATE: October 5, 1960

FROM : W. C. Sullivan *W.C.S.*

SUBJECT: ~~X~~ "AMERICAN MIGHT AND SOVIET MYTH"
 BY JAMESON G. CAMPAIGNE
 CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Reference is made to the Director's routing slip dated October 3, 1960, which is attached to a review of captioned book by Paul Harvey in his syndicated column Paul Harvey News. The Director noted "I would like to have a review of Campaigne's book."

THE AUTHOR

James G. Campaigne - Summary
 Who's Who in America, 1960-1961, reflects that Campaigne is an author and editor who has been connected with The Indianapolis Star, Indianapolis, Indiana, in an editorial capacity since 1946. He is a recipient of the Lincoln National Life Foundation award for the best editorial on Lincoln and has received several medals and awards from the Freedoms Foundation.

Book Reviews
 Bufiles indicate that in June, 1959, Campaigne furnished our Indianapolis Office with a "Letter to the Editor" sent to The Indianapolis Star which alleged that the business manager of a Joliet, Illinois, newspaper who had disappeared in 1957 had been kidnapped and that the FBI had not investigated the case. Campaigne wished to know the facts in this matter. He was personally advised by the Special Agent in Charge in Indianapolis that this case was under the primary jurisdiction of the Joliet Police Department and there was no evidence developed reflecting a violation of Federal Law within the jurisdiction of the Bureau. Campaigne was completely satisfied with this explanation and there is no indication the letter was ever published. (94-8-483-127, 128)

There have been occasions when The Indianapolis Star has given the Bureau a number of problems over the years. Principal trouble has come from [redacted] a reporter-writer for the paper. (94-8-483-134)

Enclosure

LLW:des/ala

(8) *ala*

- 1 - Mr. Parsons *F49*
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

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1 - [redacted] 1 - Section tickler

REC-8

62-46855-115

EX - 122

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CENTRAL RESEARCH

Memo to Mr. A. H. Belmont

Re: "American Might and Soviet Myth" by Jameson G. Campaigne

UNITED STATES NEEDLESSLY FEARS SOVIET UNION

Captioned book (218 pages) contends that today, the United States is a dupe of irrational fear of the Soviet Union and that Russia cannot stand against the United States economically, militarily, or ideologically. Russian accomplishments and claims of accomplishment are shown to be a brilliantly exploited facade which hides from the West a backward and primitive country, far more terrified of atomic war than we.

Campaigne claims that one excellent way to appraise the Soviet military situation realistically is to suppose that the tables are turned, putting the United States in the Soviet position. He states that in that case we would face the following menaces:

"... There would be more than two thousand modern Soviet fighters, all better than ours, stationed at two hundred and fifty bases in Mexico and the Caribbean. Overwhelming Russian naval power would be always within a few hundred miles of our coasts. Half of the population of the United States would be needed to work on farms just to feed the people...." (American Might and Soviet Myth, p. 122.)

Campaigne believes that what the American people are suffering from is a chronic underestimation of their own vitality and a surrender to the Soviet psychological offensive--that is, an overestimation of communist power. The Soviets are aware of this and have "exploited our growing weakness of character to create in us this dangerous uncertainty." (p. 138)

FOREIGN AID PROGRAM

He is extremely critical of our foreign aid program, claiming that it is immensely expensive, has dropped America from a respected nation to a level of dislike and active distrust, has actually harmed recipient countries in many cases by disrupting their economies, and has not impeded the rise of communism.

UNITED NATIONS AND AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY

According to Campaigne, the United Nations far from being a force for world peace, is, "in fact, a forum for war," and a "center of intrigue where Communists trap those who dare oppose them." He asserts that the United States must not surrender responsibility to the United Nations but must make its own decisions if the cause of "good faith" and "justice" is to be strengthened. He believes that the primary

Memo to Mr. A. H. Belmont

Re: "American Might and Soviet Myth" by Jameson G. Campaigne

goal of American foreign policy should be the preservation and strengthening of the United States. Only in this manner can we "save ourselves. And if we do that, perhaps the world can save itself, and we may help effectively toward that end." (p. 172)

FBI MENTION

The FBI is mentioned indirectly on page 106 in referring to Democratic Senator Thomas J. Dodd of Connecticut, as "a former FBI agent."

RECOMMENDATION:

For the information of the Director.

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over

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eff

*Amherst
V. Kennedy
10/5*

25m/5

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : A. H. Belmont *albo*

DATE: 11/30/60

FROM : S. B. Donahoe *JD*

SUBJECT: "RED STAR OVER CUBA"
BOOK REVIEWS

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
DeLoach	_____
Malone	_____
McGuire	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Trotter	_____
W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Ingram	_____
Gandy	_____

Nathaniel Weyl is the author of "Red Star Over Cuba," which is scheduled for public sale on 12/5/60. The Devin-Adair Company, New York City, will publish the book. George Peabody, George Peabody Associates, Incorporated, New York City, made available copy of final galley-proof to our New York Office. Weyl is former Communist Party member who was involved with Harold Ware-Alger Hiss group in Washington, D. C. He has been cooperative in interviews by Bureau and appeared before McCarran Committee in 1952. On 6/10/60 Weyl's wife, Sylvia, telephoned the Bureau to advise that he was writing this book and requested some assistance in its preparation. She noted the book would deal largely with the extent of communist influence over Fidel Castro. Mrs. Weyl was told we could be of no assistance.

"Red Star Over Cuba" traces Castro's activities from his student days in the early 1940's through August, 1960. Castro is described as a seasoned and highly competent Soviet agent who has been involved in many ruthless murders not connected with his military operations.

Many pages are devoted to Castro's role in the Bogota, Colombia, uprising in 1948. By piecing together various police and intelligence reports, Weyl tries to show that Castro and Rafael del Pino were responsible for setting off the uprising and infers that Castro and Del Pino possibly actually had Jorge Eliecer Gaitan, leader of Colombia's Liberal Party, assassinated. The assassination of Gaitan touched off the riots and his assassin, Roa Sierra, was immediately beaten to death by the crowd which gathered. Much has been written about Castro's part in the uprising, but no official investigative agencies have charged him with Gaitan's assassination to our knowledge. Weyl attempts to document his version

Fidel Castro

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 109-539-445

109-539

- 1 - Parsons
- 1 - DeLoach
- 1 - Belmont
- 1 - Donahoe
- 1 - Sullivan
- 1 - Mullins

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37 DEC 23 1960

12 DEC 23 1960

5- Sullivan

Memo Donahoe to Belmont
Re: "RED STAR OVER CUBA"
109-539

by placing Castro and Del Pino in the immediate vicinity of the assassination, by showing the two were sent to Bogota as Soviet agents, and by detailing suspicious activities on their part prior to and following the assassination. We do know that they became frightened and fled to the Cuban Embassy and thereafter were flown back to Cuba by an official Cuban plane. Del Pino, who broke with Castro, made statements about their part in the Bogota uprising while in the U.S., but made no admissions which would confirm that he and Castro had major part in the uprising.

Generally, the book is based on previous publications by Jules Dubois and Ray Brennan, articles by Herbert L. Matthews of "The New York Times," testimony of Cuban exiles in the U.S. before various Government committees, testimony and statements of former Ambassadors Arthur Gardner and Earl Smith and various newspapers and periodicals. Weyl bitterly denounces the State Department for its handling of Latin-American affairs and for allowing Castro to take over Cuba. He claims State Department ignored data published in 1949 detailing Castro's part in the Bogota uprising and flatly blames Roy Rubottom who was in Bogota during the uprising. He quotes Rubottom as stating on 12/31/58, the day before Castro took over Cuba, that there is "no evidence of any organized communist element within the Castro Movement or that Castro himself is under communist influence." This statement by Rubottom reportedly was made to a subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Weyl repeated the statements that Herbert Matthews actually briefed Earl Smith when Smith was made Ambassador to Cuba and that Gardner, Smith's predecessor, was completely ignored by State Department officials. In referring to Rubottom as a protege of Milton Eisenhower, Weyl described the latter as "well-intentioned, vaguely leftist, former bureaucrat who exercised massive influence over Latin-American affairs chiefly because he was the President's brother."

Weyl claims Russian submarines brought munitions to Castro's forces twice in August, 1957, and that Raul Castro made trips behind the Iron Curtain during that period to raise funds and obtain arms. Weyl states that, if one single American could be held responsible for the Cuban tragedy, it would be Herbert Matthews. He explains that Matthews exerted great influence through his writings and that American officials and the American public placed great dependence on veracity of Matthews.

Memo Donahoe to Belmont
Re: "RED STAR OVER CUBA"
109-539

Weyl makes the following recommendations: (1) U.S. military assistance to Latin countries threatened by communist aggression; (2) a "Monroe Doctrine" as a collective undertaking by non-communist Western Hemisphere nations; (3) elimination from public office of personnel responsible for the "Cuban disgrace;" (4) intervention by the U.S. and other Western Hemisphere nations in the internal affairs of a Hemisphere country only when that country becomes an agency or outpost of international communism; and (5) U.S. to give leadership in Latin America with idea that the area will be transformed from a region of poverty to a stable area committed to ideals of due process and individual freedom.

REFERENCES TO THE FBI:

On pages 75 and 76, Weyl refers to Laurence Duggan as being the State Department official who was in charge of its Latin-American affairs during the period when communism first made inroads in Cuba. Weyl quotes testimony of Hede Massing that Duggan was recruited into a Soviet spy network in the 1930's and states Duggan plunged or was pushed to his death from a window of his New York office in 1948, after extensive FBI interrogation. Duggan was in charge of South American affairs for the State Department at one time and his death did occur ten days after we interviewed him on 12/10/48. However, his death was immediately preceded by his appearance before a congressional committee.

ACTION:

For your information. According to Mr. Peabody, who made the galley proof copy available, the Director will be mailed a copy of the book, as well as Allen Dulles and all members of Congress.

Handwritten notes and signatures:
R
SBV file
D. Beck
[Signature]
[Signature]
V.
[Signature]
EPC
5
12/11

* BOOK WAS RECEIVED 11-28-60.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT SENT 12-1-60.

Dec 16
61-4-1013

Mr. A. E. Belmont

December 16, 1960

W. C. Sullivan

W. C. Sullivan

FUNDAMENTALS OF MARXISM-LENINISM
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Captioned book, which was recently published in Moscow, was reviewed by the Central Research Section. It was designed to summarize in a single volume (377 pp.) the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism which are particularly pertinent to present-day conditions. It was prepared by a group of seven authors led by G. M. Kuusinen, a secretary of the Central Committee and a member of the Presidium of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. In addition, 31 other individuals are listed as advisors on or contributors to individual chapters. Of particular interest is the fact that it treats the issues currently in dispute between the Soviet Union and Communist China in such a manner that each nation can find justification for its position.

Part I (Chapters 1-3), Part II (Chapters 4-7), and Part III (Chapters 8-10) are devoted to dialectical materialism, historical materialism, and Marxist economics, respectively. No new arguments are cited in the effort to prove the validity of these aspects of communist theory.

Part 4 (Chapters 11-20) deals with the current tactics of the international communist movement and, as such, is the most significant part of the book. The revolutionary character of the communist parties, their vanguard role, and historic mission are reaffirmed along with proletarian internationalism and democratic centralism. The communist movement is described as international in its very essence, (p. 435) and the book appeals for the establishment of close ties between all communist parties so that they can exchange their experiences and coordinate their activities. This is to be accomplished through meetings of the leaders of the various parties, the exchange of delegations between parties, and by

JF:cmh/lrs

(8)

- 1 - Mr. Parsons
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- ① - Bufile 62-46885
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - Section Chief
- 1 - Mr. Conlon

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62-46885-

NOT RECORDED

46 DEC 29 1960

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 62-46885-16

DEC 29 1960

Memorandum Sullivan to Belmont
Re: Fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism

attendance at important conferences. The claim is made that this international solidarity is achieved voluntarily and by mutual agreement based on a common aim and allegiance to Marxism-Leninism so that, while each party retains its independence, world-wide unity of action is assured.

In the colonial nations, the communist parties are urged to support the indigenous national liberation movements, and the book holds out the promise of Soviet economic and technical assistance, without any military or political strings, to the underdeveloped nations of the world.

The United States is accused of using the cold war to attempt to impose its political, economic, and military domination over the entire world, and the charge is made that this gives rise to a serious danger of war. The book concedes that the danger of war will remain as long as imperialism continues. It stresses, however, that war is not fatally inevitable because the peaceful policies of the communist nations and their combined strength can prevent either a local or a world war.

The book admits the possibility and desirability of a peaceful transition to socialism, but warns that there is no doubt that in a number of capitalist countries the overthrow of the bourgeois dictatorship will inevitably take place through an armed class struggle. (p. 617)

Part 5 (Chapters 21-27) deals with the transition from socialism to communism and is significant because of its insistence on the necessity of the dictatorship of the proletariat to insure the triumph of socialism. The repressive functions of the dictatorship of the proletariat are explained by the inevitability of resistance by the bourgeoisie. As material abundance increases, class and other social distinctions will disappear and the state will be replaced by public self-government. The socialist nations--a commonwealth of free and equal states based on the principle of socialist internationalism--will make the transition from socialism to communism more or less simultaneously.

The above are the most important points covered in the book. The remaining topics are merely a rehash of standard communist claims.

b7D

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information. This book was sent back by [redacted] and he is to turn it over to the Communist Party, USA. [redacted]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: 12/21/60

FROM : J. F. Malone *JFM*

SUBJECT: REVIEW OF PAMPHLET "DOGS IN POLICE WORK"
 BY SAMUEL G. CHAPMAN, MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
 PUBLISHED BY PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SERVICE
 CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Em. A. Jones
may

Book Reviews

SYNOPSIS: Pamphlet (enclosed) is compilation of information re use of dogs by police both in the United States and foreign countries. Purports to be objective but shows slight favorable bias although disadvantages are discussed. This work is comprehensive and provides wealth of material not otherwise available in one source. We should have it available in Bureau library for reference.

Author is Assistant Professor at School of Police Administration and Public Safety, Michigan State University. Bureau files contain no reference to Samuel G. Chapman.

Pamphlet, containing foreword by and endorsed by O. W. Wilson, was sent to FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin unsolicited "for review." Obviously, Bureau should neither endorse nor criticize publication. Believe acknowledgment neither necessary nor desirable.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That Bureau make no comment re pamphlet. *JFM*
2. That pamphlet be placed in Bureau library for reference. *JFM*

Enclosure *det*

62-46855

- 1 - 62-27840
- 1 - Publications Desk, Central Research Section
- 1 - Bureau Library
- 1 - Mr. C. E. Moore

MAW
 MAW:ejw
 (6) *ejw*

62 JAN 5 1961 *F325*

JFM
 REG 92
 12/21/60

JFM
 62-46855-116

15 DEC 1960

Pamphlet placed in Bureau Library 12/21/60
JFM

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-27840-

Memorandum to Mr. Mohr

Re: REVIEW OF PAMPHLET "DOGS IN POLICE WORK"
BY SAMUEL G. CHAPMAN, MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
PUBLISHED BY PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SERVICE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

DETAILS

Pamphlet entitled "Dogs in Police Work" by Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois, is compilation by Assistant Professor Samuel G. Chapman of School of Public Administration and Public Safety, Michigan State University, of information pro and con use of dogs in police work. Mimeographed flyer sent with book says book: (1) Describes the advantages and disadvantages of a dog program; (2) Analyzes the factors police officials will need to consider in making a decision on adopting a program; (3) Outlines in detail the organization, costs, and operating procedures of a dog program.

O. W. Wilson, Superintendent of Police, Chicago, Illinois, endorses book and states in foreword: "Mr. Chapman has filled an urgent and timely need for the compilation of materials summarizing experience with police dog programs in this country and abroad. Through review of these reported experiences and analyses of the various programs, police officials will be better equipped to evaluate the potential value of a canine corps in their own communities."

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Review of pamphlet was made by SA It is a comprehensive survey of uses of dogs by police departments in United States and foreign countries. First section of book deals with history of movement. Second section recounts experience of British police and third, experience of American police with dogs. Fourth section deals with departmental planning for use of dogs.

Although book purports to be a survey, it is evident on reading that author holds a favorable bias. It is true that disadvantages are set out; however, while not overt, there is a tendency in the text to minimize unfavorable comments. A bibliography and several appendices conclude the work. Appendix E is a list of common police hazards taken from a book by August Vollmer, John Peper, Frank Boolsen. The value of including this material is rather obscure although the author does refer to it in passing. It bears no relationship to the subject matter of the pamphlet. Book was sent unsolicited to FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin for review. No letter accompanied it; only a mimeographed form and a printed slip requesting that clipping of any notice published be sent to publisher. Consistent with Bureau policy, we should make no comment either endorsing or criticizing this pamphlet. In view of the manner in which it was sent, i.e. by form rather than letter, it is unnecessary to acknowledge receipt or send comment.

Memorandum to Mr. Mohr

Re: REVIEW OF PAMPHLET "DOGS IN POLICE WORK"
BY SAMUEL G. CHAPMAN, MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
PUBLISHED BY PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SERVICE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Bureau files contain no references to Samuel G. Chapman and there are no references to any Samuel Chapman localized to Michigan. Public Administration Service is one of a group of several organizations interested in various aspects of municipal administration and associated with the International City Managers Association (ICMA) at 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago. There is nothing in Bureau files to indicate that ICMA is other than a legitimate organization advocating a metropolitan form of city government. Bureau representatives have participated in some of its annual conferences. (62-27840)

Booklet is a useful compilation of material on this subject and should be placed in Bureau library for reference purposes.

JMW

UNITED STATES

Memorandum

Tolson _____
 Mohr _____
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 DeLoach _____
 Malone _____
 McGuire _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

RA

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: January 6, 1961

FROM : J. F. Malone *JFM*

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW
"LEADERSHIP FOR THE POLICE SUPERVISOR"

Malone

INTRODUCTION: Captioned volume, published 1960 as part of Police Science Series, copy furnished Bureau gratuitously by Charles C. Thomas, Publisher, Springfield, Illinois. Book written by Clifford L. Scott, B.S., Lieutenant Colonel, Military Police Corps, U. S. Army (formerly Captain of Police, San Antonio, Texas). Illustrated with cartoons drawn by one Bill Garrett, Captain, U. S. Army. No derogatory information identifiable with either of these men was located in Bureau files.

SYNOPSIS

Subject matter generally sound; mostly on administration and supervision rather than leadership. Writing is mediocre; errors in spelling, punctuation, and grammar. Text easy to read by persons of limited educational background. Administrative and supervisory principles are familiar and closely parallel Bureau's policies. Chapter on philosophy very poor; accomplishing nothing. Cartoons not of much value, sometimes offensive. Few references to Director and Bureau, none unfavorable. Conclusion: Book's good points outweigh its faults; should be available for reference in Bureau library and in Training and Inspection Division. (We have available 4 copies)

RECOMMENDATION:

None - informative.

R

Enclosure

(62-46855)

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 REC-26

62-46855-117

- 1 - Publications Desk, Central Research Section
- 1 - Bureau Library

10 JAN 12 1961

NAW:ejw.
(6) *ejw*

67 SEP 14 1961

50 JAN 17 1961

[Handwritten mark]

Memorandum to Mr. Mohr

Re: BOOK REVIEW

"LEADERSHIP FOR THE POLICE SUPERVISOR"

DETAILS

Captioned book was published by Charles C. Thomas, Publisher, Springfield, Illinois, in 1960 as part of their Police Science Series. The publisher gratuitously furnished Bureau one copy (Receipt was acknowledged by Crime Research Section). In addition, we had already ordered three copies. Book was written by Clifford L. Scott, B.S., now a Lieutenant Colonel in the Military Police Corps, U. S. Army. He was formerly a Captain on the San Antonio, Texas, Police Department. The book has been illustrated with cartoons drawn by one Bill Garrett, Captain, U. S. Army, not otherwise identified. A check of Bureau files failed to disclose derogatory information identifiable with either of these men. Book was reviewed by SA [redacted] of Training Section whose report follows:

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This book is a mediocre piece of writing. It contains nothing new and is essentially only a survey of well-known supervisory principles. While it purports to be a book on leadership, it is more of a review of administrative and supervisory techniques. So far as leadership is concerned, the book is unsophisticated and replete with platitudes. What the author says, however, is generally sound so far as it goes and, for police officers and administrators of limited educational background, it should be a useful work.

The book is easy reading for the most part but the author really got in over his head in the chapter entitled "Philosophy and the Police." This is a hodgepodge of pseudo-erudition. It aims almost exclusively at telling the reader (with remarkable naivete) what philosophy is rather than promulgating a basic police philosophy. He throws around a few terms such as metaphysics and epistemology but does not accomplish anything. This chapter is labored and unfortunately obscure. Typical: "These indispensable characteristics that make something what it is must be compared but not confused with its necessary accidents and its contingent accidents or respectively those characteristics which it always has or those which it sometimes has."

The supervisory (leadership) system espoused is familiar. Any FBI Agent would recognize as Bureau policy nearly all of the principles. There is nothing along this line with which we would disagree. It is regrettable that the writing is not better; there are many faults in spelling (moral for morale, p. 46), punctuation (officers for officer's), and grammar. On the positive side, the following are typical:

Memorandum to Mr. Mohr

Re: BOOK REVIEW

"LEADERSHIP FOR THE POLICE SUPERVISOR"

"Now this is not intended to belittle the reputable psychologist but we do view with some skepticism the amateur psychiatrist-citizen who, with little real knowledge of the problem is often inclined to pity, for instance, the poor misunderstood criminal and other "problem children" because--just maybe--he was frustrated in infancy by a broken toy or a harsh word."

"Men should be rotated in several assignments, in different areas, and in varying duties if the best in the individual and the best in the group is to be discovered."

"It is not possible however to have a high morale without a high state of discipline."

Of wine, women, and song the author says, "It would be a very unusual man who cared not at all for any of these three delights, but only the very foolish or the very immature would permit his passion for any of them to ruin his career as a police officer and cast a shadow upon his department."

Of misfits who are not washed out during the probationary period: "Of course it must be remembered that perhaps a man was passed because he tried exceptionally hard or because some how he just wasn't noticed or maybe he had influential friends or an uncle in city hall or a kindly training officer who didn't have the heart to call a slob a slob. Advice to supervisors--discover him early and wash him out during his probationary period without any more fan-fare than necessary."

"This professional attitude means spotless attire, good physical condition, proper grammar, direct and distinct speech, alertness, a willingness to serve, strong desire, a sharp and ready sense of humor, intense loyalty, a great deal of energy, inventive ingenuity, unquestioned courage of convictions, and a better than average education."

In a very few places in the book there are certain matters which are somewhat questionable. For example: "Every experienced officer knows full well the type of homo sapiens who understands no language but force, who respects not the law or its representatives, and who values not man in any form. Do these mammals deserve the same treatment as the housewife or the business man whose accelerator pressure was a little too heavy for the speed limit? The restrictions on force are to protect this latter group of "law violators" and not the former."

Memorandum to Mr. Mohr

Re: BOOK REVIEW

"LEADERSHIP FOR THE POLICE SUPERVISOR"

The author approves an occasional white lie. In this connection he says, "Kant seems to have been somewhat of a police officer's philosopher for what policeman would not say that it is good to be a little bit bad for the common good?...Any thinking officer would be content to be a little bit of a liar for the common good. He would suffer no pangs of conscience for a little white lie to a little old lady who trusts implicitly in the nice police officer on her street who helped her save face." Illustrative of the author's philosophic confusion, compare his belief concerning the acceptability of the white lie with the following question from his book, "Can a police officer, for instance, be a little bit honest any more than a female can be a little bit pregnant?"

The illustrations (cartoons) are of little value. Most of them are intended to be humorous and they do provide a chuckle but there is no need in a book like this to try to entertain. In many cases, the cartoon's connection with the text is obscure. A few, if not obscene, are at least offensive. (See pages 42, 81, and 101) The cartoon on page 115 mentions the Director but not in a derogatory way.

The author conducted a survey to find out "how the supervised feel about the supervisor." Questionnaires were distributed to police officers, school teachers, and Army recruits. The form listed 20 desirable and 20 undesirable traits and the respondents were asked to rate them from most important to least important as adjectives descriptive of supervisors. He reports that all 3 groups placed honesty and competence among the first 5 desirable traits and dishonesty and incompetence among the first 5 undesirable traits. Seniority was rated next to last among the desirable traits and lack of seniority was rated least important among the undesirable traits. The reader must bear in mind that this is merely an opinion survey with no theoretical orientation and no scientific controls so that any conclusions drawn from it must likewise be recognized as mere opinion.

There are a few references to the Director and the Bureau:

In the preface it states "The police profession has developed many leaders but most of them remain unsung and unknown. Not all of them can emerge with the stature of a Vollmer or a Hoover or a Wilson and there isn't that much room at the top anyway."

The cartoon previously mentioned portrays a police officer operating a computer like the Univac and shouting "Hey Sarge--It says here the MO fits J. Edgar Hoover."

Memorandum to Mr. Mohr

Re: BOOK REVIEW

"LEADERSHIP FOR THE POLICE SUPERVISOR"

On page 130 the following reference appears: "Every police administrator in the United States should know that invaluable assistance and advice in planning and operating a training program can be had for the asking. All he has to do is write a letter to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation and ask. Many departments have received from this source, recommendations and assistance which could be acquired in no other manner."

A reference to the FBI National Academy appears on page 136: "Quotas for such high level schools as the National Academy, Traffic Institute, Special Training Institutes, Graduate Criminology Schools, and other outstanding facilities should be sought and always filled with the best supervisors available."

Finally, on page 162 relating to philosophy the author states: "Any consideration of principles as pertains to police functions would be remiss without including that indispensable thing called integrity. This is the principle that colors our thoughts and dominates our concepts when we think of such famous police names as The Royal Canadian Mounted Police, The Federal Bureau of Investigation, Scotland Yard, The London Bobby, The Texas Ranger, or the Cop on the Corner; for integrity is the priceless ingredient."

WLM
gmm

Director, FBI (62-46855)

12/29/60

Legat, Rio de Janeiro (64-293) Att: CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

BLOOD AND FIRE IN CUBA
PROPOSED BOOK BY
ALBERTO DANIEL FALERONI
BOOK REVIEWS
INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReRiolet 10/28/60.

Inquiries made in Buenos Aires, Argentina, December 19, 1960, failed to indicate captioned book has appeared on the market to date.

Further inquiries will be made on the next road trip to Argentina.

P.

- 2 - Bureau
- 1 - Rio de Janeiro

ESS:fo
(3)

*F.D-4 dated 2-24-61 from Legat, Rio
advised "Due to SOB circumstances
HL in States during 1/61, action
this case delayed until next road
trip to Buenos Aires to begin
first week in March, 1961"*

AmB-

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December 12, 1960
REC-7

62-46855-118

Mr. Walter L. Bradbury
Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc.
383 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Bradbury:

Thank you for your letter of December 5, 1960, with enclosure.

I appreciate your furnishing me the galley proofs of this book, and I am looking forward to reading it as soon as possible.

It was certainly good of you to advise us of this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Clyde Tolson

1 - Mr. Tolson

MAILED 31
DEC 13 1960
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Incoming letter forwarded the galley proofs of the book entitled "The Purveyor," authored by John Starr. Mr. Bradbury stated he was forwarding the proofs at the suggestion of former Assistant Director Louis B. Nichols. According to Bradbury, the book is a story of an individual who discloses full details of current and recent illicit liquor operations. The book apparently will not be published prior to the middle of 1961 according to Mr. Bradbury's letter. We have enjoyed cordial correspondence with Mr. Bradbury in his capacity with Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., and his letters have always been directed to Mr. Tolson. He is on the Special Correspondents' List. Bufiles failed to reflect any information on John Starr or his book, "The Purveyor." The book is being reviewed by the Crime Research Section. (94-41128-56; 62-104277-1255, 1629)

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

50 JAN 24 1961 TELETYPE UNIT

RLR:lm (4)

Handwritten signatures and initials at the bottom right of the page.



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

Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc. . PUBLISHERS

383 MADISON AVENUE . . . NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

December 5, 1960

Book Reviews

Dear Mr. Tolson:

I am taking the liberty of forwarding you herewith a set of galley proofs for a book entitled THE PURVEYOR by John Starr NY which might be of interest to the department. It is the story of an individual who discloses full details of current and recent illicit liquor operations.

You know that we restrain ourselves from approaching you on routine publications where your attention might be of benefit to us, but an imposition on your time. In this case it is possible that prior knowledge of the contents of the book might be of use to you.

Mr. Louis B. Nichols of Schenley has read the manuscript and is quite interested in the book. In discussing it, he suggested that if he were still in the Bureau it is something he would like to have known about, and he thought that it would be desirable for you to see it.

For your information, part of the book is being published, prior to book publication, in the May 1961 issue of True Magazine. This use was arranged by the author and is not connected with our rights in the material.

Sincerely,

Walter I. Bradbury
Walter I. Bradbury

REC-7

Mr. Clyde B. Tolson
Associate Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

62-46855-118

EX-132

11 JAN 16 1961

CRIME RESEARCH

Paul
12-12-60
R-R 11/2

AmB

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 12-21-60

FROM : M. A. Jones

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SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW "THE PURVEYOR"
BY JOHN STARR, PUBLISHED BY
HOLT, RINEHART AND WINSTON, INC.

Book Reviews

Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Belmont	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Callahan	<input type="checkbox"/>
DeLoach	<input type="checkbox"/>
Malone	<input type="checkbox"/>
McGuire	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Rosen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tamm	<input type="checkbox"/>
Trotter	<input type="checkbox"/>
W.C. Sullivan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ingram	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gandy	<input type="checkbox"/>

By letter dated 12-5-60, Walter I. Bradbury, Vice President of captioned company, sent Mr. Tolson the galley proofs of the book entitled "The Purveyor" which will be published by their company sometime during 1961. The proofs were sent at the suggestion of former Assistant Director Louis B. Nichols, and Mr. Bradbury felt we would like to have prior knowledge of its contents. Mr. Bradbury's letter was acknowledged on 12-12-60. Inasmuch as Mr. Bradbury did not specify regarding the disposition of the galley proofs, they are not being returned. He did not request the Bureau's views or criticism of the book.

REVIEW OF "THE PURVEYOR"

"The Purveyor" is a story of a person named Angelo Pavane relating his experiences during the 1920's to 1960 while engaged in illicit narcotics and liquor operations in New York City, New Jersey, Virginia, Florida and Louisiana. The author associates Pavane with many well-known hoodlums listing their names, aliases and a succinct resume of their criminal records--in some instances the author includes the hoodlum's New York Police Department and FBI Identification numbers.

The book purports to convey to the reader the intricate setup needed in the operation of the illicit liquor business, how to make liquor, how to obtain the ingredients needed to make the product, and et cetera. Although the book is written as a factual presentation of crime in those years, it is believed that a great portion can be attributed to fiction. Throughout the book, Pavane is associated with almost every well-known hoodlum who ever received publicity. The book left the impression that the author's source was probably a small-time hoodlum who furnished him with as many names as possible, in other words, a "name-dropper."

There were no violations alleged in the book under the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI. The following references to the FBI were noted in the book, none of which were derogatory:

REC-7 62-46855-119

Page 10 --- While discussing Frank Costello, who he described as a "greasy punk," he states in the footnote that "... Police and F. B. I. information... would seem to give Frank Costello more importance."

1 - Mr. Sullivan
RLR:jag (6)

50 JAN 24 1961

CRIME RESEARCH

62-46855

RRR

Jones to DeLoach Memo
Re: "The Purveyor"

Page 31 --- The author's note on this page mentions John Dillinger's death "...under the guns of F. B. I. agents..."

Page 49 --- The footnote concerning the hoodlum Louis Buchalter quoted the Director as labeling him "the most dangerous criminal in the United States."

Page 55 --- The footnote lists the business interests known "to the F. B. I." as belonging to hoodlum Longie Zwillman.

Page 66 --- The footnote relates that, "After ^{more than} two years of hiding, America's most wanted criminal, Lepke Buchalter, turned himself in to J. Edgar Hoover and Walter Winchell, in August, 1939." The information regarding this arrest was set out on page 110 of "The FBI Story."

Page 81 --- The statement is made that, "The FBI will tell you that the loot of all the burglars, pickpockets, armed robbers, and auto thieves only totals up to about \$479,000,000 in one year's take. But according to the figures the amateurs are stealing about four million bucks in cash and property from their bosses every day of the year." These figures were probably obtained from Norman Jaspán's book, "The Thief in the White Collar."

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

Bufiles failed to reflect any information on "The Purveyor," its author, John Starr, or the main character, Angelo Pavane.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

WCB
ERC
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John
1/22

V.

[Handwritten signature]

Memorandum Sullivan to Belmont
Re: The Fund for the Republic Book Review:
Communism and the Churches
By Ralph Lord Roy

DETAILS

Book Sponsored by Fund for the Republic

Communism and the Churches, by Ralph Lord Roy, newly published by Harcourt, Brace and Company, of New York City, has been reviewed by the Central Research Section.

This book is one of a series of studies relating to communism in American life under the general editorship of Clinton L. Rossiter. The project was begun in January, 1955, when the Ford Fund for the Republic allocated \$250,000 for such a series. (100-391697-651)

Definitive and Timely Book

This book is an extensive (495 pages), well-documented, and scholarly treatise on the extent and success of communist infiltration of and influence among American religious leaders and institutions. It is undoubtedly the most definitive work prepared on this subject to date. Moreover, it is especially timely in view of the controversy that has raged over communism and religion in recent years.

The author points out that many questions on this issue have been frequently raised but never adequately answered. He cites, for example, that a reserve officers' training manual of the United States Air Force recently charged that communists and fellow travelers had infiltrated American churches that Joseph Kornfoder, a former communist, estimated that 600 ministers had joined the Communist Party and that another 2,000 or 3,000 had been fellow travelers and that J. B. Matthews, former executive secretary of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, had asserted that the largest single group supporting the Communist apparatus in the United States today is composed of Protestant clergymen. (p. 3)

No Significant Red Influence on Churches

Roy examines the accusations that have been made, the personalities involved (such as the Reverends Harry F. Ward, Jack R. McMichael, William Howard Meish, Stephen H. Fritchman, Elliot White, Kenneth Leslie,

Memorandum Sullivan to Belmont
Re: The Fund for the Republic Book Review:
Communism and the Churches
By Ralph Lord Roy

and Richard Morford), the role and tactics of the Communist Party, and other pertinent factors bearing on this issue.

As a result of his study, Roy reaches several general conclusions:

1. "The notion that America's churches and religious leaders are significantly influenced by Communists or Communist sympathizers is absurd." (p. 421) Nearly every Protestant denomination has been confronted with such charges, and the National Council of Churches has been a favorite target of the accusers. Neither the National Council of Churches nor the policy-making bodies of the various denominations are above criticism. "But to give serious consideration to the charge that such policy pronouncements are pro-Communist, or even to hint that a single outstanding Protestant leader in the United States today is a Communist sympathizer, is to close one's eyes to the obvious truth." (p. 421) While Roy indicates that such figures as Ward McMichael, Melish, Fritchman, White, Leslie, and Morford have been communists or communist sympathizers, he apparently does not consider them to be among the top Protestant leaders of our country; he points out that many of the individuals mentioned in this book whose activities have followed the communist line do not--or never did--occupy a pulpit and those that do are not very important.
2. The Communist Party, USA, has never undertaken an all-out campaign to infiltrate the churches. In the 1920's and early 1930's the churches were considered an integral feature of the capitalist system and, for this reason, the communists thought that they could be no more successfully infiltrated than could the American Legion or the National Association of Manufacturers. The communists did not abandon their ideological antagonism toward religion, but in later years they assumed a seemingly more tolerant attitude toward the churches. Nevertheless, no plans to capture organized religion--like the plans to capture organized labor--were ever formulated by the Communist Party.
3. Only a small number of clergymen over the past 40 years ever joined the Communist Party, possibly as few as 50, perhaps as many as 200. Of the small group of clergymen who did join the Communist Party, the majority have been Negroes.
4. The main device used by the communists among churchmen has been the front organization. Through this means, several thousand clergymen have had communist front affiliations over the past 30 years. Since 1930, there has been an estimated total of over 500,000 ordained clergymen in the United States, approximately 85 per cent of them Protestants. The proportion who have been associated with communist efforts in any way whatever has been exceedingly small--perhaps slightly over one per cent. The number who have

Memorandum Sullivan to Belmont
Re: The Fund for the Republic Book Review:
Communism and the Churches
By Ralph Lord Roy

been communists or inveterate fellow travelers has been minute. Today, perhaps 25 of this number remain, or approximately seven one-thousandths of one per cent of American ministers, and most of these do not have their own churches. (Note: In a study prepared by the Bureau in March, 1950, 15 clergymen and 18 church workers were listed on the Security Index.) (100-403529-112)

5. Today, Communist influence within American churches is near the zero mark. The communists and their sympathizers have consistently lost ground among clergymen since World War II. They reached their peak during two periods: from 1936 to 1939, at the height of the united-front movement; and from 1943 to 1946, during the war and during the immediate postwar afterglow.

Anticommunists Have Hurt Churches

While Marxist Communism has been an outspoken foe of religion, Roy says, ironically, more damage has perhaps been done to America's churches by the noisiest antagonists of Communism... Some of these efforts have been motivated by sincere conviction; others unfortunately by opportunism, some even by vindictiveness or demagoguery. (p. 320)

Roy implies that attacks--frequently based on innuendo or tenuous or unsubstantiated charges--on clergymen by such well-known anticommunists as J. B. Matthews, Benjamin Gitlow, Joseph Kornfeder, and Herbert Philbrick and by the House Committee on Un-American Activities have done much to generate the impression among many Americans that the Protestant churches in particular have been subjected to considerable communist penetration and influence.

Communism Not Pressing Problem of Churches Today

To Roy, the danger of communist infiltration is not the paramount question facing American religious leaders and institutions today. Rather, it is the fact that "the churches are faced with the more serious and pressing problems of apathy and complacency and a disquieting lack of social zeal." The Nation, he maintains, "desperately needs clergy and laymen who, from democratic motives and by democratic means, will strive to convert the prophetic ideals of their Judeo-Christian heritage into reality." (p. 429)

Memorandum Sullivan to Belmont
Re: The Fund for the Republic Book Review:
Communism and the Churches
By Ralph Lord Roy

Mention of Director and FBI

The Director and the FBI are mentioned several times in the book but not critically or derogatorily. Factual references to the Director appear on page 234 and to the Bureau on pages 3, 202, 233, 246, 267, 315, 348, and 450.

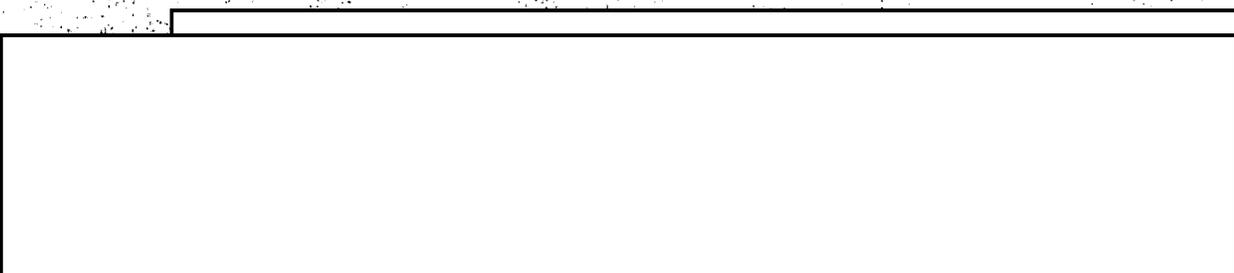
The Author

Bufiles contain no identifiable derogatory information regarding the author, Ralph Lord Roy.

According to the book jacket, Roy was born in Vermont in 1928, and was educated at Swarthmore College, Union Theological Seminary, and Columbia University. He has served churches in Brooklyn in Manhattan, and from 1957 to 1960 was assistant pastor of the Metropolitan Community Methodist Church in Harlem. He is now pastor of an English-language congregation in the Iglesia Metodista Grace in Manhattan.

Clinton L. Rossiter

Clinton L. Rossiter, head of the study project on communism in American life financed by the Ford Fund for the Republic, is chairman of the Government Department at Cornell University.



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At the time these studies were first undertaken in 1955, Rossiter announced that former communists would be utilized along with other sources. This procedure was used in preparing the first book in the series, The Roots of American Communism, by Theodore Draper, which was reviewed by the Central Research Section on March 21, 1957. More than a dozen individuals who assisted in the book, The Roots of American Communism, have had, according to Bufiles, communist affiliations at one time or another. (100-381037-490. Monograph, The Fund for the Republic, Inc. p. 88)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: January 16, 1961

FROM : Legat, London (62-240)

SUBJECT: FACE TO FACE WITH AMERICA:
THE STORY OF N.S. KHRUSHCHOV'S
VISIT TO THE U.S.A., September 15-27, 1959
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Remylet 5/31/60.

Attempts have been made in the recent past by this office to obtain this publication without results. [redacted] has been contacted regarding this publication, as well as two independent booksellers in London. From them it has been learned that this book was prepared by 12 Soviet newsmen who accompanied KHRUSHCHOV to the United States and for this work they received the Lenin Literary Prize. The book is scheduled to be printed in English, but because of the present world situation it was felt by the booksellers that there would be very little profit in an English publication, which possibly accounts for the fact that it has not yet appeared on the market.

b7D

This matter will be followed and an administrative tickler has been set by this office.

5-1 form to Legat, London, 3-8-61, instructing disregard request for 2 ccs English edition captioned book. Copies received from other sources. S.M.B.

*1 copy of book placed in Bureau Library
1 " " retained in Central Research
S.M.B.*

RUC.
2 - Bureau
1 - London

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(3)

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PROC
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REC-14

62-46855-120

16 JAN 24 1961

CENTRAL RESEARCH

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1/31/61

Title of Book BETRAYAL AT THE UN

Authors Dewitt Copp and Marshall Peck

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING	Obtain book for review	Book review not required by this Section or Division
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic Intelligence Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> Central Research, Room 7627	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Espionage, Room 2714	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Internal Security, Room 1509	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Liaison, Room 7641	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Subversive Control, Room 1250	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Identification Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> _____ Section, Room _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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<input type="checkbox"/> Laboratory Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> _____ Section, Room _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Crime Records Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> _____ Section, Room _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

1/8/61

memo being prepared by Copp

62-46855-6855

NOT RECORDED

16 FEB 20 1961

NOT RECORDED

25 FEB 17 1961

Central Research

Nature of Book: BETRAYAL AT THE UN relates to the "suicide" of U. N. diplomat Paul Bang-Jensen. Authors reportedly feel he may have been murdered because of his activity in a plot to induce the defection of a high Soviet diplomat.

50 FEB 21 1961

FEB 20 1961

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 105-61515

UNITED
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[Handwritten initials]

- Tolson _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Belmont _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach
- Malone _____
- McGuire _____
- Rosen _____
- Trotter _____
- W.C. Sullivan _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Ingram _____
- Gandy _____
- EVANS _____

TO : Mr. DeLoach *[Handwritten initials]*

DATE: February 1, 1961

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

SUBJECT: "THE ANTISLAVERY MOVEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES"
BY DWIGHT LOWELL DUMOND
BOOK REVIEWS

BACKGROUND:

The proofs of the captioned book were furnished the Bureau by Mr. Edwin Watkins, Associate Director, The University of Michigan Press, after being advised byltr 1-16-61 that because of a long-standing policy it would not be possible for the Director to comment concerning the book. Byltr 1-23-61, Watkins stated he understood the Director's position and asked if the Director had any suggestions concerning individuals and institutions to whose attention the book should be brought. Watkins also indicated he would like to send the Director a complimentary copy of the book upon its publication, scheduled for October, 1961.

AUTHOR AND PUBLISHER:

The above book was written by Dwight Lowell Dumond, Professor of History of the University of Michigan, and will be published by The University of Michigan Press. Our files contain no derogatory information concerning The University of Michigan Press. Dr. Dumond was born 8-27-95 at Kingston, Ohio, and attended Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea, Ohio, (A. B., 1920), Washington University (M. A., 1928), and the University of Michigan (Ph. D., 1929). He was on the faculty of Ohio Wesleyan University, 1929-30, and the University of Michigan since then. He is the author of two other books: "A History of the United States" (1942) and "America In Our Time" (1947).

Dumond was interviewed in early 1952 in a Loyalty of Government Employees case and was cooperative. (121-36282-11) In addition, the Bureau has received copies of Dr. Dumond's addresses and articles in the past and we have had cordial correspondence with him. Bufile #62-102936 reflects that E. Merrill Root, author of "Brain Washing in the High Schools," made a study of 11 textbooks used in high schools in the United States which he claimed were loaded with half-truths and unfair analyses. Root considers the type of indoctrination in these texts to be responsible for the fact that 1/3 of our young men succumbed to the brain-washing done by Russian and Chinese captors during the Korean War. One of these 11 textbooks was Dwight L. Dumond's "History of the United States."

Enclosure *sent 2-2-61*
1 - 7630 *[Handwritten initials]*

ULG:ulg *[Handwritten initials]*
57 FEB 9 1961

XEROX
FEB 6 1961
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REC-43 *62-46255-121*

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FEB 3 1961

CRIME RESEARCH

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"THE ANTISLAVERY MOVEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES"

REVIEW OF THE BOOK:

This book is a history of slavery in the United States from the earliest settlement until 1865; the complete subjection by force of one person to the will of another, recognized and sustained by state law; the subordination of nearly four million Negroes to the status of beasts; the cruelty and injustices; and its effects on the home, education, religion, and politics. It also deals with the contest between slavery and freedom in America which began in the early 18th century and sets forth the efforts of the men and women who dedicated their lives to arresting the spread of slavery.

The author states that "Nothing short of the full power of the government, used to the point of extermination, ever could have restored slavery after July 1862." He concludes that "Had there been no laws, no presidential proclamations, no general orders, every slave would have been free as the armies moved because the owners fled and subjection by force was ended. That is how the slaves became free in such numbers as to impede the progress of the armies. Lincoln's proclamation simply restored the balance of the war's objectives--nationalism and freedom--in the eyes of the world."

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. For information only since we have already told Watkins we could not comment on the contents of the book and since nothing of particular concern to the Bureau is contained therein.

2. That the attached letter, acknowledging Watkins' letter of 1-23-61, be sent.

EPR *JK*
✓ *JK*

A. H. Belmont

2/8/61

W. A. Branigan

POVL BANG-JENSEN
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(ESPIONAGE)

SYNOPSIS:

This memorandum sets forth in summary form a review of the book entitled "Betrayal at the UN - The Story of Paul Bang-Jensen." It documents Bang-Jensen's career with the United Nations (UN), his participation in the investigation of the Russian suppression of the Hungarian Revolt and his ultimate dismissal from the UN for refusing to make available a list of witnesses he had interrogated in connection with the UN investigation. The authors are DeWitt Copp and Marshall Peck, a novelist and reporter, respectively, who are World War II veterans. No derogatory information appears in Bureau files concerning them. Four references appear to the FBI; none of which are derogatory. One reference pertains to an interview with an unidentified FBI man regarding Bang-Jensen's contact with the Bureau in 1958. It appears the authors are using literary license in this instance since there is no record in Bureau files of any contact of the Bureau by the authors regarding Bang-Jensen. Previously, public source information has, however, referred to the fact that Bang-Jensen did contact the Bureau prior to his death. The authors, in general, have concluded that Bang-Jensen may have been murdered because of some knowledge he had of the possible defection of a high Soviet official or officials. No new information regarding this matter appears in the book. Bang-Jensen refused to identify the supposed defectors when interviewed by the Bureau in September, 1958.

ACTION:

This is submitted for your information.

105-61515

① - 62-46855 (Book Reviews - Central Research Section)

1 - Parsons
1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach
1 - Central Research
1 - Branigan
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167 FEB 13 1961

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ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 105-61515

A. H. Belmont -
Re: - POVL BANG-JENSEN
105-61515

DETAILS:

This memorandum sets forth in summary form results of a review of a book published in January, 1961, by DeWitt Copp and Marshall Peck entitled "Betrayal at the UN - The Story of Paul Bang-Jensen." Specific references to the FBI are noted, including an alleged interview with an unidentified Agent regarding Bang-Jensen. This appears to be literary license taken by the authors as no record can be located regarding any contact concerning Bang-Jensen.

Background Information and Summary Comments on the Book

"Paul" Bang-Jensen was found dead in New York on Thanksgiving Day, 1959. The death was officially recorded as a suicide by the New York Police Department. There has been, however, considerable agitation and question as to whether Bang-Jensen actually committed suicide or whether his death was in some manner engineered by the Soviets because of his criticism of the handling of the investigation by the UN of the Russian suppression of the Hungarian Revolution in 1956. The book, by authors DeWitt Copp and Marshall Peck, consists of 275 pages with an additional 50 pages of appendices. The appendices cover various personal documents made available by Bang-Jensen's wife and certain excerpts from the hearings held by the UN which led up to the dismissal of Bang-Jensen for insubordination by the Secretary General of the UN.

In summary, the book reviews Bang-Jensen's participation in the investigation of the Hungarian Revolt, his disagreement with various officials of the UN regarding the preparation of the UN report involving the Hungarian Revolution; his refusal to make available a list of witnesses that he had interviewed regarding Soviet action in connection with the Hungarian Revolution and his ultimate dismissal from the UN. The authors also concluded that because of the dangerous situation in which Bang-Jensen became involved in acting as a go-between for an unidentified Soviet official who planned to defect to the West there is the possibility that he was murdered by Soviet agents and that the murder was made to appear to be a suicide.

A. H. Belmont -
Re:- POVL BANG-JENSEN
105-61515

No tangible information has been produced by the authors to support these conclusions and no new information has been set forth regarding the possible defection of a Soviet official. In this connection it should be noted that Bang-Jensen was interviewed by our New York Office in September, 1958, and at that time refused to divulge the identities of the Soviets who were allegedly interested in defecting. He dismissed questions regarding this matter by stating that they had returned to the Soviet Union.

Bureau File Check Regarding Authors

DeWitt Copp is a novelist and documentary film writer who teaches history at St. Lukes School, New Canaan, Connecticut. His film "The Day Before Tomorrow," produced by Warner Brothers, documented the work of the Ballistic Research Laboratories, Aberdeen, Maryland, and won for him a film Media Award for 1960.

Marshall Peck is a former reporter and editor of the European edition of the "New York Herald Tribune" and is now cable editor of the New York edition of the "Herald Tribune." Both Copp and Peck live in Lewisboro, New York, and both are veterans of World War II. No identifiable derogatory information has been found in Bureau files concerning the authors.

References to the FBI

References to the FBI appear in four places in the book by Copp and Peck.

1. On page 20, referring to an interview with the wife of "Paul" Bang-Jensen, a statement appears to the effect that Bang-Jensen told his wife that he had told the FBI about conditions at the UN and that he didn't want to put any thing in writing which his wife was urging him to do at that time. Bang-Jensen did make charges concerning Soviet domination of the UN and his charges were disseminated to interested agencies, including the Internal Security Division of the Department, the Department of State, Central Intelligence Agency and the Civil Service Commission.

A. H. Belmont -
Re: - POVL BANG-JENSEN
105-61515

2. On page 251 the authors refer to comments attributed to an unidentified FBI Agent indicating that Bang-Jensen came to the FBI in the Summer of 1958 and that he was interviewed at length. The unidentified FBI man is quoted as stating that he considered Bang-Jensen sane, careful and thorough in what he said but that it involved a matter upon which the FBI could not act. No references can be found in Bureau files indicating that the authors at any time interviewed an Agent or official of the Bureau regarding Bang-Jensen. It should be noted, however, that immediately following his death, press releases by Robert Morris and news articles that appeared concerning Bang-Jensen indicated that he had contacted the Bureau. This fact was also known by his wife. It appears that the authors are utilizing literary license in writing the book to discredit allegations by certain officials of the UN that Bang-Jensen was mentally unstable. These allegations were based on the fact that Bang-Jensen had consulted psychiatrists on several occasions prior to his death.

3. A third reference to the FBI appears on page 254 in the narrative of conversations between the reporter (who represents the authors) and his editor for whom he is allegedly investigating the Bang-Jensen death. He refers to the fact that Bang-Jensen did not talk in specifics until after his suspension from the UN in 1957 and his ultimate dismissal in 1958 by the Secretary General of the UN. This reference again indicates that Bang-Jensen had talked to the FBI and to Robert Morris who was formerly with the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee and involved speculation as to the identity of the Russian defector or defectors.

4. The fourth reference to the FBI appears on page 260 and is attributed to Arthur McDowell, a friend of Bang-Jensen who is Executive Secretary-Treasurer of the Council Against Communist Aggression. McDowell deplors the fact that the jurisdiction of the FBI is limited in dealing with "traitors" at the UN. No derogatory comments appear in the book regarding the Bureau or the Bureau's handling of the Bang-Jensen case.

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Memorandum

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TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont *ABW*

DATE: February 9, 1961

FROM : W. C. Sullivan *JS*

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION
CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

Origin and Purpose

The Book Review Control Desk was created in the Central Research Section in January, 1959, as a central control and repository for book reviews at the Seat of Government.

Scope

The Book Review Control Desk: (1) evaluates requests for books to be purchased and reviewed, (2) handles recommendations as to what Division should write the review, and (3) maintains a record of pending book review assignments, completed reviews, and other pertinent data concerning each review.

Cost of Operation

Establishment of this Desk has not resulted in any additional cost to the Bureau's operations, since the work was absorbed by combining the new function with that of the previously existing Publications Desk without any increase in personnel.

Control

Records of all book reviews are maintained in a main control file (62-46855), which is checked monthly to ascertain whether existing instructions are being complied with by Bureau supervisors preparing reviews. A card index

FR

RSG:lms lms

- (6)
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 -
- 1 - Section Policy Folder *135*
- 1 - Section tickler
- 1 - Mr. *Carner*

52 FEB 15 1961

62-46855-122

REC-43

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5 sub.*

Memorandum Sullivan to Belmont
Re: "Book Review Control Desk Evaluation
Central Research Section"

system is kept regarding each review showing the title, author, official who ordered the review, Section to which the review was assigned, and completion date. These index cards are maintained for an indefinite period as they are of practical value and they demand only a minimum of upkeep. For reference purposes, tickler copies of reviews prepared are kept for 60 days.

Final decision for the purchase of books rests with the Administrative Division, which clears and approves the recommendation for the purchase of any book suggested for review.

Reviews Conducted

During the period July 11, 1960, through February 3, 1961, a total of 53 books was received by Seat of Government personnel for review or reference. Thirty books were reviewed and twenty-three were retained for reference purposes. Twenty-six books were received at the Bureau from outside sources, 15 of which were reviewed. Of the 17 book reviews prepared by the Domestic Intelligence Division during referenced period, eight were done by the Central Research Section,

Instructions

Complete, current instructions concerning the Book Review Control Desk are included in Section 62 of the Supervisors' Manual.

Over-All-Value

The Book Review Control Desk performs a valuable service because it: (1) eliminates duplication both in the purchase of books for review and in the writing of reviews, (2) insures immediate determination as to whether a book review has been or is being written, and (3) enables Seat of Government personnel to obtain quickly copies of book reviews for reference.

Memorandum Sullivan to Belmont
Re: "Book Review Control Desk Evaluation
Central Research Section"

Future Action

The work of the Book Review Control Desk will continue to be closely examined and evaluated by the Central Research Section for any streamlining measures to improve its operation. No changes are deemed necessary at the present. A status report will be submitted in six months.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For your information.

A handwritten signature or set of initials, possibly 'S', written in dark ink.

Title of Book BETRAYAL AT THE UN, The Story of Paul Bang-Jensen

Author DeWitt Copp and Marshall Peck

The Devin-Adair Company, New York; January 1961; \$4.50.

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

o/Book REVIEWS

ROUTING

Obtain book for review

Book review not required by this Section or Division

- Domestic Intelligence Division
 - Central Research, Room 7627
 - Espionage, Room 2714
 - Internal Security, Room 1509
 - Liaison, Room 7641
 - Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.
 - Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527
 - Subversive Control, Room 1250

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Identification Division
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Training & Inspection Division
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Administrative Division
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Files & Communications Division
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Investigative Division
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Laboratory Division
 _____ Section, Room _____

Crime Records Division
 _____ Section, Room _____

Nature of Book:

*Reviewed by [redacted] 2-2-61
Book filed in [redacted] [redacted]*

cards made - [redacted]

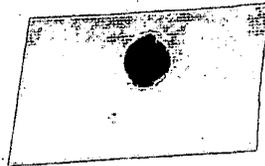
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25 FEB 17 1961

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59 FEB 23 1961

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file
2/28/61
AMB



Mr. A. H. Belmont

February 17, 1961

W. C. Sullivan

alt

BOOK REVIEWS THE WAR CALLED PEACE
BY HARRY AND BONARO OVERSTREET
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

An advanced copy of captioned book was furnished to the Director as an enclosure to a letter from Harry Overstreet, dated 2/11/61, and was acknowledged by letter dated 2/16/61.

This book, reviewed by Central Research Section, is a well-documented, hard-hitting, scholarly treatise on the nature of international communism and the communist man. It is typical of the anticommunist literature prevalent at this time. It points out that the objective of international communism to take over the entire world has not changed. Communists even alter the meaning of terms in their effort to obtain this objective. Thus, there is the term "war" called "peace." The reader is urged to understand the nature of international communism, its goal and its use of force wherever there is a "power vacuum."

Neither the Director nor the FBI is mentioned.

Bufiles reflect a cordial relationship with the authors.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

JEK:meh
(10)

- 1 - Mr. Parsons
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - [Redacted]
- 1 - Section tickler
- 1 - 62-46855
- 1 - Mr. Keating

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Ingram	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 3-2-61

FROM : M. A. Jones ✓

SUBJECT: "THE TWENTY BILLION DOLLAR CHALLENGE" BY KENYON J. SCUDDER AND KENNETH S. BEAM
BOOK REVIEW

BACKGROUND

By letter 2-21-61, Kenyon J. Scudder enclosed a statement to appear in the Spring Catalog of G. P. Putnam's Sons announcing captioned book. Scudder stated that he and co-author, Kenneth S. Beam, would consider it a great honor if the Director would consent to look over the galleys and furnish a statement which could be used on the back of the jacket and in a circular that will go to thousands of people with a special interest in the subject. Subsequently, by letter 2-24-61 Mr. Howard Cady, Editor-in-Chief and Vice President of G. P. Putnam's Sons, reiterated Scudder's request and furnished galleys of the book.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES

We have had limited correspondence with Scudder who sent the Director a book "Prisoners Are People" in June, 1956. The Osborne Association, Inc., for whom Scudder acts as Director of Field Services, was founded in 1933 to rehabilitate criminals. Their views have been very extreme upon occasion in the past and they have been critical of prisons, parole and probation in this country.

THE BOOK

"The Twenty Billion Dollar Challenge - A National Program For Delinquency Prevention," according to the authors, "will present a blueprint for community action." The Foreword to the book sets its purposes as: 1. To arouse citizens to their responsibility in the prevention of delinquency in their community; 2. To indicate how they can go about meeting this responsibility through cooperative effort; and 3. To point out the need of effective planning and leadership on every level--community, city, county, state and national--with special emphasis on the last. The book is divided into four parts: Some Causes of Delinquency, How Citizens Take Action, Four Major Objectives, and A National Objective.

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1 - [redacted] (Room 7644)

ULG:kmd

(6) 52 MAR 4 1961

ENCLOSURE 3-3-61

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CRIME RESEARCH

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Jones to DeLoach

RE: "THE TWENTY BILLION
DOLLAR CHALLENGE"

The authors offer usual standard, well-publicized reasons for delinquency and offer the usual methods by which citizens can take action. Nor do the authors' objectives--assisting children and youths, strengthening family life, and improving community conditions, and reaffirming moral values--offer anything new. Possibly the only new approach contained in the book is the authors' conviction that the greatest need in the movement to prevent delinquency, both in this country and overseas, "is a National and International Clearing House, with facilities for research, for collecting and disseminating information on successful methods and programs wherever they are to be found." This would facilitate communication between communities struggling with this problem. The authors conclude, that in spite of our best efforts we will always have some delinquency; however, it is within our power to decide how much.

MENTION OF THE FBI

The book contains two references to the FBI, neither of which are *in* derogatory. The first, in chapter 9, states "We all respect and admire the trained personnel of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and its unhampered achievements." It then goes on to state that crooks, gangsters and criminal syndicates fear the FBI because they know it is free from political domination. The second, in the final chapter, justifies the authors' title by stating "In 1960 both the U. S. Attorney General and the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation estimated that delinquency and crime now costs the taxpayers more than 20 billion dollars each year, and these costs are steadily rising."

CONCLUSION

The book, while well written, contains nothing new. In addition, it is noted that the book will carry a statement in the front by Chief Justice Earl Warren while the requested statement by the Director is to appear on the back of the jacket. Therefore, it is felt that Messrs. Scudder and Cady should be advised that as a matter of long-standing policy the Director must decline to make the requested statement.

RECOMMENDATION

That the attached letters to Messrs. Scudder and Cady be forwarded.

✓
G. J. [Signature]
[Signature] [Signature]

Mr. A. H. Belmont

February 27, 1961

W. C. Sullivan

**IN MANY VOICES--OUR FABULOUS FOREIGN-LANGUAGE PRESS
BY EDWARD HUNTER, PUBLISHED BY NORMAN COLLEGE,
NORMAN PARK, GEORGIA**

BOOK REVIEWS

CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Captioned book written by Edward Hunter, former editor, foreign correspondent, and author, has been reviewed by Central Research Section. The book presents a comprehensive analysis of the origin, scope, and present influence of the Spanish, German, Italian, Jewish, Slavic, and Asian press in the United States. Altogether, 162 existing periodicals are mentioned. These have been placed on the attached list for indexing as they constitute thumbnail identifications and descriptions of possible future value. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library.

Hunter states that the foreign-language press in America has always exerted immense influence here and abroad as witting or unwitting vehicles for the Americanization of their readers and, in the old countries, as missionaries for the American way of life. He also provides a cogent analysis of the menace posed by U.S. communist newspapers, of which he states, "The only thing American about them is their address."

ANTICOMMUNIST FOREIGN-LANGUAGE EDITORS NOT UTILIZED

For ability to appraise communist strategy, Hunter says the majority of Slavic language editors have few equals, because communism is no academic subject with them, they know the tactics from having seen them used against themselves. They know that liberty must be defended if it is to be preserved. Yet, Hunter writes, rarely is a foreign-language editor invited to community forums where theoreticians gather with social clubs to discuss communism. Consequently, the most important repayment they could give to their new country is denied them, and invaluable material fails to reach the general public as a result.

ENCLOSURE

Enclosure A

- 1 - Mr. Parsons
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Belmont

- 1 - Mr. Suttler
- 1 - 118-4047
- 1 - [Redacted]
- 1 - Section Chief
- 1 - [Redacted]

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118-4047-

Memorandum Sullivan to Belmont

Re: IN MANY VOICES--OUR FABULOUS FOREIGN-LANGUAGE PRESS
BY EDWARD HUNTER, PUBLISHED BY NORMAN COLLEGE

62-46855

THE COMMUNIST PRESS

Hunter states that the outright communist press is disarmingly small, but must be viewed exactly as Communist Party membership: A small dedicated core remains. These Party organs, he states, have these purposes: propaganda, conspiratorial and operational activity. Hunter uses the congressional testimony of John Lautner, former Bureau informant, to show how the communists exploit foreign-language groups through their newspapers. (p. 161)

MENTION OF THE FBI

The only direct mention of the FBI is the statement: "An FBI operative named Mr. Matt Cvetic, who held high posts in the Red network, exposed its [International Workers Order] innermost secrets." (p. 166)

Referral/Consult

THE AUTHOR

[redacted] He was described by some persons as a radical, but by most as vehemently anticommunist. [redacted]

[redacted] Hunter has written several anticommunist books and is now writing a series of analytical articles on communism for "Counterattack," which is "designed for the everyday American, so he can recognize Red traps."

(115-4047; 100-350512-866)

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. For information
2. That the 162 foreign-language U. S. periodicals on the attached list be indexed.

ARABIC PERIODICALS

- p. 82 AL-BAYAN AMERICAN JOURNAL, English-language Arab weekly, 3,000 circulation
- p. 83 AL-HADITH (Guidance), only Arabic daily in the United States, 3,000 circulation
- p. 84 AL-NABA, The, English-language Arab weekly, published in Brooklyn, 4,000 circulation
- p. 85 AL-ORIENTAL (The Orient), weekly Arabic newspaper, Highland Park, Michigan, 3,000 circulation
- p. 86 AL-MIR'AT AL-GHARB (Mirror of the West), Arabic tri-weekly newspaper, New York City

SPANISH

- p. 87 EL COMERCIO FLORIDA, (Texas) bilingual Spanish daily, 10,000 circulation
- p. 88 EL HERALDO de SAN ANTONIO, (Texas) bilingual Spanish daily, 10,000 circulation
- p. 89 EL DIARIO LAS AMERICAS (Clary of the Americas), of Miami Springs, Florida, 17,000 circulation, a bilingual Spanish daily
- p. 90 EL LIBRE (New Mexico) daily, Spanish bilingual newspaper in the English-language daily, merged in early March, 1950, with the bilingual EL COMERCIO FLORIDA de LA LIBERTAD (The Dawn of Liberty)
- p. 91 EL ESPECTADOR (Spectator), a Pomona, California, Spanish bilingual weekly newspaper that began in 1942. Circulation 8,000
- p. 92 EL GAZETA, (The Gazette), Tampa, Florida, Spanish bilingual weekly newspaper with one page in Italian. Began in 1950. Circulation above 8,000

- p. 61 **LA VERDE** (Truth), Corpus Christi, Texas, Spanish bilingual newspaper that began in 1912, and has 4,000 circulation
- p. 61 **LA FRONTERA** (The Border), Spanish bilingual newspaper of San Antonio, Texas, started in 1915; 12,000 circulation
- p. 61 **BROWN COUNTY PRESS**, San Diego, Texas, small weekly newspaper entirely in English for Spanish Americans
- p. 61 **FLORIDA INTERSTATE NEWS**, (Florida) small weekly newspaper entirely in English for Spanish Americans
- p. 61 **EL MARCHO**, Spanish daily newspaper in New York City, biggest circulating Spanish daily
- p. 64 **LA SENSACION**, Spanish daily newspaper in New York City. Circulation--12,000. First Spanish daily in the U. S. founded 1912
- p. 65 **LA ECONOMICA**, San Juan, Puerto Rico, newspaper. A New York City publication also until September, 1909
- p. 67 **LA PATRIA** (The Nation), once published by Jose Marti in New York City to further Cuban independence
- p. 68 **LA OPINION**, Spanish-language newspaper, started in 1926. Circulation 18,000 daily, 15,000 Sunday. Believed published in Los Angeles
- p. 68 **EL CONTINENTAL**, Spanish-language newspaper of El Paso, Texas. Began in 1926, 9,000 circulation
- p. 68 **VISION**, Spanish language newsmagazine published in New York City for export. Circulation over 100,000. Portuguese edition, **VISION**, distributes half as many in Brazil.
- p. 68 **REVISTA CLINICA**, Spanish-language monthly journal of medicine mainly for export, published in U. S. S. 1903 circulation, 70,210
- p. 69 **American Exporter's Automotive World**, monthly Spanish bilingual published in U. S. S., mainly for export. 1903 circulation, 22,054

- p. 69 **EL AUTOMOVIL AMERICANO (AMERICAN AUTO)**, monthly Spanish-language publication. Published in U. S. A. mainly for export. 1958 circulation, 21,583.
- p. 69 **EL REPORTADOR AMERICANO (American Exporter)**, monthly Spanish-language publication published in U. S. A. mainly for export. 1958 circulation, 17,155.
- p. 69 **EL FARMACAUTICO (The Druggist)**, monthly Spanish-language publication, published in U. S. A. mainly for export. 1958 circulation, 19,000.
- p. 69 **COIA (Golde)**, monthly Spanish-language publication on trade, published in U. S. A. mainly for export. 1958 circulation, 20,049.

GERMAN

- p. 76 **The Lutheran Standard**, Columbus, Ohio, German-American religious weekly, published since 1948, circulation 143,000. English-language.
- p. 76 **The Lutheran**, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, German-American religious weekly magazine entirely in English, published since 1918. Circulation, 192,000.
- p. 76 **Gospel Herald**, Scottsdale, Pennsylvania, religious weekly published by Mennonites since 1908. Circulation, 18,000.
- p. 76 **THE MENNONITE**, Newton, Kansas religious weekly, circulation, 15,000.
- p. 76 **UNITED BREYTEREN**, Huntington, Indiana, religious weekly published by the United Brethren in Christ, circulation, 8,500.
- p. 76 **THE WANDERER**, St. Paul, Minnesota, National Catholic weekly newspaper, formerly published in German. Circulation 10,000.
- p. 76 **TROY FREIE PRESSE (Troy Free Press)**, of Troy, N. Y., news bilingual (German) weekly newspaper. Circulation 3,000.
- p. 76 **NEW BRAUNSFELS ZEITUNG-CHRONICLE**, of New Braunfels, South Dakota, a bilingual (German) weekly newspaper, dating back to 1952. Circulation 6,000.

- p. 76 **AMERICANISCHE SCHWEIZER ZEITUNG (American Swiss Gazette)** of New York City, weekly Swiss American newspaper, began in 1868. Circulation 4,000.
- p. 77 **SWISS JOURNAL (SCHWEIZER-JOURNAL)**, Swiss American weekly newspaper, started 1916, 2,000 circulation. Prints occasional items in Italian.
- p. 77 **SILBENBURGISCH-AMERICANISCHES VOIKSBLATT (Transylvania-American People's Journal)**, Swiss American weekly newspaper published in Detroit, Michigan, since 1905. Circulation 4,000.
- p. 77 **ROCHESTER ABENDPOST (Rochester Evening Post)** Rochester, N. Y., German-American daily newspaper. Started in 1851. Circulation 13,673.
- p. 78 **ABENDPOST UND MILWAUKEE DEUTSCHE ZEITUNG (Evening Post and Milwaukee German Press)** and the **SONNTAGSPOST UND MILWAUKEE DEUTSCHE ZEITUNG (Sunday Post)**, its Sunday edition, of Chicago, both of which began in 1889, have 27,000 and 30,000 circulation respectively. German-American newspapers.
- p. 78 **DETROITER ABEND-POST (Detroit Evening Post)** German-American tri-weekly newspaper. 5,500 circulation.
- p. 78 **AMERICAN HEROLD UND LINCOLN FREIE PRESSE (American-Herald and Lincoln Free Press)** and its companion **SONNTAGSPOST (Sunday Post)** of Winona, Minn., are German-American newspapers going back to 1873. Circulation 12,000.
- p. 91 **AUNEAU (Reconstruction)**, an American weekly, published by the New World Club, Inc., New York City, a German-American Newspaper, founded November 8, 1924. Dr. Manfred George, editor. Circulation: 30,000.

ITALIAN

- p. 85 **IL PROGRESSO ITALO-AMERICANO (Italian-American Progress)**, New York City, founded in 1880. Circulation: 70,000.
- p. 98 **LA NOTIZIA (News)**, Italian-American daily newspaper, Boston, Massachusetts, founded 1916. Circulation: 37,000.

- p. 95 **IL POPOLO ITALIANO (Italian People)**, Italian-American daily newspaper, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, founded 1936, circulation: 15,500 daily and Sunday.
- p. 96 **L'ITALIA (Italy)**, Italian-American daily newspaper, San Francisco, California, founded 1886. Circulation: 14,500.
- p. 97 **RIVAGIANDO (Recreation)**, all-Italian weekly art and literature magazine, founded 1942. Circulation: 15,000. New York City.
- p. 98 **L'EDUNATA DEI REFRAATTARI (The Call of the 'Refractaires')**, all-Italian weekly newspaper, New York City. Founded 1922. Circulation: 8,000.
- p. 99 **L'ITALIA**, all-Italian general newsweekly, Chicago, Illinois, founded 1886.
- p. 99 **SONG OF ITALY TIMES**, Italian bilingual news weekly, put out since 1936 by the Pennsylvania Grand Lodge of the Order of Sons of Italy in America. Circulation: 50,000.
- p. 98 **LA TRIBUNA ITALIANA (Italian Tribune)**, Italian bilingual news weekly, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, founded 1933. Circulation: 20,000.
- p. 98 **Italian Tribune**, Newark, New Jersey, Italian bilingual news weekly, founded 1931. Circulation: 20,000.
- p. 98-99 **L'UNIONE (Union)**, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Italian bilingual news weekly, founded 1890. Circulation: 15,000.
- p. 99 **LA VOCE DEL POPOLO (Voice of the People)**, Detroit, Michigan, Italian bilingual news weekly, founded 1910, circulation 16,500.
- p. 99 **LA TRIBUNA ITALIANA D'ASSISI**, Detroit, Michigan, Italian bilingual news weekly, founded 1909, circulation 14,000.
- p. 98 **GAZZETTA DEL MASSACHUSETTS (Massachusetts Gazette)**, Boston, Massachusetts, Italian bilingual news weekly, founded 1886, circulation 14,000.
- p. 99 **LA LIBERA PAROLA (Free Speech)**, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Italian bilingual news weekly, founded 1918, circulation 10,000.

- p. 98 SENTINEL PRESS, Greensburg, Pennsylvania, Italian bilingual semi-monthly newspaper, founded 1933, 3,000 circulation.
- p. 99 IL CORRIERE DEI POPOLI (People's Messenger), San Francisco, California, Italian bilingual monthly newspaper, 3,000 circulation.
- p. 99 ITALIAN NEWS, English-language weekly newspaper for Italian Americans, Boston, Massachusetts, founded 1921, 14,000 circulation.
- p. 99 TEXAS TRIBUNE, Dallas, Texas, English-language weekly newspaper for Italian Americans, founded 1927. 3,250 circulation.
- p. 99 COLORADO, Denver, Colorado, English-language weekly newspaper for Italian Americans, founded 1905, 4,000 circulation.
- p. 99 ROME TRIBUNE, Rome, New York, English-language monthly newspaper for Italian Americans, founded 1914.

SWEDISH-NORWEGIAN

- p. 100 BEE (The Bee), the only Swedish general news publication, a weekly of San Francisco, California. Circulation: 3,000.
- p. 100 BOSTON OG VED ARNEN (Post And Fireside), weekly newspaper for Norwegian community, Decorah, Iowa. Circulation 16,000. Founded 1876.
- p. 100 NORWEGIAN TIDENDE (Norwegian News), Brooklyn, New York, Norwegian American News weekly, 3,500 circulation.
- p. 101 MINNESOTA POSTER, Minneapolis, Minn. Norwegian American news weekly, founded 1940, 6,000 circulation.
- p. 101 WASHINGTON POSTER, Seattle, Washington, Norwegian American news weekly, founded 1883, circulation above 6,000.
- p. 101 DULUTH SKANDINAV (Duluth Scandinavian), Duluth, Minnesota, Norwegian American news weekly, founded 1887, 1,250 circulation.
- p. 101 SUPERIOR TIDENDE (Superior Time), Superior, Wisconsin, Norwegian American news weekly, founded 1888, circulation 100.

- p. 102 SVENSKA AMERIKANAREN TRIBUNEN (Swedish American Tribune), Swedish-language weekly newspaper, Chicago, Illinois. Founded in 1876. Circulation 27,100.
- p. 103 SVDA, Swedish-language weekly newspaper, Worcester, Massachusetts, founded 1897, circulation 21,000.
- p. 102 NORDBERJANAN (Swedish North Star), Swedish-language weekly newspaper, New York City, founded 1872, circulation 8,500.
- p. 102 NORDEN (The North), Swedish-language weekly newspaper, Brooklyn, New York, founded 1896, circulation 2,300.
- p. 102 SVENSKA POSTEN (Swedish Post), Swedish-language weekly newspaper, Seattle, Washington, founded 1886, 3,300 circulation.

CZECH

- p. 103 DENNI HLASATEL (Daily Herald), Czech bilingual daily newspaper, Chicago, Illinois, founded 1901, circulation 60,241.
- p. 103 HLASATEL (Herald), Czech bilingual semi-weekly newspaper, Chicago, Illinois, founded 1892, circulation 61,045.
- p. 103 NEW YORKSKA LISTY (New York News), Czech tri-weekly bilingual newspaper, New York City, founded 1874, circulation 12,250.
- p. 104 LEADER-SVOBODA-NEWS, Czech bilingual weekly newspaper of El Campo, Texas, founded 1885. Circulation 6,000.
- p. 103 VESTNIK (Herald), Czech bilingual weekly newspaper put out by the Slavonic Benevolent Order of Texas, West, Texas. Circulation 33,600.

GREEK

- p. 103 THE ATLANTIS, Greek American daily newspaper, New York City, founded 1884. Reportedly intermarried supporter of the Greek monarchy and leans toward the Republican party in American politics. Circulation: 18,000.

- p. 104 **THE NATIONAL HERALD**, Greek American daily newspaper, New York City. Circulation 17,000.
- p. 104 **KYPIARA TIKA NEA** (Greek Sunday News), Greek bilingual weekly newspaper, Boston, Massachusetts, founded 1950, 3,800 circulation.
- p. 104 **THE NEW CALIFORNIA**, Greek bilingual weekly newspaper, San Francisco, California, founded 1967, circulation 3,200.
- p. 104 **ELLENIKOS-ASTER** (Greek Star), Greek American bilingual weekly newspaper, Chicago, Illinois, founded 1904, circulation 4,200.
- p. 104 **ELLENIKOS TYPOS** (Greek Press), Greek-language weekly newspaper, Chicago, Illinois, founded 1912, circulation 3,500.
- p. 104 **ATHENAI** (Detroit Athens), Greek American bilingual weekly newspaper, Detroit, Michigan, founded 1928, circulation 5,500.
- p. 104 **NATIONAL GREEK TRIBUNE**, Greek American bilingual weekly newspaper, founded 1922.
- p. 104 **HELLENIC CHRONICLE**, English-language Greek American weekly, Boston, Massachusetts, circulation 13,500.

JEWISH

- p. 108 **HADGAR** (The Post), founded in 1921 as a political weekly and bi-weekly publication, published in the Hebrew language. Circulation: 10,000.
- p. 307 **FORWARD** (Jewish Daily Forward) daily Jewish American newspaper. Circulation 65,000. New York City.
- p. 307 **THE YOG-MORGEN JOURNAL** (The Day-Jewish Journal), founded in 1914, daily Jewish American newspaper. Circulation 51,000 in New York City. Philadelphia edition, daily Jewish-language daily printed outside New York City, reports 3,000 circulation.
- p. 308 **MORNING FREEDOM** (Morning Freedom), Jewish-language daily newspaper, New York City. Allegedly a communist organ, begun in 1925. Circulation 8,000.

- p. 106 **THE DAY**, Jewish newspaper founded in Philadelphia in 1900. Still survives in combined form.
- p. 109 **WISCONSIN JEWISH CHRONICLE**, the only Jewish weekly newspaper, begun in 1921 in Milwaukee.
- p. 109 **FREIE ARBEITER STIMME (Free Voice of Labor)**, a biweekly Jewish American newspaper, started in 1890 as an anarchist paper to compete with a Socialist paper, Arbeiter Zeitung, founded the same year by the United Hebrew Trades.

POLISH

- p. 113 **GWIAZDA POLARNA (Polish Star)**, Stevens Point, Wisconsin, Polish bilingual weekly newspaper started in 1892. Circulation 17,100.
- p. 115 **PRZEWODNIK KATOLICKI (Catholic Leader)**, New Britain, Connecticut, Polish American weekly newspaper, founded in 1907. Circulation 31,000.
- p. 115 **AMERYKA ECHO (American Echo)**, Toledo, Ohio, Polish American weekly newspaper, founded 1886, circulation 17,000.
- p. 115 **CRAS (Times)**, Brooklyn, New York, Polish American weekly newspaper, founded 1903, circulation 19,500.
- p. 116 **STRAZ (The Guard)**, Scranton, Pennsylvania, Polish American weekly newspaper, founded 1897, circulation 9,500.
- p. 116 **SŁOWO POLSKIE (Polish Word)**, Utica, New York, Polish American weekly newspaper, founded 1899, circulation 7,300.
- p. 116 **GWIAZDA (Polish Star)**, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Polish bilingual weekly newspaper, founded 1902, circulation 8,100.
- p. 116 **DZIENNIK ZWIĄZKOWY (Polish Daily Unity)**, of Chicago, Illinois, Polish bilingual daily newspaper, begun in 1913, circulation of 35,000 makes it the largest Polish daily, published by the Polish National Alliance.
- p. 116 **SCYDA (Unity)**, bi-weekly fraternal organ of the Polish National Alliance, Chicago, Illinois. Circulation 160,000. Founded 1931, oldest Polish publication in America.

- p. 116 DZIENNIK CHICAGOSKI (Polish Daily News), bilingual Polish daily newspaper, Chicago, Illinois. Founded 1890. 21,000 circulation. Published by the Resurrectionist Fathers.
- p. 117 DZIENNIK POLSKI (Polish Daily News), Detroit, Michigan, founded 1904. Circulation 35,000.
- p. 117 KURYER CODZIENNY (Polish Daily Courier), Polish daily newspaper, South Boston, Massachusetts, founded in 1915. Circulation 30,000.
- p. 117 WIAJOMOSCZI CODZIENNE (Polish Daily News), Cleveland, Ohio, Polish Daily newspaper, started in 1915, 28,000 circulation.
- p. 117 KURYER POLSKI (Polish Courier), of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, oldest Polish daily newspaper in America, founded in 1888, circulation 20,000.
- p. 118 GWIADZA POLARNA (Polar Star), Polish-language weekly newspaper in Wisconsin. Allegedly follows a pro-Varsaw line and was the only one of the Polish-language newspapers, except the outright communist organ, not to criticize Khrushchev during his 1959 tour of the U.S.
- p. 115-178 GLOS LUDOWY (People's Voice), Detroit, Michigan, Polish bilingual weekly newspaper. Allegedly communist. 5,000 circulation, founded 1909.
- p. 118, 119 NOWY SWIAT (Morning World), Polish daily newspaper in New York City, started in 1910, nearly 25,000 circulation. Owned by the Sons of Poland and the Polish Union. Ignace Morawski, editor and general manager.

RUSSIAN

- p. 121 ROSSIYA (Russia), daily Russian American newspaper. Circulation 2,500. Started in 1933.
- p. 121, 173 RUSSEY GOLOS, Russian American Daily newspaper, San Francisco, California, founded 1916, circulation 6,000. Allegedly a communist organ.
- p. 122 NASHE VREMIA (Modern Times), Russian American weekly newspaper, founded in 1950, circulation 1,500.

p. 122 RUSSKAYA ZHIZN (Russian Life), Russian American daily newspaper, San Francisco, California, founded 1925.

p. 123 NOVAYA ZARIA (New Dawn), Russian American daily newspaper, begun in 1925, San Francisco, California. Has never recovered from a period of intimacy with the Soviet Consulate.

HUNGARIAN

p. 134 SZABADSAG (Liberty), Hungarian-language daily newspaper, Cleveland, Ohio, founded 1891, circulation 24,000.

p. 134 AMERIKAI MAGYAR NEMZELVA (American-Hungarian People's Voice), Hungarian-language daily newspaper, New York City, founded in 1901, circulation 21,500.

p. 135 WISCONSIN MAGYARSAG (Wisconsin Hungarians), Hungarian-language daily newspaper, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, founded in 1924.

p. 139 AZ EMBER (The Man), Hungarian-language daily newspaper, New York City, circulation 12,500. Much of whose advertising space deals with transactions with the Soviet Bloc.

p. 135 CHICAGO ES KORNYSER (Chicago and Vicinity), Hungarian-language daily newspaper, New York City, circulation 12,500, started in 1906.

p. 135 SOUTHWEST JOURNAL, Detroit, Michigan, Hungarian bilingual newspaper, began in 1932, circulation 10,500.

p. 136 SZABAD MAGYARSAG (Free Hungarians), 216 W. 18th St., New York City, Hungarian bilingual newspaper, began in 1956, claiming 6,500 circulation.

FINNISH

p. 138 PIIVAAJA (Pioneer), Witchburg, Massachusetts, daily Finnish American newspaper began in 1905, circulation 6,200.

- p. 139 **INDUSTRIALISTI (Industrialist)**, Duluth, Minn., tri-weekly Finnish American newspaper, founded in 1917, circulation 4,100.
- p. 139 **TYÖMIEN-ETEUVAIN (Workingman-Forward)**, Superior, Wisconsin, tri-weekly Finnish American newspaper. Founded in 1908, circulation 3,200. Allegedly Red-tinted.
- p. 139 **AMERIKAN SVOLUTAN (American Spirit of Finland)**, tri-weekly Finnish American newspaper, founded 1899, 3,000 circulation.
- p. 139 **MINNESOTAN UUTISLEHTI (Minnesota News)**, New York Mills, Minn., tri-weekly Finnish American newspaper, founded 1917, circulation 7,100.
- p. 139 **NEW YORKIN UUTISLEHTI (Finnish New York News)**, Brooklyn, New York, semi-weekly Finnish American newspaper, founded 1907, 3,500 circulation.
- p. 139 **TYÖVAEN OSUUSTOIMINTALEHTI (Cooperative Weekly)**, Finnish-language weekly, begun in 1930, 3,500 circulation.
- p. 139 **ATTAJA (Helper)**, Finnish-language weekly newspaper, Ironwood, Michigan, founded 1908, circulation 1,900.
- p. 139 **NAISTEN VIIRI (Women's Banner)**, Finnish-language weekly newspaper, Superior, Wisconsin, founded 1910, circulation 3,200.

CHINESE

- p. 145 **CHINESE WORLD**, San Francisco, California, oldest Chinese paper in the United States, founded 1891, circulation 9,000.
- p. 145 **CHINESE TIMES**, San Francisco, California, biggest West Coast circulating newspaper. Circulation 9,000.
- p. 146 **CHINESE JOURNAL**, New York City, newspaper, begun in 1928, circulation 17,700.
- p. 146 **CHINA TRIBUNE**, Chinese American daily newspaper, boasting 12,000 circulation. Y. Y. Pan, editor.

JAPANESE

- p. 148 PACIFIC CITIZEN, Los Angeles, California, official English-language weekly newspaper of the Japanese American Citizens' League. Circulation 6,500, begun in 1915.
- p. 149 NEW JAPANESE AMERICAN NEWS, Los Angeles, Calif., bilingual daily newspaper, founded 1947, circulation 5,500.
- p. 149 HOKUBEI MAINICHI, Japanese American bilingual daily newspaper of San Francisco, California. Started in 1948, circulation 6,000.
- p. 150 NICHIBEI TIMES (Japanese American Times), San Francisco, Calif., newspaper, begun in 1946. 6,000 circulation. Y. B. Abiko, editor.
- p. 151 RAFU SHINGO, bilingual Japanese American newspaper, Los Angeles, California, started in 1903.
- p. 152 COLORADO TIMES, Japanese daily newspaper, Denver, Colorado, founded in 1914. Circulation 2,000.

CZECH

- p. 177 AMERIKAI MAGYAR SZO (Hungarian-American Word), New York weekly begun in 1952, claims 3,000 circulation. Four staff officers took Fifth Amendment when asked if they were CP members by HCUA in 1957.
- p. 178, 179 LAISVE (Freedom), Richmond Hill, New York, semi-weekly newspaper, started in 1941, claims 5,000 circulation. Other Lithuanian papers have exposed its whitewashing of communist excesses. Roy Mizara, editor.
- p. 179 NAUJENOS (Lithuanian Daily News), Chicago, Illinois, daily newspaper started in 1943, circulation 40,250.
- p. 51 THE UKRAINIAN QUARTERLY, Magazine
- p. 51 SVOBODA (Liberty), daily newspaper of Jersey City, New Jersey, 20,000 circulation.

- p. 51 AMERYKA (America), daily newspaper of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 10,000 circulation.
- p. 52 NOWY SWIAT (Morning World), Polish daily newspaper of 24,000 circulation in New York City, Ignace Korawski, editor.
- p. 23 NOVY SVET (New World) Russian language newspaper, New York.
- p. 24, 137, 124-130 NOVOYE RUSSKOYE SLOVO (New Russian Word), daily Russian American newspaper. Mark E. Weinstock, editor. Circulation 23,250. Macy Eisenstadt, aka Argus, feature writer. (p. 129)
- p. 36 CAZETTE VAN DETROIT (Detroit Gazette), weekly Flemish periodical with 5,000 circulation.
- p. 34 Y BRYCH, Monthly Welsh publication, published in Utica, N. Y., with 2,750 circulation.
- p. 45 EL DIARIO de NUEVA YORK (New York Spanish Daily), 60,000 circulation.
- p. 68 THE COPPER COUNTY NEWS, Anglo-Finnish weekly in English, Calumet, Michigan, 3,000 circulation.
- p. 43 AMERICAN SANOMAT (Finnish American News), Finnish weekly, Calumet, Michigan, 3,000 circulation.
- p. 43 AMERICANSKI SRBOBRAN (American Srbobran), semi-weekly organ of the Serb National Federation, with 12,000 circulation in both Serbian and English editions.
- p. 46, 71, 78 NEW YORKER STAATS-ZEITUNG UND HEROLD (New York State Journal and Herald), established December 24, 1834. German-language daily in New York City. Dr. Ludwig Oberdorfer, managing editor. Circulation 21,000 daily.

Mr. Malone
Attn: Mr. Edwards

3/1/61

H. L. Sloan

"COMBAT SHOOTING FOR POLICE"
BY PAUL B. WESTON
BOOK REVIEWS

Mr. Charles C. Thomas, Publisher, Springfield, Illinois, sent a complimentary copy of "Combat Shooting for Police" to the Director, which was acknowledged in 1/27/61, and pursuant to your instructions has been reviewed by the writer.

The author of this book, Paul B. Weston, with whom I have been acquainted for several years is a retired Deputy Chief Inspector, New York City Police Department and has long been associated with Firearms Competitions and Police Training. This book is dedicated to former Special Agent James E. Ames, who brought to the author's attention, the Bureau's practical firearms training early in his career.

The book gives an excellent presentation of fundamental and advanced firearms training procedures and is replete with favorable references to the FBI, one of which is quoted as follows:

"J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI have performed many wonders in the field of national defense, crime control, and cooperation with local officers, but in the field of personal safety for each and every police officer in the United States the adoption of the Practical Police Course and its associated training program is one of the many wonders in police training. In a few short years, the police forces of the nation have been changed from a target-oriented group of men to a combat-oriented group of officers ready to protect themselves and cause havoc among their underworld opponents."

Chapter III is an excellent article on mental conditioning when law enforcement officers are confronted at gun point by a subject. We are placing stress on this matter in our Agent's training and it is a good adjunct to practical firearms training.

- 1 - Domestic Intelligence Division
(Publications Desk - Central Research Section)
- ① - Bureau file 62-46855
- 1 - Crime Records (Attn. Mr. Jones)
- 1 - Mr. Callahan

62-46855
NOT RECORDED
133 MAR 9 1961

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(7) 31 MAR 20 1961

XEROX
MAR 17 1961

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-46855-5

Memorandum to Mr. Malone
Re: "COMBAT SHOOTING FOR POLICE"
BY PAUL B. WESTON
BOOK REVIEW

The policies of the Bureau and those advocated by the author do not differ on training procedures or equipment except in the matter of "Cutaway Trigger Guards" (Page 126) and Weston does point out some of the inherent dangers of carrying such a revolver.

The February, 1961, issue of "The American Rifleman," official publication of the National Rifle Association, contains a very favorable review and states "Every Law Enforcement Officer and all Law Enforcement Agencies have a definite responsibility to the public to be adequately trained in the use of firearms that are tools of their professions. This book will materially assist in the attainment of that goal.

ACTION:

(1) This memorandum and reviewed book be forwarded to the Publications Desk - Central Research Section.

(2) That 5 copies of this book be obtained for the library at the FBI Academy.

TO : Director, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: March 7, 1961

FROM : *W.B.* Legat, London (62-253)

SUBJECT: NEW BIOGRAPHY OF
VZADIMIR ILYICH LENIN
BOOK REVIEWS

ATTENTION: CENTRAL RESEARCH

Remylet 5-20-60.

b7D

Since submission of relet, periodic contacts have been made with foreign book dealers and sources at [] to determine if the above book has been published in English. No such publication has been received in the English language; however, and during the last contact with foreign book dealers it was determined that they did not have in stock a biography of LENIN published in 1955 by Lawrence and Wishart Ltd, London. From records available in this office it could not be determined if this book has previously been furnished to the Bureau and because the cost of the biography was nominal (\$1.00), it is being furnished the Bureau at this time.

Periodic checks will be made to see if the new biography is available in English.

RUC
3 - Bureau (Enc.)
1 - London (62-253)
ACM:MAH
(4)

*Encl (book) detached + retained
in CRS. 3-15-61
A.M.B.*

REC-95

62-46855-124

12 MAR 15 1961

1 ENCLOSURE

31
50 MAR 21 1961

file 62-46855

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

- Tolson _____
- Parsons 2
- Mohr _____
- Belmont _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach
- Evans _____
- Malone _____
- Rosen _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- W.C. Sullivan _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Ingram _____
- Gandy _____

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont *AHB*

DATE: March 21, 1961 *Daly*

FROM : W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

SUBJECT: THE PROFILE OF COMMUNISM--A FACT-BY-FACT PRIMER
PREPARED BY THE ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE OF
B'NAI B'RITH
 O BOOK REVIEW- (62-46855)
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Captioned paperback book, reviewed by Central Research Section, is a revision of a pamphlet, "Primer On Communism," which was prepared by B'nai B'rith in 1951.

The 119-page book is an unusually good, brief, and hard-hitting primer. It is in question-and-answer form, analyzing the entire system of world communism. Matter-of-fact statements are given in answer to the questions posed, e.g., "What is the communist world peace movement?"--and a bibliography is set out at the end of each chapter for other and more interpretive reading. The inexpensive book commendably serves the purpose announced in the foreword, "...to fend off, on the one hand, the attempts of opportunists, demagogues and bigots to exploit fears based on ignorance, and, on the other hand, the siren songs of the communist appeals on the international scene."

The factual content of the primer appears to be very good with two exceptions. One, with obvious reference to the Judith Coplon case, states, "Among the political data acquired by Soviet espionage agents were the espionage files of the Justice Department..." (p. 64) Such a statement is too broad and open to misinterpretation. Another attributes to the FBI a March, 1960, estimate of the strength of the Communist Party, USA, as "approximately 10,000." (p. 26) No public statements on the size of the Communist Party, USA, have been issued by the Bureau since 1957, at which time the membership was placed at 17,000. There

- GLO:meh *meh*
 (9)
- 1 - Mr. Parsons
 - 1 - Mr. Mohr
 - 1 - Mr. DeLoach
 - 1 - Mr. Belmont
 - 1 - [redacted]
 - 1 - 100-530 (B'nai B'rith)
 - 1 - Section tickler
 - 1 - [redacted]

66 MAR 29 1961

676-754
 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 10/30/81 BY SP-6bs/mh

REC-67

62-46855-125

17 MAR 27 1961

CENTRAL RESEARCH
[Signature]

b6
b7c

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-530

Memorandum Sullivan to Belmont
Re: The Profile of Communism

are no other references to the Director or the FBI. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library.

B'nai B'rith:

Bureau files indicate B'nai B'rith is a legitimate Jewish fraternal organization. (100-530)

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

Mr. A. H. Belmont

March 21, 1961

W. C. Sullivan

Book Review

MA

THE DECLINE OF AMERICAN LIBERALISM
BY ARTHUR A. EKIRCH, JR.
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

The basic theme of captioned book is that there has been a steady decline in liberal values in the United States since our Nation was founded. The author traces this decline historically from before the American Revolution down to the present time, and, in the process, is critical of the Director and the Bureau.

On page 239, the author charges that the General Intelligence Division of the FBI, relying on radical literature as decisive evidence of subversive beliefs, made illegal arrests during the Palmer Raids. On page 252, Ekirch claims that the Bureau's investigations under the White Slave Traffic Act were, in effect, "legalized snooping." The source cited by the author for both of these claims is the highly distorted book, The Federal Bureau of Investigation, by Max Lowenthal.

While conceding that "it was in no sense desirable" that communists should be employed in sensitive or important positions in government, Ekirch claims that the solution adopted was neither liberal nor legally defensible under traditional American values or constitutional law (p. 328). He also accuses the Director of overestimating the threat posed by the Communist Party, USA (pp. 338-339), criticizes the prosecution of Party leaders under the Smith Act (pp. 340-342), and claims that the FBI's role in the loyalty-security program aroused fears that the United States "was coming under the sway of a Federal police force" (p. 345).

The author points out that liberalism is not a well-defined political or economic system but rather an attitude in favor of limited representative government and the widest possible freedom of the individual in all phases of his activity. Since the 18th century was the classic age of liberalism, in a sense, liberalism and colonial America grew up together. Political liberty in the

1 - Miss Gandy
1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
JFC:lgh

1 - [redacted]
1 - 62-46855
1 - Section tickler

1 - J. F. Condon

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62-46855
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128 APR 3 1961

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55 APR 3 1961

Memo Sullivan to Belmont

Re: THE DECLINE OF AMERICAN LIBERALISM
BY ARTHUR A. EKIRCH, JR.

colonies was closely tied to local government; religious liberty flourished; and the availability of land and economic opportunity gave rise to a natural faith in a free economy. The Declaration of Independence explicitly set forth the liberal political philosophy of the American Revolution which found practical expression in the constitutions of the individual states which specified the personal and property rights of the individual and limited the powers of the Government.

The first half of the 19th century was a period of great contrast. While considerable progress was made toward democratic progress and reform, there were, at the same time, frequent mob attacks on Catholics and immigrants; the Indians were uprooted in the West; and slavery still prevailed in the South. At the same time, the powers of the Federal Government were steadily broadened, and the Supreme Court repeatedly defended Federal over state power. By the middle of the 19th century, slavery stood out as the most direct challenge to American liberalism, and sporadic violence over this issue, in both the North and the South, finally erupted into the Civil War.

There were widespread violations of civil liberties during the Civil War. President Lincoln suspended the writ of habeas corpus; censorship of the press was instituted; and military conscription was practiced on an extensive scale for the first time in our history. Following the war, the North governed the defeated South like a conquered province; the Negro, although emancipated, was still not given the right to vote; and the Ku Klux Klan (KKK), dedicated to violence and intimidation, emerged in the South. Since the Civil War had established the primacy of the Federal over state government, the trend subsequently has been toward an increased centralization of the powers of government and a weakening of liberalism and individualism. By the 1890's, the concept of a noninterventionist government had been completely discredited. Antitrust and other regulatory measures controlling business were adopted, and the Supreme Court asserted exclusive Federal control over interstate commerce.

Measures adopted during World War I further weakened the liberal tradition. Military conscription made no provision for conscientious objectors. Laws against espionage and sedition suppressed dissent. State criminal syndicalist statutes were enacted, and censorship of the press was common. More and more, the duties rather than the rights of the individual were stressed.

Memo Sullivan to Belmont

Re: THE DECLINE OF AMERICAN LIBERALISM
BY ARTHUR A. EKIRCH, JR.

The period following World War I is described as a period of "hysteria." Conscientious objectors, pacifists, and political prisoners were kept in jail rather than amnestied. Five legally elected socialist assemblymen were denied their seats in New York State. Over 700 aliens were deported because of their political beliefs, and over 4,000 persons were arrested during the Palmer Raids. There was a revival of the KKK; our traditional immigration policy was reversed; and legislation to insure conformity in morals (e.g., prohibition, state censorship laws) was enacted. For the first time in our history, the suppression of freedom enjoyed almost nationwide government support on the local, state, and national levels.

During the administration of President Hoover, the power of the state and local governments was gradually taken over by Washington and, after the New Deal of President Roosevelt, the concept of a planned economy gained even greater acceptance. With the notable exception of the evacuation and detention of the Japanese on the west coast, the author finds few violations of civil liberties during World War II. He stresses, however, the tremendous expansion of the powers of the Federal Government. Following World War II, the tensions of the cold war and the Korean War led to a further decline in liberalism. We now have peacetime conscription; the armed forces have assumed greater power in all branches of the Government; and foreign trade has degenerated into economic warfare. The Government's monopoly over nuclear power has subordinated free enterprise to the interests of the state. Fearful of offending minority groups, the press, radio, and the motion-picture and television industries censor potentially controversial material.

Bureau files reflect that an article in the December 19, 1960, issue of "Neues Deutschland," a publication of the Communist Party of East Germany, set forth that Ekirch was one of a group of 30 American professors who urged diplomatic recognition of East Germany and Communist China. In 1943, an individual who may be identical with Ekirch was the subject of a Selective Service investigation in New York City because he claimed to be a conscientious objector. In 1952, [redacted] who may possibly be identical with the subject, was a subscriber to Alternative, publication of the Committee for Non-Violent Revolution. Alternative claims that its goal is to fight "against war, capitalism, and totalitarianism." (25-181769;14-2771;100-72924-905)

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memo

file 62-46855-126

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 3-21-61

FROM : LEGAT, RIO DE JANEIRO (64-293) ATTENTION: CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

SUBJECT: BLOOD AND FIRE IN CUBA
PROPOSED BOOK BY
ALBERTO DANIEL FALERONI
BOOK REVIEWS

REC-93

G. RA Mullins

INFORMATION CONCERNING
ReRiolet 12/29/60

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On March 8, 1961, [redacted] advised that he is acquainted generally with [redacted] over the past several years.

[redacted] declared that while he has no specific adverse information concerning [redacted] as to subversive type activity, he has received a definite impression that [redacted] is an individual who is an opportunist in tendency and in informant's opinion would not be above capitalizing or trading upon his contacts or acquaintances. For this reason, informant said he would advise that considerable circumspection be followed in any dealings with [redacted]

With regard to the book, "BLOOD AND FIRE IN CUBA", he has received no information of any book or other publication under that title having been written by FALERONI.

On March 9 and 10, 1961, inquiry was made in several of the larger bookstores in Buenos Aires by Legat in an unsuccessful endeavor to locate a copy of the book, "BLOOD AND FIRE IN CUBA", or any other recent writing of FALERONI under a similar title. Information was developed that no book under this title had been published in Argentina insofar as was known by book store employees.

Id

Vertical stamp/initials

[redacted] was instructed to remain alert for [redacted]
[redacted]

In view of the foregoing, it is recommended that extreme caution be exercised by the Bureau in handling any future contact by [redacted]

UACB by 3/31/61, no additional investigation is being conducted in this matter. One copy of this letter is enclosed for the information of Legat, Mexico City.

- 3 - Bureau (1 - Mexico City)
- 2 - Rio de Janeiro (1 - 64-293)
- 1 - [redacted]

62-46855-126

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JEG
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file 62-46855

Stamp: CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

April 19, 1961

62-46855-127

PERSONAL

file 5-4-61
Ann O

Miss Ann M. Otto
Publicity Department
Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc.
333 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

Dear Miss Otto:

I have received your letter of April 13, 1961, and it was indeed kind of you to send me a copy of "The Purveyor: The Shocking Story of Today's Illicit Liquor Empire." I found the manuscript interesting and am looking forward to reading the finished book. Thank you for your thoughtfulness on this occasion.

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
APR 19 10 26 AM '61

MAILED 31
APR 19 1961
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten initials]

[Handwritten initials]

[Handwritten initials]

1 - Mr. Tolson

NOTE: The galley proofs of this book were sent to Mr. Tolson by Mr. Walter I. Bradbury of Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., on 12-5-60, which was cordially acknowledged by Mr. Tolson on 12-12-60. A review of the galley proofs was made by Jones to DeLoach Memo dated 12-21-60, which reflected the book purports to convey to the reader the intricate setup needed in the operation of the illicit liquor business, and is told as the story of one Angelo Pavane relating his experiences during the 1920's to 1960 while engaged in illicit narcotics and liquor operations in various States. There are a few minor references to the FBI in the book, primarily regarding FBI Identification Numbers in the footnotes, none of which are derogatory in nature. Angelo Pavane, Ann M. Otto, and the author, John Starr, were not identifiable in Bufiles. (62-46855) Miss Otto also furnished a copy of this book to Mr. Tolson on the same date--see Mr. Tolson's letter to Miss Otto dated 4-19-61.

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

R.R:bar (6)

[Handwritten note:] Book attached



HOLT, RINEHART AND WINSTON, INC. • PUBLISHERS

383 MADISON AVENUE...NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Trade Department

April 13, 1961

GENERAL BOOKS	Mr. Tolson
	Mr. Parsons
	Mr. Mohr
	Mr. Belmont
	Mr. Callahan
	Mr. Conrad
	Mr. DeLoach
	Mr. Evans
	Mr. Malone
	Mr. Rosen
	Mr. Tavel
TEXTBOOKS	Mr. Trotter
	Mr. W.C. Sullivan
MAGAZINES	Tele. Room
	Mr. Ingram
	Miss Gandy

BOOK REVIEWS

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed is a copy of ~~THE~~ PURVEYOR: The Shocking Story of Today's Illicit Liquor Empire by John Starr, to be published May 8th.

We know that Mr. Walter I. Bradbury sent you the original manuscript and we thought you would be interested in seeing the finished copy of the book.

With best regards.

Sincerely,

Ann M. Otto

Ann M. Otto
Publicity Department

AMO/lisa
Enclosure

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CENTRAL RESEARCH

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Mr. A. R. Belmont

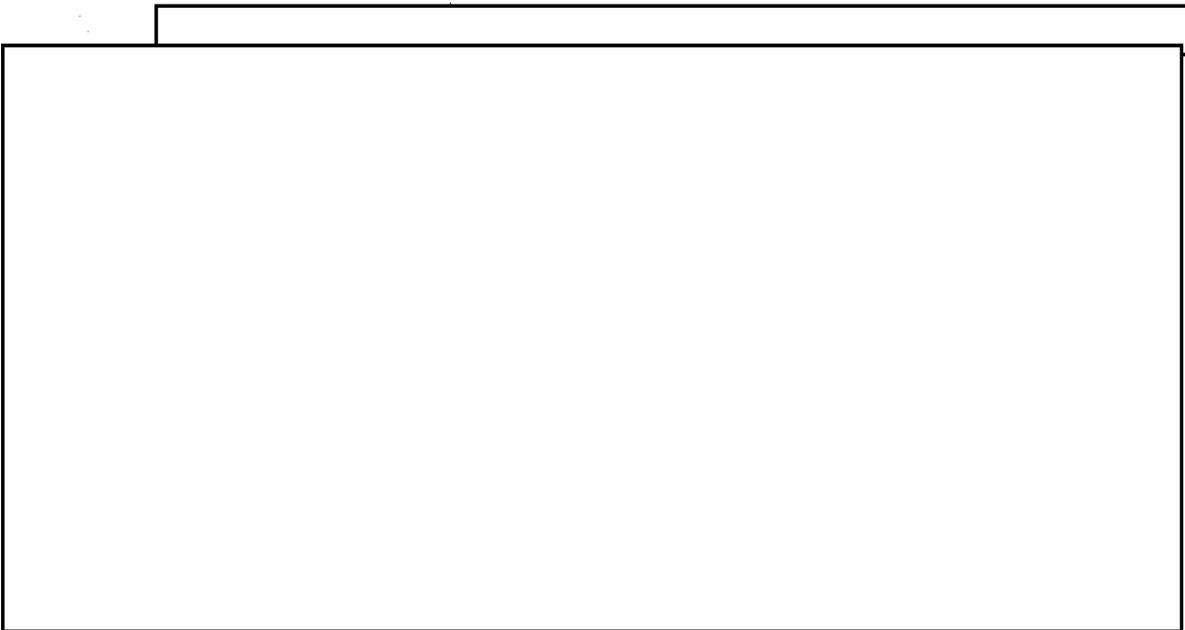
April 21, 1961

Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

"THE BLACK MUSLIMS IN AMERICA"
BY G. ERIC LINCOLN
DATE REVIEW
(INTERNAL SECURITY)

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BACKGROUND OF AUTHOR



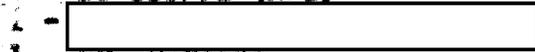
During August, 1957, Lincoln contacted an official of the "Memphis Commercial Appeal" newspaper concerning a Negro boycott of the paper and during the ensuing conversation revealed



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62-46855

25-330971 (RM)



- 1 - Mr. Parsons
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. McQueen (Racial Matters)
- 1 - Central Research (RM 7640)
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. [redacted]

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62-46855-

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ORIGINAL FILE IN 25-330971-11

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
Re: "The Black Muslims in America"
By C. Eric Lincoln
62-46855

In August, 1958, Lincoln advised the Atlanta Office that he planned to do research on the NOI and prepare a paper dealing with the organization from a philosophical standpoint to attempt to form conclusions as to the reasons for persons participating in the NOI. He was impressed at this time with the necessity of not mentioning his previous relationship with the Bureau or the FBI's interest in the NOI. On March 28, 1961, Lincoln advised that his book would be published by Beacon Press, Boston, Massachusetts, and would be released April 19, 1961. He said he interviewed Elijah Muhammad, National Leader, Malcolm Little, Minister of the New York Temple, and other NOI officials for material in addition to attending NOI meetings in several cities and reading everything he could find regarding the NOI. He also mentioned that he feared for his personal safety when certain NOI officials read the book.

On April 7, 1961, Lincoln furnished the Atlanta Office a letter received from Chicago from "Miss Thelma X" which he interpreted as a threat and possible violation of the Extortion Statute. (NOI members frequently use the letter X in place of their last names) The Assistant United States Attorney, Northern District of Georgia, declined prosecution. The matter is currently being presented to the United States Attorney at Chicago.

NATION OF ISLAM (NOI)

The NOI is an all-Negro, violently antiwhite, fanatical group which has been under investigation for the past several years to determine if its activities bring it within the purview of Executive Order 10450 or in violation of any other Federal statutes. There are presently 35 field offices conducting investigations and submitting semiannual reports on this organization.

THE BOOK

"The Black Muslims in America" according to the author presents a partial perspective of the dark and serious problems of racial tension and calls for more studies about the "voiceless

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
Re: "The Black Muslims in America"
By C. Eric Lincoln
62-46855

people" who want to be heard in the councils of the world. In the preface, the author explains that he became interested in this study in the Autumn of 1956 while teaching courses in religion and philosophy at Clark College. At this time he read an appraisal of Christianity in a term paper submitted by a senior student which indicated the Christian religion is incompatible with the Negro's aspirations for dignity and equality in America and that Islam offers the answer to these desires.

The book, which originated out of a doctoral dissertation prepared by the author in the Graduate School of Boston University, is divided into nine chapters and a section containing documentation or notes. It gives a rather detailed history of the origin of the cult and closely examines the background and rationale of the movement. Considerable portions of this 276 page book are devoted to a philosophical, sociological study of the racial tensions which, in the author's opinion, foster the development of the NOI and other Negro supremacy groups. Much of the material appears to have been obtained from the Negro press coverage of the NOI and its leaders, including the regular newspaper column of Elijah Muhammad. The author apparently interviewed Muhammad, Malcolm Little and others connected with the NOI, however, nothing new appears in the book which could not be obtained from public source material. This use of press material by the author has resulted in exaggeration of many facets of the NOI, such as membership, economic growth, organizational efficacy, etc., due to the inherent exaggeration of the Negro press when covering NOI activities. The book tends to be sympathetic to the NOI when dealing with the racial tensions which spawn such movements. However, the author states America must confront the issue of racism and discrimination with determination and then there will be no need for the "Black Muslims" and America will be a better place for all.

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
Re: "The Black Muslims in America"
By C. Eric Lincoln
62-46855

MENTION OF THE FBI

The book makes a dozen references to the FBI, none of which contain information alluding to the author's former relationship with the Bureau or which could be interpreted as showing the author was anymore aware of the Bureau's interest in the NOI than anyone else who reads newspapers. These references range from an allegation by Malcolm Little that "no fewer than fifteen FBI Agents are regularly assigned to cover his New York Temple alone" to Muhammad's complaint that the FBI could readily catch "all the lynchers and school-bombers in the South" with a fraction of the Agents assigned to cover his personal movements. Many of the references pertain to FBI watchfulness and close surveillance of the organization, however, these references are similar to statements of this variety made in other publications concerning the NOI.

CONCLUSION

The book, while well written, contains nothing new concerning the NOI. It evaluates the NOI from a philosophical, religious and sociological standpoint and makes no attempt to suggest cures outside these areas of interest. It plays down the obvious financial gouging the rank and file receive from NOI leaders while tending to lend validity to the trend of the cult toward orthodoxy. Although the author believes the cult is extremist, bordering on open rebellion, he makes no suggestions that NOI leaders advocate overthrowing the government and says that the movement can be stopped and should be if it seriously threatens the peace and security of the Nation.

See next page for recommendations.

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
Re: "The Black Muslims in America"
By C. Eric Lincoln
62-46855

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 1. For information.**

- 2. That the underlined names in the Index (Pages 270-276) be indexed.**

- 3. If you approve, this memorandum and book should be sent to the Records Branch for appropriate action. The book is being retained in Room 7638 pending approval of this action.**

UNITED STATES GOVT

Memorandum

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- DeLoach _____
- Evans _____
- Malone _____
- Rosen _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- W.C. Sullivan _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Ingram _____
- Gandy _____

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 5-8-61

FROM : J.J. J. Daunt

SUBJECT: AUBREY WILLIS, AUTHOR
 "OUR GREATEST ENEMY - BEVERAGED ALCOHOL"
 EXPOSITION PRESS INCORPORATED
 NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Daunt
Krusch

By letter dated 4-20-61, copy attached, I. L. Gurney, Division of Parole, State of New York, Port Kent, New York, requested information concerning the accuracy of statements made by captioned author in his book. He referred to the following two statements allegedly appearing on pages 15 and 23 respectively, "The Federal Bureau of Investigation in its Uniform Crime Report for 1956 outlines that 59.47 per cent of all 1956 crimes could be charged to alcohol" and "The F. B. I. tells us that our crime bill for those crimes brought about by alcohol amounts to \$20,000,000,000 per year." Gurney also requested any information the Bureau has with regards to the effect alcohol has on crimes, criminals and parole. An appropriate reply was sent to Gurney, a copy of which is attached.

OBSERVATIONS:

BOOK REVIEWS

The book has been reviewed by the Uniform Crime Reporting Section and was found to be replete with gross statistical misinterpretations, abuses and falsehoods. Willis, an admitted ex-alcoholic and speaker for the Southern Baptist Convention, has an ax to grind and misused FBI statistics and attributed erroneous statements to us to help make his case against alcohol. We did not say any portion of crime could be attributed to alcohol, as Willis states. He took arrest figures for liquor laws, driving while intoxicated, disorderly conduct and drunkenness from Uniform Crime Reports - 1956 and stated since these arrests represented 59.4% of all arrests, alcohol was responsible for 59.4% of all the crime in the United States in 1956. This is ridiculous. Arrest figures for 1956 were obtained from 1,551 cities over 2,500 representing a total population of 41,219,052. This population represented less than 1/3 of the total United States population and while arrests are a partial measure of the crime problem they do not measure the total crime count since not all crimes are cleared by arrest. Also, we never said our crime bill for those crimes brought about by alcohol amounted to 20 billion dollars per year. This was the estimated total cost of all crime in the United States and Willis used the figure falsely in an attempt to make his case against alcohol.

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Enclosures *sent 5-9-61*

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 MAY 15 1961
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25 MAY 12 1961

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J. J. Daunt to Mr. DeLoach Memorandum

ACTION:

(1) If you approve there is attached a letter to the publisher, Exposition Press, Inc., 386 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, New York, pointing out the inaccuracy. No letter is being sent to the author since his whereabouts are unknown and there is no information in Bureau files pertaining to him.

[Handwritten initials]

[Handwritten initials]

[Handwritten checkmark]

[Handwritten initials]

[Handwritten initials]

May 18, 1961

fw

Title of Book THE UNCERTAIN TRUMPET

Author General Maxwell D. Taylor

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING	Obtain book for review	Book review not required by this Section or Division
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic Intelligence Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> Central Research, Room 7627	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>B</i>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Espionage, Room 2714	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Internal Security, Room 1509	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Liaison, Room 7641	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Edw</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Subversive Control, Room 1250	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Identification Division		
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<input type="checkbox"/> Administrative Division		
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<input type="checkbox"/> Investigative Division		
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<input type="checkbox"/> Laboratory Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> _____ Section, Room _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Crime Records Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> _____ Section, Room _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Nature of Book: See attached article.

central Research
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133 MAY 24 1961

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file 62-46855

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- Parsons _____
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- Belmont _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
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- Evans _____
- Malone _____
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- W.C. Sullivan _____
- Tele Room _____
- Ingram _____
- Gandy _____



Gen. Taylor's New Book Is Must Reading

By RICHARD STARNES

IN the serpentine coils of the Soviet espionage apparatus there is, in a manner of speaking, a new best seller.

The book, which created only the smallest of ripples when it was published in the United States in January of last year, is Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor's "The Uncertain Trumpet" (Harper and Brothers).

The new interest in the book stems, of course, from Gen. Taylor's recent appointment to the task of picking up the pieces of the American disaster in Cuba. Gen. Taylor's influence on the future course of American arms will be profound, and "The Uncertain Trumpet" is a working blueprint of the man's military thinking.

AFTER HE LEFT

It was written after Max Taylor left the Army in 1959. Quoting oneself on the column dodge is usually considered to indicate that the golden years are coming on apace, but in a piece published in January, 1960, I wrote:

"At the conclusion of his tour (as Army Chief of Staff) in the Pentagon he left the Army a disillusioned and deeply troubled man. He was 57-years-old, in vigorous good health, presumably only just approaching the peak of his intellectual powers.

"Why did he quit? Why does a man of proven courage and ability turn in his uniform?"

That was long before Cuba and Laos, of course, but essentially the reason Gen. Taylor so abruptly ended a distinguished military career was his sure knowledge that the United States was in no position to fight limited wars (such as we are confronted with and apparently unable to fight in Southeast Asia today).

HIS FEELING

He felt, if my reading of "The Uncertain Trumpet" is correct, that American planning was hypnotized into paralysis by the doctrine of massive atomic retaliation, that built-in weakness in the joint Chiefs of Staff system have left our strategy planning to budget-conscious civilian amateurs.

But what of Gen. Taylor's

view of the military future? There are many elements in it, of course, but basic to his whole philosophy is blunt rejection of the assumption that the free world cannot fight a non-atomic war with the Soviet bloc.

"Why," he wrote, "has the United States made no determined effort to develop conventional forces comparable to those of the USSR? For one thing, we have accustomed ourselves to saying, and perhaps to believing, that we are hopelessly outnumbered by the communist bloc. This statement as a generalization is simply not true."

Gen. Taylor's considered estimate, which is too long to repeat here, arrives at the conclusion that the free world's available manpower totals 156.9 millions against the communist bloc's 145.4.

- the Washington Post and _____
- Times Herald _____
- the Washington Daily News 29
- the Evening Star _____
- New York Herald Tribune _____
- New York Journal-American _____
- New York Mirror _____
- New York Daily News _____
- New York Post _____
- The New York Times _____
- The Worker _____
- The New Leader _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- Date 5/12-61

ENCLOSURE

~~ENCLOSURE~~

62-46855-

Mr. A. H. Belmont

May 18, 1961

Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Donohue
1 - Mr. Fox

"AMERICAN COMMISSAR"
BY SANDOR VOROS
PUBLISHED BY THE CHILTON COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK

Captioned book was reviewed to evaluate the past activities of the Communist Party (CP), USA, enumerated in the book and to determine if the Bureau was mentioned. The book does not mention the Bureau or its contacts with the author.

Sandor Voros' autobiography corroborates the testimony of many an ex-communist: that the Utopian dream of universal brotherhood turns into a nightmare reality of the police state.

Born 61 years ago in Hungary, Voros immigrated to the United States at the age of 21. Working in sweatshops as a furrier in New York City, he gradually earned up to \$100 a week. He sympathized with the anti-Horthy Movement in Hungary which brought him into touch with the communists who were running it. In 1929 he was made manager of "Uj Elore," a Hungarian communist daily published in New York. As a card-carrying member, Voros participated in CP activities until his transfer to Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, in December, 1929.

For the next nine months Voros edited the Hungarian Canadian Worker in Hamilton and became the leader of the Canadian Hungarian Movement in this city. Upon his return to New York City in September, 1930, Voros became active among the unemployed. When "Uj Elore" moved its office to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1931, Voros moved with it. He became head of the Ohio Bureau of the "Daily Worker" and for the next six years as a CP member in Ohio participated in hunger marches and with the unemployed against the strikebreakers.

In 1937 Voros left the United States to fight with the Loyalists in Spain. Voros had some prior experience: he had participated in the October, 1918, Revolution in Hungary. He became chief of the Anglo-American Section of the Historical Commission of the International Brigades and was later made Chief of the Commissariat of the XV Brigade. After the Loyalists were defeated, Voros returned to the United States in December, 1938.

100-358290

1 - 62-46855 (Book Reviews)

FFF:bgc/lmo (11)

162-46855
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150 MAY 25 1961

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: "AMERICAN COMMISSAR"
100-358290

Voros soon became disillusioned with communism when Russia refused asylum to the ex-Loyalists who could not return to their own countries. He became more disillusioned when Russia signed the Nazi-Soviet pact in August, 1939. It was not long thereafter that Voros called it "quits."

OBSERVATIONS:

Voros, under his true name Alexander Wrought, was the subject of a security investigation because of his CP activities. He was first interviewed by Bureau Agents in March, 1950, and has been recontacted on numerous occasions since. [REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] A copy of a manuscript entitled "To Spain and Back" by Sandor Voros was reviewed by the Bureau in June, 1959, which manuscript was substantially the same as Voros' current book "American Commissar."

In the epilogue of the book Voros seems a little bitter when he writes, "The Communist Party which I quit over 20 years ago has by now all but disintegrated. Yet, I and my fellow former rebels have been degraded to second-class citizens, denied even the right of serving our country in the capacities we are best fitted for..." (How is Voros able to say that the Party has now all but disintegrated if he had, in fact, severed his relationship with the Party over 20 years ago? [REDACTED])

b7D

It appears that Voros is disappointed, so he says, because the United States has not called upon him, because of his experience, to fight totalitarianism. He feels the United States needs ideological weapons and trained men to use them - experts that are plentiful among former communists.

RECOMMENDATION:

That Assistant Director DeLoach consider calling attention to the publication of "American Commissar" to his contacts on the House Committee on Un-American Activities and the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee in the event the committees desire to subpoena Sandor Voros to testify before one of the committees.

1961

Title of Book AMERICAN COMMISSAR

Author SANDOR VOROS (True name Alexander Wrought; Bufile 100-358290)

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING

- Domestic Intelligence Division
 - Central Research, Room 7627
 - Espionage, Room 2714
 - Internal Security, Room 1509
 - Liaison, Room 7641
 - Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.
 - Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527
 - Subversive Control, Room 1250

Identification Division
 _____ Section, Room _____

Training & Inspection Division
 _____ Section, Room _____

Administrative Division
 _____ Section, Room _____

Files & Communications Division
 _____ Section, Room _____

Investigative Division
 _____ Section, Room _____

Laboratory Division
 _____ Section, Room _____

Crime Records Division
 _____ Section, Room _____

Obtain book for review

Book review not required by this Section or Division

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REC-37

62-46855-728

EX-102

NOT RECORDED

5 JUN 1 1961

Book detached & placed in Bureau Library 5-31-61

Central Research

Nature of Book: Book attached

Please return book to Central Research.

62 JUN 6 1961

file 62-46855-

Book Review writeup prepared 5/16/61

DIRECTOR, FBI

5-5-61

LEGAT, RIO DE JANEIRO (64-350) ATTENTION: CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

"PELIGRO ROJO EN EL URUGUAY"
(The Red Menace in Uruguay)
by BENITO NARDONE
PORCIÓN MISCELLANEOUS

b6
b7C
b7D

ReRiolet 3/29/61.

Book Reviews

On 4/13/61 [redacted] informed he has received no additional information concerning publication of the captioned book; however, he noted that the March 20, 1961, issue of the Spanish language edition of "CIVIL" magazine, pages 18-23, inclusive, carried an article entitled "LA CONSPIRACION ROJA" ("The Red Conspiracy") written by BENITO NARDONE. This article, which was made available by [redacted] is enclosed herewith as a matter of possible interest to the Central Research Section.

Informant said that in the event he develops additional information concerning publication of a book by NARDONE, as set forth in relet, he will immediately advise Legat.

C

- 3 - Bureau (Enclosure)
- 2 - Rio de Janeiro (1 - 64-350)
- (1 - [redacted])

b7D

JEG:LM
(5)

62-46355-

NOT RECORDED

133 MAY 12 1961

58 JUN 2 1961

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

AP
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AT
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ DATE: 7/61

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

TO : W. C. Sullivan

FROM : W. A. Branigan

- 1 - Belmont
- 1 - Sullivan
- 1 - DeLoach
- 1 - Branigan
- 1 - Lee

SUBJECT: GORDON ARNOLD LONSDALE
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bureau file: 65-66266)

MORRIS COHEN; LONA COHEN
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bureau file: 100-406659)

Class. & Ext. By SP-1GSK/WH
Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 3
Date of Review 6/7/81
5/10/81

SYNOPSIS:

Book Reviews

This memo is prepared to review a book entitled "Spy Ring, The Full Story of the Naval Secrets Case," written by John Bulloch and Henry Miller, which will be published in England.

On 5/9/61, Morris Ernst advised the Bureau that one of his clients, the Athenian Press, New York City, had sent the above-captioned book to him to read for libel. He stated the book includes severe criticism of the FBI and Ernst inquired if he could send the book to the Bureau. Ernst was told that, under the circumstances, it was not felt the Bureau should inject itself into this matter. The Legal Attache, London, was instructed to attempt to discreetly obtain the manuscript of this book. Legat, London, obtained book and forwarded same. Legat also suggested the Bureau furnish a statement to London for use of Embassy press officer in answering any inquiries.

Review of book shows it is full of inaccuracies, false statements, and attempts to attribute to the FBI blame for the Lonsdale-Cohen case, since the FBI had been unable to locate the Cohens. This book has so many inaccuracies, misstatements of known facts, speculation and outright lies that it is not believed we should attempt to dignify it by offering any information in response to inquiries. Detailed review of the book is attached.

ACTION:

There is attached a cable to Legat, London, advising him that in view of the misstatements of facts and inaccuracies in the book the Bureau will not dignify same by offering any comment for the press officer, U. S. Embassy, or for the Legat.

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 65-66266-22

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

REC-44
sent 6/9/61
62-46855-129
NOT RECORDED JUN 14 1961

57 JUN 21 1961

Enclosure
JPL:ams
(7)

WAB
JPL
CONFIDENTIAL
SEC

Memo Branigan to Sullivan
Re: Gordon Arnold Lonsdale
Morris Cohen; Lona Cohen

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DETAILS:

The book entitled "Spy Ring, The Full Story of the Naval Secrets Case," by John Bulloch and Henry Miller, has been reviewed and contains the following inaccuracies:

Page 9 states the Cohens were specially groomed in Russia.

This is pure speculation.

Page 9, paragraph 2, states the Cohens were revealed not as Canadians as they claimed to be.

Morris Cohen claimed to be a citizen of New Zealand and his wife claimed to be a Canadian.

Page 10 states that no direct link was ever established between any of the five defendants and a Soviet Embassy official.

In a newspaper article by Houghton he made a statement that he was handled by Vassili Dozhdalev, Second Secretary, Soviet Embassy, London.

Page 11 states as follows: "The American Federal Bureau of Investigation was largely at fault. In 1950, American agents investigating the case of the Rosenbergs, later executed as Russian spies, found evidence implicating Morris and Lona Cohen. Their activities were checked, but too late. Within a month of the Rosenbergs' arrest, the Cohens had left America for Australia, and the FBI lost them. In 1957, when Colonel Abel was exposed and sentenced to 30 years for spying, evidence linking him with the Cohens was found. The FBI again failed to trace them."

This statement is false. We first heard of Morris and Lona Cohen in 1953. The Cohens left New York City sometime in the summer of 1950; however, it is not known where they went and no evidence has been uncovered indicating they ever went to Australia. At the time of the arrest of Abel, we did find out the Cohens were linked to Abel; however, by that time they were in England residing under aliases.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Memo Branigan to Sullivan
Re: Gordon Arnold Lonsdale
Morris Cohen; Lona Cohen

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Page 12 states "To all intents and purposes the Cohens had a 'record' in espionage, and the FBI were clearly something less than efficient in losing sight of two dangerous suspects who later made such an easy entry into Britain to continue their careers."

We had no information indicating the Cohens were involved in espionage until 1957. Previous information in 1953 indicated possible membership in the Communist Party, on both the part of Morris and Lona Cohen.

Page 18 states the Cohens were no more than associates of Gordon Lonsdale who had to be investigated and after the arrest of Lonsdale they were interviewed by the British.

b7D

Page 42 states that the Cohens had in their possession two genuine American passports which were probably issued in 1947 and were used when the Cohens left America in 1950 to escape the FBI hunt for them which began when their association with the Rosenbergs was discovered.

The Cohens did have issued in 1947 valid American passports and they used them for a trip to Europe. These passports were not in their possession when they were arrested. These passports were not used by the Cohens in leaving the U. S. No FBI hunt began for them in 1950 since we did not know that they were actually associated with the Rosenbergs. Our later investigation showed that they had left New York City about the time of the arrest of the Rosenbergs; however, we do not know of any connection between the Rosenbergs and the Cohens.

Page 47 states that Morris Cohen was born in New York in 1911.

He was born in 1910.

Page 48 states that Morris Cohen was a star football player at the University of Mississippi.

Cohen did not play football in college.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Memo Branigan to Sullivan
Re: Gordon Arnold Lonsdale
Morris Cohen; Lona Cohen

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Page 48 states Cohen left the University of Mississippi in 1931.

This is not so. He graduated in 1934.

Page 48 states that Cohen left Mississippi in 1931 and became a temporary teacher and assistant football coach at James Monroe High School in New York.

This is completely wrong. He did not become a teacher in 1931 and never was an assistant high school football coach.

Page 48 states that in 1934 Cohen obtained a Masters Degree at the University of Illinois and then returned to New York City to more posts as a temporary teacher.

Cohen attended the University of Illinois for one semester and obtained no degree. He did not become a teacher in New York City until after World War II.

Page 50 states that the father of Lona Cohen had made money as a bootlegger.

This is pure fiction.

Page 50 states that Morris Cohen, upon his return from Spain in 1938, became a substitute teacher.

This is wrong.

Page 51 states that Morris Cohen, after World War II, took the New York Board of Education examinations to become a teacher and came out top in the junior school list and third in the examinations for high school teachers.

This is pure fiction.

Page 51 states that Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were arrested in August, 1950.

Julius Rosenberg was arrested in July, 1950, and Ethel in August, 1950.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Memo Branigan to Sullivan
Re: Gordon Arnold Lonsdale
Morris Cohen; Lona Cohen

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Page 51 describes Morris and Lona Cohen as important undercover members of the cell operated by the Rosenbergs.

^{KNOWN}
There is no basis in fact for this statement.

Page 52 states that while the FBI was investigating the Rosenberg case their agents heard the names of the Cohens.

This is a lie.

Page 52 states that by the time the detectives (the FBI) got around to investigating the Cohens, they could not be found.

This is not so when set out in the context of this story. The authors are attempting to imply that we heard about the Cohens during the investigation of the Rosenbergs and allowed them to get away in 1950.

Page 53 states that when Colonel Abel was arrested, among the papers found in his studio the names of Morris and Lona Cohen occurred as well as references to the Rosenbergs.

None of these names appeared among the papers of Abel.

Page 54 states that after the defection of Igor Gouzenko from the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa, he had brought with him documents which named Allan Nunn May, the British atomic scientist. Nunn May was arrested, tried, and sentenced, and for four years a name scribbled on an envelope found in his home was ignored. The writers state this name was Klaus Fuchs.

This is not so. Fuchs' name and British address was found in the notebook of Israel Halperin, one of the subjects in the Gouzenko case and it was furnished to the British.

Page 54 states that Fuchs told the police that Harry Gold was his contact.

Fuchs did not know the name of Harry Gold. We identified Gold.

Page 54 states that when Abel was arrested in 1957, the evidence of his association with the Rosenbergs and the Cohens was found.

No evidence linking Abel to the Rosenbergs was found.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Memo Branigan to Sullivan
Re: Gordon Arnold Lonsdale
Morris Cohen; Lona Cohen

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Page 54 states that before the end of September, 1950, the Cohens were on their way to Australia.

No evidence has been uncovered indicating that the Cohens went to Australia.

Page 55 states that in 1953, after spending something over two years in the Dominion, including at least one visit to Gisbourne in New Zealand, the Cohens left for Europe.

This is pure speculation. Cohen claimed that he was born in Gisbourne, New Zealand, which gives the writers the thought that he and his wife were in New Zealand.

Page 55 states that in 1953 the Cohens purchased traveler's checks in Vienna and within months cashed them in Tokyo and Hong Kong.

The Cohens traveled to Japan in 1955, not in 1953.

Page 58 states that Lonsdale arrived in England on March 3, 1955.

This is the date on which he left the U. S. by ship. He arrived in England on March 7 or March 8.

Page 76 discusses Lonsdale's trips to Europe and states that the Special Branch officers (MI-5) knew that he frequently met other Soviet agents on some of these journeys and passed information to them.

b7D

Page 114 states that Lonsdale was the chief Russian agent in Southern England and was the head of all agents working for Russia in London and all along the South coast.

This is pure speculation.

Page 114 states that Lonsdale was connected with Russian Naval Intelligence.

This is not so. He is a Soviet military intelligence officer. ✕

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Memo Branigan to Sullivan
Re: Gordon Arnold Lonsdale
Morris Cohen; Lona Cohen

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Page 124 states that it is possible that Lonsdale met Harry Houghton in Warsaw.

This is not so.

Page 128 states that MI-5 saw Naval secrets in the back seat of Houghton's car in November, 1960.

No such information has been furnished ~~X~~

b7D

Page 154 states that at conferences with the Americans it was decided that the spies exposed in England would serve as a good propaganda answer to the U-2 incident.

No conferences were held with the prosecution in England on this case, to the Bureau's knowledge. ~~X~~

Page 159 states that a young scientist who had been friendly with Houghton and who had been sent to the U. S. a few months before the arrests was interviewed by the FBI and cleared of any complicity.

No such interview was held.

Page 175 states that the Cohens were having regular meetings with the Rosenbergs, up to 1950, and that after the arrest of the Rosenbergs the FBI agents back tracked on their activities and the names of the Cohens began to occur.

This is a lie.

Page 176 states that "Colonel Abel, once he had been caught, talked and talked."

This is not correct. Abel has been uncooperative since his arrest in June, 1957.

Page 213 states that if Lona Cohen had not been convicted in England, she would have been extradited to America to stand trial for her part in the Rosenberg conspiracy.

This is not correct. There is no treaty of extradition covering espionage.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Memo Branigan to Sullivan
Re: Gordon Arnold Lonsdale
Morris Cohen; Lona Cohen

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Page 221 states that the Cohens had an unused British passport which was one of a batch sent to a British colony, and should have been destroyed.

This is a complete garble of the facts. The Cohens did have such a passport and used it in 1954 as an identity document when they obtained their New Zealand passports.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
DATE: 6/30/61

1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lee

TO : MR. SULLIVAN *W.A.*

FROM : W. A. BRANIGAN *W.A.*

SUBJECT: GORDON ARNOLD LONSDALE
ESPIONAGE - R
65-66266

~~SECRET~~

MORRIS COHEN;
LONA COHEN
ESPIONAGE - R
100-406659

#211,326
Checked by *SP6 Bja/gcl*
Declassify on: *OWB* 9/5/85

Book Reviews

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 01-19-2012 BY 60322/UC/STP

SYNOPSIS:

This memorandum reviews a book entitled "The War Within" written by Comer Clarke, British author, and deals with the Lonsdale and Cohen cases. Bufiles negative on Clarke.

By letter 6/12/61 Legat, London, furnished a copy of "The War Within." A review of the book reveals it is full of inaccuracies, erroneous assumptions, and conclusions and other items which are outright lies. He mentions the FBI in one place in a derogatory fashion. The author claims we had seen Morris and Lona Cohen meeting with Colonel Rudolf Abel and had investigated Abel but Abel's cover was so good we decided he had no espionage connections. As a result of this, the author states "... FBI had slipped up -- and badly." This statement is pure fabrication and has absolutely no basis in fact. It is an obvious attempt to shift the blame to the FBI for the fact that the Cohens operated in England for over six years without being detected.

This book appears to be thrown together hastily in an effort to profit from a timely book. It apparently relies heavily on British newspaper accounts which were very inaccurate and proved distrustful under an active analysis.

ACTION:

NOT RECORDED
46 JUL 13 1961 JUL 12 1961

For your information. A detailed review of the errors in the book is attached.

JPL:ct
(6)

Handwritten signatures and initials: V, 22, S, Car, egg, mlc

63 JUL 17 1961

~~SECRET~~

XEROX
JUL 13 1961

ESP. SEC.

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN
UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

65-66266-250

Memorandum Branigan to Sullivan
Re: GORDON ARNOLD LONSDALE
65-66266

~~SECRET~~

MORRIS COHEN;
LONA COHEN
100-406659

DETAILS:

The book entitled "The War Within" by Comer Clarke has been reviewed and following are some of the inaccuracies:

page 7 The author states Lonsdale is a Lieutenant Colonel in the Red Army.

We have no information to substantiate this statement.

page 32 The author states a communist spy serving a sentence for espionage told officials the background about Lonsdale. The author claims Lonsdale's parents separated when he was 12 and he was raised in a state school, served in the Army and had an assignment in China.

We have no knowledge of such information.

page 36 The author states Lona Cohen was of Jewish extraction.

Lona Cohen is not of the Jewish faith.

page 36 The author claims Lona Cohen at age 23 went to New York and obtained a job as a librarian.

Lona Cohen left home at age 14 and was never employed as a librarian.

page 37 The author states Morris Cohen joined the socialist group at the University of Mississippi.

No such information was developed.

page 42 The author states that in 1941 Lona Cohen received a vital and highly trusted job as a courier between the Russian resident directors and their staffs and the spies in United States laboratories and Government offices.

~~SECRET~~

Memorandum Branigan to Sullivan
Re: GORDON ARNOLD LONSDALE
65-66266

~~SECRET~~

MORRIS COHEN;
LONA COHEN
100-406659

This is pure fabrication.

page 43 The author states Klaus Fuchs in 1941 was drafted to work at Glasgow University.

Fuchs worked at Edinburgh University from 1936 to 1940 when he was interned. On his release in 1941, he returned to Edinburgh University.

page 45 The author says Lona Cohen had a dead letter box, later discovered by the FBI, under the sill of a store window on Park Avenue.

This is pure fantasy.

page 45 The author identifies Harry Gold as "an old American communist of long standing."

Gold never belonged to the Communist Party.

page 47-48 The author tells of courier trips by Lona Cohen to Canada during the war carrying information from Colonel Pavel Sokoloff of the Soviet Consulate in New York to Colonel Zabatin in Canada.

This is not correct. The author is evidently referring to Pavel Mikhailov who was Soviet Vice Consul in New York.

page 50 The author says Morris Cohen was a courier for communist scientists at Columbia University.

This is fiction.

page 50 The author states that the name and American address of Klaus Fuchs were found in a notebook by Israel Halperin, named by Igor Gouzenko, Soviet Code Clerk who defected in Canada, as being involved in espionage in Canada.

Memorandum Branigan to Sullivan
Re: GORDON ARNOLD LONSDALE
65-66266

~~SECRET~~

MORRIS COHEN;
- LONA COHEN
100-406659

This is not correct. Fuchs' name and British address were in Halperin's notebook.

page 51 The author claims that Fuchs came to the United States in 1946 and asked fellow scientists about the duties of a communist scientist which was reported to the FBI. Then the FBI watched Fuchs and reported to MI-5 that Fuchs had been seen meeting Soviet agents.

b7D

This is a complete fabrication. We identified Fuchs from [redacted]

page 52 The author claims the FBI followed the Cohens after the arrest of the Rosenbergs. The author claims the FBI found out that the Cohens were friends of the Rosenbergs.

This is false.

page 53 The author states Lona Cohen was co-director of "Save the Rosenbergs" campaign.

This is false.

pages 54-55 The author tells of Lonsdale's training in Winnitsa which is allegedly the town in Russia which is set up like an American town.

We have received reports of the existence of this town, however, it has never been proven.

page 55 The claim is made that an FBI source in the United States stated Lonsdale was trained in this town.

This is a lie.

page 61 Contains a fanciful description of Lonsdale meeting the Cohens in Tokyo in 1954 on their way to Canada.

This has no basis in fact.

~~SECRET~~

Memorandum Branigan to Sullivan
Re: GORDON ARNOLD LONSDALE
65-66266

MORRIS COHEN;
LONA COHEN
100-406659

~~SECRET~~

page 102 The author states he recalls standing a few feet from the Cohens at a bar in Fleet Street.

This is undoubtedly the result of a vivid imagination.

page 103 States that Colonel Abel first met Reino Hayhanen at a theater in Flushing, Holland.

This shows the author's complete unfamiliarity with the basic facts in the Abel case. This meeting occurred in a theater in Flushing, New York, not Holland.

page 105 The author states Hayhanen was flown back to the United States after the arrest of Abel in June, 1957.

Hayhanen was flown back in May, 1957, before the arrest.

page 106 The author states the FBI shadowed the Cohens for months while investigating the Rosenbergs.

This is a complete lie.

page 106 The author states as follows: "In fact it (FBI) noticed the Cohens meet Abel and he was watched but his cover was so good it was decided he had no espionage significance. The Cohens seemed to lead nowhere ... and ... went to Canada. In this case it was the American FBI which had slipped up and badly. Abel was to be allowed to carry out his work."

This is an outright lie.

page 109 Contains the statement that Abel had a horde of 357,000 pounds (\$1,000,000) which has been dug up.

This is based on erroneous news stories which were circulated at the time of Abel's trial and was proven to be false. Abel had no such amount in buried treasure.

~~SECRET~~

Memorandum Branigan to Sullivan
Re: GORDON ARNOLD LONSDALE
65-66266

~~SECRET~~

MORRIS COHEN;
LONA COHEN
100-406659

page 144 The author claims MI-5 identified the Krogers as the Cohens before the arrest by comparing photographs of Krogers and the Cohens and that the FBI confirmed this fact.

This is completely false. [It was only after the arrest when the fingerprints of the Krogers were compared with the fingerprints of the Cohens which we had furnished to the British earlier that an identification was made.] (S)

page 149 The author states that a locket found in the shop of Cohens contained a microdot which was a newspaper article concerning the Abel case.

Again this is wrong. A locket was found, however, it contained photographs and no microdots.

Bufiles negative on Clarke.

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
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Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Ingram	_____
Gandy	_____

*file
6-23-61
AmB.*

TO : Mr. Evans ✓

DATE: 6/19/61

FROM : T. J. McAndrews

SUBJECT: "A TWO-DOLLAR BET MEANS MURDER"
WRITTEN BY FRED J. COOK

PURPOSE

Book Reviews

To review the book entitled "A Two-Dollar Bet Means Murder" written by Fred J. Cook, hack writer for the periodical known as "The Nation", in which he has previously attacked the Director and the FBI, for any information of investigative interest to the Bureau.

DETAILS

In his book the writer rehashes and adds slightly to material previously written by him that appeared in "The Nation" October 22, 1960, entitled "Gambling, Inc." Cook points out what he considers the general apathy of the American public toward gambling as evidenced by the relative ease with which this form of "vice" has become an estimated 46.5 billion dollar annual business in the U. S.

He cites inquiries made by the Massachusetts Crime Commission in 1957, the New York State Commission of Investigations with their 100 handbook raids in October, 1959, and lauds the efforts of Milton R. Wessel's Special Group on Organized Crime in their efforts to identify and expose the extent of hoodlum control of gambling in the U. S.

In a rather disjointed manner, Cook endeavors to point out that in the final analysis a \$2 bet eventually finds its way through a labyrinth of interrelated sports wire services, and layoff stations, into the pockets of persons like the Meyer Lansky's, Fred Benders and Frank Ericksons of national criminal notoriety whom he claims have successfully operated through police and political corruption as well as fear of threatened character assassination, and physical reprisal against those who would attempt to encroach on their domain over the weak and addicted victims of gambling. Cook attacks the Director and the FBI toward the end of the book by commenting on what he believes to be an astigmatic view, present even today, by the FBI toward the alleged important rackets and criminal overlords of national importance.

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Smith (Central Research)

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
128 JUN 27 1961 JUN 26 1961

RRH:swb

63 JUL 3

1961 277

CRIME RESEARCH
JUN 27 1961

62-104779-35 ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. Evans
RE: "A TWO-DOLLAR BET MEANS MURDER"
WRITTEN BY IRED J. COOK

Cook also attacks the Director's position on a crime commission implying that the position taken by Mr. Hoover is incorrect and that in order to successfully combat the powerful criminal overlords in the U. S., such a commission would be a necessity.

ACTION

Cook's feelings, as reflected in previous writings, are well known. His book contains no information of investigative interest to the Criminal Intelligence Program of the Bureau.

V. *W.R.* *W.P.* *A* *W.S.* *J.H.* *H.*
W.S. *W.S.*

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. W. C. Sullivan

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SAC, BUTTE 1 -

July 10, 1961

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

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b7c

"CZECHO-SLOVAKIA, A CRITICAL HISTORY"
BY KURT GLASER
BOOK REVIEWS

The captioned book has been published by Caxton Printers, Caldwell, Idaho; the price is \$5.50 a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

Book rec'd 7-25-61. Will be placed in Bureau Library after served purpose AMB.

AMB:maj
(10)

Note: SA [redacted] Espionage Section, desires a copy of book for reference purposes; after perusal, the book will be filed in the Bureau Library. The following sources were checked as to availability of book with negative results: Bureau Library, Kann's, Hecht's, Sidney Kramer, Park Book Shop, Brentano's.

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

MAILED 4
JUL - 8 1961
COMM-FBI

EX 100

REC-20

21 JUL 10 1961

130

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

56 JUL 13 1961

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Papich
- 1 - Mr. Suttler
- 1 - Orig. & copy
- 1 - Yellow file copy
- 1 - Section tickler
- 1 - [Redacted]

SAC, NEW YORK

July 13, 1961

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46955)

62-46955
FOIA to NY
7/13/8

b6
b7c

**BOOK REVIEWS
CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION**

You should discreetly obtain the following items and forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section:

1. Two copies of the July, 1961, issue of the church magazine "The Episcopalian" which is published monthly by the Church Magazine Advisory Board, The Episcopal Church, 44 East Twenty-third Street, New York 10, New York
2. One copy of the book "The Grand Tactician: Khrushchev's Rise to Power" by Lazar Pistrak, published in April, 1961, by Frederick A. Praegar, Incorporated, 64 University Place, New York 3, New York; price \$6 a copy
3. One copy of "Cuba Vs. the C. I. A." (handy pocket reference) by Robert E. Light and Carl Marzani, available from Marzani & Munsell, 100 West Twenty-third Street, New York 11, New York, for \$1.00

Rec'd 7/15/61
Returned by J.C.S.

Rec'd 7/15/61
Bu Library

Rec'd 7/27/61
sent to Papich 7-27-61

AMB:maj
(10)

NOTE: Items 1 and 2 are requested by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan; item 3 is requested by SA S. J. Papich, Liaison Section. The Bureau Library and several bookstores in the city were contacted in an effort to obtain the above items with negative results.

REC-23 *62-46955-131*

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MAILED 4
JUL 13 1961
FBI

JUL 11 1961

Rushy

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

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

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

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

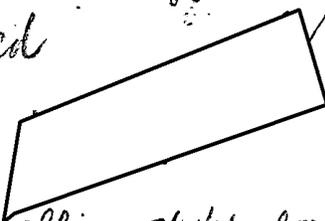
Copy of "Conquest
Without War" by
N.H. Mayer and
Jacques Katel
~~detached from to~~
~~Mr. Tolson~~

John

No ack necessary -
No individuals named
to write to.

WH 8

Spitz



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Book detached in Director's Office 7/14/61 edw

ENCLOSURE

*"Conquest without war"

Book by

N.H. *Mayer &
Jacques Katel

62-46855-132

REC-15

JUL 14 1961

EX-105

56 JUL 19 1961

Book Reviews

*With the compliments
of the publishers*



from THE INNER SANCTUM of
SIMON AND SCHUSTER
publishers • 630 FIFTH AVENUE
ROCKEFELLER CENTER, NEW YORK 20

Central File of Schuster

62-46855 - 132
file 62-46855

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson _____
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 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
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 Rosen _____
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 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

DATE: July 19, 1961

FROM : R. W. Smith *RWS*

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION
CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

Jan 8 1960
M. J. [unclear]

Origin and Purpose

The Book Review Control Desk was created in the Central Research Section in January, 1959, as a central control and repository for book reviews at the Seat of Government.

Scope

The Book Review Control Desk: (1) evaluates requests for books to be purchased and reviewed, (2) handles recommendations as to what Division should write the review, and (3) maintains a record of pending book review assignments, completed reviews, and other pertinent data concerning each review.

Cost of Operation

Establishment of this Desk has not resulted in any additional cost to the Bureau's operations, since the work was absorbed by combining the new function with that of the previously existing Publications Desk without any increase in personnel.

Control

Records of all book reviews are maintained in a main control file (62-46855), which is checked monthly to ascertain whether existing instructions are being complied with by Bureau supervisors preparing reviews. A card Index system is kept regarding each review showing the title, author, official who ordered the review, Section to which the review was assigned, and completion date. These index cards are maintained for an indefinite period as they are of practical value and they demand only a minimum of upkeep. For reference purposes, tickler copies of reviews prepared are kept for 60 days. Final decision for the purchase of books rests with the Administrative Division, which clears and approves the recommendation for the purchase of any book suggested for review.

CDB:cb/meh
(6)

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - Section Policy Folder
- 1 - Section Tickler
- 1 - Mr. Brennan

EX-116

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REC-7 62-46855-133

JUL 24 1961

CENTRAL RESEARCH

58 JUL 25 1961

62-46855

Memorandum Smith to Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION

Reviews Conducted

During the period February 4, 1961 - July 14, 1961, a total of 28 books was received and coordinated by Central Research Section. Twenty books were reviewed, four were not reviewed, and four were obtained for reference purposes. Of the twenty books reviewed during pertinent period, seven were reviewed by Central Research Section.

Instructions

Complete, current instructions concerning the Book Review Control Desk are included in Section 62 of the Supervisors' Manual.

Over-All-Value

The Book Review Control Desk performs a valuable service because it: (1) eliminates duplication both in the purchase of books for review and in the writing of reviews, (2) insures immediate determination as to whether a book review has been or is being written, and (3) enables Seat of Government personnel to obtain quickly copies of book reviews for reference.

Future Action

The work of the Book Review Control Desk will continue to be closely examined and evaluated by the Central Research Section for any streamlining measures to improve its operation. No changes are deemed necessary at the present. A status report will be submitted in six months.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For your information.

DEMB

Wad

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 7/20/61
Attention: CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

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3

FROM : SAC, Butte (62-1734)

SUBJECT: "CZECHO-SLOVAKIA, A CRITICAL HISTORY"
BY KURT GLASER
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 7/10/61.

Under separate cover one copy of captioned book is being forwarded to the Bureau.

This book was obtained in such a manner that the Caxton Printers, Caldwell, Idaho, is not aware the book was purchased for the FBI.

3-Bureau (cc-Package) *Books received in CRS. 7-25-61. 34*
1-Butte

AJFM:iap
(4)

Books will be received in Bureau Library.

REC-10

134

7/22 2 13 61
7/24 1 30 61
FBI
CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

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62-46855-135

CHANGED TO

100-25688-113X

AUG 14 1963

PS — VMC

C

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

*file ✓
6-25-61*

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

TO : Mr. Malone *[initials]*

DATE: July 18, 1961

FROM : H. L. Edwards *[initials]*

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW
~~DRUG ADDICTION: CRIME OR DISEASE?~~
~~INTERIM AND FINAL REPORTS OF~~
~~JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE~~
~~AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA) AND THE~~
~~AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION (AMA) ON~~
~~NARCOTICS ADDICTION~~

DETAILS

Captioned book was published in 1961 by Indiana University Press. ABA and AMA jointly conducted a study of drug addiction and, in particular, the question as to whether it should be regarded as a crime or as a disease. This book publishes the results. Only reference to FBI is neutral and minor and concerns arrest data; no mention of the Director. Study was financed by the Russell Sage Foundation which "is dedicated to the improvement of social and living conditions in the United States."

PROBLEM AND CONTROVERSY: "On the question of how to deal with drug addiction there are two opposing schools of thought. The Federal Bureau of Narcotics and its supporters regard addiction to narcotic drugs as an activity that is properly subject to police control. With the growth of addiction in the United States since World War II, increasingly severe penalties have been incorporated into both Federal and state laws, and the distinction between the peddler of drugs and the user of them has grown smaller and smaller. The advocates of this punitive approach argue that crimes committed by addicts are a direct result of the drug; they also contend that most addicts were criminals before they became addicted.

Critics of this view regard addiction as a disease, or something akin to it, for which punishment is inappropriate. They argue that many addicts become criminals in order to get money to buy drugs, since there is no way in which they can obtain them legally and the cost of illegal procurement is high. This state of affairs, they contend, encourages the spread of addiction among criminals and juvenile delinquents who have easy access to drug peddlers. From this point of view, drug addiction is primarily a problem for the physician rather than for the policeman, and it should not be necessary for anyone to violate the criminal law solely because he is addicted to drugs."

1 - Publications Desk, Central Research Section

(62-46855)

AUG 4 1961

JUL 28 1961

REC-10

62-46855-136

EX-113

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

94-1-23/69

Memorandum to Mr. Malone
Re: BOOK REVIEW, etc.

This sets the stage. The introduction states as one reason for publishing the book that an attack upon the report was published in 1959 by the Federal Bureau of Narcotics. "The sale of this pamphlet was discontinued after an attack upon the Supreme Court which it contained was given unfavorable newspaper publicity, but by this time the document had already been widely circulated to libraries and law enforcement officials throughout the country. In the meantime, the target of the attack, though it was given some publicity, has become almost unavailable. In view of the discussion and controversy which the Joint Committee's work aroused, it was felt that the reports along with supporting documents should be given circulation equivalent to that enjoyed by the attacks upon them. It is hoped that this book will accomplish that purpose."

Main part of book consists of two reports: One by Judge Morris Ploscowe entitled "Some Basic Problems in Drug Addiction and Suggestions for Research" and one by Rufus King entitled "An Appraisal of International, British and Selected European Narcotic Drug Laws, Regulations and Policies."

Ploscowe surveys the present state of knowledge in this field. He questions the efficacy of our present prohibitory approach and points out that Congressional committees support this approach and seem oblivious to doubts about it despite the failure forty years of attempting to enforce prohibitory laws. He says severe penalties including incarceration have failed to control the problem. Regarding stringent law enforcement, he says, "These predilections for stringent law enforcement and severer penalties as answers to the problems of drug addiction reflect the philosophy and the teachings of the Bureau of Narcotics. For years the Bureau has supported the doctrine that if penalties for narcotic drug violations were severe enough and if they could be enforced strictly enough, drug addiction and the drug traffic would largely disappear from the American scene. Stringent law enforcement has its place in any system of controlling narcotic drugs. However, it is by no means the complete answer to American problems of drug addiction. In the first place it is doubtful whether drug addicts can be deterred from using drugs by threats of jail or prison sentences."

Of law enforcement, Ploscowe says, "Moreover, even if it were (theoretically) possible to eliminate the drug traffic through strict and uniform enforcement of narcotic laws, this objective is practically unrealizable. In the first place, inefficiency in law enforcement is endemic in this country. The causes are many and varied. Among such causes are inadequate recruiting and training

Memorandum to Mr. Malone
Re: BOOK REVIEW, etc.

of police officials, lack of specialized expert direction of police departments, political selection of police chiefs and district attorneys, part time and amateur administration in district attorney's offices and courts, political selection of judges, lack of coordination between law enforcement agencies, lack of State supervision of local law enforcement, inadequacies in the law of arrest, search and seizure, and other branches of procedural law, etc." He concludes that stringent law enforcement and severe penalties are not easy answers and that we must "lookelsewhere for a rational drug control program." His report discusses the definition, extent, nature, and effects of drug addiction.

Ploscowe cites the close relationship between drug addiction and crime and says that for most addicts predatory crime is a necessary way of life. He cites studies to show that the addict's criminality is a necessary consequence of his addiction and says that Anslinger (Federal Bureau of Narcotics) has always taken the position that the addict was usually a criminal first before becoming an addict. His point is that law enforcement claims the problem could be reduced materially by incarcerating the addicts whereas he claims that this will not work. He says, "Since opiate drugs do not act as a stimulant for the commission of violent crime, should not confirmed addicts have a means of obtaining such drugs legally, so that they will not have to engage in crime in order to raise the money necessary for their needs? This basic question goes to the heart of our present policy in dealing with drug addiction."

Then follows an analysis of various proposals for establishing clinics for treating addicts including dispensing legally the drugs they must have. In all fairness, it must be noted that Ploscowe says, "The author of this report tends to agree with the Council's recommendation that we should go slow in establishing narcotics clinics. He would like to see the various problems involved in the establishment of clinics carefully tested in a research setting. Clinics cannot be established on the basis of broad general principles alone." He concludes by pleading for research in both the medical and legal aspects of the question.

COMPARISON OF UNITED STATES WITH OTHER COUNTRIES. Rufus King analyses the problem as it exists abroad. Regarding England, he says there is a disparity of views as to the situation there. "The Federal Bureau of Narcotics insists that the English have an illicit drug traffic of the same magnitude and viciousness as our own, and that the enforcement policies of the two countries are identical." However, his view is "Giving full weight to such disparity of views, it is nonetheless stated here without hesitation

Memorandum to Mr. Malone
Re: BOOK REVIEW, etc.

that England (and the U. K. countries which follow her pattern) has no significant drug-addiction problem, no organized illicit trafficking, and no drug-law enforcement activities that could be regarded as comparable to those which preoccupy our own authorities.

The key to this difference appears to be that the British medical profession is in full and virtually unchallenged control of the distribution of drugs, and this includes distribution, by prescription or administration, to addicts when necessary. The police function is to aid and protect medical control, rather than to substitute for it." The conditions in Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Belgium, and Italy are also examined and described as not being as severe as the problem is in this country.

FINAL REPORT. The final report of the Joint Committee which comprises the last part of the book notes that there exists "Dissatisfaction within the legal and medical professions concerning current policies which tend to emphasize repression and prohibition to the exclusion of other possible methods of dealing with addicts and the drug traffic." The committee acknowledges that although drug peddling is a very grave offense which they describe as "a vicious and predatory crime," there is a grave question as to "whether severe jail and present sentences are the most rational way of dealing with narcotic addicts." In summary, the views of the committee appear to be:

1. The drug peddler is a menace and should be subject to strict law enforcement and severe penalties.
2. The drug addict is neither corrected nor aided by a punitive law enforcement approach and incarceration does him no good except to temporarily get him off the drug after which he reverts to its use in most cases.
3. The crimes committed by addicts are the result of his addiction and need for drugs and not, in most cases, a forerunner thereof.
4. Medical evidence indicates that the drug addict functions satisfactorily as a person while he is on the drug and his trouble arises when he is deprived of it.
5. The addict is more of a medical and psychological problem than he is a law enforcement problem.
6. Our present method of dealing with drug addicts has failed and should be examined critically with a view to reform.

Memorandum to Mr. Malone
Re: BOOK REVIEW, etc.

The net result of this study is a plea for continued research on the various aspects of the problem. The final recommendation is that the ABA and the AMA set up permanent instrumentalities for carrying on this work.

MEMBERS OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE

For the American Bar Association:

Rufus King (Chairman), Washington, D. C.; Chairman, Section of Criminal Law, American Bar Association. King is well known to the Bureau. It was he who, with [redacted] former Bureau agent, was mixed up with [redacted] in a scheme to explore and develop mineral deposits and diamond mines in Africa. [redacted] and King were law partners. King applied for employment as a Special Agent of the FBI in 1942 but was turned down. The Bureau has had cordial correspondence with King for several years in connection with ABA activities, particularly with relation to the Criminal Law Section. In connection with these activities, he has also met with various Bureau officials. In a memorandum from Mr. Mohr to Mr. Tolson, 5/2/58, concerning the Criminal Law Section of the ABA, the name of Rufus King and several others associated with this section was mentioned. The Director noted that King and several of the others mentioned in the memorandum were certainly "dubious" friends of the FBI.

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Honorable Edward S. Dimock, Judge, United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. Judge Dimock was the subject of Departmental applicant investigation in February, 1951, which developed no derogatory information. In 1952 he presided at the trial of the "second string" communist leaders; was criticized by New York newspapers for allowing communist defendants to travel outside the district while awaiting trial; George Sokolosky raised the question as to why Dimock was appointed to preside instead of an experienced judge. In 1953, it was reported that a communist party (CP) member had indicated that the judge's [redacted] and [redacted] were "CP people." The name "[redacted]" was found in an address book of an individual believed involved in Soviet espionage in Canada. [redacted] attended [redacted] and investigation developed no derogatory information concerning them while there. [redacted] admitted before Congressional Committee membership in Young Communist League and CP, 1934-38. Another [redacted] while in college was active in the American Student Union which had been cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

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Abe Fortas, of Arnold, Fortas & Porter, Washington, D. C.; Associate Editor, psychiatry; one time Assistant Secretary of the

Memorandum to Mr. Malone
Re: BOOK REVIEW, etc.

OTHER NLG v. AG, et al, 77 Civ. 999 (U.S.D.C., S.D.N.Y.)

Interior and Professor of Law at Yale University. Fortas was the subject of an internal security; Hatch Act investigation. The basis for the investigation was that his name appeared as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. He was also reported to have been on the active indices of the American Peace Mobilization. A 1942 report from the Washington Field Office showed no communist tendencies on the part of Fortas nor any indication that he had ever advocated the overthrow of our Government. Informants considered him liberal in his views, but loyal to the United States and not dangerous to the internal security of this country. In September, 1942, Fortas was interviewed under oath. He denied membership of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action or the American Peace Mobilization or any organization which advocated overthrow of the Federal Government.

[REDACTED] He said he had resigned from it approximately 2 years prior to the time of interview. (101-1605) He was one of the lawyers who defended Owen Lattimore (105-87196-5).

For the American Medical Association:

Dr. Robert H. Felix, Director, National Institute of Mental Health, United States Public Health Service; President, American Psychiatric Association. In 1950, Dr. Felix was the subject of Bureau investigation, loyalty of Government employees, Washington Field Office investigation showed no unfavorable information. Felix was submitted as a contact by Assistant Director C. L. Trotter in December, 1958. He is known personally to Inspector A. K. Bowles. It was stated, "He is a personal friend of Inspector A. K. Bowles. Bowles is in contact with Dr. Felix frequently and knows him well enough to contact him in connection with Bureau business if the need arises." Felix's brother, Tasso Felix, was a member of the CP from 1944 until 1951, but, because of his inactivity, he was deleted from the security index in July, 1956. Dr. Felix's degree of association with his brother was not known. As Director of the National Institute of Mental Health, Dr. Felix was one of the country's foremost health experts.

Dr. Issac Starr, Chairman, Committee on Narcotic Drugs, National Research Council; Professor of Medicine at University of Pennsylvania. Bureau files contain no derogatory information concerning him.

Memorandum to Mr. Malone
Re: BOOK REVIEW, etc.

C. Joseph Stetler, Director, Law Division, American Medical Association. Bureau files contain no record on Stetler.

Director of Studies for the Joint Committee

Judge Morris Ploscowe, editor of "Organized Crime and Law Enforcement," author of "Crime and the Criminal Law," "Sex and the Law," "The Truth about Divorce," and "Manual for Prosecuting Attorneys." Ploscowe was born at Minsk, Russia, on January 25, 1904. He became a naturalized American citizen through the naturalization of his father at Brooklyn, New York, in 1912. Ploscowe attended New York University from 1921 to 1923 and Harvard University from 1923 to 1925. He received an A.B. degree from the latter in 1925. He received an LL.B. degree from Harvard Law School in 1928. He has also attended schools of criminology in Paris, France; Berlin, Germany; Vienna, Austria; and Rome, Italy. He once applied for employment as a Special Agent of the FBI but was turned down.

During October, 1952, while addressing a national meeting of correctional groups, Ploscowe, then Executive Secretary of the Commission on Organized Crime, made a statement that 90% of the police training in the United States was no good. In connection with this statement, the Bureau contacted Ploscowe by letter and by interview and found him to be cordial. Ploscowe has been an advocate of a state police council to have supervisory jurisdiction over local police; for the Attorney General and the state to supersede the local investigators and prosecutors, and for a Federal agency to receive and circularize information about the criminal element. He was the author of the Kefauver committee report.

Alfred R. Lindesmith, an authority on social psychology, wrote the introduction to this book. He has been interested in narcotics problems for many years. Lindesmith once corresponded with one [redacted] subject of a closed Espionage-R investigation. In August, 1955, the subject of a closed Bureau internal security investigation stated [redacted]

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Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) file: 62-HQ-46855:
Book Reviews, Section 4

April 28, 1961

REC-26

62-416855-137

Honorable Harry Flood Byrd
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator:

^{Book}
The copy of "Race and Reason" by

Carleton Putnam was received on April 24, and I did
want to send you this personal note expressing my
appreciation for your thoughtfulness in sending it to
me.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

REC'D-READING ROOM
F B I
APR 29 3 58 PM '61

MAILED 31
APR 28 1961
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Bufiles contain no identifiable information regarding Putnam or James E. Simpson. With respect to Public Affairs Press, Bufiles reflect that SA Kemper talked to a Jerry Blue in August, 1950, regarding a book on Washington, D. C., in which Blue asked for pictures of the Bureau. When asked what the book was about he was very vague. In view of very questionable record of this organization, Mr. Tolson noted, "We shouldn't have anything to do with this outfit," to which the Director noted, "I agree H." Bufiles reflect we have had a very friendly and cordial relationship with Senator Byrd.

JMM:lcw
(3)

- Tolson _____
- Parsons _____
- Mohr _____
- Belmont _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Evans _____
- Malone _____
- Rosen _____
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- Tele. Room _____
- Ingram _____
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RECEIVED DIRECTOR

RECEIVED FBI

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT
56 AUG 3 1961

Book detached
and filed in Bureau
Library 7-28-61
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OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

April 24, 1961

The attached book "Race And Reason; A Yankee View" by Carleton Putnam was sent to the Director from Public Affairs Press, Washington 3, D. C. U.S.

The FBI is mentioned on page 99.

Attachment
hbb

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. Parsons
- Mr. Mohr _____
- Mr. Belmont _____
- Mr. Callahan _____
- Mr. Conrad _____
- Mr. DeLoach
- Mr. Evans _____
- Mr. Malone _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tavel _____
- Mr. Trotter _____
- Mr. Jones _____
- Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Mr. Ingram _____

Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

C
Book Reviews

Carleton Putnam U.S.

REC-26 62-46855-137

MAY 1 1961

EX-113

ENCLOSURE

CRIME RESEARCH

Because I believe this book to be of exceptional importance, I urge it upon your immediate attention. It is sent to you with the compliments of the North-South Council, James E. Simpson, Chairman, P. O. Box 5554, Friendship Station, Washington 16, D. C., out of funds contributed by people in both the North and the South.

Harry F. Byrd,
United States Senator

Byrd

*ack 4-28-61
Jmm*

ENCLOSURE

62-44855-137

PUBLIC AFFAIRS PRESS
419 NEW JERSEY AVE., S.E. WASHINGTON 3, D. C.

BOOKS: THIS PARCEL MAY BE OPENED
FOR INSPECTION IF NECESSARY

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice Building
Washington 25, D. C.

20 DIRECTOR

RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED

62-46855-137

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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 Gandy _____

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: July 24, 1961

FROM : [Redacted] Book Reviews

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW
"RACE AND REASON" BY
CARLETON PUTNAM

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The author, who stresses his northern background, presents his analysis of the viewpoints of the North and South with regard to the relationship between the white and Negro races.

The author, who leaves no doubt as to his own opposition to integration, indicates that the northern point of view is strongly influenced by what he terms modern equalitarian anthropology - a school which holds that all races are currently equal in their capacity for culture and that existing inequalities of status are due solely to inequalities of opportunity. He states that in the school desegregation cases the authorities cited by the Supreme Court in its opinion, and which in a large measure appear to form the foundation of the court's decision, reflect a point of view rooted in modern equalitarian anthropology. His stated opinion is that two generations of Americans have been victimized by a pseudo-scientific hoax in this field, that this hoax is part of an equalitarian propaganda typical of the left-wing overdrift of our times, and that it will not stand an informed judicial test.

The author states:

Carleton Putnam U.S.

"There is no basis in sound science for the assumption, promoted by various minority groups in recent decades, that all races are biologically equal in their capacity to advance, or even to sustain, what is commonly called Western civilization. They most emphatically are not.

"The Negro race has various and valuable qualities. In those great attributes of the heart - sympathy and kindness - and in a sense of humor - the average Negro, taken as an individual, is fully on a par with the average white. In certain skills the Negro ranks above the white. If I were lost in an African jungle, my life might depend on the talents of a Negro. In other qualities of mind and character, qualities specially involved in our Western civilization, the full-blooded Negro is congenitally only partially adaptable."

1 - Book Review Control Desk

62-46855

REC-26 62-46855-138
AUG 1 1961

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EX-113

file 62-46855-

CRIME RESEARCH

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Memorandum to Mr. Rosen
RE: BOOK REVIEW

Putnam supports the view that school integration is social integration, and social integration means an ever increasing rate of interbreeding. He asserts that the interbreeding of two superior breeds may or may not produce an improvement in human beings but that crossing a superior breed with an inferior breed, which he considers the Negro race, can only pull the superior down. He states that all the evidence of history points to retrogression where white and black integrate.

Putnam contends that the Negro race is inferior in its culture, moral standards and intelligence. Putnam makes reference to a published report of 1958, summarizing the results of 40 years of intelligence tests involving whites and Negroes. It was found, according to the report, that Negroes regularly score below whites and he supports the conclusion reached in the survey that the regularity and consistency of the results strongly imply a racial basis for these differences. The author also, in further support of his contention that the Negro race is inferior, makes reference to the lack of progress on the part of the Negro race when left on its own as evidenced by the lack of progress in such places as Africa and Haiti.

The author expresses the belief that the Negro should be given every reasonable chance of achieving social and cultural adaptation through equal education in his own schools and by every community effort that does not involve pulling down the white race. He states it does not follow, however, that he believes the average Negro capable of achieving it within in any time limits that could have a practical bearing on the present racial controversy. He suggests that the best solution to the problem may be permanent voluntary segregation through pride in one's own race, Negro as well as white. He supports the view that the Negro should be taught that he has customs, background, consciousness and fundamental characteristics of his own and that he must develop these or else cease to exist as an ethnical identity in America. Putnam denies that he preaches a doctrine of white supremacy in any sense of domination, exploitation or violence. He states that he advocates a doctrine of white leadership based on proved achievement. In reply to a request for a few points to stress in an effort to make northerners realize the situation in the South, the author says:

Memorandum to Mr. Rosen
RE: BOOK REVIEW

"The whole matter can really be put in a nutshell: a gullible, trusting nation has been misled by various minority groups with their own self-interest at stake into believing that Negroes have an inborn capacity for Western civilization equal to the white race. This has caused the North and the Supreme Court to feel morally justified in forcing the South to risk what amounts to social integration with the Negro. The facts are that the Negro does not have the aforesaid inborn capacity and that social integration with him invariably produces deterioration in any white civilization that tries it. Thus it is not the South which is committing a moral crime against the Negro in maintaining segregation, but the North which is committing a moral crime against the South in forcing integration.

"Let me also put the broader problem in a nutshell if I can: The minority groups in question have sown their seed in soil made fertile by the left-wing overdrift of our times. This overdrift has other manifestations. We see it in declining moral standards, in disrespect for distinction and authority, in juvenile delinquency, in the sordid content of literature and the drama, in the appeal of public leaders for votes instead of principles, in the ascendancy everywhere of quantity over quality, in a rising crime rate, in excessive government partiality to labor unions, in the careless workmanship and lack of discipline of the labor force, in the disappearance of the servant class and the resultant waste of higher energies upon domestic duties, in punitive taxation, in the appeasement of evil and lawlessness among men and nations, and in many other aspects of life.

"It is an overdrift which sources in one colossal error of fact. There is no such thing as equality in nature.

"As is plainly evident, there is no such thing as equality among men. (I acknowledge many men as superior to me, and I mean superior, not simply different.) To contradict this obvious fact is to set in motion a hornet's

Memorandum to Mr. Rosen

RE: BOOK REVIEW

nest of evils and to corrupt humanity as a whole. In the United States both the effect of the overdrift and the influence of minorities have been accentuated by the cultural mixing which has taken place since the 1880's, particularly in the urban Northeast and North, which are centers of cultural dissemination for the rest of the country, and in which the mass media have their roots.

"Against these things, because of the relative purity of its stocks and traditions, the South is a bulwark. To save the South from integration is to begin the saving of the United States from all the manifestations of equalitarianism and cultural deterioration I have mentioned."

The FBI is mentioned in the book only once on page 99 and that indirectly with regard to the arrest of a man named Zborowski on a charge of perjury growing out of the FBI's investigation of a Soviet spy ring. His reference to Zborowski, whom he describes as a research associate in social anthropology at Harvard, is made in connection with a remark of the author that the Harvard faculty is not distinguished by the number of conservatives among its members.

(Bureau file 65-58681 captioned "Mark Zborowski, Espionage - R Perjury" indicates that Zborowski was indicted 4/18/58 for perjury as a result of Grand Jury testimony in the Jack Soble espionage investigation. He was tried and found guilty 11/20/58. On 11/10/59, the Court of Appeals ordered a retrial.)

7/11/58
Chen
R. W. B.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

b6
b7c

Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Belmont	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mohr	<input type="checkbox"/>
Callahan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Conrad	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DeLoach	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Evans	<input type="checkbox"/>
Malone	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Rosen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sullivan	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tavel	<input type="checkbox"/>
Trotter	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ingram	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gandy	<input type="checkbox"/>

TO :

DATE: July 18, 1961

FROM : H. L. Edwards

SUBJECT: ~~BOOK REVIEW -~~
~~DRUG ADDICTION: CRIME OR DISEASE?~~
~~INTERIM AND FINAL REPORTS OF~~
~~JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE~~
~~AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA) AND THE~~
~~AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION (AMA) ON~~
~~NARCOTICS ADDICTION~~

Per
42-369-156
94-1-369-156
94-1-23156

SYNOPSIS

Book publishes joint report of ABA and AMA study. Takes position drug peddler is menace and deserves strict penalties, but addict is medical and psychological problem; not legal one; requires treatment, not punishment. Holds that addicts become criminal in order to get money to buy illegal drugs and recommends research looking towards supplying drugs and treatment legally to reduce crime and effect cures. Committee disagrees with Federal Bureau of Narcotics punitive approach to addicts; says efforts at enforcement have failed; most addicts revert to use of drugs after release from incarceration.

Only one innocuous mention of FBI re arrest data; no mention of Director.

Committee includes: (for ABA) Rufus King, Washington, D. C., Chairman, Criminal Law Section, ABA; Hon. Edward S. Dimock, Judge, U. S. District Court, Southern District, New York; Abe Fortas, Attorney, Washington, D. C.: (for AMA) Dr. Robert H. Felix, Director, National Institute of Mental Health; Dr. Issac Starr, Chairman, Committee on Narcotic Drugs, National Research Council; C. Joseph Stetler, Director, Law Division, AMA. Judge Morris Ploscowe of Brooklyn, New York, was Director of Studies for Committee. Alfred R. Lindesmith, Psychologist, wrote introduction of book. Details of these persons set out in memorandum.

RECOMMENDATION:

None - informative.

REC-65

1 - Publications Desk, Central Research Section

62-46855-197

WAW:ejw
(4)

XEROX
JUL 28 1961

HL
JWC

62-46855-139
27
Book detached and filed in Bureau Library 7-26-61

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

- 1 - N. P. Calla
- 1 - W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Yellow file
- 2 - Orig & copy
- 1 - Section tickler

Suttler
file 29.61

SAC, New York

August 9, 1961

Director, FBI (62-46855)

**BOOK BY JOSEPH B. MATTHEWS
PUBLISHED BY THE BOOKMAILER
BOOK REVIEWS**

No [unclear] *Jaw*

According to the May, 1961, issue of "News & Views" (a pamphlet published monthly by the National Laymen's Council of the Church League of America, 1407 Hill Avenue, Wheaton, Illinois, Edgar C. Bundy, editor) a book by J. B. Matthews is to be published by the Bookmailer, Box 101, Murray Hill Station, New York 16, New York.

You should discreetly determine the title of the referenced book and whether the book has been published. One copy of the book should be discreetly obtained and forwarded to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section, when available.

NOTE: Following sources checked with negative results concerning publication data re book: Kann's, Bureau Library, "Books in Print," Bu Indices, "Publishers' Weekly." Book requested by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan. Book will be placed in Bureau Library.

AMB:lms
(8)

*See Serial 160
re book by
Matthews.
AMB*

MAILED 31
AUG 8 - 1961
COMM-FBI

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

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

REC-33

62-46855-140

AUG 9 1961

58

- 1 - N. P. Callahan, 5515 Justice
 - 1 - W. C. Sullivan, 807 RB
 - 1 - V. E. Ruehl, 625 RB
 - 1 - B. M. Suttler, 4248 Justice
 - 1 - [redacted] 624 RB
- SAC, Washington Field

- 1 - Section tickler
- Original and copy
- Yellow file copy

b6
b7c

August 22, 1961

Director, FBI (62-46855)

COMMUNIST CHINA TODAY: *Book*
DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN POLICIES
BY PETER L. H. TANG *auth. Hase*
BOOK REVIEWS

Captioned book is now available at The Research Institute on the Sino-Soviet Bloc, 2452 39th Street, N. W., Washington 7, D. C., for \$7.50 a copy (pre-publication price until September).

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section. An order form is enclosed for your convenience.

Enclosure - 1

NOTE: SA V. E. Ruehl, Nationalities Intelligence Section, requests the book for reference purposes for NIS. The book will be retained temporarily in NIS.

AMB:lms
(9)

EX - 102

MAILED 25
AUG 21 1961
COMM-FBI

REC-42

62-46855-141

19 AUG 22 1961

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

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

58 AUG 24 1961

RWS/AG

RE: [unclear]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memo

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 8/23/61

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: BOOK BY JOSEPH B. MATTHEWS
PUBLISHED BY THE BOOKMAILER
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, 8/9/61.

A telephone call to the Bookmailer, 209 East 34th Street, NYC, on 8/22/61, revealed that J. B. MATTHEWS is currently working on a small book. There is no firm date as yet for publication of this work and no title has been given to it. A Mr. MUNSON at the Bookmailer advised that if it is published it probably would not be ready for at least two months.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/1/87 BY SP-7 MAC/PSK
270750

*Notice
8/28/61*

100-58821

REC-87

62-46855-142

AUG 24 1961

2 - Bureau (62-46855)(RM)
1 - New York (100-87235)(41)

EKD:rvs
(3)

CRIME RESEARCH

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

37 SEP 1 1961

1-Mr. Callahan
1-Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1- [redacted] 803 RB
1-Mr. Suttler, 4246, Justice

1-Section tickler
2-Original & copy
1-Yellow file copy

SAC, NEW YORK

August 31, 1961

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

"THE SOCIAL BASIS OF AMERICAN COMMUNISM"
BY NATHAN GLAZER AUTHOR OF
BOOK REVIEWS

b6
b7C

The captioned book was published recently by Harcourt, Brace and Company, Incorporated, 750 Third Avenue, New York 17, New York, for \$5.50 a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book and forward it to the Bureau by routing slip marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

NOTE: SA [redacted] Internal Security Section, has requested that the book be reviewed. After review, the book will be placed in the Bureau Library. Several bookstores and the Bureau Library was checked with negative results as to availability of book.

This book is one in the Fund for the Republic series on "Communism in American Life."

Book read 10-2-61, Amb.

AMB:bbb
(9)

FBI - JUSTICE
REC'D - CIVIL RIGHTS
AUG 31 1961

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
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MAILED 31
AUG 31 1961
COMM-FBI

REC-91

62-46855-143

19 SEP 1 1961

EX-107

66 SEP 11 1961

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

- 2 - Original a
- 1 - Yellow fil
- 1 - Mr. Call
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - Mr. Suttler
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - Section tickler

SAC, New York

August 31, 1961

Director, FBI (62-46855)

X DARE WE BE FREE?
BY HERBERT APTHEKER
BOOK REVIEWS

Dare We Be Free? (The meaning of the attempt to outlaw the Communist Party) is available at the Jefferson Bookshop, 100 East 16 Street, New York 3, New York, in the paperback edition for \$1 a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book and forward it to the Bureau by routing slip marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

*Book no. 100-350099
 9-18-61
 AMB*

NOTE ON YELLOW:

SA [redacted] Central Research Section, requests the book for reference purposes. After the book has served its purpose in CRS, it will be filed in the Bureau Library. Bureau Library and Publications Files checked with negative results as to availability.

EX - 102

AMB:meh
 (9) *meh*

REC- 42 62-46855-143

MAILED 3
 AUG 30 1961
 COMM-FBI

19 AUG 31 1961

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

ENCLOSURE
*Encl. detached
 + H.C.P. 4
 100-350099
 [Signature]*

64 SEP 6 1961

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

b6
 b7c

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 8/30/61
ATTENTION: CENTRAL
RESEARCH SECTION

FROM: SAC, WFO (62-8419)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST-CHINA-TODAY:
DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN POLICIES
BY PETER S. H. TANG
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 8/22/61, instructing WFO to discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned books.

On 8/29/61, The Research Institute on The Sino-Soviet Bloc, telephonically advised SA CHARLES B. FINDLEY, Jr., that the captioned book has not been printed as yet and that it is expected to be published and available by October 15, 1961.

One copy of the captioned book was ordered by WFO, by United States Post Office money order, under the WFO confidential post office box.

b7D

Washington 10, D. C.

When the book is received it will be forwarded to The Central Research Section.

D*
③ - Bureau /cc retained in P.I.C.S.
1 - WFO
CBF:ked
(4)
8-31-61
AmB.

REC-52
EX-107

62-46855-144
9 SEP 1 1961

09. JIA

DEC 31 11 12 AM '61

CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

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145
64 SEP 7 1961

62-46855

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 8-29-61

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

FROM : M. A. Jones

BOOK REVIEWS

SUBJECT: CONDENSATION OF *ARTICLE OF*
U. E. BAUGHMAN'S BOOK,
 PRESIDENTS IN DANGER IN
 "LOOK" MAGAZINE, 9-12-61

The September 12, 1961, issue of "Look" magazine (attached), pages 25-33, contains a condensation of retiring Secret Service Chief U. E. Baughman's book entitled "Presidents in Danger." Following is a resume:

Baughman begins by telling of a would-be assassin's plan to dynamite President Kennedy's car on December 11, 1960. According to Baughman, the madman did not go through with his plot when he saw Mrs. Kennedy and her two children approach the car in which Kennedy was sitting. The Secret Service apprehended him a few days later. Baughman mentions some of the security measures, such as sealing manholes along the inaugural parade route, to protect the President from harm.

He then discusses the Secret Service task of safeguarding Eisenhower when he went to Korea in 1952 and goes into some detail about the measures taken to keep Eisenhower's departure for this trip secret. Next he sets forth some of the precautions taken to guard President Eisenhower while he played golf. Also included is an account of Eisenhower's fainting spell in Afghanistan and the use of an oxygen tank by a Secret Service man, which action, Baughman claims, probably saved the President's life.

Baughman then discusses Secret Service coverage of President Truman when he took his morning walks. He also tells of President Truman's assignment to Secret Service Agents to check on Secretary of Defense Forrester's complaint that he was being followed by "foreign-looking men." The Secret Service men found that Forrester actually was the victim of hallucinations and thus advised President Truman that Forrester apparently was having a psychotic breakdown characterized by suicidal features. Baughman goes into considerable detail on the attempt on President Truman's life on 11-1-50 by two Puerto Rican nationalists. In this regard, he mentions the heroism of White House officer Leslie Coffelt who, as he was dying, shot and

Enclosure

REC-42 62-46855-146

JVA:dgs
(3)

EX-112

SEP 7 1961

64 SEP 12 1961

CRIME RESEARCH

JVA

Jones to DeLoach Memo

RE: Condensation of U. E. Baughman's Book

killed one of the assailants. Baughman tells how Secret Service officer Stewart Stout acted heroically when he held to his station inside Blair House in the event the Puerto Ricans should get through the front door in their attempt to reach President Truman.

Baughman concludes by telling of the Secret Service Agent who inserted himself between President Truman and a barracuda off the Florida coast. The Secret Service Agent luckily was not attacked by the killer fish and later indicated he was glad the incident happened since it proved to be a test of his readiness to make a sacrifice of his life for the President of the United States.

An inset in this article tells of the incident of the smoking lectern at President Kennedy's inaugural. Baughman, who saw the smoke, noted that he thought of halting the inaugural and clearing the stands because of the danger of fire, but hesitated because of the possibility of panic. Fortunately, the smoking subsided and the emergency was over.

There was no mention of the FBI in the condensation of Baughman's book.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: September 7, 1961

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: THE BLACK BOOK ON RED CHINA
BY EDWARD HUNTER, 1958
BOOK REVIEWS
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

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

[Redacted Box] 634

The book is a bitter indictment of Communist China, with a supporting bill of particulars as to why Red China should not be admitted to the United Nations. The Director and FBI are not mentioned.

Admission a Mockery

Hunter cites Red China's many "crimes against humanity." For example, chapters are devoted to "Slave Labor," "Martyred Religion," "Aggression," "Outlaw Jurisprudence," "The Smashed Family System," and "Brainwashing and Genocide." In one chapter, "The Red Crime Combine," he says that the drug traffic is the main medium by which Red China supports its operations abroad. To substantiate this view, he quotes General Matthew H. Ridgway, Commissioner of Narcotics Harry J. Anslinger, and U.S. Ambassador to Switzerland Henry J. Taylor.

Hunter points out that the United Nations Charter defines its objectives as the furtherance of "fundamental human rights," support for the "dignity and worth of the human person," the guarantee of "equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small." He rationalizes that "To fit Red China into those objectives would make a mockery of them."

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b7C
ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 118-4047-29

PM:bbb/maj
(10)

62-46855
NOT RECORDED
184 SEP 12 1961

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Smith
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - [Redacted]
- 1 - Section tickler
- 1 - [Redacted]

XEROX
SEP 13 1961
POM

62-46855
SEP 12 1961
CENTRAL RESEARCH

b6
b7C

Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: THE BLACK BOOK ON RED CHINA
BY EDWARD HUNTER, 1958, BOOK REVIEW

Would Misrepresent, Not Represent 600 Million Chinese

The point is made that "Red China, having seized power with the direct aid and connivance of the international communist network, maintains itself in power only through the most rigorous and cruelest controls possible. It would not represent the 600 million Chinese people in the U. N. or anywhere else. It could only misrepresent them."

Advantage to the Communist Bloc

Hunter says that it would be suicidal to bring the Chinese of the communist conspiracy into the United Nations, when it is already crippled by the Soviet bloc's cynical abuse of parliamentary procedure; that the result could only be to hand over additional countries to the communist bloc.

Sponsorship of Book

According to the inside cover, this edition of the book was prepared by Edward Hunter for the Committee of One Million in cooperation with International Research on Communist Techniques, Inc.

The Author

Referral/Consult

Edward Hunter was [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] He was described by some persons as a radical; by others, as an anticommunist. [REDACTED] He has written several anticommunist books, as well as a series of articles which appeared in Counterattack, self-described as containing "facts to combat communism and those who aid its cause." (100-350512-866; 118-4047-21)

In testimony before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on July 11, 1961, Hunter was strongly critical of United States psychological warfare operations. Targets of his criticism were CIA, the U. S. Information Agency, and the Department of State. (118-4047-22)

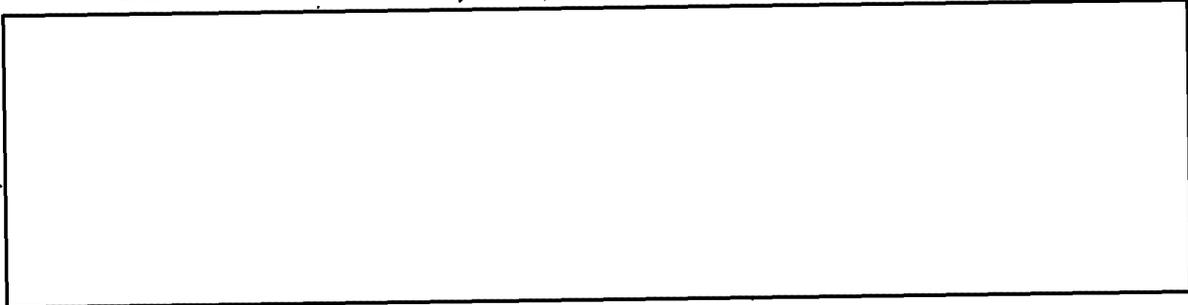
The Committee of One Million

The Committee of One Million is self-identified as "against the admission of Communist China to the United Nations." Letterhead used by the Secretary of the Committee in March, 1961, lists among the members of its Steering Committee Senator Paul H. Douglas, Senator Kenneth B. Keating, Representative Francis E. Walter, and Representative Walter H. Judd. Listed among the members are numerous United States Senators and Representatives.

Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: THE BLACK BOOK ON RED CHINA
BY EDWARD HUNTER, 1958, BOOK REVIEW

Referral/Consult



RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

JPSM/s

Se

DEME

John

[Signature]

[Signature]

V.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

*file ✓
10-2-61*

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 9/11/61

*fw
S.T.*

FROM: SAC, WFO (62-8419)

ATTENTION: CENTRAL
RESEARCH SECTION

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST CHINA TODAY:
DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN POLICIES
BY PETER S. H. TANG
BOOK REVIEWS

Book

ReWFOlet 8/30/61.

WFO has received a receipt, dated 8/31/61, from the Research Institute on The Sino-Soviet Bloc for the order of one copy of the captioned book, which is to be mailed upon publication. This receipt will be maintained in WFO files.

This receipt was on the letterhead stationery of the Research Institute on The Sino-Soviet Bloc and was signed by RICHARD A. HARDOCK, Circulation Manager. PETER S. H. TANG was listed as the Executive Director of this institute and the following were listed as Trustees:

FREDERICK C. BARGHOORN
Yale University

ROBERT F. BYRNES
Indiana University

THEODORE HSI-EN CHEN
University of Southern California

STANLEY K. HORNBECK
Washington, D. C.

STEFAN T. POSSONY
Georgetown University

PETER S. H. TANG
Georgetown University

EXP. PROC.

V.E. [Signature]

REC-32

62-46855-147

EX-112

16 SEP 13 1961

- P*
- ③ - Bureau
(1 - 105-(RESEARCH INSTITUTE))
- 2 - WFO
(1 - 105-0-6329)

CBF:keh
(5)

CENTRAL RESEARCH
[Signature]

55 SEP 20 1961

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-102119

WFO 62-8419

RICHARD L. WALKER
University of South Carolina

Yuan-Li WU
Marquette Univerisity

Advisors were listed as follows:

GEORGE E. TAYLOR
University of Washington

JOHN A. ARMSTRONG
University of Wisconsin

DAVID T. CATTELL
University of California, L. A.

FRANZ H. MICHAEL
University of Washington

WFO indices are negative regarding RICHARD A. HARDOCK.

WFO indices disclose that STANLEY K. HORNBECK is possibly identical with the case captioned "STANLEY K. HORNBECK, Miscellaneous (Information Concerning)" (WFO 62-6233) which contains Bulet 1/9/50, instructing that Mr. and Mrs. STANLEY K. HORNBECK, 2139 Wyoming Ave., N. W., Wash., D. C., should not be contacted by Special Agents of this Bureau in the future. It is to be noted that this individual had advised that he is personally acquainted with the Director. It is also to be noted that he was the Director of the Office of Far Eastern Affairs, State Dept., when ALGER HISS was Deputy Director of that office.

STEFAN T. POSSONY is believed identical with the subject of an investigation captioned "STEFAN THOMAS POSSONY - AF-148 aka, Stefan Ernst Thomas Possony, Stefan Ernst Possony, AEA-A" (WFO 116-27355). Also he is possibly identical with the subject of an investigation captioned "STEPHAN THOMAS POSSONY aka, Stephan Ernst Possony, Stefan Thomas Possony,

WFO 62-8419

Air Intelligence Specialist, Dept. of the Air Force, Wash., D. C., -
Security of Government Employees" (Bufile 121-23084). Also he
is possibly identical with the individual mentioned in the re-
port of SA [redacted] dated 6/6/50, at N. Y., captioned
[redacted] WA., [redacted] Dr. STEFAN ERNST POSSONY,
STEFAN THOMAS POSSONY, STEFAN T. POSSONY, Internal Security -
R" (WFO 100-16043, 00:NY 105-1249) (Bufile re [redacted] is 100-5351).

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b7c

WFO indices were not searched regarding the above
listed persons who are not listed in the Wash., D. C. area.

The above is furnished for the information of the
Bureau.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum



- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach
- Evans _____
- Malone _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Winter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Ingram _____
- Gandy _____

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b7C

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

DATE: September 19, 1961

FROM : R. W. Smith *RWS*

SUBJECT: A MANUAL FOR SURVIVAL, PUBLISHED 1961 BY THE CHURCH LEAGUE OF AMERICA, EDGAR C. BUNDY GENERAL CHAIRMAN, BOOK REVIEWS CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

SYNOPSIS:

Bundy is professional anticommunist. Church League of America is, for all practical purposes, Bundy. This book another self-promotional scheme. Refresh of old public source material on communism exploited to develop theme: (1) greatest danger to country from communist sympathizers rather than hard-core members; (2) public exposure best remedy; (3) exposure is task of House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) and organizations like Bundy's. Sales pitch climaxed by appeal for funds and subscriptions to Bundy's News and Views. FBI references generally commendatory though FBI called "private detective arm" of Department of Justice and statement was made, in effect, that it was not the FBI but HCUA which should be given credit for discovering Alger Hiss. Letter from Director to Wayne Murphy (formerly) of National Americanism Commission, American Legion, 3-26-56, reprinted to stress confidential nature of FBI files. Letter appeared in Legion paper "The Firing Line." Attack on Supreme Court for legal hair-splitting included reference to such FBI cases as those of Ben Gold and Shirley Kremen. Errors include: (1) liberties in paraphrasing Director's statements to give seeming support of argument that primary danger to country is from communist sympathizers and non-members who do the work of the Party; (2) actual communist objectives confused with Party line by citing primary objective of communism as cessation of nuclear testing; (3) obsolete term, "C. I. Rep.," used; (4) undefined epithets used to describe persons and organizations suspected of communist connection or aid to cause; (5) unidentified American citizen described as having served as Soviet spy may be Arvid Werner Jacobson, jailed in Finland in 1930's. If so, account factually incorrect in ways which again emphasize incompetence of self-styled spokesmen on communists such as Bundy.

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 62-1245-96-57

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

Enclosure (File in Bureau Library)

CBP:maj/bbb
(11)

- 1-Mr. Belmont
- 1-Mr. Mohr
- 1-Mr. DeLoach
- 1-Mr. Suttler
- 1-Mr. Sullivan
- 1-Mr. Branigan

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- 1-Section tickler
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Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: "A Manual For Survival, Published 1961 By The Church League Of America, Edgar C. Bundy General Chairman, Book Review, Central Research Matter"

PURPOSE OF MEMO

The purpose of this memo is to furnish a review by Central Research Section of captioned book.

PUBLISHER

The Church League of America is, for all practical purposes, Edgar C. Bundy. Bundy is a professional anticommunist who, by writings, lecture tours, seminars, and other promotional schemes, is attempting to capitalize on the menace of communism. His previous book, Collectivism in the Churches, as well as his bulletin, News and Views, and other writings have relied heavily on outdated public source material and nebulous terms to convey the impression of current communist affiliation or infiltration on the part of individuals or groups whom he has singled out for attack. Chief among Bundy's targets is the National Council of the Churches of Christ in America with which he has a theological dispute.

THE BOOK

A Manual For Survival professes to be a "Counter-Subversive Study Course" for use at the local level. It is arranged in the form of lessons with questions and recommended reading at the end of each chapter. Review reveals it to be another self-promotional scheme of Bundy and his group. Old public source materials on communism are exploited to develop the book's theme: (1) the greatest danger to this country is posed by communist sympathizers rather than hard-core members; (2) public exposure is the best remedy; (3) exposure is the job of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) and organizations like Bundy's. In the last chapter, "What You Can Do," the sales pitch is brought to its peak with an appeal for financial contributions and subscriptions to Bundy's periodical News and Views. The book bears no data as to its price and it is not on sale at principal bookstores in this area.

REFERENCES TO DIRECTOR AND FBI

Over forty references are made to the Director and the FBI. They are generally commendatory. On page 157, however, which concerned the work of the FBI and Congressional investigative committees, emphasizing the HCUA's function in exposing communism as contrasted with the FBI's limitations in the field, the FBI was referred to as the "private detective arm" of the Department of Justice. On page 162 it was stated, in effect, that it was not the FBI but the HCUA which should be credited with discovering Alger Hiss.

Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: "A Manual For Survival, Published 1961 By The Church League Of America, Edgar C. Bundy General Chairman, Book Review, Central Research Matter"

An attempt was made to impress the reader with the inaccessibility to him of FBI file information (and thus to build up the importance of organizations like Bundy's) by reprinting, on page 160, a letter from the Director to Wayne Murphy dated 3-26-56 when the latter was Research Director of the National Americanism Commission of the American Legion. The letter pointed out that it is not within the prescribed authority of the FBI to issue clearance of any type to individuals or organizations, and stressed the confidential nature of our files. Permission was given in the letter to publish it in the American Legion publication, "The Firing Line," and it was so published in the April 15, 1956 issue, thus passing into the public domain. Attempt was made to discredit Central Intelligence Agency as a possible source, or so it appeared, with the statement on page 44 of the book that Inspector General Lyman Kirkpatrick of that Agency "does not know very much about communism." The reason given was a statement by Kirkpatrick in April, 1961, to the effect that poverty and intolerable social conditions breed communism, which, according to the book, is a fallacy.

Chapter VI is devoted to an attack against the Supreme Court for allegedly aiding the communist cause with legal hair-splitting. On page 71 it was stated with reference to the Ben Gold case: "The Supreme Court had little trouble finding a microscopic flaw in the otherwise carefully prepared case. While Gold was on trial, the FBI innocently contacted three jurors seeking some information on an entirely unrelated case. The FBI did not know that the three interviewed people were jurors. The Supreme Court deemed this an 'unwarranted intrusion into the privacy of the jury' and by a four to three majority ordered a new trial. The government threw up its hands in helpless disgust and announced it was dropping further prosecution." On page 74, the case of Shirley Kremen, accused of harboring communist fugitives (Thompson and Steinberg) was cited to show the lengths to which the Supreme Court would go in challenging the admissibility of evidence seized by FBI.

LIBERTIES TAKEN IN PARAPHRASING DIRECTOR'S STATEMENTS

On April 22, 1954, the Director addressed the Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution at Washington, D. C. Included in his remarks was this statement, as shown in the transcript of his address, page 2, paragraph 4:

"The pseudo liberal can be more destructive than the known Communist because of the esteem which his cloak of respectability invites."

Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: "A Manual For Survival, Published 1961 By The Church League of America, Edgar C. Bundy General Chairman, Book Review, Central Research Matter"

On page 138 of A Manual for Survival this statement is distorted in such manner as to imply a possible lack of concern about known communists on the part of the FBI. The book's paraphrase follows:

"J. Edgar Hoover in Addressing the Daughters of the American Revolution in their 1954 national convention in Washington, D. C. stated emphatically that we are not so much concerned with the hard-core members of the Communist Party as we are with the self-styled pseudo-liberals."

On page 132 of the book the Director is alleged to have taken the position that we are not so much concerned with the hard-core members of the Communist Party, who don't even carry cards anymore, but that we are concerned with the fact that for every actual member of the Communist Party, there are ten others outside the party ready and able and willing to do the Party's work. Again the implication of a possible lack of concern with reference to the Party. An actual statement of the Director on this matter was made before HCUA on 3/26/47. The transcript, page 5, bottom of page, contains his words:

"What is important is the claim of the Communist themselves that for every Party member there are ten others ready, willing and able to do the Party's work. Herein lies the greatest menace of Communism. For these are the people who infiltrate and corrupt various spheres of American life. So rather than the size of the Communist Party the way to weigh its true importance is by testing its influence, its ability to infiltrate."

Other references to the Director and FBI were made chiefly in connection with the use of old public source material relating to communist infiltration of broad phases of American life.

OTHER ERRORS AND WEAKNESSES

Confusion On Communist Objectives

On page 183 the book sets forth alleged communist objectives at the present time. The primary objective was listed as general and universal disarmament beginning with nuclear disarmament and "cessation of all nuclear testing." This is an obvious confusion of the Party line with actual communist objectives.

Use of Obsolete Term

On page 182 of the book the phrase "C. I. Rep." is used as though it were up-to-date terminology applicable to persons currently responsible for the passing

Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: "A Manual For Survival, Published 1961 By The Church League Of America,
Edgar C. Bundy General Chairman, Book Review, Central Research Matter"

of orders and instructions from Moscow to Communist Parties abroad. The term "C. I. Rep." no longer was accurate after the dissolving, in 1943, of the Communist International to which its initial letters referred.

Use of Nebulous Phrases

On page 180, the reader is warned not to call a person a communist because of the danger of a libel suit. Elsewhere in the book, however, the reader encounters other phrases whose use presumably recommends them as fitting epithets. These include especially the word "radical," for example, radicals, a radical organization, radical religious leaders, radical theologians; as well as "left-wing," for example, left-wingers, left-wing press, and another combination known as "radical left-wing." Also used as epithets are the words: liberals, self-styled liberals, religious vigilantes, Social Gospellers, modernists, and even "modernist-radical-socialist theologians."

Spy Story

On page 151 there appears an account of Soviet espionage activities by an unnamed American in an unspecified country in Europe. Dr. J. B. Matthews, while on the Dies Committee, was said to have interviewed this young American whose story has never been published. After consultation in Espionage Section and check of pertinent references, the individual has been tentatively identified as Arvid Weme Jacobson, who was jailed in Finland from 1933 to 1936 for Soviet espionage activities and whose background closely resembles that of the person described. (61-7219)

If the individual mentioned in the book is, in fact, Jacobson, the book contains these additional errors of fact: (1) versions of Jacobson's "story" have previously appeared in print, for example, in the book Witness by Whittaker Chambers; and (2) Jacobson admitted to FBI that he was a Communist Party member. The first fact would indicate lack of acquaintance with the published literature on espionage and communism; the second goes to prove all over again the incompetence of persons such as Bundy to make statements relative to an individual's Communist Party adherence. In the connection used in this book, such a mistake would be particularly pertinent, for the reference was intended to prove the potential of non-Party members for espionage recruitment.

Slanted Bibliography

In the last chapter a list of 12 books is set out, selected by the Church League of America as being "basic to any understanding of the nature of communism." Bundy's book Collectivism in the Churches appears in this selected list while the Director's book "Masters of Deceit" is relegated to the general bibliography.

- 2 - Original and copy
- 1 - Yellow file copy
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Callahan
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

SAC, New Orleans

September 27, 1961

Director, FBI (62-46855)

- 1 - Mr. Suttler
- 1 - Section tickler

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THE CASE OF GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER
BY KENT AND PHOENIX COURTNEY
BOOK REVIEWS

BOOK

n.s.

Captioned book is available through The Conservative Society of America, P. O. Box 4254, New Orleans 18, Louisiana, for \$2.00 a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book for the use of the Bureau and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

An order blank is enclosed for your convenience.

Book rec'd 10-12-61. Amb.

Enclosure - 1

NOTE: Book requested by SA C. D. Brennan, Central Research Section, for review. After review, book will be placed in Bureau Library. Indices and Bureau Library negative re availability...

AMB:meh
(9) *meh*

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- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
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- Tavel _____
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- Gandy _____

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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- Tele. Room _____
- Ingram _____
- Gandy _____

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: September 22, 1961

FROM : R. W. Smith *SB*

SUBJECT: "MAN, THE STATE, AND WAR"
 BY KENNETH NEAL WALTZ
 PUBLISHED BY COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS
 NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Waltz
R. W. Smith

SYNOPSIS: *BOOK REVIEWS*

Waltz, an associate professor of political science at Swarthmore College graduated from Oberlin College in 1948 and took his M.A. and Ph.D. degrees at Columbia University. He was on active duty in the U.S. Army for approximately a two year period 1944-1946. He was on leave and studied in England during the school year 1959-1960. [redacted] during that time Waltz [redacted]

[redacted] His captioned book is a treatise based on philosophical principles rather than political aspects in an examination of the reasons for war. The inquiry follows three principal themes or "images" of international relations:
 1. man is the cause of war; perfect human nature and eliminate war
 2. men form states; the reformation of states will bring universal peace
 3. there is a constant possibility of war in a world in which there are two or more states each seeking to promote a set of interests and having no agency above them upon which they can rely for protection. "World government is the remedy, for world war."
 The book represents the author's dissertation for a doctorate in political science.

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RECOMMENDATION:

Submitted for information.

REW:meh
(10) *meh*

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- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. Donahoe
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - Mr. Suttler
- 1 - Section tickler
- 1 - R. E. Wood/

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OCT 4 1961

CENTRAL RESEARCH

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58 OCT 10 1961

Memorandum Smith to Sullivan
Re: "Man, the State, and War"

DETAILS:

This memorandum presents a review of the book "Man, the State, and War" which was referred to the Central Research Section by letter from the Philadelphia Office 9/8/61.

AUTHOR

Kenneth Neal Waltz is currently an Associate Professor of Political Science at Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania. He received a B.A. degree from Oberlin College in 1948, an M.A. degree from Columbia University in 1950, and a Ph.D. from the same institution in 1954. He was inducted into the U.S. Army 4/13/44 and honorably discharged as a First Lieutenant October 25, 1946, after foreign service in the Pacific Theatre. He was granted leave of absence during the 1959-60 school year for the purpose of study and research in England.

Information furnished by [redacted] revealed Waltz [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted] The same source advised
that [redacted]
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[redacted] Waltz is [redacted]
[redacted]

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"MAN, THE STATE, AND WAR"

The foreword has been written by Professor William T. R. Fox, Institute of War and Peace studies at Columbia University, New York. Fox indicates that Waltz' book is the second of the Topical Studies in International Relations to be published, and advises these studies are financed by a grant from the Carnegie Corporation to Columbia University.

Waltz writes in a very studied and elaborate style, ponderous in examples and comparisons. The book is an attempt to discover what the major philosophic writers, both classic and modern, have to teach us about the causes of war and means to peace.

[redacted]

b7D

Memorandum Smith to Sullivan
Re: "Man, the State, and War"

"Man, the State, and War" consists of a study of three major images of international politics: war as a consequence of the nature and behavior of man, as an outcome of the internal organization of states, and as a product of international anarchy.

The first image may be generally summarized by saying the evilness of men, or their improper behavior, leads to war; individual goodness, if it could be universalized, would mean peace. "Man loves as well as hates, savors as well as lusts, makes peace as well as war." War stems from misunderstandings, the evil quality of rulers, or lack of proper education.

The second image admits that there are "bad" states but hastens to add that democracies and liberal states have also initiated war. Environments sometimes force nations to choose highly competitive or even war-like behavior if they wish to survive and to protect the values their social systems represent. Waltz finds it easy to refute the charges that capitalism is the cause of war or that socialists will not support war.

The third image is labeled by Waltz as "International Anarchy." The requirements of state action are imposed by the circumstances in which all states exist. Each state pursues its own interests, however defined, in ways it judges best. Force is a means of achieving the external ends of states because there exists no consistent, reliable process of reconciling the conflicts of interest that inevitably arise. The third image describes the framework of "World Government" and shows how this international system would constrain the behavior of states.

DEMS

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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W.C.S.
W.C.S.

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *W.C.S.*

DATE: October 5, 1961

FROM : R. W. Smith *RWS*

SUBJECT: THE FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC
BOOK REVIEWS/THE SOCIAL BASIS OF AMERICAN COMMUNISM
 BY NATHAN GLAZER
 CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

SYNOPSIS:

Captioned book, reviewed by Central Research Section, is eighth in a series of studies financed by Ford Fund for the Republic to survey communist influence in American life. The book is both a history and analysis of membership of the Communist Party from its beginnings to the mid-1950's. Author takes "sociological" approach to examine various elements from which Party expended recruiting efforts and the response of the groups to these efforts. He concludes that while Party efforts were successful at some times and among some groups, over-all, communism in America was a failure. References to Director and FBI are not derogatory, but mainly are quoted membership statistics taken from public records. Author Nathan Glazer not investigated by Bureau, but several references noted in Bufiles. In February, 1960, one Nathan Glazer and three others wrote letter to editor of New York Times urging clemency for Harry Gold, Morton Sobell, and David Greenglass.

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-391697-652

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

W.C.S. *Q* *W.C.S.*

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 141 OCT 12 1961

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- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - [Redacted]
- 1 - Section tickler

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CENTRAL RESEARCH

Memorandum Smith to Sullivan
Re: The Fund for the Republic Book Review
The Social Basis of American Communism
By Nathan Glazer

DETAILS:

Book Sponsored by Fund for the Republic

The Social Basis of American Communism, by Nathan Glazer, published in August, 1961, by Harcourt, Brace and World, Incorporated, New York City, has been reviewed by the Central Research Section.

This book is the eighth in a series of studies on communism in American life under the general editorship of Clinton L. Rossiter. The project was begun in January, 1955, when the Ford Fund for the Republic allocated funds for the series. (100-391697-651)

A Study of Party Membership

The book is both a history and an analysis of the membership of the Communist Party up to the mid-1950's. This "special study of the membership," as the author states in his introduction, aids in understanding communism in America because membership, and its "social composition," is a most important aim of any Communist Party. He says that, according to communist theory, the two main targets of Communist Party efforts to recruit should be the most exploited and most repressed workers. In the United States, the industrial workers and the Negroes. However, in American reality, these groups did not prove to be most responsive.

Author's Approach

The author takes a "sociological" approach to examine each of the various groups of people from which he says the Party obtained its greatest response. Devoting a chapter to each group, they are: (1) the elements, mainly in the Socialist Party of World War I, from which the first members of the Communist Party were drawn; (2) the immigrant workers who made up the greater part of the Party during the twenties; (3) the native-born workers and the workers in trade unions; (4) the middle-class and professional groups increasingly prominent in the late thirties and forties; and (5) the Negroes whose recruitment became intense after World War II.

Memorandum Smith to Sullivan
Re: The Fund for the Republic Book Review
The Social Basis of American Communism
By Nathan Glazer

The author sets forth a flood of statistics, including 42 pages of notes, comments, and sources, on Party membership for the various ethnic and social groups to show the Party's successes and failures to influence these groups.

Author's Conclusions

While pointing out partial success by the Party during various periods, the author concludes that, "over-all, communism in America was a failure." His reasons are that in America, even the most oppressed and most miserable could see that the normal processes of American democracy could give them more than the communists ever could. Self-interest, which according to the communists' own theory should be the spur that brings the masses to them, operated here to drive them away. And so the communists had to resort to the special quirks of history that made some groups, at some times, open to them; they operated in these openings with their mixture of organizational skill and moral blindness, and achieved some successes. But in the end, these strains and twists in American democracy were insufficient to give them lasting success.

Mention of the Director and the FBI

The Director and the FBI are mentioned several times in the book, though not critically or derogatorily. In the introduction (p. 12), the author states the perfect material for this study could only be found in the possession of the FBI or the CP, USA. The Director is mentioned (p. 179), and the FBI (pp. 93, 116), but in each case, these are FBI estimates of Party membership which the author has extracted from Congressional reports or the book, Report on the American Communist, by Ernst and Loth.

The Author

According to book jacket, Nathan Glazer was born in New York City in 1923, graduated from City College in 1944, and received his A. M. from the University of Pennsylvania the same year. He has taught at the University of California in Berkeley, Bennington College, Smith College, and Columbia University. He is the author and coauthor of several books and contributes regularly to a number of magazines.

Memorandum Smith to Sullivan
Re: The Fund for the Republic Book Review
The Social Basis of American Communism
By Nathan Glazer

Bufiles reveal that no investigation has been made on author; however, there are several references to him. (1) He is the author of "A New Look at the Rosenberg-Sobell Case" which appeared in The New Leader, July 2, 1956 (65-58236-A). (2) During April and May, 1959, the name Nathan Glazer, Bennington College, appeared on a list of subscribers to the Peking Review, a strongly procommunist English language publication printed in Peking, China (100-394984-6317). (3) One Nathan Glazer and three other individuals wrote a letter to the editor of the New York Times, February 16, 1960, urging an act of clemency to free Harry Gold, Morton Sobell, and David Greenglass (101-2483-A).

Clinton L. Rossiter

Clinton L. Rossiter, head of the study project on communism in American life financed by the Ford Fund for the Republic, is chairman of the Government Department at Cornell University.

Bufiles indicate that Rossiter was disapproved for security clearance, following an investigation by another Government agency which conducts intelligence investigations, because he gave as a reference a person who had been listed as one of the individuals controlling the American Russian Institute, of Hollywood, California. The American Russian Institute has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450. (116-78904-26; Monograph, The Fund for the Republic, Inc., pp. 49, 96)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: October 11, 1961

FROM : J. F. Malone

SUBJECT: **BOOK REVIEW**
"FIRST-LINE SUPERVISOR'S MANUAL"

INTRODUCTION: Captioned book published by Charles C. Thomas, 1961. Editor is Captain Glen D. King of Dallas, Texas, Police Department, graduate of 65th Session, FBI National Academy. Contributors, all from Dallas Police Department, are Captain C. D. Talbert, Lt. D. A. Byrd (63rd Session, FBI NA), Lt. L. W. Rucker, Lt. W. F. Dyson, Lt. T.D. Cain, and Lt. E. L. Cunningham. Book contains forward by Chief J. E. Curry of Dallas (48th Session, FBI NA). National Academy graduates are all in good standing and we have no derogatory information on any of the others. Book contains no reference to FBI.

SYNOPSIS: Subject matter appears sound and practical. Book is well written; will be very useful. Point of view is that of the intermediate or low-level supervisor; deals with problems of Sergeant and other first-line supervisors. Text contains nothing questionable. A few statements seem somewhat questionable scientifically, but they concern minor supporting data, not major principle. Chapter on performance rating is not thorough, leaves many questions unanswered.

CONCLUSION: Book is an excellent contribution to police literature. Its good points far outweigh its shortcomings. We should have several copies available for use by our staff, National Academy class members, and for loan to police instructors in field offices who lecture on supervision at command-type schools. Separate memorandum prepared.

RECOMMENDATION:

None - informative.

4 copies ordered 10/11/61

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- 1 - Publications Desk, Central Research Section
- 1 - Bureau Library

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(Details on page 2)

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ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 62-91811-57

Memorandum to Mr. Mohr
Re: BOOK REVIEW
"FIRST-LINE SUPERVISOR'S MANUAL"

DETAILS

"First-Line Supervisor's Manual" prepared as a joint effort by officers of intermediate rank of the Dallas, Texas, Police Department and edited by Captain Glen D. King, a graduate of the 65th Session, FBI National Academy, is an excellent, very practical and extremely useful work. It represents a significant contribution to police literature and will undoubtedly be widely read in police circles. If the principles set forth are followed, it should make signal contribution to the improvement of supervision in law enforcement. The book is well written, very readable, and sets out sound principles. Nothing objectionable was found in the text.

There are a few statements which could be questioned from a strictly scientific point of view but they concern data used to illustrate points and have no effect upon the validity of any supervisory principles. For example, on page 72 Lieutenant W. F. Dyson says "Careful studies have revealed no relation between behavior and any such physical characteristics." This appears in a section of the book in which the author warns against charlatanism in psychology, particularly referring to the pseudoscience of phrenology. The conclusion would be challenged by some inasmuch as certain psychologists and anthropologists have discovered a greater than chance incidence of correlation between certain personality traits and certain physical types. It is not safe to state flatly that there is no relation although the significance of the relationship remains unknown.

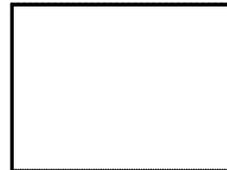
Again, on page 103 Cunningham and King write, "When measured alone, sight is 87 per cent effective as an avenue of learning, with hearing 7 per cent, and the other senses splitting the remaining 6 per cent." They make this statement in connection with an admonition to the instructor to appeal to more than one sense of the student. This is sound pedagogy, but their statistics are highly suspect. Psychological studies have shown that some people learn better through the sense of sight while others are oriented toward the sense of hearing thus the 87 per cent, etc., are meaningless figures. The fact remains, however, that the principle involved is undeniably correct.

A degree of carelessness in publication is apparent in this book as it is unfortunately in so many of the Thomas books. For example, a few typographical errors were noted and one entire paragraph is repeated on page 127.

Memorandum to Mr. Mohr
Re: BOOK REVIEW
"FIRST-LINE SUPERVISOR'S MANUAL"

The chapter on performance rating written by Cunningham and King leaves quite a bit to be desired. It raises many questions; answers few. What they say is sound but it does not go far enough. It fails to examine critically and in detail the various types of rating systems in use. Its value is thus limited and it represents more of a general survey than a real useful analysis.

Despite the few criticisms, the book is undoubtedly of value and we should have several copies for use by our own staff members in their research, by FBI National Academy men in connection with their research papers and other study and for loan to police instructors throughout the field who lecture on supervision before police command-type schools. The book is of value as a reference work.



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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

*8:00 / 10-27-61
AmB.*

TO : Director, FBI (62-46855)
ATTENTION: CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

DATE: 10/5/61

FROM : SAC, New Orleans (64-86)

SUBJECT: THE CASE OF GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER
BY KENT AND PHOEBE COURTNEY
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 9/27/61.

Enclosed is copy of the Book "The Case of General Edwin A. Walker" by Kent and Phoebe Courtney, which the Bureau requested in referenced letter.

- 2 - Bureau (Enclosure)
 - 1 - New Orleans
- MRK:eo
(3)

*Enclosure detached
for review. Oct. 12 1961.
C.M.G.*

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CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION
OCT 10 1961
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 1 - [redacted]
 1 - Mr. W. C. [redacted]

1 - Mr. M. A. Jones
 1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
 1 - Section tickler
 1 - [redacted]

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SAC, New York

October 26, 1961

Director, FBI (62-46855)

**"THIS IS COMMUNISM"
 BOOK BY DAVID E. WEINGAST
 BOOK REVIEWS**

"This Is Communism" by David E. Weingast was published in 1960 by the Oxford Book Company, 71 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York. The price of the book is not known.

You should expeditiously and discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

*Received 11-1-61.
 Amb.*

NOTE: Captioned book being obtained at the request of SA R. W. Smith, Central Research Section, for use of Bureau. Bureau Library, General Indices, and various bookstores in Washington all negative re book.

AMB:meh
 (9) *meh*

MAILED 5
 OCT 25 1961
 COMM-FBI

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RWS/B

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MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

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October 17, 1961

Title of Book THE PRICE OF LIBERTY

Author ALAN BARTH

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING	Obtain book for review	Book review not required by this Section or Division
<input type="checkbox"/> Domestic Intelligence Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> Central Research, Room 7627	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Espionage, Room 2714	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Internal Security, Room 1509	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Liaison, Room 7641	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Crime Records Division		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>MAA</u> Section, Room <u>4264</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Central

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62-46855

NOT RECORDED

Nature of Book: COPY OF BOOK ATTACHED - detached for BU Library
DIRECTOR HOOVER AND THE FBI MENTIONED ON SEVERAL PAGES
(See Index)

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File 62-46855
CRIME RESEARCH

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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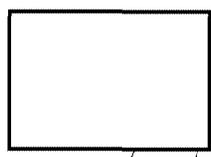
TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

DATE: October 16, 1961

FROM : R. W. Smith *RWS*

SUBJECT: THE CASE OF GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER
BY KENT AND PHOEBE COURTNEY
BOOK REVIEWS (62-46855)
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Book



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The case of General Walker is actually only incidental in this book, which is, rather, the case of the extreme conservatives. The Director and the FBI are mentioned favorably.

Purpose of Book

BOOK REVIEWS

The Courtneys' "documented expose" is a lashing of the executive branch of the Government for "appeasing communists" and urging foreign aid bills to "give aid and comfort" to communist satellite countries.

Plan of Attack

The handling of the case of General Walker is to the Courtneys an example of the Administration's softening toward communism, "muzzling the military who warn of the communist threat" (pp. 112-113), when actually what is needed is to defeat the communist conspiracy by:

"(1) The indoctrination and/or education of local groups regarding the Communist menace; and

"(2) Concerted efforts by patriotic Americans to bring about political changes...." (p. 1)

REC-40

Enclosure (File in Bureau Library)

CMF:meh
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- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - [Redacted]

Section tickler

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DeLoach

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Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: The Case of General Edwin A. Walker

The John Birch Society is highly praised for its approach to the menace (pp. 1-17), and Senator Fullbright is condemned for supporting the Administration's methods (pp. 74-96).

Solution

The Conservative Society of America (CSA) was established in June, 1961, with Kent Courtney as national chairman, "to restore the two-party system...; to give the voters a choice between Liberal, New Deal, Socialist-Communist policies on the one hand, and Conservative, Constitutional, Free Enterprise, anti-Communist policies on the other." This book is the first publication effort of CSA. (105-36811-46)

References to the Director and the FBI

The Director's name is mentioned favorably on page 13 in connection with a quotation from "Communist Target--Youth," and again on page 92 in a quotation by Senator Karl Mundt. In Appendix I, "J. Edgar Hoover's report" on the San Francisco riots is mentioned in a reprint from a Manchester, New Hampshire, newspaper (p. 119), and in Appendix II, "Masters of Deceit" is an item in a suggested reading list (p. 133). Another item on that list is the weekly newsletter published by "ex-FBI agent Dan Smoot" (p. 128), who is also mentioned in the foreword (p. 5).

The Authors

Kent Courtney is the publisher of "The Independent American" newspaper, New Orleans, Louisiana. His wife Phoebe is editor. Neither the Courtneys nor their publication has been investigated by the FBI. The newspaper indicates rabble rousing and hate mongering. (105-36811-37, -46)

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

bruce
reary
E.P.C.
per WPA
[Signature]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 10-23-61

FROM : M. A. Jones

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SUBJECT: "THE PRICE OF LIBERTY"
 BY ALAN BARTH
 ○ BOOK REVIEWS

SYNOPSIS

"The Price of Liberty" is the latest book by Alan Barth, editorial writer for the "Washington Post and Times Herald" and author of two other books and numerous articles in which he has been critical of the Bureau. This book is a reiteration of Barth's previously published opinions on the so-called "crimes of law enforcement." As in his other two books, Barth is principally concerned with the preservation of our rights of privacy and indicates that law enforcement, in its zeal to bring a criminal to justice, itself constantly violates the law.

The book contains numerous derogatory references to the FBI and/or the Director. Barth refers to Uniform Crime Reports tables which list official arrest statistics by offense, including the so-called "crime of suspicion." In his chapter on wire tapping, he is extremely critical of the FBI which, he states, has flouted the law steadily over the past quarter of a century. Referring to the Director Appropriations Subcommittee testimony in February, 1959, indicating we had 74 telephone taps in cases involving internal security, Barth states that "internal security" is an imprecise term and that "Mr. Hoover seems, at times, to think that the security of the Nation is threatened by any organized form of political heterodoxy or even by any criticism of his Bureau; and Attorneys General are not usually ruthless in restraining the Director of the FBI...." In his last chapter, Barth quotes copiously from the Director's International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) speech in October, 1960, concerning youthful crime and the cost of crime. All quotations attributed to the Director have been checked and are accurate--the derogatory nature of the material lies in Barth's conclusions or remarks following each quotation. Near the end of the book, Barth does give the police some little credit and indicates the need for more professional training and higher pay for police, citing the Director's remarks before the IACP concerning small salaries for police--the only nonderogatory reference in the entire book.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

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 CRIME RESEARCH

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DeLoach

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DETAILS

PURPOSE

To set forth brief review of captioned book published by The Viking Press, New York, copyrighted in 1961, together with information concerning Barth.

THE AUTHOR

Alan Barth is an editorial writer for the "Washington Post and Times Herald" and the author of two books: "The Loyalty of Free Men" (1951) and "Government By Investigation" (1955). In addition, he has published a number of articles in various periodicals such as "Harper's," "New Republic," and "American Mercury."

Barth has long been critical of the Bureau, congressional investigation committees and the Government Loyalty Program. His name appeared in the active indices of the American Peace Mobilization (a cited organization) in 1941. In 1950, he reviewed Max Lowenthal's book, "The Federal Bureau of Investigation," in which he indicated that "one is tempted to praise Lowenthal's sober indictment of the FBI" and stated that "Mr. Lowenthal's indictment is much too impressive to be dismissed."

In his book "The Loyalty of Free Men," in which he minimizes the threat of communism, he was critical of the Bureau and its handling of the Government Loyalty Program. Barth concluded that the inevitable effect of the Government's Loyalty Program is the corruption of the traditional American right of privacy and the development of dangerous police powers. This book won for Barth the Sydney Hillman Foundation Award, and the book was distributed by the Fund for the Republic. In his book, "Government by Investigation," Barth attempted to show that the legislative branch has acquired a dominance in the American system of government which is becoming a peril to liberty and is again critical of the FBI.

Barth is also the author of an article entitled "Why Handle Criminals With Kid Gloves?" which appeared in the 9-59 issue of "Harper's Magazine," in which he quoted from the Director's testimony before the House Appropriations Committee concerning the need for sterner measures in dealing with juvenile offenders. Barth then stated "The only way to civilize these young barbarians, it would appear, is to treat them with the utmost savagery," inferring that this is the position of the Director which, of course, is a gross inaccuracy.

THE BOOK

In "The Price of Liberty" Barth, as in his other two books, is principally concerned with the preservation of our "right of privacy." In his Foreword, Barth indicates that we are now justifying short cuts by the police which involve serious trespasses on procedural rules intended to limit governmental authority and to insure fairness in the administration of justice, and states that the premise of the book is that procedural rights are the indispensable keys to political freedom.

The author cites the prevailing tendency of law enforcement to make arrests without warrants, to make arrests for so-called crimes of "suspicion" and "investigation," to wrest confessions from suspects, to conduct searches without warrants, and to seize evidence. He devotes a chapter to wire tapping and another to the right of defendants to the assistance of counsel. The sum total of these chapters is that law enforcement, in its zeal to bring the criminal to justice, itself constantly violates the law.

In his final chapter, "Crime and Correction," he indicates that society's demand for punishment is most insistent and most savage in precisely those areas where it is least deserved and least likely to be beneficial--juvenile delinquents, homosexuals and drug addicts. And, he says, it is precisely in pursuit of these offenders that the police are most careless of civil rights. Barth concludes: "The central problem of political science in a free society is the preservation of a rational balance between order and liberty. It is quite true, of course, that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. But it is imperative to remember that the vigilance demanded by this maxim means vigilance against duly constituted authority--against the forces of order. A resolute containment of those forces is the price of liberty."

MENTION OF THE FBI

Barth makes several references to the Director and/or the FBI. These references, which are critical in nature, are set forth below:

In Chapter Three, "Arrests for Investigation," the author refers to the study by the Wickersham Commission in 1931 and indicates on page 42 that violations of law by the police continue to be extremely widespread. As irrefutable proof, he points to the official statistics on arrests presented annually in the Uniform Crime Reports for the United States compiled by the FBI. He sets forth statistics in certain crime categories from the 1959 Uniform Crime Reports, Table 16, which statistics are correct. He adds that "as the eye runs down the column, it comes upon a curious category of crime--a crime called 'suspicion,' " which shows 99,663 arrests. He states that suspicion is not a crime anywhere in the United States, that "nearly every one" of these arrests was unlawful; nearly every one was in itself a crime. But the crime is so common that the FBI reported it without so

much as a blush or an apology." He states that the figures from the Uniform Crime Reports do not take into account at all the undeterminable number of additional persons unlawfully arrested on "suspicion" or "for investigation," and neither do they reflect the vast number of arrests made all over the country on vague, blanket charges such as 'vagrancy' and 'disorderly conduct' used loosely by police to cover a multitude of sins which are not crimes." (pp. 42-44)

In Chapter Seven, "Eavesdropping," which concerns the practice of wire tapping, Barth indicates that the example of the Federal Government has played a most important part in the growth of law enforcement wire tapping and that it has not been an example conducive to respect for law. He states that "...the inescapable truth is that the Department of Justice and its Federal Bureau of Investigation have, on one pretext after another, flouted the law steadily over the past quarter of a century--that is, ever since the Federal Communications Act was adopted in 1934." He continues "J. Edgar Hoover, the FBI's Director over the whole of this period, has undergone something of a metamorphosis on the subject of wire tapping." Barth cites the Director's testimony before a congressional committee in 1931 prior to the enactment of the Federal Communications Act and states that "...he (the Director) declared that the Bureau had a definite rule against wire tapping and would dismiss any employee who engaged in it, and that while it may not be illegal, I (the Director) think it is unethical, and it is not permitted under the regulations of the Attorney General." (pp. 130-31)

Barth stated that after a few years had passed, however, these scruples no longer deterred the FBI. He indicated that first there was the fiction that FBI Agents are not "persons" within the meaning of Section 605 and that this was accompanied by the strained invention that wire tapping itself was entirely legal so long as it entailed no 'divulgence. He goes on to say that Mr. Hoover has evolved an additional and most ingenious justification for tapping telephones. Barth quotes the Director as saying "I have never attempted to keep my views on this subject a secret, nor have I lacked the support of the highest levels of authority in the executive branch of the Government. The late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, in a letter dated February 25, 1941, which was widely publicized, stated the policies followed by the Bureau...!" The quotation from the President's letter was then set forth. Barth states that this excerpt from the President's letter suggests he was laying down policies on wire tapping but, in point of fact, he was merely writing to a member of Congress in response to a request for an expression of his views regarding the pending wire tap bill. Barth states that Mr. Hoover has also referred to a confidential memo from President Roosevelt dated May 21, 1940 which, according to Mr. Hoover, authorized the Attorney General to approve wire tapping when necessary in situations involving the defense of the Nation. Barth states that this memorandum was so confidential it has never been made public and that Federal Statutes are hardly to be overridden by confidential memoranda. (pp. 130-133).

Barth devotes much space to the findings of Samuel Dash and his testimony before the Hennings Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights (1959). He states that policemen and prosecutors like to create the impression that they resort to wire tapping only in connection with the gravest crimes. Barth then sets forth a quotation from the Director's testimony before the Appropriations Subcommittee on 2-5-59 in which the Director indicated we had 74 telephone taps and that these are used in cases involving internal security or where a human life may be imperiled. Barth states that "internal security" is an imprecise term and that "Mr. Hoover seems, at times, to think that the security of the Nation is threatened by any organized form of political heterodoxy or even by any criticism of his Bureau; and Attorneys General are not usually ruthless in restraining the Director of the FBI. Furthermore, the whole effect of FBI wire tapping is by no means encompassed within the 74 taps authorized at a particular time by the Attorney General" (pp. 135-136)

Barth begins his final chapter, "Crime and Correction," with a quotation from the Director's remarks before the annual conference of the International Association of Chiefs of Police in October, 1960, which sets forth the timetable of crime for 1959 (quotation correct). The author says that if this seems a lurid way to state the case one can find a more prosaic, although no more reassuring, recital by turning to the UCR issued annually by the FBI and that "year after year these reports recount a shocking increase in crime." He then goes on to quote from the 1959 Uniform Crime Reports bulletin, and concludes that these statistics taken together suggest, in rather alarming degrees, a breakdown of law and order. (173-74).

Indicating that "juvenile delinquency" is not going to be ended by the current practice of society of casting them out of the communities, Barth states that "the concept of separateness, of casting out, was expressed with particular clarity by J. Edgar Hoover in his speech to the International Association Chiefs of Police," which he then proceeds to set forth. Barth then concludes that perhaps society must learn that its young members will hold it responsible for its vicious acts of neglect and callousness. (180-181)

On pages 189-190, Barth sets forth the Director's remarks concerning the cost of crime (from IACP speech) and then states that "just what items were covered in his reckoning Mr. Hoover did not specify." Barth then states that the most serious costs of crime cannot be reckoned in money terms but must be reckoned in terms of diminished personal security and social unity, and worst of all, must be reckoned in terms of wasted human lives.

Finally, near the end of his book, Barth gets around to giving the police credit and indicates a need for more professional training and higher pay for policemen. In his first reference to the Director in a non-derogatory manner, Barth sets forth the remarks of the Director in his IACP speech concerning small salaries received by police. (p. 192)

OBSERVATIONS:

"The Price of Liberty" is a reiteration of Barth's previously published opinions on the so-called "crimes of law enforcement" and his oft-repeated fears that the people's right of privacy is being invaded. He is, as always, snidely critical of the FBI. It is interesting to note that while he is critical of law enforcement and the FBI, Attorneys General and others, he refers only once to the Central Intelligence Agency and the Federal Bureau of Prisons, and these references reflect that he has a high opinion of these two agencies.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. Malone

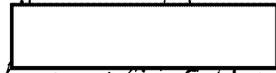
DATE: 11/7/61

FROM : H. L. Edwards

SUBJECT: ARREST, SEARCH AND SEIZURE

BOOK REVIEWS

W. J. ...



acts ...

The Legal Research Desk has reviewed a book, bearing the same title as the caption, written by Raymond A. Dahl, Milwaukee Police Department, graduate of the 41st Session of the FBI National Academy, and Attorney Howard H. Boyle, Jr., Milwaukee, a copy of which the authors have sent to the Director. It has just come off the press.

This book is better than nothing, but not a whole lot. The errors in it run the gamut from inadequate treatment of pertinent points to complete omission of other pertinent points and plain error on some that are covered. The following are examples:

OMISSIONS. The book does not even mention the fact, which becomes important in quite a few cases, that although a daytime search warrant cannot be executed at night, an execution begun in daytime can continue into the night. There is no discussion at all on what is daytime and what is night time.

The book fails to distinguish between exploratory searches which are illegal in all cases and the question of quantity of material which can be seized in a legal search.

INADEQUATE TREATMENT. There is an almost complete absence of examples to show the types of abandoned property which can be seized without a search. There are inadequate examples to show how long a search may be delayed after the arrest and still be "constructively contemporaneous" with the arrest, and thus lawful. Less than 6 weeks ago, we won an important case on this very point and the Department thought enough of it to write it up specially for the information of the U.S. Attorneys. The material on the search of the person and search of automobiles is entirely inadequate. The same is true of the McNabb Rule and due process in criminal interrogation.

PLAIN ERROR. Under the subject of consent searches, the book says a wife's consent to search the family dwelling is not good against her husband. This is entirely incorrect. In

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Edwards to Malone Memo
Re: Arrest, Search and Seizure

proof of the point the authors cite Ruffner v. U.S. in which that question did not even arise. The authors suggest that nonresidence buildings can be searched on probable cause alone; we do not understand this to be the law. The authors say that in executing a search warrant an officer may not seize other things found, which offend against the law, except "possibly contraband." The law is that he may seize contraband and he may also seize instrumentalities of the crime.

The book has many good points in it, of course, and we would like to keep a copy in Room 5250 for such use as we can make of it, but we must not recommend use of the book to any person in any fashion and it should not be used as a source or guide either by officers in the FBI National Academy or Special Agents of the FBI.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That no letter be sent by the Director to the authors of this book.
2. That the book be kept on the shelf in Room 5250.

Edwards

Malone

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

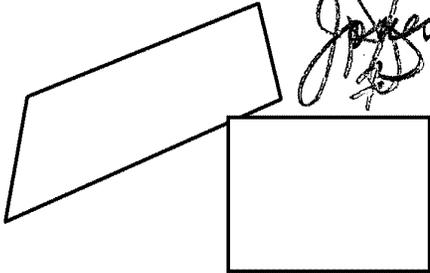
TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: November 17, 1961

FROM : R. W. Smith

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SUBJECT: ~~THIS IS COMMUNISM~~
 BY DAVID E. WEINGAST
 BOOK REVIEWS (62-46855)
 CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER



Captioned book is one in a series of Oxford Social Studies Unit-Tests, published by the Oxford Book Company, New York, New York, 1961. According to the author, the original research was made possible by a fellowship awarded by the Ford Foundation's Fund for the Advancement of Education.

References to the Director and the FBI

Masters of Deceit is given as suggested reading on page 140 and the Director is accurately quoted from the same book on page 98. There is no reference to the FBI.

The Author

David E. Weingast is presently Assistant Superintendent of Schools in Charge of Secondary Education, Newark, New Jersey. In September, 1956, he communicated with the Bureau indicating that he was writing a book for high school students on communist policy and tactics and wanted the Director's assistance with it. In November, 1957, he requested that the Director write a foreword to his newly completed 125-page booklet titled "Communism: This Is It." In both cases the request was declined. Bureau files reflect no derogatory information concerning Weingast. (94-5-44339, 43618)

Purpose and Scope of Book

This book was designed as a textbook for high school and junior college students as well as adult and trade-union classes which would give a

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| 1 - Mr. Belmont | 1 - Mr. Baumgardner |
| 1 - Mr. Mohr | 1 - [Redacted] |
| 1 - Mr. DeLoach | 1 - Section tickler |
| 1 - Mr. Sullivan | 1 - [Redacted] |

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EX-113

CENTRAL RESEARCH

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Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: This Is Communism

"panoramic view of the communist organization at work on the American and world scenes"--"its purposes, its structure, its strengths, its weaknesses, its meaning for America." Actually, it presents a generalized picture of communism both in theory and practice as it has evolved in the Soviet Union and other communist-dominated countries but does not place much emphasis on the activities of the Communist Party of the United States. Written in a simplified manner, it delineates the devious methods by which the Soviet Union has become a world power, explains the "Party line," the communist front movement, the magnitude and effectiveness of Party propoganda, the organization of the Party, and the relationship of the satellite countries to Russia.

In the last chapter, the author claims that the communist threat to the free world can be met by America and its allies remaining militarily strong, by stressing the true meaning of "co-existence" as a communist propoganda device, by counteracting communist propoganda with democratic propoganda, and by increasing the exchange program between our Nation and the Iron Curtain countries.

Format

This 175-page book is divided into ten chapters replete with explanatory graphs, maps, illustrations and cartoons. As the author points out, each chapter can be read independently in any order. The end-of-the-chapter questions and suggested readings serve as a source of discussion and as a stimulus for deeper study. At the end of the book is a brief glossary of Marxist terms and names.

However, this textbook suffers greatly because of a poorly planned table of contents as well as from lack of an index and proper documentation. For example, Lenin and Stalin are freely quoted but no sources are given. In one instance Lenin has been directly quoted as saying "For world communism the road to Paris lies through Peking and Calcutta" (p. 167). This doubtful quotation, known among researchers as one of the "Road to Paris" series, has never been documented although Lenin did say something to this effect. In another case, Lavrenti Beria, former head of the Soviet Secret Police, is stated to have been overthrown in 1955 when actually it was in 1953 (p. 123).
(Soviet World Outlook, July, 1959, Dept. of State, foreword; Britannica Book of the Year, 1954, pp. 702-703)

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: This Is Communism

Bibliography on the Communist Problem in the United States

In a note to the teacher, the author suggests that teachers may wish to consult the Bibliography on the Communist Problem in the United States, published by the Ford Foundation's Fund for the Republic in 1955, now being revised. This 1955 version is devoted primarily to literature relating to communism in the United States since the founding of the American Communist Party in 1919. Three magazine articles written by the Director during the period 1948-1951 are listed in the author index. This book was attacked by scholars and writers as a "misleading guide to U. S. communism" which "lacked important anticommunist works." The Fund for the Republic reportedly agreed to revise this bibliography.

(100-39167-110; Sub A-Wash Post & Times Herald, 10/29/55, p. 7)

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

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SAC, New York
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1-Mr. Callahan
1-Mr. Sullivan

November 27, 1961

Director, FBI (62-46855) 1-Mr. Suttler
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1-Section tickler
1-Yellow
'HUAC AND FBI--TARGETS FOR ABOLITION'
BOOK BY ED MOWERY
BOOK REVIEWS

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The following information is contained on page 347 of the November 18, 1961, issue of "The National Review."

HUAC AND FBI--TARGETS FOR ABOLITION

Pulitzer Prize newsmen Ed Mowery has written a stirring defense of the House Un-American Activities Committee and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, identifying those who would abolish these investigating bodies. We felt this book so important that we have bound it in our new flexible cloth library binding, pocketbook size, suitable for schools and public libraries. (November 20) \$1.00

The Bookmaller, Inc.
Box 101
New York 16, New York

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book and forward it to the Bureau, marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

1-94-4-3103

*Rec'd 12-21-61
FBI*

94-4-3103

NOTE: Special Agent R. W. Smith, Central Research Section, desires that a copy of the book be available for the Bureau. Book not available in Bureau Library. After perusal, the book will be placed in the Bureau Library.

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19 NOV 28 1961

EX 10

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2-Original & copy

1-Yellow file copy

1-N. P. Callahan

1-W. C. Sullivan

1- [redacted]

1-Mr. Suttler

1- [redacted]

1-Section tickler

file
12-13 [redacted]

November 27, 1961

b6
b7c

SAC, New York

Director, FBI (62-46855)

"THE SHARK AND THE SARDINES"
BOOK BY DR. JUAN JOSE AREVALO
BOOK REVIEWS

dk

The captioned book, in the English edition, is available from Lyle Stuart, Publisher, 225 Lafayette Street, Department T-1, New York 12, New York, for \$4.95 a copy.

You should discreetly and expeditiously obtain one copy of the book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

*Book with
amb.*

AMB:bbb
(8)

NOTE: Book requested by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan for review. Book not available in Bureau Library or local bookstores. General Indices negative. After review book will be placed in the Bureau Library. Author of book was a former President of Guatemala.

MAILED 20
NOV 27 1961
COMM-FBI

REC-124

62-46855-154

19 NOV 28 1961

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

202
[Signature]

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

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~~REC-46~~

Title of Book HURRICANE FROM CHINA

Author Denis Warner

Book Reviews (62-46855)

Central Research *62-46855*

*FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT AND WAR
REPORTER
AUSTIN*

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING

Obtain book
for review

Book review not
required by this
Section or Division

- Domestic Intelligence Division
 - Central Research, Room 7627
 - Espionage, Room 2714
 - Internal Security, Room 1509
 - Liaison, Room 7641
 - Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.
 - Nationalities Intelligence, Room *62-46855*
 - Subversive Control, Room 1250

*62-46855
P. 25
P. 26*

Identification Division
 _____ Section, Room _____

Training & Inspection Division
 _____ Section, Room _____

Administrative Division
 _____ Section, Room _____

Files & Communications Division
 _____ Section, Room _____

Investigative Division
 _____ Section, Room _____

Laboratory Division
 _____ Section, Room _____

Crime Records Division
 _____ Section, Room _____

*1 copy book
requested by
memo RW Smith
to AC Sullivan,
11-30-61
AMB*

*1 copy book
received
12-5-61
AMB*

62-46855

REC-46

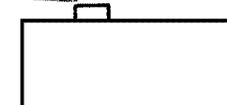
*62-46855-155
NOT RECORDED
10 DEC 6 1961*

Nature of Book:

250

See over

central



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58 DEC 12 1961

ENCLOSURE
OK

File 62-46855-

IN LESS THAN 25 YEARS ONE BILLION RED CHINESE WILL BE TRAINED TO HATE THE U.S. NYTBR 11-26-61



Mao Tse-tung. Denis Warner quotes from Mao's own writings and speeches to show how his plan to destroy the West is more complicated and more sophisticated than Mein Kampf.

This is part of Mao Tse-tung's master plan to destroy the West. Fomenting revolution in Latin America, undercutting even Japan's low prices, exporting "hate America" propaganda he has perfected at home to the neutralist countries.... Mao is extending his personal brand of guerilla tactics (devised in his days as a militant revolutionary) to isolate America for the kill.

the greatest threat the Western world has ever known

Denis Warner is "Australia's most famous foreign correspondent and war reporter and an authority on Asia" (*New York Times Book Review*). In his new book, *Hurricane From China*, he forewarns of the possible consequences from the frightening combination of Mao, Marx, and Chinese nationalism...of the destruction that may lie in the wake of this

HURRICANE FROM CHINA

by Denis Warner

\$3.95

ENCLOSURE

62-46855-155

- 2 - Original & copy
- 1 - N. P. Callahan
- 1 - B. M. Suttler, 424 Justice
- 1 - Yellow file copy
- 1 - Section tickler
- 1 -

SAC, NEW YORK

December 8, 1961

b6
b7c

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

ON SOCIALIST REALISM
BY ABRAM TERTZ (PSEUDONYM) *NO LOC*
BOOK REVIEWS

The captioned book is published by Pantheon Books, 333 Sixth Avenue, New York 14, New York, for \$2.95 a copy. The book has an introduction by Czeslaw Milosz, and the translation from Russian has been done by George Dennis.

You should discreetly and expeditiously obtain one copy of the above book and forward it to the Bureau by routing slip marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

*Book received 12/18/61
AMB*

AMB:bbb
(7)

NOTE: Book requested by SA R. W. Smith, Central Research Section, for reference purposes.
 Bureau Library, three bookstores checked with negative results; General Indices contained one reference, 100-74972-A, Daily Worker, 6-11-50, which is not pertinent.

DEC 7 - 1961
COMM-FBI

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- Belmont _____
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- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
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- Evans _____
- Malone _____
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- Tele. Room _____
- Ingram _____
- Gandy _____

EX-108

62-46855-156

19 DEC 8 1961

REC-70

177
DEC 13 1961

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

12/13/61

Title of Book "Cuba and Castro"

Author Teresa Casuso

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

Books to [redacted] will be filed in library. 12-19-61, AMB.

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.) 634, 1213.

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b7C

<u>ROUTING</u>	<u>Obtain book for review</u>	<u>Book review not required by this Section or Division</u>
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- Domestic Intelligence Division
 - Central Research, Room ~~2027~~
 - Espionage, Room ~~2044~~
 - Internal Security, Room ~~2069~~
 - Liaison, Room ~~2041~~
 - ~~Room 2010~~
 - Nationalities Intelligence, Room ~~2010~~ / *AM*
 - Subversive Control, Room ~~2010~~ / *Cotter*

- Identification Division
 - _____ Section, Room _____
- Training & Inspection Division
 - _____ Section, Room _____

- Administrative Division
 - _____ Section, Room _____

- Files & Commu
- Investigative D
- Laboratory Divi
- Crime Records I

NOVEMBER 14
CUBA AND CASTRO
 Teresa Casuso. Random, \$5.
 The personal, tragic and affecting story of a Cuban woman diplomat and press agent who has broken away from the regime after having been one of Castro's closest helpers and representatives—her house in Mexico was the jumping-off point for Castro's revolution. She tells of her life of long rebellion against Batista and work for Cuban independence and gives, with reasons and examples, her criticism of the United States for imperialism in Cuba. Then she describes the Castro she first knew and the arrogant Castro, with a "disordered mind," she last saw, and bitterly describes the worsening tyranny of the Castro regime.

Book rec'd 12-19-61 AMB
Central Research

REC-6
 62-46855-157
 NOT RECORDED
 25 DEC 19 1961

Nature of Book:

PUBLISHERS WEEKLY
 NOVEMBER 1961

64 DEC 26 1961

5 file 62-46855

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 12-18-61

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS BURN AFTER READING
BY LADISLAS FARAGO
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

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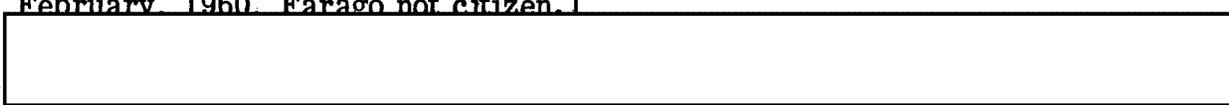
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SYNOPSIS:

Captioned book reviewed by Central Research Section. Book is collection of selected stories about various intelligence services of countries involved in World War II. Author colorfully narrates many incidents and events concerning activities of these organizations and espionage networks working for them. Book interesting, informative, and undoubtedly will prove interesting to general public. Chapter 17 contains description of Bureau's wartime intelligence activities, most of which was apparently taken from The FBI Story. While author's discussion of conflicts between American intelligence agencies prior to World War II was not complimentary to Director, remainder of Chapter praised Director and Bureau. Four articles written by Director are mentioned in bibliography of book. Author was investigated three times by Bureau between 1945 and 1955. Described by informant as brilliant journalist but a man of no integrity and no scruples. In 1954, Bureau obtained article written by author on FBI reports which contained misrepresentations and half-truths. Director then noted about Farago: "I assume we are taking steps to block Farago's naturalization. Such a scoundrel should not have the advantages of American citizenship." As of February 1960, Farago not citizen.



RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. M. A. Jones
- 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 - [Redacted]
- 1 - Section tickler
- 1 - [Redacted]

AKH:mlh/ims
(8)

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
DEC 20 1961

Referral/Consult

25 DEC 28 1961

CENTRAL RESEARCH

Handwritten signatures and initials

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Memorandum, Smith to Sullivan
Book Review: Burn After Reading,
by Ladislav Farago

DETAILS

Burn After Reading, by Ladislav Farago, published in 1961 by Walker and Company, New York City, has been reviewed by the Central Research Section.

The author states in his preface, "While this book is the history of espionage during World War II, it also covers the whole curriculum of clandestine operations, the several forms of intelligence, espionage and sabotage, subversion and counter-espionage, the whole secret contest conducted apart from the formal and conventional operations of modern war."

Rather than the usual history, the book is a collection of selected stories concerning the various intelligence services of the countries involved in World War II. The author describes these organizations and points out their strength and weaknesses. He colorfully narrates many incidents and events concerning the activities of these organizations and the espionage networks working for them. The book is written in interesting style and is informative. The general public will undoubtedly find it very interesting.

Chapter 17, entitled "The Magic of the Black Chamber," contains information concerning the work of the FBI and this chapter will be summarized first in some detail. Because the book covers such a variety of subjects and events, the individual chapter titles and a brief summary of each chapter is then set forth.

About the Director and FBI

Chapter 17, "The Magic of the Black Chamber," opens by advising that while the United States was weak in tactical intelligence about the Japanese at the time of Pearl Harbor, on the strategic level it had a single secret service arm that was ingenious--the world's best cryptographic secret service. Author then names the various American intelligence gathering organizations, with their leaders, active in early part of 1941. He tells how the Peruvian minister in Tokyo gave information to the United States Embassy in January, 1941, of proposed surprise attack on Pearl Harbor, but information was discounted by the State Department and

Memorandum Smith to Sullivan
Book Review: Burn After Reading
By Ladislav Farago

Naval Intelligence (ONI). Then author speculates that, because the U. S. had been able to decipher the Japanese code, had Roosevelt understood the value of intelligence as did Churchill, Pearl Harbor might have been averted. He praises Commander Rochefort at Hawaii as the Navy's foremost cryptographer and describes information Rochefort developed.

The last half of this chapter (pp. 197-204) describes the activities of the FBI during World War II. It is apparent that nearly this entire portion has been based on The FBI Story. While the quotations and statistics used by Farago were accurately quoted from Whitehead's book, by so condensing Whitehead's description of the conflicts between the various American intelligence agencies, Farago's account was not complimentary to the Director. For instance, in his brief account, Fargo states that the confusion and conflict enabled foreign agents to operate with impunity, and that

"Nowhere was the situation more deplorable than in Hawaii. In December, 1941, when the FBI had a total of two thousand six hundred and two agents, Hoover assigned only nine of them to its field office in Honolulu...." (p. 198)

Continuing, Farago wrote that though there was superficial co-operation between the various agencies, under the surface bickering was rampant:

"Discouraged by this fratricidal war and unable to run the show as he wanted to, Hoover retired from energetic prosecution of the espionage war with Japan in Hawaii...." (p. 199)

Except for the above, the remainder of the chapter briefly describes the Bureau's wartime intelligence activities, which had previously been described in The FBI Story. Farago praises the Director and the Bureau. For example:

"Once the war had begun there was no reason to question the FBI's ability to deal energetically with foreign espionage agents and saboteurs...." (p. 200)

Memorandum, Smith to Sullivan
Book Review: Burn After Reading
by Ladislas Farago

"In 1940, the FBI scored a tremendous victory of lasting significance, when it succeeded in penetrating, through exceptionally smart detective work, one of the Abwehr's greatest secrets, the microdot system used in the transmission of secret messages...." (p. 201)

"J. Edgar Hoover directed the huge spy hunt with unprecedented finesse...." (p. 202)

Chapter Summaries

1. "Operation Canned Meat"--Describes Gestapo's creation of a "cause for war" by creating incidents at Polish border immediately prior to German invasion of Poland in 1939. Also, tells how prior German intelligence led to Germany's quick success in Poland.
2. The Fox in His Lair--Describes Abwehr (German Military Intelligence) and some of its activities prior to World War II.
3. Canaris Paves the Way--Additional activities of Abwehr.
4. Stagnation in the Allied Camp--British and French intelligence services and their inadequacies prior to World War II.
5. The Trojan Horses--Weakness of German political intelligence described. Also, description of how British intelligence agents were entrapped by the Nazis.
6. The Great Carillon--How British intelligence caught Nazi agents in England and then took over the agents' wireless sets to pass false information to the Germans.
7. Straws in the North Wind--Tells of Quisling's part in the German occupation of Norway. Also, information on Germany's occupation of Denmark.
8. Behind the Battle of Europe--German intelligence efforts prior to invasion of Belgium.

Memorandum Smith to Sullivan
Book Review: Burn After Reading
By Ladislav Farago

9. Churchill at the Helm--Author gives high praise to Churchill whose return to government brought revamping of the British intelligence service and introduction of new agencies or resistance.
10. The Bitter Weeds of England--How British intelligence services counteract Abwehr's espionage attempts and passed to the Nazis much false information which was instrumental in preventing the planned German invasion of Great Britain.
11. Barbarossa-Abwehr's failures in its intelligence efforts against the Soviet Union prior to invasion gave Hitler confidence to go ahead with Russian invasion. Also, how Stalin failed to heed warnings developed by Allies on German invasion plans.
12. Footloose in "Sicily"--Describes Soviet Intelligence and several networks of Soviet agents active throughout Europe.
13. Rhapsody in Red--Describes anti-Nazi underground group in Germany called Rote Kapelle which co-operated with the Soviets.
14. War in the Wings--Italian intelligence service and activities against American and British described.
15. A Man Called "Ramsey"--Richard Sorge's spy ring in Tokyo described.
16. Target: United States--Japanese intelligence activities in Washington, D. C., and Pearl Harbor prior to Pearl Harbor attack.
17. The Magic of the Black Chamber--(previously mentioned)
18. Donovan's Brain--Weaknesses of American espionage prior to World War II. Author praises Admiral Zacharias' work at ONI and William J. Donovan's in the Office of Strategic Services (OSS)
19. The Misery and Grandeur of the Secret War--Soviet guerilla successes against Nazi Wermacht and Nazi successes against various resistance groups in Western Europe described.

Memorandum Smith to Sullivan
Book Review: Burn After Reading
By Ladislav Farago

20. On the Eve of D-Day--American intelligence efforts prior to D-Day related.
21. The House on Herren Street--Activities of anti-Nazi groups in Germany and Allen W. Dulles' work in Switzerland with various anti-Nazi groups of the German High Command. Author praises work of Dulles and claims that his work might have ended the war without the D-Day invasion having been necessary.
22. The Surrender of Japan--Author describes his work in Special Warfare Branch of ONI during World War II. Praises Zacharias and his efforts towards Japan's surrender which author believes could have ended the war without necessity for dropping the atomic bombs.

Bibliography

A bibliography of about 150 books on intelligence and espionage is set forth at the end of the book. This list includes The FBI Story by Don Whitehead. Farago also acknowledges gratitude to authors of eleven specific magazine articles, four of which were written by the Director. The articles by the Director were:

1. "How the Nazi spy invasion was smashed," American, September, 1944.
2. "Hitler's spying sirens," American, December, 1944.
3. "Enemy's masterpiece of espionage," Reader's Digest April, 1946.
4. "Spy who double-crossed Hitler," American, May, 1946.

The Author

Ladislav Farago was born September 21, 1906, in Hungary. He was educated in Budapest and married a Hungarian woman in Berlin in 1934. He entered the United States in November, 1937, as a temporary visitor. Though he has since had numerous extensions of his original permit, as of February, 1960, he said he had still not obtained U. S. citizenship.

Memorandum Smith to Sullivan
Book Review: Burn After Reading
By Ladislav Farago

Referral/Consult

Bureau investigations: Farago was the subject of a Security Matter-C investigation in 1945, which was closed after he was identified as [redacted] In 1952-53, he was subject of an Espionage-Impersonation investigation, which was closed after there was no indication of a violation. From 1950 to 1955, he was subject of an Internal Security-Israel investigation, which was closed after the Department advised there was no violation of Registration Act.

Employment: Prior to coming to the United States, Farago has said, he was a war correspondent for the London Sunday Chronicle. While in this country, he has been a free lance writer, an editor and research director for the Committee for National Morale in New York City during 1940 to 1942.

[redacted] Since 1946, he has been engaged in research and writing for Radio Free Europe, the United Nations World magazine, and various other magazines in the United States.

Referral/Consult

The Man and His Writings: In 1950, a Bureau informant who had given reliable information in the past described Farago as a brilliant journalist but a man of no integrity, no scruples, and no political convictions.

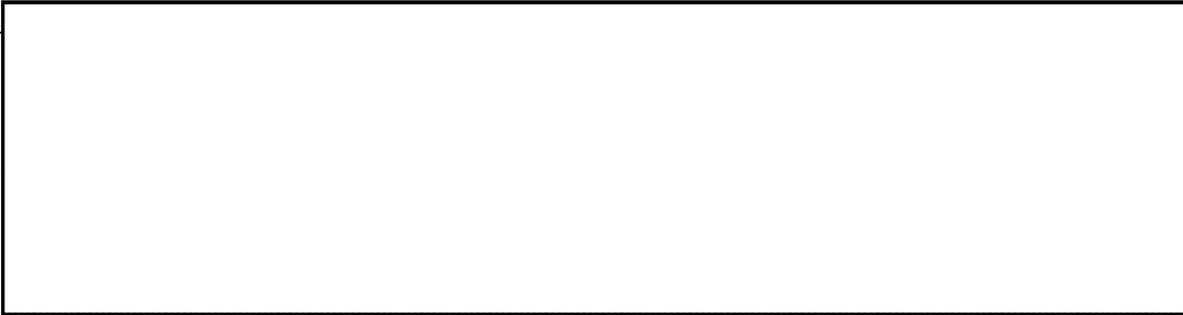
In February, 1954, the Bureau obtained a copy of an article entitled "Anatomy of FBI Reports" written by Farago for publication in The Reporter magazine. Though the article never was published, it contained half-truths and misrepresentations about the Bureau. At that time the Director noted regarding Farago: "I assume we are taking steps to block Farago's naturalization. Such a scoundrel should not have the advantages of American citizenship."

In March, 1954, the Bureau reviewed the subject's book, War of Wits, then soon to be published. The book contained a chapter on the FBI in which Farago praised the Bureau as the outstanding organization of its type in the World.

Farago has written numerous books including Abyssinia on the Eve, Palestine at the Crossroads, and The Riddle of Arabia. While in the country, he has also written many sensational-type magazine articles dealing with intelligence and espionage subjects.

Memorandum, Smith to Sullivan
Book Review: Burn After Reading,
by Ladislav Farago

Referral/Consult



The book is being sent to the Bureau Library.

ITEMS

- 1 - N. P. Callahan
- 1 - C. L. Trotter
- 1 - B. M. Suttler
- 1 - [Redacted]
- 1 - Section tickler
- 2 - Original & copy
- 1 - Yellow file copy

b6
b7c

SAC, NEW YORK

December 19, 1961

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

**FINGER PRINTS, PALMS AND SOLES
BY HAROLD CUMMINS AND CHARLES MIDLO, M. D.
BOOK REVIEWS**

The captioned book has been published by Dover Publications, 180 Varick Street, New York 14, New York, for \$1.95 in the paperback edition (1961).

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book (1961-paperback edition) and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

*1 copy received
1-9-62
Routed to
C. L. Trotter
Ann B
1-9-62*

AMB:bbb
(8)

NOTE: The above book has been requested by Assistant Director C. L. Trotter, Division I, for reference purposes. After perusal by Division I personnel, the book will be placed in the Bureau Library.

Bureau Indices and Bureau Library check re 1961 edition negative.

ENCLOSURE

REC- 46

62-46855-158

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- Trotter _____
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
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 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

RA

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: December 21, 1961

FROM : R. W. Smith *RS*

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW
"HOW COMMUNISM CAN BE DESTROYED!"
BY DR. WILLIAM STEUART MCBIRNIE
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER



Captioned book, How Communism Can Be Destroyed! is a plea for America to seize the initiative and offensive in the world struggle between communism and freedom. It claims that our basic mistake has been following a consistent pattern of merely responding to communist aggression. According to author McBirnie, this can be achieved through educating the nation to the communist peril, withdrawing any aid to communist-infiltrated nations, supporting active pro-freedom revolutions in communist orientated countries, increasing our global propaganda for democracy and the American way of life, blockading communist-dominated countries, and not making any more agreements for the suspension of atomic tests. There is no mention of the Director or the FBI.

William Steuart McBirnie, a lecturer and church pastor, is presently Moderator for the Crusade for Americanism at Glendale, California, which was organized early in 1961 to provide an opportunity for the average American citizen to help his government meet the communist challenge through his community, not, however, from a "John Birch" viewpoint. Its avowed purpose is to conduct an educational program on the nature and menace of communism and to strengthen the principles of American freedom and liberty. This group is headed by Lewis Gough, former national commander of the American Legion.

The policy statement of the Crusade for Americanism is that the "Crusade shall follow the suggestions for education and action as set forth in the writings and releases of J. Edgar Hoover..." This statement was incorporated in the Congressional Record of 8/22/61 by Congressman Smith (R), California. The Director has been requested to speak before the Crusade on

- LLW*
 LLW:bbb
 (5)
 1 - W. C. Sullivan
 1 - S. B. Donahoe
 1 - Section tickler
 1 -

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62-46855-159

22 DEC 27 1961

file 508

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108

Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re Book Review "How Communism Can Be Destroyed!"
by Dr. William Steuart McBirnie

several occasions and has declined. Bureau files contain no derogatory information re McBirnie nor has any investigation been conducted of him or the Crusade for Americanism. (62-106364-A Los Angeles Times 8/20/61; 66-1731-2015; 94-55888-1)

Captioned book was gratuitously furnished to our Los Angeles office by Dr. McBirnie during his contacts with that office on other matters.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

10EM3

WES

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

file 1/10/62 Amss.

*91
/dm*

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 12/29/61

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: BOOK BY JOSEPH B. MATTHEWS
PUBLISHED BY THE BOOKMAILER
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, 8/9/61, and NYlet, 8/23/61.

Telephone inquiry of the Bookmailer, 209 East 34th Street, NYC, on 12/29/61, revealed that the Bookmailer has not published any book by JOSEPH B. MATTHEWS and that no such publication is presently contemplated. The only item by MATTHEWS of recent publication date is a reprint of an article from "American Opinion," entitled "Odyssey of a Fellow Traveler," which sells for \$1.00.

The foregoing is being submitted for the information of the Bureau.

*"ODYSSEY" available in Bureau Library.
AmB.*

COPY FILED

EX-108

- 2 - Bureau (62-46855) (RM)
- 1 - NY (100-87235) (41)

EKD:mml
(3)

REC-7

62-46855-160

22 JAN 3 1962

50 JAN 5 1962

file 62 46855-

CENTRAL RESEARCH

~~REC-100~~

Title of Book "AUC and FBI"

Author Edward J. Mowery

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING

~~Obtain book for Review~~

Book review not required by this Section or Division

- Domestic Intelligence Division
 - Central Research, Room ~~████~~
 - Espionage, Room ~~████~~
 - Internal Security, Room ~~████~~
 - Liaison, Room ~~████~~
 - ~~████████████████████~~
 - Nationalities Intelligence, Room ~~████~~
 - Subversive Control, Room ~~████~~

- Identification Division
 - _____ Section, Room _____

- Training & Inspection Division
 - _____ Section, Room _____

- Administrative Division
 - _____ Section, Room _____

- Files & Communications Division
 - _____ Section, Room _____

- Investigative Division
 - _____ Section, Room _____

- Laboratory Division
 - _____ Section, Room _____

- Crime Records Division
 - ~~MASONRY~~ Section, Room 4246

Book will be filed in Bureau file of [unclear]

Central Research

[Redacted box]

Nature of Book:

Book enclosed.

659 62-46855-161

177
50 JAN 10 1962
AUG 11 1964
XEROX

NOT RECORDED
16 DEC 28 1961

5/16 62-46855

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 94-A-3103-

b6
b7c

MR. R. W. SMITH

MR. C. D. BRENNAN

Mr. Keating

Mr. Condon

M

Mr. McHale

M

Mr. J.M. Sizoo

M

M

Internal Security Section

Crime Records Division

MR. F.J. BAUMGARDNER

MR. M.A. JONES

Mr. H.O. Bly

Mr.

M

Nationalities Intelligence Sec.

Mr. J.H. Kleinkauf

MR. S.B. DONAHOE

Mr.

Mr. R.D. Cotter

Mr. S.F. Phillips

Mr.

Mr. E.B. Reddy

Mr.

Espionage Section

Mr. H.W. Little

MR. W. A. BRANIGAN

Mr.

Mr. V.E. Ruehl

Mr.

Mr. J.F. Wacks

Mr.

Subversive Control

Mr.

MR. J.F. BLAND

Mr. J.J. Meehan

Mr.

Mr. J.A. Jackson

Mr.

Mr.

MR. R.O. L'ALLIER

BUREAU LIBRARY

MR. C.F. DOWNING, Annex

NOTE AND RETURN

PUBLICATIONS FILES, I.B.

Mr. L. Whitson

Civil Rights Unit, Investigative Division

Mr. J.C. Trainor

Mr.

Mr. F.H. Freund

M

Mr.

Indicate if summary (s) or full translation (f) is desired by placing symbol and your initials next to article in Table of Contents. Publication File material may be marked for very limited indexing only.

Please indicate on form whether book will be reviewed. Please initial form. R. W. SMITH Supervisor Room 632

b6 b7C

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : W. C. Sullivan

FROM : S. B. Donahoe

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW:
THE SHARK AND THE SARDINES
BY JUAN JOSE AREVALO

DATE: 12/14/61
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Donahoe
1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]

Belmont	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mohr	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Callahan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Conrad	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Evans	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Sullivan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Trotter	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ingram	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Gandy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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Donahoe

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SYNOPSIS:

"The Shark and the Sardines" is criticism of U. S. State Department policies as related to Latin America during the Twentieth Century. Author states values which served as motivating forces in the days of U. S. independence were pushed aside and "North America as a nation obtained know how, sentiments and appetites of financial genius Rockefeller." Grandeur of spirit was replaced by greed. U. S. Government became entrepreneur for business and protector of commercial profits controlled by Wall Street. While U. S. became great, progress in Latin America came to a halt. International treaties described as farce when pacted between a Shark (U. S.) and a sardine (Latin-American countries). Author, former President of Guatemala 1945-51, is nationalistic in approach to Latin-American affairs, admittedly anti-imperialist but states he is not a communist.

[redacted] Publisher Lyle Stuart also publishes scandal sheet which has been critical of the Director and FBI.

Referral/Consult

105-16853-388
ORIGINAL
12-10-61

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

62-46853-
NOT RECORDED
140 DEC 29 1961

DETAILS:

The Fable

Author begins his book with a fable depicting a mighty storm on the sea--everything is in turmoil and all marine life is engrossed in the ever present problem of mere existence, respecting their neighbors despite themselves. The calm finds the Shark and the sardine occupying the same lair, the sardine dying of fright, the Shark amused. A third creature combining the features of a jellyfish, squid and serpent enters as high priest of the ocean representing the law. The Shark and sardine are blessed and told "Little sardine, the Shark will be your big brother, your protector. You will be little

LLA:jnp:bjs
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JAN 8 - 1962

Memorandum Donahoe to Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW:
THE SHARK AND THE SARDINES
BY JUAN JOSE AREVALO

sister, the protected." A treaty is made with mixed emotions while other inhabitants of the ocean heckle and laugh at the proceedings. The fable concludes with "praised be omnipresent law...the Shark state is equal to the sardine state. New life for the sardine mortgaged to perpetuity. Peace of mind for the Shark at the hour of final judgement."

History

This section begins by stating the ability to turn the U. S. upside down had been bestowed by providence on the gold of "that once Mexican land, California." He then briefly traces U. S. history from a Latin-American point of view from 1850 to the early 1900's, during which period he states the U. S. State Department and New York bankers operated as a "two-headed animal," with the State Department making promises on the one hand which the bankers mocked. In 1902, however, the two heads became one under the presidency of Theodore Roosevelt who stated "the (U. S.) Congress has wisely provided that we shall build at once an isthmian canal if possible through Panama." With these words Arevalo states the U. S. proclaims itself "master of the continent," with authority to build a canal wherever they choose. Author continues by describing so-called legal maneuverings, treaties, revolutions, and other pressures utilized by U. S. throughout Latin America, all for the profit of the Shark and detriment of the individual and collective sardines.

Philosophy

Author states the case of Nicaragua shows how the Shark attacks and how the law disguises the attack. It shows us how the system of international law functions and tells us what legality is. Whoever wants to look for other proof will find it in each and every one of the Latin-American Republics. When the law makes haste to compose documents in which the sardine is spoken of as a "high contracting party," this is done to serve the irrepressible purposes of the Shark. The Shark is going to swallow the sardine no matter what wrapping is used for a disguise. Author states that he learned over a six-year period as President, much to his disappointment, that Latin America is neither in paradise nor in hell, but simply passing through a grim period of prostitution of men.

Memorandum Donahoe to Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW:
THE SHARK AND THE SARDINES
BY JUAN JOSE AREVALO

The Glutting

According to the author, the gods have destined Latin America to be a source of raw materials for transatlantic empires, first Spain, then England, now the U. S. He then gives the following reasons why things have happened as they have in Latin America: (1) The U. S. speaks a language that has fought everything Spanish for centuries; (2) in religion, the U. S. represents the group of Protestant nations that for centuries have opposed the Catholic Church; (3) the U. S. represents modern democracy that has been corrupted by incorporating into its high command as many millionaires as wanted to be incorporated, while the Latin Americans believe in Juridic democracy; (4) the U. S. has mutilated our Latin-American Republics, bombed their capitals, landed troops, and murdered Latin Americans without declaring war; and (5) during the last 30 years, almost all Latin-American wealth has been carried off. He ends each of the above statements with the phrase "because they are our brothers."

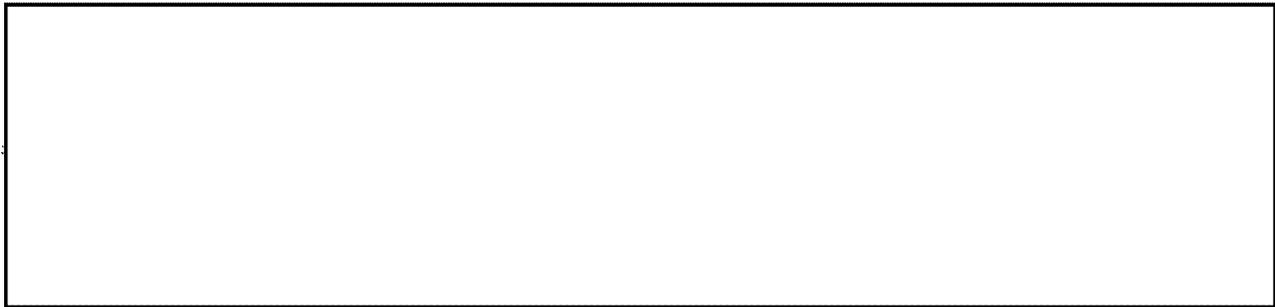
The Den

The author concludes elaborating on the theme that the U. S. State Department lacks the independence necessary to give an official and definitive opinion once and for all to the depressed countries of Latin America. The U. S. economic and financial development has forced State Department to become an organ of expression and business agent for world plutocracy. Any economic or financial agreement the State Department might "honorably" make with Latin-American countries would lack force and real validity unless first approved by bankers, industrialists, businessmen and publishers, who really govern the U. S. and try to govern the world. He then attempts to show how Wall Street, comprised of the Rockefeller, Morgan, Mellon, DuPont and Kuhn Loeb organizations, coupled with other key business groups in the U. S., control \$250,000,000,000 of the world's economy. The National Association of Manufacturers (NAM) is the official voice of this group. He then ties both the Democratic and Republican Parties in the U. S. in with Wall Street and proceeds to list various U. S. public officials up to and including the Eisenhower administration, showing their business backgrounds and affiliations.

Memorandum Donahoe to Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW:
THE SHARK AND THE SARDINES
BY JUAN JOSE AREVALO

The Author

Juan Jose Arevalo was President of Guatemala, 1945-51. He is an educator by profession and is presently teaching at Central University, Caracas, Venezuela. Politically, he variously has been considered left wing, liberal, nationalistic, and by his own admission in 1944 a Socialist. During his Presidency, communists were appointed to key positions in Guatemala; however, he avowedly is opposed to all imperialist nations including Russia. Though consistently critical of the U. S., he states "I am not a communist." While he has previously stated "To attack the U. S. is a specialty which I claim for myself," in April, 1961, he reportedly stated he had stopped making anti-U. S. statements because he found the Soviets were using them for propaganda purposes.



The Publisher

Referral/Consult

Lyle Stuart is President of Expose, Incorporated, 225 Lafayette Street, New York City, which, among others, publishes "The Independent," a newspaper which has been characterized as a sensational-type and irresponsible publication. It is anti-Catholic, anti-Semitic and virtually antieverything. Stuart in the past has published uncomplimentary articles relative to the Bureau and has often misquoted the Director. He is currently under investigation by the Bureau based on activities in connection with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

OBSERVATIONS:

Arevalo has consistently criticized the U. S. for its alleged Wall Street diplomacy and has contended the U. S. will have trouble in Latin America as long as it maintains its Guantanamo Base, the Panama Canal, and insists on its rights of agreement...where no agreement exists...to build a canal in Nicaragua. He has effectively

Memorandum Donahoe to Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW:
THE SHARK AND THE SARDINES
BY JUAN JOSE AREVALO

utilized this theme from a biased Latin-American propaganda view-
point, picking out isolated historical facts, playing up our
differences, and tying them together in a form which apparently
has been well received by anti-U. S. Latin Americans and critics.

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WES

- 1 - N. P. Callahan 5515JB
- 1 - B. M. Suttler 4248JB
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - Section tickler
- 1 - Yellow file copy

- 2 - Original & copy
- 1 - 100-16842 (Nearing)

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SAC, Boston

January 8, 1962

Director, FBI (62-46855)

**FREEDOM, PROMISE AND MENACE
BOOK BY SCOTT NEARING
BOOK REVIEWS**

Re Philadelphia letter dated 12/27/61, captioned "SCOTT NEARING;
SECURITY MATTER - C."

Re letter indicated captioned book has been published by the Social
Science Institute, Harborside, Maine.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book and
forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

1 - Philadelphia (100-1505) (Info.) (Registered Mail)

AMB:maj
(9)

*Let from Boston 2-19-62 adv. book will
be fwd to Bu. as soon as available.
AMB.*

NOTE ON YELLOW: Special Agent C. D. Brennan, Central Research Section,
requests book. Decision re review of book will be made after it is received.
Book will be placed in the Bureau Library. Bureau Library check negative;
only reference Bureau indices 100-16842-285 (incoming mail).

EX 100

REC-62

62-46855-162

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JAN 5 - 1962
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62 JAN 15 1962 MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

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AMB

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

for 2-1-62

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TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

DATE: January 16, 1962

FROM : R. W. Smith *RWS*

SUBJECT: THE FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC
BOOK REVIEW WRITERS ON THE LEFT
BY DANIEL AARON
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

SYNOPSIS:

Captioned book, reviewed by Central Research Section is the ninth in a series of studies financed by Ford Fund for the Republic to assess communist influence in American life. Author's [redacted] in 1951, voluntarily admitted to Bureau Agents that [redacted]

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[redacted] In 1938, one Daniel Aaron, probably identical with author, a faculty member at Harvard University, was reported to have suggested that a petition be circulated requesting the extension of a teaching contract for a teacher alleged to be a Party member. Book is comprehensive, scholarly study as to why the American intellectual, particularly the gifted writer, was attracted to the radical and later to the communist movement during the 1920s and the 1930s and why most of them by the 1940s had become disenchanted. Book limited to being a "social chronicle of the Left Wing writer," and is not literary criticism of the writing that came out of the movement. Author contends that Left Wing intellectuals became attracted to the Party because of the times--the Great Depression, struggles of labor, rise of fascism abroad--not because the Party made them radicals. Writers increasing inability to reconcile their art with "activist politics," and their inability to rationalize such issues as the great purges of the 1930s and the Nazi-Soviet Pact of 1939 caused their disillusionment. Mike Gold, long a dedicated communist writer, praised Writers on the Left, as a "respectful and very solid book,"--"not a Marxist book." There is no mention of the Director or the FBI.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

EX-116

REC-33

62-46855-163

22 JAN 23 1962

LLW:mlh

- (8)
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. M. A. Jones
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Bland
- 1 - Section tickler
- 1 - Miss [redacted]
- 1 - Mr. Belmont

Central Research Section

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58 JAN 24 1962 *AW*

5 file - 62-46855

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: "The Fund for the Republic
Book Review: Writers on the Left
By Daniel Aaron"

DETAILS:

Writers on the Left, subtitled Episodes in American Literary Communism, by Daniel Aaron, published in 1961 by Harcourt, Brace & World, Inc., New York City, has been reviewed by the Central Research Section.

Book Sponsored by the Fund for the Republic

This book is the ninth in a series of studies on communism in American life under the general editorship of Clinton L. Rossiter. This project was begun in January, 1955, when the Ford Fund for the Republic allocated funds for the series. (100-3-82-320; 100-391697-632)

The Author

D. Aaron
According to the blurb, Daniel Aaron was born in Chicago, graduated from the University of Michigan in 1933, and received his Ph. D. degree from Harvard University. He is presently Mary Augusta Jordan Professor of English Language and Literature at Smith College. He has spent his professional life teaching at colleges and universities here and abroad and during that time has written and edited five books on American history and literature.

Daniel Aaron has never been investigated by the Bureau. However, his [redacted] was [redacted] [redacted] In 1951, [redacted] voluntarily admitted to Bureau agents that [redacted]

[redacted]

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Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: "The Fund for the Republic
Book Review: Writers on the Left
By Daniel Aaron"

In 1938, one Daniel Aaron, probably identical with the author, a faculty member at Harvard University, was reported to have suggested that a petition be circulated requesting the extension of a teaching contract for a teacher alleged to be a Communist Party member. (100-391697-65;121-20223-27)

Clinton L. Rossiter

Clinton L. Rossiter, head of the study project on communism in American life financed by the Ford Fund for the Republic is currently John L. Senior Professor of American Institutions at Cornell University. (Who's Who in America, 1960-61, p. 2481)

Bufiles indicate that Rossiter was disapproved for security clearance following an investigation by another Government agency which conducts intelligence investigations because he gave as a reference a person who had been listed as one of the individuals controlling the American Russian Institute of Hollywood, California. The American Russian Institute has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450. (116-78904-26; 100-391697-632; Monograph, The Fund for the Republic, pp. 49, 96)

Mention of the Director and FBI

There is no reference to either the Director or the FBI in this book.

Scholarly Presentation

Writers on the Left is a comprehensive (460 pp.), extremely well documented, scholarly study as to why the American intellectual, and in particular the gifted writer, was attracted to the radical and later the communist movement during the 1920s and the 1930s and why most of them during the 1940s had become disenchanted. Aaron has achieved this through consulting biographical and historical material, radical, liberal and conservative publications, private letters and memoranda, and in many cases through personal interviews with the writers involved in the Left literary movement. As a result of the exhaustive research involved, the objective and lucid presentation supplemented by copious explanatory notes, this book is undoubtedly unique in its field. It is limited, as

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: "The Fund for the Republic
Book Review: Writers on the Left
By Daniel Aaron"

Aaron points out in his preface, to being a "social chronicle of the Left Wing writer," and is not literary criticism of the writing that came out of the movement.

Ideas of Communism Attracted Intellectuals, Not the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA)

It is Aaron's contention that the Left Wing intellectuals, many of whom did not actually join the CPUSA but could be classified as fellow travellers, became associated with the communist movement because the times, not the Party, made them radicals. The great Depression of the thirties and its ensuing misery--the hungry, the evicted, the exploitation of the Negro, the struggles of labor--and the rise of fascism abroad and its attendant evils, excited the imagination of the writers. The program of the Communist Party "attracted them because it alone seemed to have a correct diagnosis of America's social sickness and a remedy for it."

It was not actually the communist political organization in the United States that appealed to them but the idea of belonging to an "international movement whose ultimate triumph no temporary setbacks could avert, that one was working for mankind." To this end, they wrote novels, poems, plays, criticism, and reports, and became active in and lent their names to all types of communist front groups. They subordinated the artist's creativeness and inherent freedom of expression to the political domination of the communists. It was their increasing inability to reconcile their art with "activist politics," to cope with boredom "that repelled them," and their inability to rationalize such particular issues as the great purges of the 1930's, Stalin's persecution of his own nationals who had been sent to aid the Spanish Loyalists, or the Nazi-Soviet pact of 1939, that caused their disillusionment and disaffection by the 1940s.

Book Praised by Communist Writer

Although this book mentions most of the writers associated with literary communism during the aforementioned period, it deals specifically with the experiences of a relatively small number of people who represented the prevailing attitudes among a cross section of the literary left such as

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: "The Fund for the Republic
Book Review: Writers on the Left
By Daniel Aaron"

Joseph Freeman, Granville Hicks, Max Eastman, V. F. Calverton, Floyd Dell, Malcolm Cowley, John Dos Passos, and the still dedicated communist writer, Mike Gold. Gold, who has just returned from a six-month visit to the Soviet Union, recently commented on Writers on the Left:

"It is not slanderous. It's a respectful and very solid book. It is not a Marxist book."

The Worker, January 8, 1962, p. 9.

DEM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *JS*

DATE: January 15, 1962

FROM : R. W. Smith *RS*

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION
CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

R. W. Smith

Origin and Purpose

The Book Review Control Desk was established in the Central Research Section in January, 1959, as a central control and repository for book reviews at the Seat of Government.

Scope

The Book Review Control Desk: (1) evaluates requests for books to be purchased and reviewed, (2) handles recommendations as to what Division should write the review, and (3) maintains a record of pending book review assignments, completed reviews, and other pertinent data concerning each review.

Cost of Operation

Creation of this Desk has not resulted in any additional cost to the Bureau's operations, since the work was absorbed by combining the new function with that of the previously existing Publications Desk without any increase in personnel.

Control

Records of all book reviews are maintained in a main control file (62-46855), which is checked monthly to ascertain whether existing instructions are being complied with by Bureau supervisors preparing

RS RSG:maj *ma*
(6)

REC-127

62-46855-164

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 -
- 1 - Section Policy Folder
- 1 - Section Tickler
- 1 - R. S. Garner *RS*

25 JAN 23 1962

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CENTRAL RESEARCH

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57 JAN 4 1962

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: Book Review Control Desk Evaluation
Central Research Section

reviews. A card index system is kept regarding each review showing the title, author, official who ordered the review, Section to which the review was assigned, and completion date. These index cards are maintained for an indefinite period, for they are of practical value and demand only a minimum of upkeep. For reference purposes, tickler copies of reviews prepared are retained for 60 days.

Final decision for the purchase of books rests with the Administrative Division, which clears and approves the recommendation for the purchase of any book suggested for review.

Reviews Conducted

During the period July 17, 1961, through January 12, 1962, a total of 48 books was received by Seat of Government personnel for review or reference. Twenty-two books were reviewed and 22 were retained for reference purposes. Twenty books were received at the Bureau from outside sources. Of the 16 book reviews prepared by the Domestic Intelligence Division during referenced period, 10 were done by the Central Research Section.

Instructions

Complete, current instructions concerning the Book Review Control Desk are included in Section 62 of the Supervisors' Manual.

Over-All Value

The Book Review Control Desk performs a valuable service because it: (1) eliminates duplication both in the purchase of books for review and in the writing of reviews, (2) insures immediate determination as to whether a book review has been or is being written, and (3) enables Seat of Government personnel to obtain quickly copies of book reviews for reference.

Future Action

The work of the Book Review Control Desk will continue to be closely examined and evaluated by the Central Research Section for any streamlining measures to improve its operation. No changes are deemed necessary at the present. A status report will be submitted annually.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For your information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. DeLoach *DM*

DATE: 1-17-62

FROM : M. A. Jones *MAJ*

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW, "I WANT TO QUIT WINNERS"
BY HAROLD S. SMITH, SR., OWNER OF HAROLDS CLUB
RENO, NEVADA

On 1-9-62 Frank Brabant, Curator of Harolds Club Museum, Reno Nevada, called at the Bureau and was interviewed by Inspector Kemper, who stated, "This individual is a complete egotist." Kemper stated Brabant could talk about nothing but himself. Originally Jack Carpenter, Administrative Assistant to Senator Alan Bible (D-Nev.), called the Director's Office and advised that Brabant was in town and would like to shake hands with the Director. The Director stated he could not do it. Brabant left with Kemper a booklet titled "Harolds Club Museum of the Old West" which shows his name and position on the title page. He also left with Mr. Kemper a copy of the book, "I Want To Quit Winners," by Harold S. Smith, Sr., which is not autographed to any particular individual, but merely contains on the first inside page, "I'm with you Harold S. Smith Sr."

The book is an autobiography of Harold S. Smith, Sr., and is also a history of Harolds Club at Reno, Nevada. It is allegedly the largest gambling casino in the United States. The book is interesting from a reader's standpoint, but contains no information of value to the FBI. It would appear at first blush that the author is an egotist, but as the reader gets into Smith's early life and sees how he was "kicked around" as a victim of a broken home and was forced to leave school at an early age, his egotism turns to pride in that he has attained the position he now has, as owner of the worlds largest gambling casino, in spite of a very bleak and uncertain childhood.

FBI is mentioned only one time. On page 51 author explains that Nevada State Gaming Control Board is headed by an ex-FBI man. He goes on to say the State has regulations for the fingerprinting of all employees, even stenographers, in gambling casinos and all dice and cards must be available for inspection by an agent of the Control Board at any time. Smith tells fabulous stories of amateur and professional gamblers who have won and lost fortunes in his place and mentions many of them by name. The book reveals that Harold S. Smith, Sr., is a showman and gambler at heart, and it is because of his long hours and constant alertness to what is going on at his casino at all times that he has been able to build it into the fabulous gambling place it is today.

- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 1 - Mr. Ingram
- 1 - Mr. Kemper
- 1 - Mr. Morrell
- 1 - Mr. M.A. Jones

17 JAN 24 1962

BMS:pja (9)

SEE NEXT PAGE

51 FEB 1 1962

XEROX
JAN 25 1962

CRIME RESEARCH

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M. A. Jones to DeLoach Memo
re: BOOK REVIEW, "I WANT TO QUIT WINNERS"
1-17-62

The 19th chapter of this book, beginning on page 281, is titled "My Primer Of Gambling." Smith explains various gambling games, such as, dice, 21, baccarat, chuck-a-luck, roulette, etc. There are drawings to enlighten those interested in such games, and he winds up the chapter by stating, "So there, briefly, is my Primer on Gambling." He stated he does not attempt the details of Hoyle, but merely offers some valuable "do's" and "don't's" in gambling.

BUFILES: There is no derogatory data in Bufiles on Harold S. Smith, Sr. There are several references indicating that Harolds Club is owned jointly by Harold S. Smith, his father and his brother, Raymond I. Smith and Raymond A. Smith, and that all owners of the Club have been particularly cooperative with Bureau Agents and all employees of the Club have been instructed to furnish any information requested by Bureau Agents (62-75147-44, page 109). Other references show author of this book was victim of attempted extortion on two occasions and his full name is Harold Stewart Smith (9-16997-12 and 9-33985-3).

RECOMMENDATION:

That no acknowledgment be made to Harold S. Smith, Sr., for this book left with Mr. Kemper by Frank Brabant, as it appears that Brabant possibly had Smith autograph several copies for him, and he (Brabant) is giving them to anyone he might care to. In this case, it is felt he left one with Mr. Kemper thinking the Director might shake hands with him. A showman like Harold S. Smith, Sr., or an extrovert like Brabant might use a letter from Mr. Hoover for commercial purposes.

gmc ✓ *John* *John*
Jensen
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1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
Mr. Belmont
1 -
1 -
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A. Rosen

January 24, 1962

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**AMERICAN NAZI PARTY
RACIAL MATTERS**

Book Reviews

George Lincoln Rockwell, Commander of subject organization, has made available a copy of his book, "This Time the World." The book is 440 pages in length and is an autobiography of Rockwell.

Rockwell goes back to his early life and analyzes events which led him to the formation of the American Nazi Party, an anti-Negro, anti-Semitic organization fashioned along fascist lines.

The dedication of the book is to Adolf Hitler.

MENTION OF THE FBI

The FBI is mentioned in 11 instances in the book. There are no derogatory statements concerning the FBI; however, at one point Rockwell mentions that he was contacted by Frank Bryer of "Army Times" and an offer was made to Rockwell to put out a companion magazine to "U. S. Lady" which Rockwell was publishing at the time. Bryer arranged a meeting with Trey V. Post, a Texas millionaire, and indicated that finances for the new magazine would be from the Soviet Union. Rockwell states he was interviewed by the FBI and in his book he says further that Agents suggested he go ahead with the contact and implied there would be Agents around in case it was dangerous.

Bureau files indicate that Rockwell was interviewed on February 1, 1955, and he furnished information that one Frank Bryars of "Army Times" had advised Rockwell that he had a friend in Texas interested in assisting Rockwell in publishing the "U. S. Lady." Bryars allegedly stated that the money would come from the USSR.

1 - Mr. DeLoach

① - 62-46855

Enclosure

NBL: jam/cag

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JAN 25 1962

REC-62

EX-10

62-46855-115

JAN 29 1962

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gm

MEMORANDUM TO MR. BELMONT
RE: AMERICAN NAZI PARTY

Rockwell was asked by the interviewing Agents as to whether or not he intended to make the proposed trip to Texas, and he mentioned he was seeking the advice of the FBI as to whether or not he should go. Rockwell was advised by the interviewing Agents that the decision rested solely with him and that the FBI could furnish him no advice whatsoever in that regard.

On September 17, 1955, Rockwell was reinterviewed at his request and he reiterated the information he previously furnished the Bureau and stated without reservation that he had heard Bryars make the statement "maybe from the USSR." Rockwell advised that the statement by Bryars could have been made in jest or as the result of Bryars' drinking.

In another portion of the book Rockwell indicates that "Jews" in the Justice Department are clobbering every facet of his life to find some grounds for prosecution. He mentions that copies of the book were picked up by the FBI on December 1, 1961.

Rockwell, himself, actually made the book available on December 18, 1961. It should also be noted that a galley proof of the book was made available on 9/25/61 to the Washington Field Office and Rockwell was admonished at that time for his inaccurate statements concerning the FBI. He mentioned that when the book was retyped he would eliminate the objectionable material. He has not done so.

RECOMMENDATION

Informants advise 350 copies of the book have been printed. In view of the previous admonition to Rockwell, it is not recommended that he again be contacted.

ACTION

The Washington Field Office and the Richmond Division are being instructed to be extremely discreet in any contacts with Rockwell.

A fuller review of the book is attached.

~~X~~
BOOK REVIEW
"THIS TIME THE WORLD"
by **George Lincoln Rockwell,**
Commander, **AMERICAN NAZI PARTY**

George Lincoln Rockwell, Commander of subject organization, has made available a copy of his book "This Time the World." The book itself is 440 pages in length and it was printed and bound by Rockwell and members of his American Nazi Party. The American Nazi Party is an anti-Negro, anti-Semitic organization fashioned along fascist lines with headquarters in Arlington, Virginia.

The book is an autobiography of Rockwell and his involvement in what he terms "politics." Rockwell goes back to his early life and proceeds to analyze the events which led him to the formation of the American Nazi Party. Numerous photographs of Adolf Hitler and scenes from Germany during the Nazi regime are spread throughout the book. Also included in the book are numerous photographs of Rockwell and his family.

The dedication of the book is to Adolf Hitler and contains the following:

"Out of the mud and slime of lies, your holy, red, white and black Swastika has been flung back into the skies in Virginia, United States of America, and we pledge you our lives, Adolf Hitler, that we shall not flag or fail until we shall have utterly destroyed the forces of Marxism and darkness."

In the preface Rockwell sets forth the following concerning his own intellectual attainments:

"I believe that modesty is either a virtue made utterly necessary by the fact that the possessor is indeed of only modest mental stature, or else it is disgusting hypocrisy of the most revolting kind. A truly superior mind, which can apprehend the mightiest facts and ideas in the universe, - facts which are unthinkable to the millions and billions of human beings, can surely perceive its own relationship to those depressing billions of empty heads. Such a great mind can surely realize its own altitude with regard to the

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ENCLOSURE

worm - like minds which squirm and crawl by the billions in the mud of life. And when such a mind becomes thoroughly aware of the gift which Nature has bestowed on it, it is an act of gross dishonor to make a mealy-mouthed pretense to be 'just one of the stupid herd' in order to curry favor with the army of idiots, and be able to lower one's eyes 'modestly' while the forces of organized boobery extoll one's genius. It is not necessary, to be sure, to go about boasting and whooping about one's gifts, but, in his chosen field, I believe it is proper and honorable to be proud and conscious of that superiority, exactly as our Viking forbears were not ashamed to stand manfully forth with tales of their own prowess and courage in battle.

"In exactly that sense, then, I am prepared to set forth my story, the good with the bad, I am neither afraid to admit my mistakes, nor am I afraid to lay claim to my own genius. What the world may be not yet ready to admit, I will wring from it by simple demonstration, -- in combat."

MENTION OF THE FBI

The FBI is mentioned in 11 instances in the book. There are no derogatory statements in the book concerning the FBI; however, it should be noted that on pages 187 and 188 Rockwell sets forth that while he was publishing "U. S. Lady" in Washington, D. C., he was approached by one Frank Bryer of "Army Times" and an offer was made to Rockwell to put out a companion magazine to "U. S. Lady" to be called "U. S. Officer." According to Bryer the financing for this magazine would come "from the Soviet Union." According to Rockwell, Bryer was willing to pay Rockwell's fare and expenses to go to Texas to see the "interests" who wanted to publish the magazine. This information subsequently was brought to the attention of the FBI through [redacted]

[redacted] Rockwell states in his book, "So I got a call from FBI agents, and told them the story when they asked me to. They suggested I go and see what it was all about, and implied that there would be agents around in case it was dangerous. So I agreed to investigate the thing." Rockwell states he made the trip to Texas and met a millionaire but that no agreement was reached and he returned to Washington.

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b7C
b7D

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont

Rockwell then makes the statement, "Then the FBI double-crossed me -- unintentionally, I feel sure now. I had told them that Bryer was with the "Army Times," an outfit which could have ruined me in the service publishing business, and I did not want him to know I had given the story to the FBI. But they interrogated him anyway, and let him know that they were looking into the 'Soviet Union' bit."

REVIEW OF BUREAU FILES

On 1/31/55 Colonel Thomas J. Sharpe, U. S. Army, furnished information obtained from a friend, G. Lincoln Rockwell. He stated that Rockwell was President of the American Service Publishing Company, Incorporated, Room 405, Walker Building, 734 15th Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.; was endeavoring to publish a new magazine, "United States Lady," designed to interest wives of servicemen; and was residing with his wife, whom he met in Iceland, at the Icelandic Legation in Washington, D. C.

Colonel Sharpe then furnished, in detail, contacts of Rockwell by Frank M. Bryars (subject of 105-35611). Bryars told Rockwell that he had a friend in Texas, Troy V. Post, President of the American Independence Insurance Company of Houston, who was interested in assisting Rockwell in the publication of "U. S. Lady;" suggested that Rockwell fly to Texas, at Post's expense, to discuss the venture; and stated that if "U. S. Lady" were successful, Post had some ideas of his own. Bryars allegedly told Rockwell that the money to finance the deal would come from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR).

On 2/1/55, Rockwell was interviewed by the Washington Field Office at which time he furnished substantially the same above information. He said when he questioned Bryars about the USSR furnishing the funds, Bryars shrugged his shoulders and said, "Maybe from the USSR." Rockwell advised that the statement might have been made in jest or might have been the result of several cocktails consumed by Bryars at that time. During the interview, Rockwell requested the information he furnished not be disseminated, particularly to G-2; was queried about his intentions to make the trip to Texas; mentioned that he was a strong advocate of Senator Joseph McCarthy; and remarked that he considered practically every United States publication "left-wing."

On 2/2/55 Rockwell advised he was leaving for Dallas, Texas, on 2/5/55 and would stay at the Dallas Athletic Club.

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont

It was noted that the Washington Field Office indices concerning Bryars, Rockwell and Post were negative. (105-35611-1 p. 1-4 (13))

In reference to the above alleged statement made by Frank M. Bryars (subject of 105-35611) to George Lincoln Rockwell that the USSR would finance "U. S. Lady," Washington Field furnished a blank memo setting out an interview with Bryars by Washington Field on 2/15/55. During this time, Bryars denied ever having made any reference to the USSR in his conversations with Rockwell. Bryars appeared nervous and made various contradictory statements, as to the part which he actually played in the attempt to get Rockwell to enter into a business deal with Bryars' friend, Troy V. Post. According to Bryars, Post was interested in the printing of "U. S. Lady" as well as the financial control of Rockwell's business.

(Blank memo enclosed
105-35611-3 p. 1
(12))

It should also be noted that on page 415 of the book Rockwell makes the following statement:

"The Jews in the Justice Department are combing every facet of my life, (including this book, copies of which were just picked up by the FBI yesterday, December 1, 1961) to find some grounds for a 'prosecution' which would stick."

REVIEW OF BUREAU FILES

The book was actually made available by Rockwell, himself, to the Bureau on 12/15/61 (105-70374, Washington Field airtel 12/28/61). It should be noted that Rockwell frequently calls the Washington Field Office and volunteers information to them. In the past he has furnished copies of applications of the membership of the organization and has furnished various complaints and information which he believes will be of value to the Bureau. It is also noted that on 9/25/61 Rockwell made available a rough draft manuscript of this book to Agents of the Washington Field Office. It was returned to him on 9/26/61 after photographic copies were made. When the manuscript was returned to Rockwell he was advised that the impression was left in the book that the FBI was mentioned in an effort to give authenticity to his writing and to give some justification for his program. He was further admonished that his comments that the FBI implied they would have Agents in the area when

he was attending a meeting with persons regarding the magazine "U. S. Lady" could not be accurate since the FBI does not advise anyone of contemplated actions or give protection as the statement implies. It was emphatically pointed out to Rockwell that the FBI does not condone such inaccuracies or the use of the name of the FBI to lean upon. He was informed that he was not to construe that the FBI was attempting to censor his book but that he could not use the name and reputation of the FBI to fit his own purposes. Rockwell was apologetic and stated he felt the FBI was a great organization and the only communist-free agency of the Government. He stated that when the book was retyped for printing he would eliminate the parts mentioned above. He added that he did not realize that the book might give the impression he was using the name of the FBI to justify his program and stated he would make sure the FBI's name was not wrongfully used.

American Embassy
Paris 8, France

Date: January 15, 1962
To: Director, FBI (94-1-2061)
From: Legat, Paris (94-4) (P)
Subject: INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION
(ICPO)

Re Paris letter 11/27/61.

Book Reviews

Relet advised that information had been received that a book had recently been published, written by MARCEL SICOT, Secretary General of Interpol, regarding his experiences in Interpol. It was stated that a copy of this book would be obtained and reviewed for any information of interest to the Bureau.

This is to advise that the book by SICOT entitled A la Barre de l'Interpol (At the Bar of Interpol) has been obtained and has been reviewed. This book is thus far published only in the French language.

The following information of interest to the Bureau is set forth:

On page 35, SICOT discusses the case pertaining to ten Czech refugees who had defected from Czechoslovakia and had stolen an airplane in the process. As the Bureau recalls, ten wanted circulars were issued in June 1950 for these ten Czech refugees, based on the request of the Czech Government, which had charged these individuals with certain crimes, such as theft of the airplane, etc. SICOT explains that after taking all necessary precautions, the then Secretary General

3 - Bureau (1 - Liaison Section)
1 - Bern (sent direct)
1 - Bonn (sent direct)
1 - London (62-217) (sent direct)
1 - Madrid (sent direct)
1 - Rome (sent direct)
1 - Paris
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Director, FBI

January 15, 1962

of Interpol, DUCLOUX, proceeded to distribute these circulars "in very prudent terms" which allowed the authorities of each country to proceed in accordance with their own desires considering their own sovereignty, and that the circulars were merely being distributed at the request of the Czech Government. He points out that the Executive Committee of Interpol and the General Assembly had approved the position taken that these circulars should be distributed without rejecting the request of the Czech Government. He points out that there were some delegates, however, who felt that Interpol should have abstained from this action. He states that this was in particular the position of J. EDGAR HOOVER, Director of the FBI, who was then the U. S. representative to Interpol. SICOT states that many times Americans who have been surprised to see Interpol work with other U. S. police services than the FBI have asked if it was the affair of the Czech refugees which caused Mr. HOOVER to withdraw from Interpol. SICOT states that he does not know the answer. He states that Mr. HOOVER has never stated exactly why he withdrew from Interpol a short time after this incident. He pointed out that the FBI continues to maintain relations with Interpol even though the official representative is now the Treasury Department and not the Department of Justice, under which the FBI functions.

The statement that the Director had never stated why he withdrew from Interpol, of course, is not true. The Director advised Mr. F. E. LOUWAGE, the then Chairman of Interpol, by letter dated July 18, 1950, as to the reasons for our withdrawal from Interpol. The Bureau pointed out that it had concluded that the results which the FBI has obtained from its membership do not justify the financial outlay involved. The Bureau letter also states that from previous observations, it appeared that Interpol has little need of the FBI membership inasmuch as Interpol's contacts in the United States seemed to be well established and on a sufficiently close basis that it had not been necessary for Interpol to consult the Bureau regarding the participation of other U. S. agencies and citizens in Interpol's activities sufficiently in advance to afford a real opportunity for the Bureau to furnish its opinions regarding such questions. The Bureau letter also stated that it was surprised when Interpol issued ten wanted circulars for individuals wanted by another government on obviously political charges although the circulars indicated that the

Director, FBI

January 15, 1962

apprehensions were desired for vaguely described criminal charges.

This was discussed with SICOT on January 12, 1962. His statement that the Director had never stated why he withdrew from Interpol was challenged, and he was reminded that the Director had written a letter to Mr. LOUWAGE, the then Chairman of Interpol, on July 18, 1950, as to the reasons for our withdrawal. Mr. SICOT stated that he was aware of the letter and he was aware of the reasons for the Bureau's withdrawal. He states that by his statement in the book he meant that the Director had never definitely stated that he withdrew from Interpol because of the Czech incident. He stated that the reasons given in the Bureau letter for its withdrawal in 1950 were principally that it felt that the results the FBI had obtained from its membership did not justify the financial outlay involved. He stated that the Bureau's withdrawal followed shortly after the Czech incident and, although it was obvious that the withdrawal was based upon the Czech incident, the Bureau letter did not so state. Mr. SICOT stated that he apologizes if an erroneous impression is created and stated that he had no intention of criticizing the Bureau in any way whatsoever.

He is a liar. H.
SICOT's reference to the fact that relations are maintained by the FBI with Interpol in spite of the fact that the Treasury is the official U. S. representative is slightly misleading. As the Bureau is aware, we have maintained very limited contact with Interpol since our withdrawal and have maintained only sufficient liaison on an extremely circumspect basis to protect the Bureau's interests and to keep the Bureau advised of developments. We have declined to cooperate with Interpol and have declined to conduct investigations on their request in the United States. We have maintained contact principally with JEAN NEPOTE, the Assistant Secretary General. This has been handled in accordance with Bureau instructions.

an understatement H.
SICOT goes on to state that whatever part the Czech incident may have played in the position taken by the Chief of the FBI, noting that counterespionage is one of his principal responsibilities and noting that espionage could or could not

Director, FBI

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have played some part in the Czech defection of 1950, it served the purpose of teaching Interpol some lessons. He states that these lessons have caused Interpol to work with the greatest amount of circumspection.

SICOT then goes on to point out that people have asked from time to time if the Soviet Union and its satellites are members of Interpol. He points out that the Soviet Union has never been a member of Interpol. He states, on the other hand, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary and Rumania were a part of Interpol at one time and collaborated effectively in its work. The General Assembly had its meeting in Prague in September 1948. He states, however, that in 1950 and 1961, almost simultaneously these four satellite countries sent in their resignations without indicating their reasons. He states, however, that Yugoslavia has continued to maintain its membership and is a member today.

SICOT makes another reference to the FBI on page 253 of his book where he discussed the Interpol Congress which was held in Washington, D.C., in October 1960. He states here that a bill was signed by President EISENHOWER on August 28, 1958, officially authorizing the Attorney General to designate the U. S. representative to Interpol, thus assuring permanent cooperation with Interpol and assuring the payment of the U. S. contribution. He states that on September 5, 1958, the Attorney General designated the U. S. Treasury Department as the U. S. representative. He stated that the U. S. Government appears to have attached a particular importance to crimes covered by international conventions, namely, counterfeiting and illicit traffic of narcotics. He states that it is for these reasons that the office of the Chief of the Secret Service has been designated as the U. S. National Central Bureau for Interpol. SICOT pointed out, however, that the U. S. law does not exclude the participation of other U. S. law enforcement agencies and for this reason he hopes that there may be an additional designation made by the Attorney General for U. S. representation. He goes on to state that for these reasons the inaugural session of the Interpol General Assembly in 1960 in Washington, D. C., was presided over by Mr. ROBERT ANDERSON, the U. S. Secretary of the Treasury.

Beginning on Page 261 where SICOT discusses his trip to the United States in October, 1960, he mentions that

Director, FBI

January 15, 1962

the Presidential political campaign was going on at the time. Then he goes on to point out that when a new President is elected in the United States, not only do the members of the Cabinet change, but many chiefs of bureaus and agencies are likewise replaced. He points out that this is different from the European custom where a permanent administration compensates for an unstable political situation. He states that he was not worried that J. EDGAR HOOVER, the great and staunch chief of the FBI, would be replaced, nor that ALLEN DULLES, Director of CIA, with whom he had the pleasure of chatting, would be replaced, but he pointed out that DULLES, together with CIA, had been the target of considerable comment since October 1960.

The only other reference which SICOT makes to the Bureau appears on page 269 in which he is describing the recent General Assembly of Interpol which was held in Copenhagen, Denmark, in September 1961. He states that there were 57 countries represented and that many new African states were admitted to membership. He states that among the American representatives was an observer from the FBI, which seemed to be a good sign.

The book consists mostly of an account by SICOT of the history of Interpol, its General Assemblies, its responsibilities and method of operating, and relates a number of interesting cases which Interpol has handled. It attempts to clarify the position of Interpol as an international coordinating body in criminal police matters rather than as a large international police force, which seems to be the erroneous impression which many people have gained.



Director, FBI

January 15, 1962

Referral/Consult



This office will continue to follow developments with regard to Interpol and the Bureau will be kept advised.

Copies of this letter have been furnished to other European Legats for information since they may receive comments regarding SICOT's book.

*Director's
notation*

I think Sicot has gone out of his way to take a snide attack at the FBI. Caution our Legat at Paris & advise him when he next sees Sicot he can indicate my displeasure

-6-

H.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

DATE: 1/31/62

FROM : S. B. Donahoe *SD*

- 1 - Belmont
- 1 - Sullivan
- 1 - Donahoe
- 1 - R.W. Smith
- 1 -

SUBJECT: "CUBA AND CASTRO"
(Book by Teresa Casuso)

SYNOPSIS:

Book Reviews

Teresa Casuso resigned her position as Alternate Cuban Delegate to the United Nations (UN) on 10/14/60 and on 11/14/60 started this account of her participation in Castro's rise to power. A revolutionary since college days and widow of a procommunist terrorist who was killed fighting Franco in the Spanish Civil War, the author has alternated as Cuban official and Cuban exile most of her adult life. Finding things dull in Mexico where she was supporting herself as actress and writer, she saw news item concerning arrest of Castro and his followers by Mexican police in Summer of 1956 after they were found training for invasion of Cuba on a Mexican farm. Thereafter, her Mexico City home became Castro's headquarters and supplies and weapons used in invasion later that year were stored at her home. She was made member of Castro's "palace guard" when he took over in January, 1959, and was constantly in the limelight until April, 1960. Unable to exercise any control over Castro and out of favor with him, she made dramatic withdrawal, still pleading that she was Castro's best friend. She blames United States (US) for bringing about situation in Cuba which allowed person such as Castro to take over and pictures him as a kid with a toy who did not know how to operate it after 1/1/59. She also claims lack of acceptance by US turned Castro to the Soviets but that this only began late in 1959, the first time that he showed any procommunist sympathies. She finds nothing wrong with Castro's methods but, in retrospect, deploras everything that has happened in Cuba since he took over.

OBSERVATIONS:

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This book was written to glamorize the author, castigate the US and idolize Castro. Casuso's break with Castro was not based on ideology but resulted from her losing favor with him which reached a climax when her fiance, a US free-lance writer, asked Castro to transfer her from Castro's office to the UN so they could live in the US after their marriage, which never took place. Although she bitterly protested in the book that she was hounded by the press and others even though she desired seclusion, she actually hired a press

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Memorandum Donahoe to Sullivan
Re: "CUBA AND CASTRO"
(Book by Teresa Casuso)
105-90388

agent the day she resigned and made several television appearances as well as giving numerous press interviews. She obviously attempted to capitalize on the publicity surrounding her defection by beginning the book as soon as the requests for television appearances and interviews subsided. When New York Office interviewed her on 10/15/60, she insisted that her agent be present and only wanted to talk about the evils in the US and how we should change our policy toward Cuba. While book does have some appeal as woman's viewpoint of Castro, it adds nothing of importance concerning Castro himself and, in effect, is the story of a scorned woman.

ACTION:

For information.

over

W.C.S.

W.C.S.

Q

W.C.S.

W.C.S.

V.

Memorandum Donahoe to Sullivan
Re: "CUBA AND CASTRO"
(Book by Teresa Casuso)
105-90388

DETAILS:

The book begins with an indictment of the US and its "strangle hold" on Cuba starting with the military occupation by the US following the Spanish-American War. She claims US Government and US business interests controlled elections in Cuba for over 25 years and that US never allowed democracy to function properly there. She attempts to show that we never wanted Cuba to be independent and only entered the Spanish-American War after we learned Spain was ready to concede defeat and saw our chance to annex Cuba with practically no bloodshed.

Casuso traces her role as a revolutionary who, when 15 years old, married Pablo de la Torriente Brau, a procommunist student terrorist who spent most of his time in jail until both fled to the US as exiles after a general strike against Batista was attempted in 1935. After her husband went to Spain where he died in 1936 fighting Franco, Juan Marinello, President of the Cuban Communist Party (CP), arranged to have some of his unpublished revolutionary material sent to Casuso in Mexico where she had gone after her husband's death. She married a Mexican in 1938 and went with him to Cuba where he served as Mexican diplomat for a short time beginning in 1939. In 1944 she divorced the diplomat and returned to Mexico. In 1948 President Carlos Prío of Cuba appointed her Commercial Attache at the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City, a job which she held until Batista took over again in 1952.

She spent years between 1952 and 1956 as actress and writer in Mexico and during Summer of 1956 happened to see a newspaper clipping concerning arrest of Castro and his followers by Mexican police. Learning that they were being held in a Mexico City prison on charges they had been using a Mexican farm to train for an invasion of Cuba, she impulsively decided to visit Castro at the prison even though she could not recall definitely if she had ever heard of him previously. Impressed by Castro's sincerity she invited him to make her spacious home his headquarters upon his release from prison and Castro showed up there immediately after being released. Soon Castro's entire group was operating from her home and a huge arsenal of weapons was stored there. A disgruntled member of the group informed the Mexican police and Casuso was arrested and jailed. While in jail, she learned Castro managed to salvage some of the weapons and sailed with 81 followers for Cuba on 11/25/56.

Memorandum Donahoe to Sullivan
Re: "CUBA AND CASTRO"
(Book by Teresa Casuso)
105-90388

Carlos Prio furnished money for her bail and she was released from prison after 24 days. Immediately, her home became headquarters for Castro's July 26th Movement in Mexico and she gathered arms and men for the Movement. In many cases Mexican police assisted her in locating weapons for Castro.

When Batista fell, she took over the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City and remained in charge there for a month before returning to Cuba. She noticed Castro's arrogance and greed immediately upon her arrival but is sure he was not a communist at that time and had no intention of embracing communism at that time. Castro rewarded her with appointment as Ambassador-At-Large shortly thereafter. However, her chief duties until September, 1959, consisted of handling Castro's visitors. She accompanied Castro to the US in April, 1959, and noted he was not approached officially by anyone in the US nor did he receive a single offer of aid to Cuba. She acknowledged that Castro met with Vice President Nixon and was received by a Congressional committee while here. She also acknowledged that Castro's Treasury Minister has publicly stated since that Fidel Castro ordered him not to ask for any assistance during the visit to the US.

Since Casuso was constantly photographed with Castro during this visit and US newspapers carried many comments concerning her physical attractiveness, the other women surrounding Castro became extremely jealous as did Castro himself who could not stand anyone stealing publicity from him. During the visit her fiance, a young US citizen who did free-lance writing, asked Castro to transfer Casuso to the UN so they both could work in the US after their marriage. Although Castro granted the wish by appointing her Alternate Cuban Delegate to the UN in September, 1959, he completely ignored her from that time on.

Casuso selects November, 1959, as the month in which Castro definitely acceded to the communists. She noted that in that month he allowed communists to participate in unions, arrested many of his close friends, made his brother, Raul, head of the armed forces and "Che" Guevara head of the National Bank. In June, 1960, she made visit to Cuba and Castro refused to see her. In Summer of 1960 she took world tour and arrived back in New York City for the opening of the UN session on 9/20/60. She found she was no longer accredited to the UN and received orders from Cuban Undersecretary of State Carlos Olivares in Cuba to discuss her accreditation personally with him.

Memorandum Donahoe to Sullivan
Re: "CUBA AND CASTRO"
(Book by Teresa Casuso)
105-90388

Realizing she was going to break away from Castro, she refused to make trip to Cuba and made every effort to explain her position personally to Castro, who had arrived in the US to attend the session. Failing this, she spent several days preparing her resignation letter which was mailed to Castro on 10/13/60, copies of which she made available to the press the following day.

She summarized Castro's regime from January, 1959, to October, 1960, as follows: The needed social, industrial and agrarian reforms failed since Castro could not tolerate having around him men capable enough to administrate such reforms. Working hours were lengthened and wages were lowered. The one stable industry--sugar--was ruined when the US discontinued its purchases of sugar at premium prices and the sale of sugar in much less quantity at market prices to the Soviets--with half the purchase price being paid in goods--compounded the problem as the Soviets put large portions of the purchase back on the market in competition with the huge surplus in Cuba. Castro is a traitor to large majority of those who fought with him throughout and he is destined to fall since he cannot stay in power without competent assistance in running his government.

While not citing any firsthand knowledge concerning Castro's possible mental derangement, Casuso said she heard Castro underwent shock treatment sometime after January, 1959. She also states it is a well-known fact in Havana that a Dr. Sorhegui, who attended Castro, studied "brainwashing" in Iron Curtain countries and that when Dr. Sorhegui died (date not given) Raul Castro appeared at the Dr.'s office and carried off all his papers. Without regard to his mental stability, Casuso pictures Castro as being interested only in receiving the adulation of the masses and as a kid who on 1/1/59 received a much wanted toy but has never learned to operate it. She claims failure of US to understand and accept Castro so irritated him that he turned to the communists.

Don

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 2/6/62

FROM : M. A. Jones

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

SUBJECT: "THE ROAD TO DOOM"
 MANUSCRIPT BY
 DR. F. NEWTON REYNOLDS
 DALLAS, TEXAS

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b7C



BACKGROUND: *BOOK REVIEWS*

Mr. Reynolds by letter dated 1/18/62 advised that he desired to submit a manuscript to the Director for review. By letter dated 1/24/62, Mr. Reynolds was advised that as a matter of policy, the Director could make no comments concerning the merit of the proposed book but that he would review it, in the interest of accuracy for any reference to the FBI or the Director:

By letter to the Director dated 1/29/62, Mr. Reynolds, Director, "Vital Issues," 5955 Ross Avenue, Dallas 6, Texas, advised that he had mailed by separate cover a manuscript for review by the Director. He advised there were "one or two delicate subjects" in the manuscript "so you may advise me whether you prefer that your speech be eliminated."

The manuscript, entitled "The Road To Doom," was received at the Bureau on 2/5/62. A review of his work disclosed that it is a shallow, rambling account of the author's political views. It reveals Reynolds to be an ultraconservative with anti-communist and anti-Semitic leanings. Reynolds castigates Congress, the United Nations and various agencies and activities of the Democratic Administration as socialist and generally expresses extreme right-wing thinking.

The Director is quoted on page 61 of this manuscript as follows:

"Whether you know it or not, your child is a target. His mind is the fertile plot in which the communist hopes to plant the Red Virus and to secure a deadly culture which will spread to others."

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It has been determined that this quote is from the first paragraph of the reprint by the Director entitled "Communist Virus" from the "Times Herald," Washington D. C., dated 6/21/53. This was not part of a speech by the Director. Reynolds uses this quotation in a chapter entitled "The School Problem."

Enclosures *sent 2-7-62*

Continued on page 2.

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CRIME RESEARCH

Jones to DeLoach Memorandum
RE: DR. F. NEWTON REYNOLDS

CHECK OF BUFILES:

In 1955, Reynolds requested permission to use the Director's article "The Crime Of The Century," which appeared in the May, 1951, issue of "Reader's Digest." He claimed this would appear in a book he was arranging to publish entitled "The Death Of A Nation." A discreet inquiry by the Dallas Office disclosed little information concerning Reynolds from routine sources; however, the Dallas Sheriff claimed Reynolds was an opportunist of rather unsavory character. Dallas advised against acceding to Reynolds' request and the Bureau, by letter dated 10/11/55, declined permission for reproduction of the article. In October, 1960, Reynolds wrote the Director lauding him for a speech before the American Legion Convention, Miami Beach, Florida, and requesting permission to reprint the speech with "conservative comments of my own." A copy of this speech was sent to Reynolds but he did not reproduce it, explaining in a letter dated 11/14/60 that he was delaying publication for a while.

The files contain no information regarding the publication "Vital Issues." It should be noted that Mr. Reynolds has requested return of his manuscript and has furnished postage for mailing. Mr. Reynolds' manuscript is attached.

OBSERVATIONS:

In view of the controversial nature of the manuscript and the questionable character of Mr. Reynolds, it does not appear that his request for review of his manuscript should be answered by the Director inasmuch as he might possibly use any communication from the Director as an endorsement of his composition.

Accordingly, an in-absence letter has been prepared to Mr. Reynolds advising the quotation in the manuscript is accurate but the Director cannot endorse the work.

RECOMMENDATION:

That attached letter be sent to Mr. Reynolds and his manuscript be returned under separate cover.

JRM

Dark

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 2-2-62

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "THE AMERICAN ULTRAS"
BY IRWIN SUALL

100-350091

Book Reviews

SYNOPSIS

Mrs. Alice Widener, who is on the Special Correspondents' List and well-known to the Bureau, called the attention of the New York Office to the captioned book. A copy of the book has been received and has been reviewed.

"The American Ultras" is devoted to an attack on the "ultra right-wing" or professional anticommunist groups. It links together high-ranking military leaders and corporate executives who are backing these right-wing organizations; the author feels the crusade they are leading is urging a policy which will lead to World War III. It is highly critical of the sponsorship and endorsement by the Armed Forces of the professional anticommunist groups. A number of these groups and individuals are singled out for criticism, including Dr. Fred Schwarz, the John Birch Society and its leader Robert Welsh, Edgar C. Bundy, Myers G. Lowman of the Circuit Riders, Billy James Hargis, the "hillbilly evangelist," and Dr. George S. Benson, President of Harding College at Searcy, Arkansas, the leader of the National Education Program. The author also feels there is a link between Southern racist reaction and the "Ultras."

There are several references to the FBI. Of particular note is one on page 49 which is critical of the title of the Director's book, "Masters of Deceit." The author is also somewhat critical of a bulletin issued by the Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation, on page 52, which reportedly issued a bulletin stating that a major aim of the communists is to discredit J. Edgar Hoover, and further urges workers to check with the FBI and the Justice Department if they have any doubt about an organization or publication. Reference is made to a San Diego, California, "Freedom Forum," and Assistant Director Sullivan is listed as being associated with or participating in activities of the Institute for American Strategy. The author is also critical that "FBI Chief, J. Edgar Hoover, has endorsed the Foundation in glowing terms (reference to the Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge)."

There is no reference in Bufiles to Irwin Suall, the author and National Secretary of the Socialist Party--Social Democratic Federation (SPSDF). The book is published by New America, official publication of SPSDF.

ELC:mea

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file 123-855
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199 FEB 8 1962

CRIM. RESEARCH

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-350091-3

Jones to DeLoach Memorandum
RE: "THE AMERICAN ULTRAS"

The SPSDF was founded in 1958 through the merger of the Socialist Party and the Independent Socialist League and has not been investigated by the Bureau. Michael Harrington, Editor of New America who assisted Suall in ^{the} preparation of the captioned booklet, is a part-time consultant for the Fund for the Republic and is currently on the Security Index.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

HM *DM*

✓

DETAILS

BACKGROUND:

By airtel dated 1-19-62, SAC, New York advised information had been received from Mrs. Alice Widener, who is on the Special Correspondents' List and well known to the Bureau, that the Fund for the Republic (FR) had recently released a pamphlet, "Ultras," with a foreword by Norman Thomas. She had not been able to obtain a copy of the pamphlet and efforts of the New York Office at the FR office were negative. The FR stated it had no such pamphlet. The New York Office was telephonically advised to recontact Mrs. Widener for further information inasmuch as no information could be located concerning such a pamphlet in Bufiles. She had indicated that the Director was included in the ultra-conservatives in a somewhat derogatory fashion. Upon recontact, Mrs. Widener advised that the book is entitled "The American Ultras" by Irwin Suall, and was published by New America, 303 Park Avenue South, New York, New York. The New York Office subsequently obtained copies of the booklet and forwarded them to the Bureau.

REVIEW OF "THE AMERICAN ULTRAS":

"The American Ultras," a 75-cent booklet by Irwin Suall, National Secretary of the Socialist Party--Social Democratic Federation (SPSDF), is devoted to an attack on the "ultra right-wing" or professional anticommunist groups, leading off with the statement that "Radical ^{military} reaction is on the march in the United States." Linking together high-ranking ^{military} leaders and corporate executives, who the book claims are backing these right-wing organizations, the author feels the crusade they are leading is urging a policy which will lead toward World War III and a nuclear holocaust. The book is highly critical of the sponsorship and endorsement by the Armed Forces of the professional anticommunist groups such as Dr. Fred Schwarz' group, and the attempt by military leaders to indoctrinate civilians through these programs with the "correct" point of view. In this connection, the Institute for American Strategy (IAS), which conducts military-civilian seminars on communism, is described as a powerful institution within the military-industrial complex whose major aim is to fan the flames of the cold war. Assistant Director Sullivan is mentioned in a footnote which contains the names of individuals who are either on the IAS Board or active in its conferences.

The author is concerned with the view of the professional anticommunists that any liberal, progressive or welfare-type view is considered by these groups as a communist viewpoint. Singled out for criticism are Robert Welsh, John Birch Society (JBS); Dr. Fred Schwarz, Christian Anticommunist Crusade (CAC); Reverend Billy James Hargis, the "hillbilly evangelist"; Edgar C. Bundy; Myers G. Lowman, the Circuit Riders; Dr. George S. Benson, President of Harding College at Searcy, Arkansas, and leader of the National Education Program (NEP); and others. The book describes the effectiveness of these "crusaders," their irresponsible statements

on public platforms and the sources of the money they are able to obtain. It was pointed out that several states have been stampeded by these "Ultras" into passing laws that, in Florida, require all high school students to read "The Naked Communists" by Cleon Skousen, former FBI Agent who has been traveling with Dr. Schwarz; in Louisiana, require all high and junior high school students to view "Communism on the Map" (has been subject to some controversy), distributed by Dr. Benson and his NEP. In addition, Texas is said to have allowed "Americanists"/censor school and library books.

It is noted by the author that there is growing evidence of a link between Southern racist reaction and the "Ultras." He cites Robert Welch of JBS who claims that States Rights and not integration is the real issue in the South. Dr. Benson allegedly claims that "increased subversion through racial unrest..." is in "point 9 of the communist timetable for 1961."

REFERENCES TO THE FBI:

In addition to the previously mentioned reference to Assistant Director Sullivan (page 28), Mr. Sullivan is named among those participating in a San Diego, California, "Freedom Forum" produced by NEP (page 22).

On page 49, the author is critical of the book titles used by the "Ultras," stating that they "play on the note of betrayal, spying, swindling, infiltrating. In the spook world of the right nothing is ever as it appears to be..." He continues, "Interestingly the title of the single most widely touted book among the 'Ultras' is a classic example of this mentality: 'Masters of Deceit' by J. Edgar Hoover."

Taking off on Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation, on page 52, the author refers to Murray Kempton, "the brilliant correspondent for the New York Post" who revealed that this company promotes the "ultra line through a regular bulletin to employees. One bulletin allegedly lauds the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) and tells employees that "a major aim of the communists is to discredit J. Edgar Hoover; and urges Jones and Laughlin workers to check with the FBI and the Justice Department 'if you have any doubts about an organization or publication.' " As Murray Kempton says, 'The conspiracy is everywhere.' "

The pamphlet makes passing reference to the FBI when discussing the American Security Council (ASC), which the booklet refers to as the ultra organization which originally formed to develop a private and extremist loyalty board for American industry. The ASC is quoted as saying that "The FBI cannot provide specific information to help private groups because its files are secret. Business therefore organized the American Security Council to be better informed and more effective in jointly meeting the communist threat." In referring to the ASC, the book states that by uniting military leaders, corporate executives and former Agents

of the FBI (refers to those associated with ASC), it has entered the foreign policy business.

The Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, is also referred to as one of the ultra right-wing" organizations and on page 36 and 37 it describes some of the individuals who have received awards from this Foundation. It points out that these individuals include Dr. George Benson of the NEP, a Southern leader of the JBS, an individual associated with the IAS, and points out that Kenneth Wells, President of the Freedoms Foundation, is a frequent speaker at NEP Freedom Forums throughout the country and shares the platform with men like Fred Schwarz, George Benson and Herbert Philbrick. The author then cites other prominent military leaders and executives who have been honored by the Foundation. Following this, the author states, "FBI Chief, J. Edgar Hoover, has endorsed the Foundation in glowing terms. Undoubtedly some of these men (referring to prominent leaders and executives) may not know that they are associated with the radical right in Freedoms Foundation, but what excuse has J. Edgar Hoover."

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

*Rechecked -- see MAIN files
123-8550; 100-350891*

Bufiles contain no reference to Irwin Suall, the author and National Secretary of the SPSDF. The book is published by New America at 303 Park Avenue South, New York 10, New York. This is the location of the publication, "New America," which is an official publication of the SPSDF. The SPSDF was formed in 1958 through the merger of the SP and the Independent Socialist League. SPSDF has not been investigated by this Bureau. It is noted that Michael Harrington is Editor of the "New America" and Suall, on the inside cover acknowledges his thanks to Harrington, along with others, for his help in research and writing "The American Ultras." Harrington is a part-time consultant for the Fund for the Republic and is currently on the Security Index.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 2/7/62

FROM : SAC, WFO (62-8419)(C) *Attention: Central Research Section*

SUBJECT: *1000*
COMMUNIST CHINA TODAY:
DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN POLICIES
BY PETER S. H. TANG
BOOK REVIEWS

ReWFOlets, 8/30/61 and 9/11/61.

Enclosed for the Bureau is the copy of the captioned book ordered by WFO from the Research Institute on the Sino-Soviet Bloc on 8/29/61 through WFO confidential mail box which was received on 2/6/62.

- 3-Bureau (Enc. 1)
- 1-WFO
- CBF:d1b
- (4)

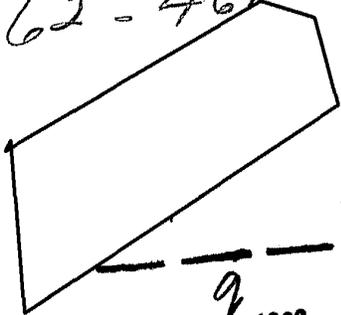
Book detached, retained temporarily in Room 626 RB. Will be filed in Bureau Library. 2/8/62, AMB.

EXP. PROC.

zd

REC-14
EX-115

62-46855-166



FEB 8 1962

CENTRAL RESEARCH

JEH

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3 ENCLOSURE

57 FEB 14 1962

January 30, 1962

Dear Reader:

Your interest in Communist China Today: Vol. I: Domestic and Foreign Policies is greatly appreciated. We sincerely regret any inconvenience which may have been caused by the delay in sending the book to you, but we trust you share our interest in making this the most satisfactory volume possible.

Unforeseen difficulties in printing the text, including a change of management in the company engaged, necessitated the postponement in sending you the book in order to ensure that the final product would justify your expectations.

The Research Institute on the Sino-Soviet Bloc and Peter S. H. Tang, the author of Communist China Today, welcome your comments and suggestions from which, we believe, we can benefit enormously in our future work.

Sincerely,

Publication Staff
The Research Institute on the
Sino-Soviet Bloc

62-46855-166

ENCLOSURE

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH INSTITUTE ON THE SINO-SOVIET BLOC

Order Form

Book Series

- ___ #1 Communist China Today: Volume I: Domestic and Foreign Policies, by Peter S. H. Tang, \$10.00.
- ___ #2 Communist China Today: Volume II: Documentary Analysis, Data and Chronology, by Peter S. H. Tang, \$7.50.

Monograph Series

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- ___ #11 Party Policy and State Authority of the Post-1956 Hungary, by Zoltan M. Szaz, \$2.00
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- ___ #13 Chinese Communist Penetration into Latin America, by Solomon A. Montoya, \$1.50
- ___ #14 Higher Education in Communist China, by Peter S. H. Tang and Joan Maloney, \$1.75

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- ___ #1 Communist Psychological Offensive: Distortions in the Translation of Official Documents, by Natalie Grant, 45¢
- ___ #2 The Commune System in Mainland China, by Peter S. H. Tang, 65¢
- ___ #3 Revisionism and Dogmatism: Communist Targets of Rectification, by Peter S. H. Tang and Richard Wraga, \$1.00
- ___ #4 The Military Government in South Korea: A Counter Move Against the Communist Challenge, by Rinn-Sup Shinn, 85¢
- ___ #5 The Influence of International Communism on Japan: An Analysis of the Communist Party of Japan's 7th and 8th Congresses, by Rinn-Sup Shinn, 85¢
- ___ #6 The Nature of Communist Strategy in Areas of Emerging Nations, by Peter S. H. Tang, 55¢

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Please indicate the number of copies desired to the left of the description. 10% discount is available to teachers and students. This discount does not apply to the book series. D. C. residents add 2% Sales Tax.

Name _____ Street _____
City _____ State _____ Check Enclosed ___ Bill me ___

The Research Institute on the Sino-Soviet Bloc
2452 - 39th Street, NW
Washington 7, D. C.

62-46853-166
ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Ingram	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *W.C.S.*

DATE: February 9, 1962

FROM : R. W. Smith *R.W.S.*

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW: GOD AND THE H-BOMB
EDITED BY DONALD KEYS
 CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

The Book

God and the H-Bomb is an anthology containing the writings, or excerpts from writings, of 22 authors who are spiritual leaders and/or teachers of Jewish, Protestant, and Catholic faiths. Also included are excerpts from a message from the National Council of the Churches of Christ, a study made by leaders from four theological institutions, and a message of the Central Conference of American Rabbis.

The Purpose

The Foreword of the book was written by the television personality, Steve Allen who states "that our nation is in the throes of a moral collapse of serious dimensions." Because of his concern, Allen states "I have arranged for the publication of this book because of the disquieting realization that theological commentary on the morality of nuclear war has made no impression whatsoever upon the national conscience."

The Theme:

Most of the articles included in the book are excerpts from material written by the various authors for other occasions. There is no one position set forth for dealing with the problem but all articles are concerned with the moral questions of war or the limited phases of war, the use of nuclear weapons, disarmament, and various phases of cold war strategy. All are concerned with the question of ends and means. Does the end--the continued existence of Christianity and freedom--justify the means--nuclear warfare? All take the pacifist view, agreeing that wholesale nuclear warfare is beyond all limits of morality and religion.

Book Review
 AKH/mlh *mlh*
 (8)

EX-115

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62-46855-167

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| 1 - Mr. Mohr | 1 - [] |
| 1 - Mr. DeLoach | 1 - Mr. Smith |
| 1 - Mr. Sullivan | 1 - Section tickler |
| 1 - Mr. Suttler | |

25 FEB 14 1962
 CENTRAL RESEARCH
Handwritten initials

Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: Book Review: God and the H-Bomb

Edited By: Donald Keys

Many of the authors discuss problems of war generally, and nuclear war in particular, without furnishing methods of directly dealing with the problems. Those who furnish proposals generally take an impractical, idealistic, or "utopian" view toward possible solutions. For example, Norman K. Gottwald, Professor of Old Testament, Andover-Newton Theological School, suggests that we "throw open our nuclear installations to inspection teams from the United Nations and invite the Soviets to do the same." "Could the Russians," he asks, "resist following our lead?"

The Authors

Bufiles contain information on some of the authors whose articles appear in the book. Both the editor, Donald Keys, and the sponsor, Steve Allen, are leaders in the National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy (SANE). Additionally, four other men whose articles are included in the book have signed petitions circulated by SANE in the past.

SANE was organized in October, 1957, with headquarters in New York City. It is a pacifist-type organization and its announced purpose is to act as a clearinghouse for all groups working for limitation of testing of nuclear weapons. SANE has not been investigated by the Bureau but individuals connected with local committees are checked for communist affiliation.

Neither Donald Keys, the Executive Director of SANE, nor Steve Allen has been investigated by the Bureau. Information in Bufiles shows that Allen has had a great interest in many social causes, including his telegram to the Alabama Governor protesting the execution of a Negro for a \$1.95 robbery, his co-chairmanship of the Hollywood Committee of SANE, his numerous speeches throughout the country for SANE, and his participation in protest of the execution of Caryl Chessman, convicted California kidnapper. Allen wrote to the Director in 1959 concerning a rumored investigation of Allen, which was cordially answered by the Director who also thanked Allen for recommending "Masters of Deceit" to his television audience.

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: Book Review: God and the H-Bomb
Edited by Donald Keys

Several authors whose works appear in book have been investigated by the Bureau:

Harold E. Fey, editor of The Christian Century, was investigated by the Bureau in January, 1944, for sedition in view of a sermon delivered by him at a church in Hiram, Ohio, on October 10, 1943. This sermon was pacifist in nature and was objected to by a number of people in the audience. No prosecutive action was taken. (14-1978)

Georgia E. Harkness, professor at the Pacific School of Religion, Berkeley, California, was a security index subject. In 1951, Louis F. Budenz described her as a concealed communist. According to Budenz, a concealed communist is one who does not hold himself out as a communist and one who would deny membership in the Communist Party. This case was closed in August, 1954. (100-383058)

There is information in Bureau files on several other authors, not investigated by the Bureau, indicating that they sponsored, contributed to, or signed statements for various pacifist or communist front organizations. These are:

Roland H. Bainton, Professor of Ecclesiastical History, Yale University Divinity School. (100-174684)

Paul Tillich, Professor at Harvard University. (100-39215)

Martin Buber, Professor Emeritus of Sociology, Hebrew University, Jerusalem. (100-279704)

The book contains no reference to the FBI or the Director. The book is being routed to the Bureau library for future reference purposes.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

gmc *S* *W* *W* *Q* *W* ✓

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

- Tolson _____
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- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
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- Tele. Room _____
- Ingram _____
- Gandy _____

TO : W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

DATE: February 9, 1962

FROM : S. B. Donahoe *SD*

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Donahoe

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS

Book ~~BY WHOM WE WERE BETRAYED ... AND HOW~~
 BY DR. ROSENDO ARGUELLO, JR.

1 - [Redacted]
 1 - [Redacted]

b6
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[Redacted] telephonically contacted the office of the Director on February 2, 1962, at which time he suggested that the Bureau obtain captioned book. This book deals with Jose Figueres' rise to power in Costa Rica during the 1940s, culminating in the Costa Rican revolution of 1948. This is also a personal criticism of Figueres by the author, based on his close association with Figueres as a personal aid and official of Figueres' junta government during this period.

b7D

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted] Bureau files show him to be a chronic complainant.

Referral/Consult

Su moza
Dr. Rosendo Arguello, Jr.:

Nicaragua
 Arguello is a Nicaraguan and a well-known Central American revolutionary, who at various times has been reported to be proleftist and proconservative. He was investigated by the Bureau for possible Neutrality Act violations as far back as 1940, although no actual violation was developed. Arguello was one of the principal leaders who assisted Jose Figueres in a successful revolutionary movement in Costa Rica in 1948. Shortly thereafter, he had a disagreement with Figueres, claiming that Figueres failed to fulfill his agreements with respect to giving aid and assistance to a revolutionary movement which Arguello hoped to lead against the Somoza regime in Nicaragua.

EX 101 REC-25 62-46855-1168
 [Redacted] has occasionally been in contact with [Redacted]

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Memorandum for Mr. Sullivan

RE: BOOK REVIEW

"BY WHOM WE WERE BETRAYED ... AND HOW"

BY DR. ROSENDO ARGUELLO, JR.

"By Whom We Were Betrayed ... And How"

This is purportedly an explanation of the political situation in Costa Rica leading up to and including the political revolution of 1948. The author outlines various plots, counterplots, and agreements made during this period. Figueres is described as a vacillating politician who plays both sides against the middle, is all things to all men, and promises whatever is necessary at the moment to obtain the desired goal. Despite his avowed democratic idealism, he is a man hungry for power. According to Arguello, Figueres is "mentally sick." Arguello states that while Figueres is considered by many to be anti-communist and pro-United States, Figueres has confided that this is merely a matter of expediency. Figueres is also described as a converted Nazi whose influence was responsible for German capitalists obtaining a foothold in Costa Rica during World War II. Arguello states that the files of the FBI and the U. S. State Department contain reports concerning the activities of Figueres.

Bureau files reveal Figueres is among foremost political figures in Central America and is generally regarded as leader of left-of-center or liberal bloc in Latin America. [REDACTED]

RECOMMENDATION:

Referral/Consult

For information.

H. L. C.

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

V

[Signature]

[Signature]

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

February 14, 1962

R. W. Smith

**BOOK REVIEW: A CHRISTIAN'S HANDBOOK ON COMMUNISM
PUBLISHED FOR COMMITTEE ON WORLD LITERACY AND
CHRISTIAN LITERATURE OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF
CHURCHES
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER**

The Book → 1 cc placed in Bureau Library. 3-7-62. *AMB.*

Captioned book, reviewed by Central Research Section, was published for the Committee on World Literacy and Christian Literature of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U. S. A. (NCCCA). This 1962 edition is a third and enlarged edition of a booklet first put out in 1952. It has not been officially sanctioned by the General Board of the NCCCA. There is no mention of the Director or the FBI.

The Purpose

This Handbook is designed for both American and foreign readers. In six chapters it seeks to examine communism in theory and practice and to point out the role of the Christian in combatting it.

The Theme

The Handbook makes the following points:

1. Economic exploitation and bitter social injustice afford communism a fertile breeding ground.
2. Marxist theory is refuted by subsequent history.
3. The communist regimes have a disregard for the rights of individuals.

JEK:bbb

(11)

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 1 - Mr. Mohr | 1 - Mr. Baumgardner |
| 1 - Mr. DeLoach | 1 - Mr. Smith |
| 1 - Mr. Sullivan | 1 - [redacted] |
| 1 - Mr. Suttler | 1 - Section tickler |
| 1 - Mr. Morrell | 1 - 62-46855 |

62-46855
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50 FEB 28 1962 *FSY*

100-550864-858
ORIGINAL FILE IN b6 b7C

Memo Smith to ~~Sullivan~~

Re: BOOK REVIEW: A CHRISTIAN'S HANDBOOK ON COMMUNISM

4. ~~Admission~~ is a part of communism.
5. Communism can be fought by preaching Christianity.
6. The church has a clear directive for action in community and national life.

Possible Controversial Issues

The Handbook does an objective and effective job of refuting communist theory and exposing communist tactics. There are some minor errors such as attributing the theory of historical materialism to Hegel as well as to Marx and stating that communists campaigned for peace with fascism in order to unleash World War II. In discussing communism in practice in Russia, the disadvantages are shown to outweigh the accomplishments. However, if the accomplishments listed, for example bringing the problem of unemployment under control, are taken out of context the material could be used effectively by opponents of the NCCCA.

We know that some members of the NCCCA, for whatever reasons, have been identified with communist fronts. An attempt is made to justify this and blame communist tactics. Further, it is asserted that "In order to put moderately liberal people into a bad light with conservative groups, Communists often identify themselves with them, get them labeled 'red' or at least 'pink,' and so create distrust and confusion."

It is also asserted that about three-fourths of the sponsors of communist-led organizations are "unsuspecting people of good reputation asked to lend their names as sponsors of some worthy cause." No effort is made to show the need to learn the nature of an organization before sponsoring it.

While stating that no argument is made for or against any form of social or economic organization, producers and consumers cooperatives are presented in a favorable light. On the other hand, while condemning Marxism for glorifying science and denying God, the free enterprise system is said to encourage an attitude of worshipping science and denying God's Providence.

By urging support of the United Nations and promoting social action programs, the NCCCA may be giving ammunition to its theological opponents.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

3-12-62 AMB

SAC, New York

2-Orig. & 1
1-Yellow
1-Mr. Callahan
1-Mr. B. M. Suttler
1-Section tickler
1-

2/28/62

Director, FBI (62-46855)

b6
b7c

~~"THE NATURE OF COMMUNISM"~~
~~BY ROBERT V. DANIELS~~
BOOK REVIEWS

Book

12/10/61

74

The captioned book has been published recently by Random House, 457 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York; the price is \$6.50 a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book and forward it to the Bureau marked for the attention of the Central Research Section.

NOTE:

SA R. W. Smith, Central Research Section, has requested the book for use as a reference. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library.

The Bureau Library and several bookstores in the area were checked regarding availability of the book with negative results.

AMB:cb
(7)

*1 copy paid
3-26-62
AMB*

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19 FEB 28 1962

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MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI *ATTEN: CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION* DATE: 2-19-62

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (62-4074)

SUBJECT: FREEDOM, PROMISE AND MENACE
BOOK BY SCOTT NEARING
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to Boston dated 1-8-62.

On 1/30/62, MRS. JESSIE HOWARD, Postmaster, Harborside, Maine, advised that mail addressed to the Social Science Institute, Harborside, Maine, is forwarded to SCOTT NEARING and his wife, HELEN NEARING. She advised that SCOTT NEARING is presently on a speaking tour accompanied by his wife, HELEN NEARING.

Mrs. On 2/9/62, [redacted] Maine, established source, advised that he would order a copy of the book, "Freedom, Promise and Menace," and that he would make same available upon receipt of same.

The above mentioned book will be forwarded to the Bureau as soon as it is available.

2 - Bureau (62-46855) RM
1 - Boston (62-4074)
RGR:maw
(3)

Form FD-4 from Boston 3-20-62 advising book will be fwd'd to Bu as soon as available AMB.

EXP. PROC.
FEB 21 1962

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REC-72

62-46855-170

16 FEB 21 1962

EX 101

[Handwritten signature]
63 MAR 5 1962

CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

62-46855

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: 2/2/62

FROM : J. F. Malone

SUBJECT: REVISION OF DIRECTOR'S BOOK
"COMMUNISM: THE IDEOLOGY OF POWER"

REVIEWS

Book has been reviewed in its entirety by seven members of Training Section Staff. Their comments have been consolidated into a fifty-page blank memorandum setting out suggestions and comments, in chapter and page order for easy handling.

In our review we followed these principles:

1. Be alert for any statements that could prove embarrassing to the Director.
2. Pinpoint any errors of fact.
3. So far as possible, read having in mind that book is intended for young people in their late teens. Consider language and development of thought from that point of view.
4. Try to forget what you know about subject and look at it from angle of one who is unfamiliar with it.
5. Make suggestions for improved organization and greater clarity. Also, watch for errors in grammar, punctuation and spelling.

Our reviewers have made numerous suggestions which we feel will help materially to strengthen the book. A few of these are mentioned as illustrations for your information:

1. We suggest an introductory chapter designed to portray dramatically why the young student needs to be personally interested and concerned about communism. We propose a "story" of what his life would be like under communist dictatorship and suggest twenty points to be developed in it.

2. We suggest book should make more of the fact that communists pervert word meanings, use words and ideas as weapons, and hold truth of a statement to be secondary to its propaganda value. Emphasize the fact that they have made the United States their main target. Show spurious nature of communist-manufactured demonstrations. Include faked pictures that have been used for propaganda purposes.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malone

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Edwards

NAW:mgj
(6)

REC-46

62-46855-171

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22 FEB 9 1962

TWO

CRIME RESEARCH

Memo for Mr. Mohr
Re: Revision of Director's Book

3. Work in more headings, tables, maps, charts, and pictures.
4. We have pointed up several places where the material is topical today, but will not be a year or two hence and have suggested rewording these facts from point of view of person reading book five years from now.
5. We feel it would be embarrassing to point to a "peak" of two million unemployed in the Soviet Union when we have four million unemployed today.
6. We have suggested certain additions such as more ways in which communism presents a psychological appeal, certain material from "Masters of Deceit" which could be quoted to strengthen a point, a quotation from "Expose of Soviet Espionage," and certain items to be included in glossary and appendix.
7. Numerous suggestions were made for changes in language and punctuation.
8. We feel that this work is one of monumental importance to the patriotic indoctrination of young people thus deserving the very best the Bureau can offer. We feel that it should frankly attempt indoctrination in democratic principles and, with this in mind, the text should at every opportunity show the contrast between communist oppression and democratic freedom. This attempt to contrast the two should be done frankly and openly throughout the book wherever the opportunity can be found.

Enclosed is a copy of the blank memorandum setting forth our comments and suggestions.

RECOMMENDATION:

That this material be forwarded to Central Research Section for appropriate action.

OPM *JW*

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-95)
(100-410041)

2/26/62

SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-32495)
(100-47307)

ATTACKS AGAINST THE FBI
SM - C

Book Reviews

FRONTIER MAGAZINE
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Reyniet 9/27/61 bearing above dual caption.

For the information of the Bureau, there are being forwarded as enclosures to this letter two photostats of pages fourteen and fifteen from the February, 1962 issue of "Frontier" magazine, volume thirteen, number four; published monthly at Los Angeles.

The Bureau will note that the enclosed photostats cover a book review by one DONALD MEYER of the book "Rebel in Paradise" published by the University of Chicago Press. MEYER is described at the bottom of page fourteen as "Associate Professor of History in UCLA" (University of California at Los Angeles). In this review MEYER makes derogatory references to the Director in column three on page fourteen.

On the basis of available information, it does not appear that DONALD MEYER, author of this book review, is identical with [redacted] recently cancelled Security Index subject (subject of Bufile 100-416798; Los Angeles file 100-42086). No investigation concerning DONALD MEYER, Associate Professor of History, has been conducted by this office and only other identifiable references to him in the Los Angeles indices concern additional contributions to "Frontier" magazine made by him. The above is being furnished for the Bureau's information and no investigation of MEYER is contemplated.

The original issue of the February, 1962 "Frontier" magazine was furnished SA GILBERT G. BENJAMIN by [redacted] and will be maintained as an exhibit in Los Angeles file 100-47307-1B.

- 4 - Bureau (100-3-95)(100-410041)(Encls.-2)(AM)(REGISTERED)
- 3 - Los Angeles
 - 1 - 100-32495
 - 1 - 100-47307
 - 1 - [redacted]

GGB:ajm
(7)

58 MAR 21 1962

REC-41

100-46855-172

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100-46855-172

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b7D

March 8, 1962

Title of Book THE SINO-SOVIET CONFLICT, 1956-1961

Author Donald S. Zagoria DC

Russian

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Section and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(PLEASE INITIAL in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section, Room 639, Riddell Building.)

[Handwritten initials]

ROUTING

OBTAIN BOOK FOR REVIEW

BOOK REVIEW NOT REQUIRED BY THIS SECTION OR DIVISION

- Domestic Intelligence Division, R. B.
 - Central Research
 - Espionage
 - Internal Security
 - Liaison
 - Nationalities Intelligence / V. E. Smith
 - Subversive Control

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Identification Division, I. B.

Training & Inspection Division, J. B.

Administrative Division, J. B.

Files & Communications Division, J. B.

General Investigative Division, J. B.

Laboratory Division, J. B.

Crime Records Division, J. B.

Special Investigative Division, J. B.

Nature of Book: See attached.

Book Review

[Handwritten scribbles]

Central Research

REC-27

EX-116

62-46855-173

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5/23/63

file 62-46855

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In the Dispute Between Russia and China
Mr. Zagoria Sees No Profit for the West



Premier Khrushchev with Mao Tse-tung (left) in Peiping, 1959.

62-46855-173

ENCLOSURE

The Russians retaliated with economic sanctions and severe curtailments on military aid. They have refused to give the Chinese nuclear weapons and at a critical juncture in 1958 refused even to let the Chinese rattle rockets for them.

By now many other issues have been tossed into the argument, and schism threatens to become chasm. There is the bitter debate over the East-

West balance of power, the desirability of East-West negotiation, the inevitability of both big and small wars, the feasibility of disarmament, the advisability of cooperating with nationalists like Nehru and Nasser, the necessity, in the end, of establishing either Soviet or Chinese hegemony over the whole Communist world.

Mr. Zagoria traces all the evidence of disputation and competition, notes the convolutions of the arguments, seeks the motives behind them and the practical consequences of them. His good sense is his best guide through the tortuous quasi-ecclesiastical Moscow-Peiping polemics. He is not content to describe a debate over the "inevitability of war." He points out that this is not a matter of the Chinese desiring war more than the Russians but only of their advocating a more aggressive, militant and risk-taking foreign policy.

Nor does the author rest there. What does it mean? It means that in 1958, when Western troops invaded the Middle East, the Chinese wanted to risk a showdown and even limited war to impress revolutionaries everywhere, while the Russians held back in fear of world war.

THE Russians favor more negotiation, Mr. Zagoria suggests, not because they are necessarily nicer guys but because their geographical, political, military and economic power allows them to expect to profit from negotiations with a minimum of risk. The Chinese have no such expectation. The Russians, he says, favor help for the Nehrus and Nassers, not because they are trying to inhibit Communist power and influence, but because they can afford to buy such influence while the Chinese can hope to attain it only through violence. And so on.

Mr. Zagoria never loses sight of the cohesive factors in the Sino-Soviet alliance—mostly its fear of a weaker position toward the West—nor the momentum of the power struggle and the related split of the entire world Communist movement. Some of the wounds may be healed when Khrushchev and Mao are both gone, he suggests; greater caution may develop in China when she finally develops her own nuclear power.

Yet, the effect of the split on the Cold War is likely to be negative, he believes. For one thing, he says, the Chinese have unquestionably reduced the Russians' room for maneuver and even for temporary accommodation. And for another, any weak or deferential response by the West, he believes, is likely only to encourage the Russians to appease the militant of their world by running greater risks with the West.

Mr. Zagoria, who has joined the social-science (Continued on Page 26)

division of the Rand Corporation after a decade of analyzing Communist affairs for the Government, is a sure guide through the murky corners of Communist theology. He not only translates it well but provides one of the finest explanations of how to read the Reds and how it is that we know so much about the many things they try to hide.

THE SINO-SOVIET CONFLICT, 1956-1961. By Donald S. Zagoria. 484 pp. Princeton: Princeton University Press. \$8.50.

By MAX FRANKEL

THE rivalry and conflict between Communist China and the Soviet Union constitute one of the most remarkable and most neglected dramas of our day. It was ignored for so long that it seemed to erupt suddenly and, for many skeptical Americans, suspiciously. Others found it a tale so wondrous that they embraced it hopefully and embroidered it romantically.

We thus have the old spectacle of some scholars and analysts watching it as the most important single story of our time while others would hardly remember to put it among the top ten. And we have politicians insisting that it is all only a fraud to deceive us while others already postulate a realignment pitting reasonable us and the sweet Russians against the terrible Chinese.

Not a moment too soon, therefore, comes this superbly researched, refreshingly sensible and—given the gobbledegook raw material—surprisingly readable analysis of the whole business. "I have tried in this book," says Donald S. Zagoria, "to take the measure of one of the titanic battles of the Communist world and to determine just what it is that this warfare is being fought about." And that is exactly what he has done, painstakingly and convincingly.

Anyone who still doubts the depth and bitterness of the conflict can get his proof here. Anyone tempted to turn it all into a happy-ending fairy tale will find his reproof here. Whichever way Mr. Zagoria finally turns his material, he finds that the Cold War probably will get colder.

THE Russians and Chinese, he believes, have maneuvered and argued themselves into positions and circumstances that at any time within the next five years could produce an open, though not total, break. This break, he concludes, "need not be permanent, it need not involve gravitation by the U. S. S. R. or China to the West, it need not make less serious the challenge presented by the Communist world to the West."

What then is it all about? It is an argument that began in 1956 over the meaning of Stalin, not because the Chinese are pious Stalinists (they have many reasons to hate him), but because they objected to Premier Khrushchev's unilaterally conceived, awkwardly timed, poorly analyzed and recklessly developed assault on the whole house of Stalinist history. They,

better than the Russians, saw what was coming—in Hungary and finally within Russia itself—and they started the fight to make sure "that the Communist baby would not be thrown out with the Stalinist bath water."

The argument, in essence, remains the same: Whose communism is better, that of the Chinese or that of the Russians? The argument remains even though the Chinese have run around from Right to Left and perhaps even back to Right again. The Chinese became accustomed to hearing themselves speak from a position of parity

with the Russians—and even tried a little meddling in both the Soviet sphere of Europe and in Soviet internal politics.

THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, 3-4-62, Sec. 7, pp 1 & 26

— Mr. Frankel, a Times correspondent based in Washington, formerly reported from Moscow.

62-46855-173
ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

TO : W. C. Sullivan *wcs ee*

DATE: March 12, 1962

FROM : R. W. Smith *R*

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW: COMMUNISM, ITS FAITH AND FALLACIES
BY DR. JAMES D. BALES
 CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

R.W. Smith

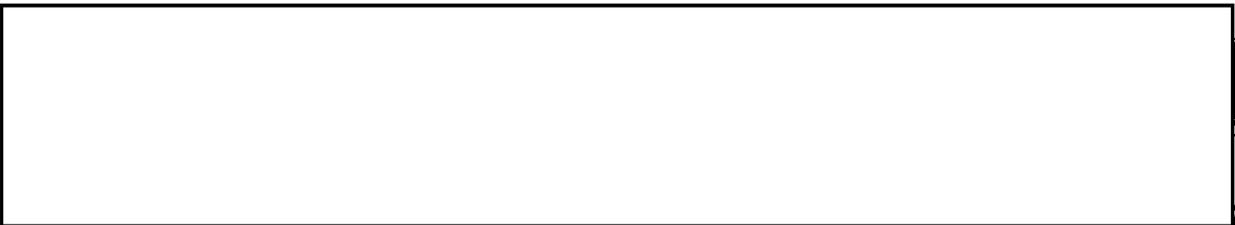
The Book

Captioned book, published by Baker Book House, Grand Rapids, Michigan, in 1962, has been reviewed by Central Research Section. The book was sent to the Director by Mr. Herman Baker of the Baker Book House.

The Author

Dr. James D. Bales, born November 5, 1915, in Tacoma, Washington, has been professor of Bible at Harding College, Searcy, Arkansas, for 17 years, and a minister in the Church of Christ for over 25 years. Bales is a prolific author has written 14 books and numerous articles for newspapers and periodicals. He was the subject of a conscientious objector investigation in 1943 at which time he was an ardent pacifist, and the subject of a sedition case in 1944 in which the allegation was not substantiated by investigation. Bureau files indicate cordial correspondence with Bales in the past. (Jacket, Communism, Its Faith and Fallacies; 94-48656; 94-36512)

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 94-48656-114



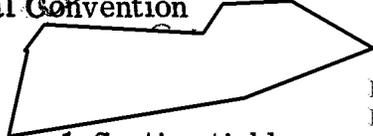
Mention of the Director and the FBI

REC-48

16 MAR 15 1962

The Director is quoted and/or paraphrased on pages 162, 181, 183, 186 in connection with the communist attitude toward religious organizations in the United States; p. 207 stating that the Communist Party, USA, is part of the international conspiracy directed from Moscow; p. 208 stating that a numerically small Communist Party does not mean that it is not dangerous; p. 209 stating that the Communist Party, USA, emerged from the 17th National Convention

LLW
 LLW:beg (8) *50* MAR 19 1962



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 MAR 16 1962

1 - Belmont 1-Mohr 1-DeLoach 1-Sullivan 1-Baumgardner 1 1

5-file 62-46255

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Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: "Communism, Its Faith and Fallacies"
By Dr. James D. Bales

(December, 1959) more powerful, more unified and even more of a menace to our Republic, and that public exposure of the communist menace by Government investigating committees is their most important service to America. In every instance, the quotation is correct and the paraphrased material accurate in context. . There is no mention of the FBI as such.

Purpose, Scope, and Nature

This well documented, 211-page book is designed as an exposition and criticism of the communist system and is dedicated to the proposition that all communist activity is predicated upon their philosophy which embraces atheism, dialectical materialism and class struggle as integral parts.

After defining communism as a "Marx inspired, Moscow directed, international criminal conspiracy against civilization. . .," (p. 20) the author offers a scholarly review of the philosophy of communism, of atheism and theism, dialectical and historical materialism, the communist concept of class and class struggle, the communist doctrine of revolution, the communist attitude toward religion and infiltration of religious organizations, and a brief summary of the role of the Communist Party. Dr. Bales refutes the communist denial of the existence of a Supreme Being by setting forth the Christian's belief in the existence of God, the naturalness of faith in God, the fact of conscience, and the existence of moral law and order.

Bates concludes that

"to recognize that a communist is a communist, and to understand the philosophy of communism, will not automatically enable us to solve the problems which have been brought into the world, or intensified, by communism. However, such an understanding is essential if the world is to escape enslavement by the communists. . ." (p. 211)

This book contains minor inaccuracies such as referring to the Dies Committee (House Committee on Un-American Activities--1938-1943) as the Fish Committee (House Committee to investigate Communist Activities in the United States--1930) on pages 37, 142. It also suffers from an inadequate index. The Director, for instance, is referred to nine times in the text, but is not mentioned in the index.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information

S *J* *W* *M* *2* - *A*

✓

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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3-30-62
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- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 3/6/62

FROM : M. A. Jones

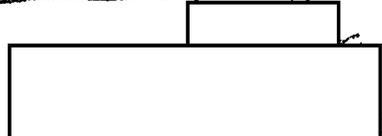
Book Reviews

SUBJECT: RICHARD DRINNON
AUTHOR "REBEL IN PARADISE"

Drinnon
R. Sullivan

By letter of February 26, the Los Angeles Office forwarded a copy of a review of the above book which appeared in the "Frontier Magazine" and was authored by Donald Meyer, Associate Professor of History at University of California at Los Angeles. "Rebel in Paradise" published by the University of Chicago Press, deals with a biography of Emma Goldman, a Russian immigrant who was later deported by the Federal Government for anarchist activities. In this connection, Meyer in his review stated, "They finally got her out, in 1919, with the help of evidence carefully doctored by the General Intelligence Division, headed by a rising young police-bureaucrat named J. Edgar Hoover. After that, back to Russia."

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:



Bufiles contain no information which can be identified with Donald Meyer, Associate Professor of History at University of California at Los Angeles. Bufiles contain no reference to the book, "Rebel in Paradise," but Bufiles contain numerous references to its author, Richard Drinnon.

The "San Francisco News-Call Bulletin" on 2/1/61 published an article entitled "UC Moves to Drop Liberal Professor" which stated that Richard T. Drinnon, age 36, Assistant Professor of History, University of California, Berkeley, California, had his contract cancelled on the grounds that he neglected scholarly research as a faculty member and never had any of his works published.

The article went on to state that Drinnon was a faculty member who had been associated with numerous controversial campus causes in recent years. He is a critic of the House Un-American Activities Committee and the campus advisor to "Slate," a student political group from which the University has withdrawn recognition, and permission to operate on the campus.

The article advised that Drinnon stated that four different publishers are considering publishing a book on which he has been doing research since 1958, which is a biography of Emma Goldman, a Russian-born anarchist who was deported from the United States after World War I.

1 - Mr. Sullivan

JMM:jrb (6)
62 MAR 19 1962

MAR 14 1962

162-46855-

RECORDED
199 MAR 14 1962

MAR 13 1962

CRIME RESEARCH
(Continued on page 2)

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Jones to DeLoach Memorandum
RE: RICHARD DRINNON

Bufiles also revealed that Richard Tweed Drinnon was born 1/4/25 at Portland, Oregon, was an instructor of history at the University of California and has not been investigated by the FBI.

Bufiles reveal that on 2/14/58 a debate on the subject "Is Russia a Socialist Society?" was held at the University of California under the sponsorship of the Young Socialist League (YSL), which debate was moderated by Drinnon. The YSL, now defunct, was the youth affiliate of the Independent Socialist League, also defunct, and was cited by the Attorney General until 7/18/58.

In 1953 the Department requested a name check concerning Drinnon, a doctoral candidate at the University of Minnesota, who was writing a dissertation and wished to review anarchist and subversive literature seized by the Government during World War I. The Department was advised that Bufiles contained no identifiable information concerning Drinnon.

In May, 1960, it was reported that a protest signed by nearly 300 University of California faculty members, including Richard Drinnon, attacked the work of the House Committee on Un-American Activities as "insidious and harmful."

Bufiles reveal that we initiated an Internal Security Investigation of "Frontier Magazine" in 1954, but no information was developed indicating Communist Party membership of any of its staff members. Several issues of this magazine have made very derogatory references to the FBI.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

enc

JPM

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V

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: March 14, 1962

amb

FROM : LEGAT, LONDON (62-255) (RUC)

SUBJECT: "FOUNDATIONS OF MARXIST PHILOSOPHY"
prepared by F. KONSTANTINOV, etal
BOOK REVIEWS

Remylet dated July 29, 1960.

Since submission of referenced letter, this office has periodically discreetly contacted book shops in an effort to determine if an English version of this publication was to appear. For many months, those persons contacted indicated that a Russian version is available and that an English edition would be available. However, during recent contacts with established foreign booksellers, it was learned that they do not now believe that an English version will be printed.

Accordingly, this matter is being brought to the Bureau's attention for information, it being noted a Russian version is available.

No further action will be taken regarding this matter
UACB.

4 Bureau (1 Foreign Liaison - sent direct)
1 London

ACM:col
(5)

62-108

62-46855-175

MAR 21 1962

CENTRAL INDEXING

53 MAR 26 1962

62-46855

March 27, 1962

Title of Book "THE COMMITTEE AND ITS CRITICS: A CALM REVIEW OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES"

Author WILLIAM F. BUCKLEY, JR.

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Section and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(PLEASE INITIAL in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section, Room 639, Riddell Building.)

ROUTING

OBTAIN BOOK FOR REVIEW

BOOK REVIEW NOT REQUIRED BY THIS SECTION OR DIVISION

Domestic Intelligence Division, R. B.

Central Research

Espionage

Internal Security

Liaison

Nationalities Intelligence

Subversive Control

Identification Division, I. B.

Training & Inspection Division, J. B.

Administrative Division, J. B.

Files & Communications Division, J. B.

General Investigative Division, J. B.

Laboratory Division, J. B.

Crime Records Division, J. B.

Special Investigative Division, J. B.

Nature of Book: *See attached.*

ENCLOSURE

APR 6 1962

5-file 62-46855
APR 13

Central Research

62-46855-176

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- Callahan _____
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- Ingram _____
- Gandy _____

The most sensational sessions of the House Un-American Activities Committee concerned the Hiss case. Here Whittaker Chambers (right) and Alger Hiss (left) confront one another before the Committee, August, 1948.



The Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives, for years a matter of controversy, is a subject of a new book, **"The Committee and Its Critics: A Calm Review of the House Committee on Un-American Activities,"** by William F. Buckley Jr. and the editors of National Review. (Putnam, \$4.95). On this page appear two appraisals of the book: one is by Rep. Samuel S. Stratton, Democrat from New York, who has been sympathetic to the Committee; the other by Rep. Thomas Ludlow Ashley, Democrat from Ohio, who has been among its critics.

0-19

- The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
- The Washington Daily News _____
- The Evening Star _____
- New York Herald Tribune _____
- New York Journal-American _____
- New York Mirror _____
- New York Daily News _____
- New York Post _____
- The New York Times *Book Review* _____
- The Worker _____
- The New Leader _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- Date 3-25-62, p. 6

ENCLOSURE

62-46885-176

By SAMUEL S. STRATTON

FEW aspects of the work of Congress have evoked more interest—or aroused stronger emotional reactions—than the Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives. And few are probably less subject to purely logical treatment, either pro or con. Yet despite all the attacks made on the Committee, Congress has repeatedly renewed its mandate, which suggests that for both the people of the United States and their elected representatives, there must be something to be said for the Committee's work. To detail the case for the House Committee on Un-American Activities is the task to which William F. Buckley Jr., editor of National Review and one of the more articulate spokesmen of the extreme Right, and his associates have set themselves.

Stated simply, the argument is this:

(1) Congress has traditionally had the right to inform itself and the American people about any events or developments of concern to the nation. This "informing function," carried out by means of Congressional investigations, is rooted deeply in our history, and its pedigree boasts endorsements from such liberals as Woodrow Wilson and Hugo Black (James Burnham's chapter on Congressional investigations is clearly the best part of this book.)

(2) In the "war called peace" which international communism has thrust on the non-Communist world, one of the major weapons in the Communist arsenal is political subversion, the attack from within, the struggle for the minds and even more for the wills of free men and women. The presence of such activities in the Western World has been demonstrated by events like the Gouzenko spy case in Canada, and the Rosenberg and Hiss cases here.

(3) In such circumstances, Congress has a clear obligation to inform itself and the American people about the extent of any attempted subversion, and take whatever steps may be required to protect the Republic. Basically, this is the function of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, as it is of the Subcommittee on Internal Security in the Senate. It is a different function, it should be noted, from that of actually apprehending Soviet operatives, which falls within the province of such police agencies as the F. B. I.

Now, most criticisms of the Committee's work have been directed less at the elements of this underlying syllogism than at the more complex related question of just how far any democracy can go in protecting itself against political subversion—an area that touches so closely on opinions and beliefs—without undermining our basic principles of free speech and individual liberty. Surely Congress has no right to persecute individual persons for merely holding unorthodox views, however unpopular, or to try to impose any kind of intellectual conformity on America.

ADMITTEDLY, as the Committee's own experience has shown, it is not always easy to draw this nice line between, to use Mr. Buckley's phrase, "heresy and conspiracy." For this reason some have concluded that such a committee cannot properly function at all in a democratic system, and have urged its abolition. But others, and this includes the overwhelming majority of members of the House, believe that democracy not only can but must defend itself, that a proper spotlight of public opinion is one key weapon of the defense, and that while mistakes have undoubtedly been made by the Committee in the past, the answer is not to abolish it but rather to work to perfect its procedures so that it can perform its as-

signed without harm to individual freedom of expression.

Mr. Buckley sides of course with this latter group. Though he and his associates, as might be expected, expend relatively little time or emotion in discussing the ramifications of this key problem, he does at least acknowledge its existence and challenges the academic community, which has been particularly critical of the Committee, to come up with some new ideas for helping the Committee move safely through these difficult and largely uncharted waters.

In fact, Mr. Buckley even offers a couple of suggestions of his own in this field, perhaps in response to the views of some of the Committee's more persistent critics. For one thing, he recommends abandonment of the word "un-American" in the Committee's name. And secondly, he supports similar investigation into movements on the Radical Right which might threaten "explosive internal crisis," a course that could align him with those who have lately been suggesting that the Committee might look into subversive influence in such organizations as the John Birch Society or the Minute-

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- The New York Times *Book Review* _____
- The Worker _____
- The New Leader _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- Date 3-25-62, p. 6

By THOMAS LUDLOW ASHLEY

WILLIAM F. BUCKLEY Jr., principal author of this series of essays on the House Un-American Activities Committee, was also the main contributor to a work entitled "McCarthy and His Enemies," which appeared in 1954. The gap between the two books, if one exists, has been largely filled by a journal called National Review, with which most of the contributors to "The Committee and Its Critics" are associated.

In all essential respects the two Buckley books are identical. The same adroit techniques used to vindicate McCarthy are put to work in defense of the Committee. In each instance the authors strike a pose of critical detachment as they undertake to review the record and performance of their subject. In each instance the verdict has already been reached, however, which explains the authors' persistent practice of treating evidence as proof and assuming the truth of charges that they re-pretending to test.

It becomes clear that the Buckley method seeks to justify more than McCarthy and the House Un-American Activities Committee. Its real purpose is to establish a political philosophy for our time which accepts authoritarianism as the only means of surviving "in a world in which things like Communists and atom bombs exist." This is a dogma which the House Un-American Activities Committee itself has been unwilling to articulate and use of the Committee as a vehicle for its promotion will, I suspect, be greeted even by this group with something less than enthusiasm.

Mr. Buckley's thesis, set forth in the lead chapter, is that "the distinction between the internal and the external threat is unreal: that the scope of the Communist effort transcends the conventional boundaries, and that therefore the conventional vocabulary is anachronistic." If one is led to wonder whether the author considers the Bill of Rights to be anachronistic, the doubt is soon dispelled. "The tragedy," he tells us, "is that at this moment, when the State is

so gravely threatened, we find ourselves frozen in inaction by lofty and other worldly pronouncements," and he goes on to propose that "if the Constitution is not, as presently understood, resilient enough to cope with the contemporary requirements of survival, then the Constitution should be modified, as it has been before."

In a Concession which turns out to mean very little, Mr. Buckley admits that there is reason to doubt the competence of the House Un-American Activities Committee to determine what-is and what-isn't un-American, and that perhaps this investigative body doesn't fall within the traditional pattern of a Congressional Committee. This puts him at odds with James Burnham who argues in his chapter, "The Investigating Power of Congress," that the Committee really has done nothing essentially different from hundreds of other committees and inquisitorial bodies which he appropriately traces from medieval England to the present.

MR. BURNHAM, however, tries to prove too much: i.e., that the autonomy of Congress to investigate anything, anywhere is completely unlimited. This remarkable conclusion supports the essential creed which the book seeks to establish, but to the best of my knowledge it has few proponents in the House or Senate, and it is totally contrary to Supreme Court decisions on the precise issue.

Williamore Kendall's contribution seeks to define subversion in the twentieth century in terms which vindicate the activities of the Committee and the further incursions against individual freedoms which the authors jointly demand.

The method, following Mr. Buckley's lead, is to lump together the internal and external threat of communism into a single subversive package. Against this total threat, the book contends, our free society must become less free if it is to remain free at all. Suffice it to say that Mr. Kendall has expanded greatly upon the concept of the kind of clear and present danger which traditionally has been required to justify curtailment of American civil liberties.

All of the authors take a pass at the Committee's critics, but William F. Rickenbacker performs noblest service to the cause. He has a shiny new label for every category of dissenter and to all but a tiny band of the opposition (the "Purist Minority") he ascribes, as Buckley did to the enemies of McCarthy, distortion and falsehood having their origin in the Communist party.

This finding has no more plausible foundation than earlier conclusions, but all are essential to the book's purpose. For it is upon them that Mr. Buckley and his followers rely in reaching their verdict that America can no longer afford the luxury of a free society.

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- The New York Times *Book Review* _____
- The Worker _____
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- The Wall Street Journal _____
- Date 3-25-62, p. 6

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 4/6/62

ATTN: CENTRAL RESEARCH SECURITY

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (62-4074)

SUBJECT: ~~FREEDOM, PROMISE AND MENACE~~
BOOK BY SCOTT NEARING AUTHOR NO LOCALITY
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Philadelphia letter dated 12/27/61, Bureau letter to Boston dated 1/8/62 and Boston letter to Bureau dated 2/19/62.

Enclosed is one copy of the book entitled "Freedom, Promise and Menace" by SCOTT NEARING which was obtained from [redacted] Maine on March 28, 1962.

*Book not reviewed.
Forwarded to Bureau
Library as reference.
4/10/62, Amb.*

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CENTRAL RESEARCH SECURITY

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62-46855

Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) file: 62-HQ-46855:
Book Reviews, Section 5

ril 10, 1962

Title of Book "FREEDOM, PROMISE, AND MENACE"

Author SCOTT NEARING

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Section and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(PLEASE INITIAL in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section, Room 639, Riddell Building.)

ROUTING

OBTAIN BOOK FOR REVIEW

BOOK REVIEW NOT REQUIRED BY THIS SECTION OR DIVISION

~~Domestic Intelligence Division, R. B.~~

Central Research

Espionage

Internal Security

Liaison

Nationalities Intelligence

~~Subversive Control~~

Identification Division, I. B.

Training & Inspection Division, J. B.

Administrative Division, J. B.

Files & Communications Division, J. B.

General Investigative Division, J. B.

Laboratory Division, J. B.

Crime Records Division, J. B.

Special Investigative Division, J. B.

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Mr. DeLoach

4-4-62

ST
Adm

M. A. Jones

RICHARD M. NIXON'S BOOK,
"SIX CRISES"

BOOK REVIEWS

880
ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-880

The purpose of this memorandum is to set forth a brief review of "Six Crises," the recently released 460-page book by former Vice President Richard M. Nixon. This deals with six notable crises in the career of Mr. Nixon from the time he arrived in Washington as a freshman Congressman in 1947 through his unsuccessful Presidential Campaign in 1960. The "Six Crises" cited by Mr. Nixon are:

(1) The Hiss case (pages 1-71). In this chapter, Mr. Nixon deals with his experience as a member of the House Committee on Un-American Activities in 1948 in spearheading the Committee's probe of the Alger Hiss case. There are several references to the Bureau in this chapter, all of which are favorable. Mr. Nixon does ~~celebrately~~ ^{cautiously} infer, however, that the Department of Justice was remiss in its handling of the Hiss case and, for a time, planned to proceed against Whittaker Chambers.

(2) The fund raised by Nixon's political supporters (pages 73-129). This fund, totaling \$18,235, became an issue in the 1952 campaign and nearly resulted in the removal of Nixon as Republican Vice Presidential candidate. Mr. Nixon explains that the fund was used to pay expenses for travel, printing and mailing of speeches, and extra clerical help which were strictly political and could not properly be reimbursed by the Government. He explains that the fund was set up after his election to the Senate in 1950; that his finance chairman, Dana Smith, handled the collections and disbursements; that he did not obtain personal use of the funds, nor did the funds influence his decisions as a Senator.

(3) The heart attack and subsequent illnesses suffered by President Dwight Eisenhower (pages 131-181). This deals with the tense situation created, as well as the additional responsibilities which confronted Mr. Nixon, at the time of President Eisenhower's heart attack in 1955. It also deals with the President's ileitis operation in 1956 and his stroke in 1957.

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Jones to DeLoach Memo
RE: "Six Crises"

(4) Mr. Nixon's trip to South America in the Spring of 1958 (pages 183-234). This chapter contains a vivid description of the violent demonstrations and personal attacks upon the then Vice President during his trip to Latin America in 1958. Mr. Nixon is particularly outspoken in criticizing the inaction and blindness toward the true menace of communism which he observed on the part of Venezuelan authorities; and he goes into great detail concerning the communist-led street mobs which jeopardized his life in Caracas.

(5) Mr. Nixon's visit to Russia in July, 1959, and his encounter with Nikita Khrushchev (pages 236-291). In this chapter, Mr. Nixon pays warm tribute to the late John Foster Dulles and recounts the details of his (Nixon's) "kitchen debate" with Khrushchev in the presence of newsmen. It also contains Mr. Nixon's account of the tremendous warm and friendly reception he received from the people of Poland upon his visit to that country after leaving Russia.

(6) The Presidential Campaign of 1960 (pages 294-426). In this chapter, Mr. Nixon deals with the four television debates in which he and John F. Kennedy participated, as well as with various issues of the campaign, including Matsu and Quemoy, Catholicism, Cuba, and the like.

REFERENCES TO THE BUREAU:

There are several references to the Bureau in Mr. Nixon's book, particularly in the early pages. All of them are favorable. They include:

Page 5--the book states that, in 1943, FBI Agents visited Whittaker Chambers at his farm in Maryland; and Chambers repeated to them the story he had previously told concerning communist infiltration of the Federal Government. Mr. Nixon observes, "Again, nothing happened. In 1945, and 1947, he told the same story to FBI Agents but, to his knowledge, no action was taken. It should be emphasized that during this period, J. Edgar Hoover, to his eternal credit, was conducting constant investigations of communist infiltration in the United States generally and the Government in particular, despite the fact that the official Administration policy was to 'get along with Stalin.' But, Hoover had the power only to conduct investigations. He could not follow them up with prosecutions or other required action without the approval of his superiors in the Justice Department and in the White House." (Bufile 100-25824 reflects that Whittaker Chambers was interviewed on a number of occasions in the 1940's, including an interview by the Baltimore Office at his Westminster, Maryland, farm on March 5, 1943, and as early as May, 1942, as well as in 1945 and 1947, by the New York Office.)

Jones to DeLoach Memo
RE: "Six Crises"

Along these same lines with reference to the Hiss case, Mr. Nixon states on page 58 that he was convinced "Chambers' case was so airtight that the Justice Department had no choice but to ask for an indictment of Hiss. And furthermore, we had great confidence in Tom Donegan, a former FBI Agent who was the Justice Department attorney assigned to present the case to the Grand Jury. . . . But Hiss and his legion of supporters within the Administration still had an ace up their sleeves. They did not reckon, however, with some of the Justice Department employees in lower echelons who were so infuriated by their superiors' handling of the case that they apprised the Committee staff of every action that was being taken."

On pages 59 and 60, Mr. Nixon refers to the Hiss typewriter--a portion of his book which erroneously states that the FBI succeeded in finding the typewriter which was used in preparing espionage data that Hiss gave to Chambers. (Mr. Nixon has admitted that this data concerning the typewriter is erroneous and stated that it will be omitted from subsequent editions of the book. The Domestic Intelligence Division has previously prepared a memorandum setting forth the facts concerning the erroneous material regarding Hiss' typewriter in Mr. Nixon's book).

Again with reference to the Hiss case, Mr. Nixon states on page 61, "... I would not want this opportunity to pass without paying a deserved tribute to... the Agents of the FBI who added to the laurels of the world's finest investigative agency by tracking down bits of evidence going back over a period of 10 to 15 years with almost unbelievable efficiency. As Whittaker Chambers so accurately pointed out, without (Federal Prosecutor Tom) Murphy and the selfless devotion of the FBI Agents, the successful prosecution of Alger Hiss would never have been possible."

On page 65, Mr. Nixon again tells his readers, "Once the FBI was given the green light in its investigation of the Hiss case, it did a magnificent job. The blame for failing to act before that time rests not on the FBI but squarely on those officials of the Executive branch who had full access to FBI reports and who failed or refused to order a full investigation."

On page 92, with reference to the 1952 campaign in which he was the successful candidate for Vice President, Mr. Nixon refers to help which he received from "Bob Hamilton, who had taken leave from his job with the FBI in San Francisco to serve as my aide." (SA Robert Lee Hamilton is in GS-13 at San Francisco. He is a long-time friend of Richard Nixon, having resided in Whittier, California, and having--like Mr. Nixon--attended Whittier College before entering the Bureau. SA Hamilton was not given a

Jones to DeLoach Memo
RE: "Six Crises"

leave of absence in 1952, although Congressman Pat Hillings contacted L. B. Nichols in August, 1952, to request Hamilton be released to join Nixon's staff for the duration of the campaign. Subsequently, SA Hamilton submitted his resignation effective September 12, 1952, to accede to Mr. Nixon's request to accompany him as his personal security officer during the campaign. In January, 1953, Hamilton applied for reinstatement and was reinstated at the San Francisco Office.) (67-429775)

On page 352, Mr. Nixon relates that following a conference with Fidel Castro in April, 1959, he wrote a memorandum stating he was convinced that Castro was "either incredibly naive about communism or under communist discipline." He states that his position was a minority one within the Administration but it was "shared by J. Edgar Hoover and by two of our former Ambassadors to Cuba...."

OTHER MATTERS OF INTEREST:

"Six Crises" contains many statements and observations of interest. It reflects, for example, Mr. Nixon's antipathy for Adlai Stevenson. On page 6, Mr. Nixon notes that Stevenson recommended Hiss to John Foster Dulles for a top position with the Carnegie Endowment following World War II.

On page 90, he quotes William P. Rogers (whom Nixon greatly admires) as stating that it was Stevenson's "usual pattern" to consider a problem very carefully before making a wrong decision"; and on page 96, he refers to Stevenson as being "all veneer and no substance--a man plagued with indecision who could speak beautifully but could not act decisively."

With respect to the special "fund" issue which was raised against Mr. Nixon in 1952, he observes that the "New York Post" attacked him in tabloid style, falsely inferring that a secret fund had been placed at his disposal by a millionaires' club. He describes the "New York Post" as the most partisan democratic paper in the country.

On page 110, Mr. Nixon states that Thomas Dewey (whom he obviously considers to be an astute politician) telephoned him after the story concerning the special fund broke in 1952 to state that Mr. Eisenhower's top advisers had met and had asked Dewey to tell Mr. Nixon that it was their opinion he should submit his resignation to Mr. Eisenhower (as Vice Presidential candidate). Dewey told Mr. Nixon that he did not share this view, but that it was his responsibility to pass the recommendation on to Mr. Nixon.

Jones to DeLoach Memo
RE: "Six Crises"

On page 243, Mr. Nixon has the following to say concerning the reasons why President Eisenhower authorized him to discuss with Khrushchev in 1959 his (Eisenhower's) decision to invite Khrushchev to visit the USA: "While Khrushchev's tour of the United States would lend a certain degree of respectability to the Soviet leader and allow him to spread his propaganda among the American people, the United States stood to gain a great deal more by convincing Khrushchev of the size, the strength, and the spirit of the United States through the first-hand information he would gather while crossing the North American continent. . . ."

1959

On page 272, Nixon gives the following personal impression of Khrushchev: "When anything of importance was being discussed, he is sober, cold, unemotional, and analytical. He will be influenced in his conduct only by the hard realities of the power balance, and to that extent we can exert some control over his actions and our own destiny."

On page 273, Mr. Nixon gives the following definition of Khrushchev's "diplomatic techniques": "First, he demands something to which he is not entitled. Second, he threatens war if he does not get what he demands. Third, he charges that we will be endangering the peace unless we negotiate on his demands. And fourth, the price of peace is giving him half or more of what he was not entitled to in the first place."

On pages 288 through 290, Mr. Nixon sets forth his personal views concerning the dire threat of communism and the best means of combating this threat. He concludes this discussion by quoting an Indian statesman-scholar as saying, "Communism is doomed to failure because its principles are contrary to the nature of man." Mr. Nixon then observes, "Man needs God, and communism is atheistic. Man wants to be free, and communism enslaves him. Man cherishes his individual dignity, and communism collectivizes him." He also quotes John Foster Dulles as observing in 1958, "The communist rulers have shown an immense capacity to extend their rule. But nowhere have they developed a capacity to make their rule genuinely and freely acceptable to the ruled."

On pages 312 and 313, Mr. Nixon gives reaction to the ticket of Lyndon Johnson and John Kennedy as follows: "He (Johnson) has always been a political pragmatist and has never had too much difficulty accommodating his principles to his politics. But, Kennedy's selection of Johnson and the way he was then able to ram this choice down the throats of his liberal supporters told a lot more about Kennedy than it did about Johnson. Here, indeed, was a tough-minded, capable political operator, and a formidable opponent."

Jones to DeLoach Memo
RE: "Six Crises"

On page 354, Mr. Nixon states that John Kennedy was briefed by Allen Dulles at the time of the 1960 Presidential Campaign concerning the fact that CIA had been supporting and training Cuban exiles for an eventual invasion of Cuba. Mr. Nixon states that despite this briefing, Kennedy advocated that the USA "must attempt to strengthen the non-Batista democratic, anti-Castro forces in exile, and in Cuba itself, who offer eventual hope of overthrowing Castro" during a campaign speech and, thereby, "was jeopardizing the security of a United States foreign policy operation." (President Kennedy has publicly denied that he was briefed concerning CIA's program with respect to the Cuban invasion, and former CIA Director Dulles has confirmed this.)

On page 362, Mr. Nixon criticizes Robert Kennedy for telephoning the judge in Georgia who was involved in the case which resulted in Martin Luther King's receiving a 4-month sentence in October, 1960, on a charge arising from his driving without a valid license. Mr. Nixon states it was completely improper for any lawyer to call the judge--"And Robert Kennedy should have known better than to do so." (At the time of this sentence, King had just been arrested with a group of others at an Atlanta restaurant sit-in. The others were released on bail, but King was held and given the 4-month sentence based on the previous driver's license charge. Mr. Nixon states he discussed the matter with Attorney General Rogers, asking if King's constitutional rights had been infringed upon; that Rogers strongly recommended that a statement be made by Jim Hagerty from the White House to the effect that the Justice Department had been instructed to look into the question; but that Rogers was unable to get approval from the White House for such a statement.)

On pages 365 and 366, Mr. Nixon clearly implies that Robert Kennedy was among the Democrats whose actions kept the religious issue alive throughout the 1960 campaign.

On page 403, Mr. Nixon quotes his chauffeur (obviously a Negro) as stating after the 1960 election, "I can't tell you how sick I am about the way my people voted in the election. You know I had been talking to all my friends. They were all for you. But when Mr. Robert Kennedy called the judge to get Dr. (Martin Luther) King out of jail--well, they just all turned to him."

On page 408, Mr. Nixon gives his opinion of the "career people" in CIA, USIA (U.S. Information Agency) and the State Department. He states that "our careerists in these agencies are for the most part devoted, loyal, and efficient public servants. But many times they lack imagination, or are fearful of using it. All too often they are more concerned with keeping a good job than with doing one." Mr. Nixon states he recommended to President Kennedy that CIA's assignment was too broad; that CIA should continue to have primary responsibility for gathering and evaluating intelligence, "in which it was doing a good job"; but that, if Mr. Nixon had been elected, he had planned to set up a new and independent organization for carrying out covert para-military operations.

Jones to DeLoach Memo
RE: "Six Crises"

On page 412, in mentioning the vote fraud charges which arose following the 1960 elections, Mr. Nixon cites several specific examples--such as a county in Texas where 6,138 votes were counted despite the fact that there were only 4,895 on the official "poll tax list," and a ward in Chicago where 77 individuals voted although there were only 22 voters on the official list. Mr. Nixon states that when he looked into the legal aspects of the situation, he found it would take at least a year and a half to get a recount in Cook County, Illinois, and that there was no procedure whatever for a losing candidate to get a recount in Texas.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

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 4/16/62
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TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 4/16/62

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: "SCHOOL FOR SPIES" BY J. BERNARD HUTTON, aka
 Josef Heisler
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Book Reviews

Beard
M. P. [unclear]
R. W. Smith

This memorandum is written to report information previously obtained from [redacted] regarding the captioned book and author to the effect that the author is a fabricator and the book is a mixture of known facts and pure imagination. b7D

The attached review of the captioned book appeared in "The Washington Post and Times Herald" for 4/15/62.

Our files show that by letter dated 12/1/61 Sanche de Gramont, author, requested the Bureau to furnish a copy of the press release issued by the Bureau identifying Gordon Lonsdale, Soviet agent convicted in Britain as Conon Molody. In his letter De Gramont mentioned a book entitled "School For Spies" published in England which included information about Lonsdale. We requested the Legal Attache, London, to obtain the comments of his source about this book.

By letter 1/17/62 the Legal Attache, London, advised Hutton's true name is Josef Heisler and he was born in Chrast, Czechoslovakia, July 7, 1911. He at one time was a member of the Czech Communist Party but has lived in England for many years. He claims to have the ability to receive information from behind the Iron Curtain.

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Enclosure

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b7D

Memorandum Branigan to Sullivan
Re: "SCHOOL FOR SPIES" BY J. BERNARD HUTTON, aka
Josef Heisler

ACTION:

A copy of this book will be obtained and read and if it appears to contain anything of value a review of it will be prepared.

JHK *WAT* *over*
SP *SD* *Q* *W* ✓

A BOOK FOR TODAY

By DONALD MINTZ

Behind the Cloak of Soviet Espionage

SCHOOL FOR SPIES, The ABC of How Russia's Secret Service Operates by J. Bernard Hutton. 222 pp., illus., end-paper map. (Coward-McCann, Inc.; \$3.95.)

J. Bernard Hutton—which is not his real name—is a Moscow-trained, former Czech Communist who now writes on Soviet affairs for a number of British and American newspapers. The publisher describes him as “an ex-Communist from Moscow’s spy school.” Mr. Hutton’s preface is somewhat ambiguous, but there is the distinct possibility that this description rests on the erroneous idea that the Lenin School in Moscow (which Mr. Hutton attended) and the Lenin Technical Institute in Verkhovnoye near Kazan (which Mr. Hutton probably did not attend) are the same.

They are not. The latter is a spy school—and what a spy school!—whereas the former is an institution for the training of potential party leaders.

“School for Spies” is a detailed exposition of the organization of the KGB (Soviet Secret Service) and the manner in which it trains spies for work abroad. This discussion is followed by summaries of a number of typical spy operations including both those in which some or all of the participants were caught and those in which they were not.

MR. HUTTON’S information about the second kind of operation is obtained from an information bulletin put out by the MVD (Soviet Ministry of the Interior). The bulletin is not intended for public consumption either in the Soviet Union or the West. But documents of this sort cannot be protected, even in a closed, totalitarian society, and Mr. Hutton, like other Sovietologists, manages to keep himself well informed.

The training he describes borders on the fantastic. But it makes perfect sense and its existence is indisputable.

After a normal, but hard course in photography, radio operation and cloak-and-dagger methods in general, the potential spy is sent to an institution which seeks to duplicate conditions in the country in which he will live.

He speaks nothing but the language of that country. He lives in its environment in towns populated largely by Communists who are former citizens of the nation in

question. If he is going to Great Britain, he must become expert not only in the intricate mysteries of pounds, shillings and ounces (as A. A. Milne put it) but in the even deeper secrets of cricket. In short, he must be able to pose as a native. This training takes 10 years; it is obviously worth every minute of it.

But his spies are on the whole remarkably unselective. In effect, they seek to make contact with some draftsman in some factory that has some military contracts. Though Mr. Hutton does not say so, it appears that the various atom spy cases have given us a distorted picture of the aims of Soviet intelligence.

IN THOSE CASES, agents were seeking specific information that could reasonably be expected to advance Soviet technology. But more often they seek information of a more general sort, in fact anything that increases Soviet knowledge of what the West is doing.

Given the enormous size of the Soviet intelligence network, skillful use of the material it produces must be very difficult, and a discussion of the evaluation processes would be most interesting. But Mr. Hutton does not go into this. It may well be impossible for him to do so, but the omission remains regrettable.

Mr. Hutton’s ideas about countermeasures are vague and moderate. He does not appear to suggest much more than a modest increase in our own counterintelligence work and a general public awareness that we are faced with a

real danger. He seems to believe that an open, democratic society has an inherent disadvantage in this sort of business.

It is unfortunate that he has not been more specific. This is a subject on which he writes with considerable authority, and he ought not retire from the debate at a point where readers can draw—and justify—conclusions of, virtually any kind. “School for Spies” can be used to support suggestions ranging from adherence to the status quo or even reduction of our defensive measures to a drastic extension of secrecy and controls.

The book, then, is interesting and important, but the reader must bear in mind that it covers only a portion of the subject of Soviet intelligence.

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Red Cloaks and Daggers

Reviewed by Pat Frank

Mr. Frank's 1956 novel, "Forbidden Area," told now a Soviet spy, educated as an American, landed and worked in the United States.

SCHOOL FOR SPIES. By J. Bernard Hutton. Coward-McCann. 222 pp. \$3.95.

THIS BOOK may raise goose bumps in the FBI but it will shake the Soviet Embassy. It is a factual spy book with the clear ring of truth in it. A lot of coded cables will be swapped across the Atlantic, asking, "How did Hutton find out?" and a more ominous, "Who talked?" For this is a really definitive study of the Soviet espionage system and how it works.

Hutton's background provides few clues. He was a writer for a Czech Communist paper until he was sent to Moscow in 1934. He was trained at the Lenin School. In 1938 he resigned from the Party and returned to Prague but was forced to leave Czechoslovakia because of his, at that time, unfashionable anti-Nazi articles. Now in London, "a citizen of no country," he writes for London and New York papers.

IT IS APPARENT that he has maintained some of his Moscow contacts by clandestine means, for he takes you inside the Russian spy schools and tells in detail how they operate, creating Americans,

Canadians, Englishmen, and others, out of Russians. American intelligence has known since 1945 that such schools existed, but never before has such a detailed description been published.

Russia's most important spy university, Hutton reveals, is called by the jawbreaker name Gaczyna. It lies 100 miles southeast of Kuibyshev, and encompasses an area of 425 closely guarded square miles. In this area are American, British and Canadian "colleges," or sectors.

An aspiring agent is screened for a year before he is tapped for Gaczyna. He must expect 10 years of training in an exact replica of an American or British or Canadian town before tests prove him capable of becoming an operative. He must think, speak and act like an American or an Englishman, but his heart and soul must remain Russian.

His cover, when he lands, say, in the United States, will be perfect. He will carry a legitimate birth certificate (although that person will be long dead). He will have all the documents, from driving licenses and Social Security card to passport, to prove his identity. And of course he will have money and freedom of movement. And he will have communications. He is

a carefully honed and very dangerous weapon.

Abel in the United States and Lonsdale in England attest to the success of the school. They were exposed and captured, true, but espionage is like an iceberg, with only one-tenth showing above the surface.

AFTER FINISHING "School For Spies," one is inclined to wonder what the United States is doing, until you remember the U-2. For years we maintained a continual aerial reconnaissance of Russia, and the Russians either didn't know about it or couldn't find a way to check it.

As a guess, I would say that one U-2 flight was worth a hundred highly trained graduates of that town with the unpronounceable name. After all, any filling station provides you, free, with a detailed map of vital areas of the United States, while in Russia there are not many filling stations, and none of them passes out maps.

Also, I would hope that the CIA has its own schools, where Americans learn to be Russians. In the long run, it may not matter very much. All you really need is an accurate reading on the thinking of one man in the Kremlin.

The Washington Post and EB
 Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star _____
 New York Herald Tribune _____
 New York Journal-American _____
 New York Mirror _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 Date 4-15-62

ENCLOSURE

62-46855-

~~ENCLOSURE~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
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Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: April 20, 1962

FROM : C. L. McGowan

SUBJECT: "FREEDOM RIDE"
 BY JAMES PECK
 BOOK REVIEW
 RACIAL MATTERS

BACKGROUND OF AUTHOR

James Douglas Peck was born in New York City on December 19, 1914. He is [redacted]. They have [redacted]. In 1958 he was employed as a free lance newspaper writer and was formerly employed as a news editor by Congress of Racial Equality (CORE). He attended Harvard University in 1932 and 1933. Peck and [redacted] are members of the white race. He is presently employed as the Editor of "Corelator" official magazine of CORE.

In 1942 Peck was investigated as a Conscientious Objector; was prosecuted and sentenced to three years in a Federal penitentiary. Following his release he became active in numerous pacifist and anti-segregation organizations such as the Peacemakers, War Resisters League, Workers Defense League, Keep America Out of War Congress, Fellowship of Reconciliation, Committee for Nonviolent Action Against Nuclear Weapons and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

He has been arrested numerous times on various charges primarily by reason of his picketing activities in connection with peace and anti-segregation programs. Peck and [redacted] are subjects of Bureau investigation captioned "Peacemakers; Et Al.; Selective Service Act of 1948; Sedition." The Peacemakers organization was organized in April 1948 for the purpose of opposing the Selective Service Act of 1948 and refusing to pay income taxes because these taxes were used for war. No active investigation is being conducted of this group by the Bureau at the present time. Peck was one of the original Freedom Riders who were attacked by a mob in Birmingham, Alabama, on May 14, 1961, and as a result of a beating required fifty stitches to be taken in his face and scalp.

1 - Central Research [redacted]
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Memorandum to Mr. Rosen
RE: "FREEDOM RIDE"
Bufile 62-46855

Peck was also one of the participants in a freedom ride in 1947. This ride, however, was termed the "Journey of Reconciliation" which was co-sponsored by the Fellowship of Reconciliation and CORE.

THE BOOK

"Freedom Ride" is a 160 page book published by Simon and Schuster Inc., Rockefeller Center, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York, copyrighted in 1962. The book in short is a history of the Congress of Racial Equality and its efforts to bring about integration of the white and Negro races.

Peck described how in 1947 he was one of a group of participants in a "Journey of Reconciliation," co-sponsored by the Fellowship of Reconciliation and CORE. This ride took place about a year after the first Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in interstate travel.

The second chapter of the book deals with efforts of CORE to bring about desegregation of Palisades Amusement Park in New Jersey in 1947 and 1948, which according to the author was a successful campaign which ended discrimination in the Park. It was, however, the scene of much violence during the period and Peck claims he was assaulted by mobs on the scene.

The remaining chapters of the book deal with the efforts of Negroes in Montgomery, Alabama, and elsewhere to bring about desegregation. A short history of the Montgomery Boycott sponsored by Reverend Martin Luther King leader of the Montgomery Improvement Association is set forth.

After the successful bus boycott in Montgomery, Alabama the tactic of nonviolent protesting of the racial situation became evident through sit-ins and other demonstrations on the part of Negroes throughout the country. The views of several students who were jailed as a result of their participation in sit-ins and demonstrations are set forth in detail in the book.

Memorandum to Mr. Rosen
RE: "FREEDOM RIDE"
Bufile 62-46855

The concluding chapters of the book deal with the much publicized Freedom Ride in 1961 which culminated in a Greyhound Bus being burned in Anniston, Alabama, and mobs assaulting Freedom Riders at Anniston, Birmingham and Montgomery, Alabama. According to the author, Freedom Riders participating in the May, 1961, ride and those that followed were well schooled in the use of nonviolent tactics. The rides themselves were planned well in advance and participants were coached as to exactly what action to take when attacked or arrested.

MENTION OF THE FBI

The Bureau is mentioned in only one instance in the book. On page 104 the author sets out that a white prisoner took the initiative of writing the FBI concerning treatment afforded Negro prisoners in South Carolina. No derogatory comments were set out concerning the Bureau.

CRITICISM OF THE ADMINISTRATIONS OF FORMER PRESIDENT EISENHOWER AND PRESIDENT KENNEDY

The book in the concluding chapter criticizes the past administration of former President Eisenhower and the present administration of President Kennedy. The charge is made on page 156 that the prevailing official United States attitude both under the Republicans and Democrats has been that public protesting against segregation rather than segregation itself constitutes the greatest obstacle for the United States in winning favorable world opinion.

Criticism is leveled at Attorney General Robert Kennedy who pleaded with Freedom Riders for a "cooling off" aimed at averting embarrassment for the President at the then forthcoming Summit Conference in Vienna. Peck claims that the Attorney General failed to realize that the chief embarrassment for President Kennedy and for the United States is the segregation which prompted the Freedom Rides.

Memorandum to Mr. Rosen
RE: "FREEDOM RIDE"
Bufile 62-46855

Peck alleges that the Attorney General did not have the foresight to see that the most effective way to avert this embarrassment would be a forthright statement in Vienna by the President supporting the Freedom Rides in particular and Civil Rights in general.

The comment is made that as for the Attorney General's suggested "cooling off" period, it strikes Negroes as completely ludicrous. Peck sets forth that a number of Negro speakers on platforms with him have expressed it as "Our people have been cooling off for over one hundred years. How about a cooling off period for the segregationist mobs?"

CONCLUSION

The book is well written and presents a good picture of the aims of CORE and similar organizations who desire to bring about desegregation in this country. While the author can be termed a staunch anti-segregationist, the book in itself is mild and does not attempt to distort or twist out of proportion events which have happened. The author evinces a sincere attitude toward his beliefs on the question of Negro equality in this country. As is evidenced by the numerous arrests and several beatings which the author has taken as a result of his participation in peace and anti-segregation movements, it can be inferred that he has deep moral convictions and is willing to put them into practice.

It is also evident throughout the book that the author holds no love for the Communist Party. On page 154 he recounts an attempt to interview former President Harry S. Truman. He quotes himself as saying to Mr. Truman that "Ending racial segregation in the United States is the job of all conscientious citizens, North, South, East and West." He also mentioned to Mr. Truman that he felt with the utmost conviction that "Racial segregation--more than any other single factor--besmirches the United States in the world's eyes and aids the Communist propaganda machine."

Memorandum to Mr. Rosen
RE: "FREEDOM RIDE"
Bufile 62-46855

ACTION

That this memorandum and book be sent to the
Records Branch for inclusion in Bureau files. The book is
being retained in Room 2268 pending approval of this
memorandum.

Handwritten initials and signatures:
A large, stylized signature on the left.
A checkmark-like mark below it.
A signature in the upper left.
A signature in the center.
A signature in the upper right.
A large, stylized signature on the right.

RA

March 29, 1962

Title of Book SOME OF MY BEST FRIENDS *Book*

Author Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith

(Arnold Forster and Benjamin Epstein) *Ab. Lee*

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Section and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(PLEASE INITIAL in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section, Room 639, Riddell Building.)

ROUTING

OBTAIN BOOK FOR REVIEW

BOOK REVIEW NOT REQUIRED BY THIS SECTION OR DIVISION

- Domestic Intelligence Division, R. B.
 - Central Research
 - Espionage
 - Internal Security
 - Liaison
 - Nationalities Intelligence
 - Subversive Control

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- Files & Communications Division, J. B.
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- General Investigative Division, J. B.
 - Mr. C.L. McGowan Room 2712

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- Laboratory Division, J. B.
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- Crime Records Division, J. B.
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- Special Investigative Division, J. B.
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Nature of Book:

Book obtained from B.

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Central Research
REC-28 62-46855-180

NOT RECORDED

25 APR 30 1962

EX-113

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file 62-46855
Ans.

March 19, 1962

Title of Book

**NO SUBSTITUTE FOR VICTORY Book*

Author

Frank J. Johnson, introduction by Admiral Arleigh Burke

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

NO Loc.

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Section and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(PLEASE INITIAL in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section, Room 639, Riddell Building.)

ROUTING

OBTAIN BOOK FOR REVIEW

BOOK REVIEW NOT REQUIRED BY THIS SECTION OR DIVISION

- ~~Domestic Intelligence Division, R. B.~~
 - Central Research
 - ~~Espionage~~
 - Internal Security
 - ~~Prison~~
 - Nationalities Intelligence
 - Subversive Control

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Identification Division, I. B.

Training & Inspection Division, J. B.

Administrative Division, J. B.

Files & Communications Division, J. B.

~~Special Investigative Division, J. B.~~

Laboratory Division, J. B.

Crime Records Division, J. B.

Special Investigative Division, J. B.

Nature of Book:

NO SUBSTITUTE FOR VICTORY
by Frank J. Johnson, introduction by Admiral Arleigh Burke

A hard-hitting provocative analysis of why we are losing the cold war and what we must do if we are to win it. Drawing on his experience as an expert on Soviet strategy and former specialist in Naval Intelligence, the author proves conclusively that our troubles stem in our excessive fear and misplaced idealism which has blinded us to the true nature of our enemy. If we are to be victorious, Mr. Johnson argues that we must abandon the "containment" policy and take the offensive.

March 19 \$5.00

Central Research Section
62-46855-181
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NOT RECORDED
25 APR 30 1962

SEARCHED
SERIALIZED
INDEXED
FILED

53 MAY 9 1962

62-46855-

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File 103

Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: BOOK REVIEW: "INTERNATIONAL COMMUNISM AND WORLD REVOLUTION"
BY DR. GUNTHER NOLLAU, CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

The Theme

One clear theme emerges from Nollau's book and that is: the continued power of nationalism over the minds of those who think of themselves as internationalists. In the words of Nollau:

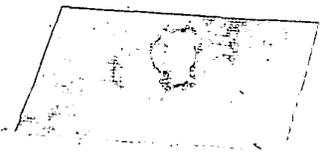
"A review of the history of the Comintern and of the factors which led to its dissolution must lead one to the conclusion that the Third International, exactly like the First and Second Internationals, foundered on the rock of nationalism. Both of the first two Internationals fell apart as the result of conflicts between the European national states. The Comintern was offered up by Stalin as a sacrifice to Soviet power politics. Its existence clashed with the national interests of the Soviet Union... the principles of international proletarianism have shown themselves to be a flexible instrument of Soviet foreign policy."

Nollau also states that proletarian internationalism and the unity of world communism under Soviet leadership are threatened today by the very factor on which three Internationals have run aground: nationalism.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

W.C.S. ✓
W.C.S.
W.C.S.



- 1 - N. P. Callahan
- 1 - W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - [Redacted]
- 1 - B. M. Suttle
- 1 - Section tickler
- 2 - Orig. & copy
- ① - Yellow file copy

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SAC, Pittsburgh

May 7, 1962

Director, FBI (62-46855)

"AN ESSAY ON THE IMPACT OF MARXISM"
BY JOSEF MACEK
BOOK REVIEWS

The captioned book is allegedly available at The University Bookstore, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The book was published in 1956 by the University of Pittsburgh Press and is priced at \$1 a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of captioned book, and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

AMB: ^{beg}
 (8)

*Book received; see serial 186.
 AMB*

NOTE: Book has been requested by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan, for the use of the Bureau. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library.

A

REC-28 62-46855-183

MAILED 4
 MAY 4 - 1962
 COMM-FBI

EX-115

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- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
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- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

4/8
65 MAY 11 1962
[Signature]

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AMB

May 4, 1962

Title of Book

"A Spy in Rome"

REC-52

Author

Peter Tompkins

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

B. APPROX 1950

U.S. GER. ITALY

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Section and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(PLEASE INITIAL in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section, Room 639, Riddell Building.)

ROUTING

OBTAIN BOOK FOR REVIEW

BOOK REVIEW NOT REQUIRED BY THIS SECTION OR DIVISION

- Domestic Intelligence Division, R. B.
 - Central Research
 - Espionage
 - Internal Security
 - Liaison
 - Nationalities Intelligence
 - Subversive Control

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Identification Division, I. B.

Training & Inspection Division, J. B.

Administrative Division, J. B.

Files & Communications Division, J. B.

General Investigative Division, J. B.

central research

Laboratory Division, J. B.

Crime Records Division, J. B.

62-46855-184

Special Investigative Division, J. B.

NOT RECORDED
25 MAY 9 1962

53 MAY 15 1962 347

Nature of Book:

ENCLOSURE

5 file 62-46855
O.S.M.B.

REC-52

Books of The Times

By ORVILLE PRESCOTT

ESPIONAGE, it is generally conceded, is a dirty business. Many of the people involved in it are more interested in private gain than in patriotic service. The risks are always frightful and the rewards meager. Few spies, we may safely assume, lead the glamorous life of Ian Fleming's redoubtable James Bond.

But the imaginary Mr. Bond's fondness for women and liquor is strictly according to the hard facts of espionage. This enlightening bit of information I have just learned in "A Spy in Rome"* by Peter Tompkins, an exceptionally graphic and educational account of one amateur spy's bloodcurdling adventures in the first six months of 1944.

In January of 1944 when he landed from a rubber dinghy behind the German lines on the Italian coast Peter Tompkins was a young man of only 24. An American, he had been educated abroad and had spent so much time in Italy that he could speak Italian fluently in various local accents. Enlisted by the Office of Strategic Services, he had Maj. Gen. William J. Donovan's personal blessing and carte blanche to take charge of everything in Rome the Germans and Fascists did not have nailed down. He was "to coordinate intelligence and partisan activities with the Allied landings" at Anzio. Rome was scheduled to be captured within two weeks.

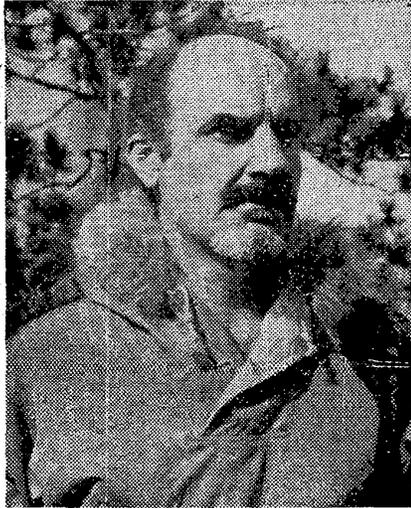
Harried by Hazards

In "A Spy in Rome" Mr. Tompkins has written a blow-by-blow, almost hour-by-hour narrative, which provides a wonderfully clear account of the fear, tension, nervous strain and "nightmare of always being hunted" and a detailed but somewhat confusing description of the operations of an espionage network. Mr. Tompkins may have been young, but he was supremely confident and courageous. Frightened most of the time, he was yet so cocky, jaunty and brash that he seems to have enjoyed himself.

More by good luck than good management he stumbled into control of an elaborate espionage organization with agents everywhere, even in Gen. Albert Kesselring's headquarters. This network was largely the creation of the Italian Socialist party. Soon Mr. Tompkins was radioing quantities of information to his superiors.

But his good fortune did not last long. His superiors did not make good use of his reports. They had enrolled other, rival, incompetent and treacherous O. S. S. agents who caused horrible difficulties. Mr. Tompkins is savagely bitter about the assorted blunders at O. S. S. headquarters, which, he believes, prevented him from running a really super-efficient spy organization.

It was not long before the German S. S. was hunting for an American O. S. S. agent. And not long after that members of Mr. Tompkins' group were being captured, tortured and executed. Some were caught because of their own carelessness; some were betrayed. Several of Mr. Tompkins' closest associates were cruelly tortured before they



Peter Tompkins

were killed. Several heroically refused to talk. Some did talk.

In reading "A Spy in Rome" it is impossible to understand with complete clarity just what was happening where; just who everyone was, and just what depended on the constant coming and going of messengers. But this hardly matters. Mr. Tompkins is fine in his descriptions of his personal adventures and emotions. He lived in a variety of apartments—a woman's tailoring shop, a house of assignation and an aristocratic palazzo subdivided into flats. He impersonated at various times an auxiliary policeman, a black-market food dealer, a captain in the Command of the Open City of Rome and a corporal in the Fascist Republican Army. Always on the run, always expecting that the next meeting would be a trap and the next knock or ringing bell the beginning of an S. S. raid, Mr. Tompkins lived at a perpetual peak of nervous tension.

Eased by Diversions

Only a brave and basically optimistic man could have endured it. Some kind of relaxation was essential. Mr. Tompkins and his companions found relaxation in brandy, gin, wine and odd mixtures of all three; and in the company of cheerful and accommodating young women. The girls were also useful to add convincing details to their cover stories. Italians who spent their time in frequent all-night parties were obviously too frivolous to be seriously suspected as spies.

"A Spy in Rome" is full of chilling crises and of bizarre situations. It was a grim business Mr. Tompkins was engaged in and he has not tried to romanticize it. He is particularly effective in his evocation of the atmosphere in which he lived: Rome under its double tyranny (German and Fascist) with danger and betrayal as omnipresent as the familiar landmarks and the signs of spring; the frustrations and disappointments and occasional triumphs of his mission; and the fear.

A brave man and a tough one, this Peter Tompkins; and a capable writer, too.

*A SPY IN ROME. By Peter Tompkins. 347 pages. Simon & Schuster. \$5.50

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Evans _____
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- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

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- The Washington Post and _____
- Times Herald _____
- The Washington Daily News _____
- The Evening Star _____
- New York Herald Tribune _____
- New York Journal-American _____
- New York Mirror _____
- New York Daily News _____
- New York Post _____
- The New York Times *pg 35*
- The Worker _____
- The New Leader _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The National Observer _____
- Date 5-8-62

62-46855-184

ENCLOSURE

Mr. Sullivan

May 17, 1962

R. W. Smith

**"THE RED CARPET"
BY EZRA TAFT BENSON
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER**

A copy of the captioned book, ^{Reviews} autographed by Benson, former Secretary of Agriculture in the Eisenhower Administration, was forwarded to the Director and acknowledged by Bureau letter to Benson dated April 20, 1962. An additional copy was forwarded by the Salt Lake City Office by letter dated May 8, 1962, at the request of the Central Research Section for review.

The over-all theme of the book is that the American people in their search for economic security have gradually permitted the federal government to take away their individual freedoms. As a result, there has developed a type of creeping socialism, characterized by a concentration of power in the federal government, the welfare state, and unsound financial policies which encourage an ever increasing public debt and inflation. In Benson's view this situation is in effect "laying the Red Carpet, which permits creeping socialism to be America's 'royal road' to communism." (p. 83)

While Benson stresses the threat of internal communism (pp. 53-64), he also points out that "I do not fear the small, hard corps of subversives in America so much as I do those who do not see the danger to freedom that is inherent in more and more centralization of power in government." (p. 159) He calls for a reversal of the trend toward greater government control of industry, labor and agriculture and a strengthening of the moral and spiritual principles on which our Nation was founded. (pp. 283-298)

Benson, who is on the Special Correspondents' List, makes numerous favorable references to the Director and quotes extensively from "Masters of Deceit," as well as from articles and speeches by the Director. The book will be maintained in the Bureau library.

RECOMMENDATION:

None, for information.

1-Mr. Belmont 1-Mr. Condon
1-Mr. Sullivan 1-Mr. Gray
1-Section ¹ 1-62-46855

JFC:cb (7)

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NOT RECORDED
176 MAY 21 1962

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. Sullivan

DATE: May 14, 1962

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS
 "COMMUNIST AMERICA...MUST IT BE?"
 BY BILLY JAMES HARGIS
 CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Synopsis

Book praises Director and FBI. Author Hargis, a "hill-billy type evangelist" and professional anticommunist, operates the extremist organization, Christian Crusade, which reportedly collected nearly one million dollars last year. Hargis claims widespread communist infiltration practically everywhere in American life and makes a financial pitch for Christian Crusade. With the exception of his emphasis on religion, Hargis offers no positive program to combat communism. The impact of his book is that we are all but defeated by the communists and had better pray.

References to the Director and the FBI

Several references to the Director and the FBI appear in this book. Most of them are short quotations from the Director's public statements on communism and his public comments on the late Senator Joseph McCarthy. These quotations, with the exception of minor variations in punctuation, and the omission in two instances of short sentences which do not change the meaning, are set forth accurately. The smear attacks against the Director and the FBI by "The Nation" and "The New York Post" are decried; the Director is praised as being "honored and revered;" and the FBI is cited as "vital to the security of the United States." An obvious error is apparent in that the Bureau is mentioned as having "7,000 agents." (pp. 17, 20, 45, 46, 49, 90, 154, 19)

Enclosure

- 1- 62-46855
- 1-Mr. Baumgardner
- 1-Mr. Belmont
- 1-Mr. R. W. Smith
- 1-Mr. Mohr
- 1-Mr. DeLoach
- 1-Mr. Gray
- 1-Mr. Sullivan
- 1-Section tickler

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102 MAY 21 1962

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CENTRAL RESEARCH

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AWG:cb
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ORIGINAL FILED IN 97-3475-58

Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: BOOK REVIEW, "COMMUNIST AMERICA...MUST IT BE?"

Professional Anticommunist

Billy James Hargis, who was dropped in 1957 from the list of accredited ministers of his own church, The Disciples of Christ, operates the Christian Echos National Ministry, Incorporated, of Tulsa, Oklahoma. Hargis, often described as a "hill-billy type evangelist," is a militant, controversial communist crusader who broadcasts regularly and lectures in the United States and foreign countries. He is widely known for his anticommunist, tax-exempt organization, Christian Crusade, which reportedly became the "best heeled" of the current crop of extremist groups by collecting nearly one million dollars last year. (97-3475-46; The Saturday Evening Post, 4/28/62, pp. 21-22.)

In late 1957, Hargis was the subject of a Registration Act investigation after he returned from a visit to the Dominican Republic and met with the ambassador to that country. The Department, in April, 1958, advised that there was insufficient evidence to establish that he was an agent of the Dominican Republic. In February, 1960, Hargis was the subject of widespread publicity as the self-professed author of material used in the controversial Air Force Training Manual which alleged that there was extensive communist infiltration in the National Council of Churches. It will be recalled that in March, 1962, Hargis held a closely guarded Christian Crusade meeting in Washington, to which he invited representatives of numerous ultra-conservative organizations. Among the speakers was Congressman John H. Rousselot of California, a self-admitted member of the John Birch Society. (97-3475-46; 100-424820-24)

The Bureau has received a number of inquiries regarding Hargis and there are indications that some of his statements may not be supported by fact. One radio station manager, who canceled Hargis' broadcasts because of their vitriolic nature, advised us that he had received a vicious letter from Hargis which, in effect, stated that anyone who does not agree 100% with Hargis is automatically a communist. (97-3475-46)

Basically Negative Approach

Hargis, in this book, fights communism as an old-time evangelist fights sin--by seeing it everywhere and by threatening to bring down damnation upon all those who do the Devil's bidding. Hargis refers to revelations of communist infiltration in the United States during the 1940s and early 1950s and, on that basis, asserts that today extensive communist infiltration and influence exist everywhere (p. 135)--in our Government (pp. 12, 20, 59, 110), the labor movement (pp. 77, 80),

Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: BOOK REVIEW, "COMMUNIST AMERICA...MUST IT BE?"

among business men (pp. 90, 92), the Protestant churches (p. 149), the schools (pp. 61, 70), and mass media of communication (pp. 23, 30). He attacks, among others, Congress (pp. 114-115), the Supreme Court (pp. 110-114), foreign aid (pp. 134-136), the National Council of Churches (p. 149), and the United Nations (pp. 119, 122, 130-132), and declares himself for "America's loyal, patriotic, Christian people" (p. 134). Some overtones of anti-Semitism are apparent. With regard to the integration problem, Hargis insists that it is an artificial crisis, "instigated by the communists within America." (p. 101). The theme of the book is that America has been betrayed and is in imminent danger of a communist take-over (pp. 16-17, 19). Accordingly, Hargis makes a pitch for financial support of his Christian Crusade (p. 181).

It is clear that Hargis is anticommunist, but it is also clear that his anticommunism is being accomplished with a broad brush to cover a wide variety of views which his ultra-conservative following opposes--thus assuring continued financial support for his professional anticommunist activities. With the exception of his reliance on religion, Hargis offers no positive program for combating communism. Hargis' answer to the menace of communism is: "Only Christ can destroy the Communist menace from the face of the earth, but He will not destroy it for a people who turn away their eyes from Him." (p. 176).

On the face of it and read in portions, this book carries an anticommunist message. But read in its entirety it conveys a message of gloom, despair, and defeatism. Hargis would have America retreat behind its shore lines and abandon its battle lines against communism throughout the world. Instead of inspiring even greater resistance to, and positive action against, communism, Hargis, perhaps unwittingly, conveys the message that we are all but defeated and had better pray.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

JA

Wes

Russ

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

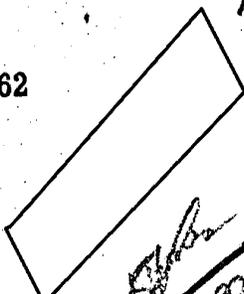
TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 5-16-62

FROM : M. A. Jones

Book Review

SUBJECT: "YOUNGBLOOD HAWKE"
BY HERMAN WOUK



Handwritten signatures and initials

b6
b7C

BACKGROUND:

Information received by your office from [redacted] of the Washington "Evening Star" indicates that "Youngblood Hawke" is a new book written by Herman Wouk, the prominent novelist who won a Pulitzer Prize in 1951 for his book, "The Caine Mutiny." The book is published by Doubleday and Company, Inc., of New York City, with whom Wouk has been associated for some years. According to [redacted] on page 348 the plot concerns an individual who was a communist and came to Washington, D. C., to see the FBI. At this point, the book is reportedly critical of the FBI. Efforts to obtain copies of the book met with negative results inasmuch as Kann's Department Store advises that the book has not been released and will not be received until about June 1, 1962. Efforts will be made through the New York Office to obtain a pre-release copy; however, this will have to be done most tactfully in view of Wouk's extreme prominence as an author. The book is currently being serialized in "McCall's" magazine and parts have appeared in the March, April and May issues of the magazine. The serialization is not complete inasmuch as the book is quite lengthy (792 pages).

PUBLISHED BOOK REVIEW OF "YOUNGBLOOD HAWKE":

The May, 1962, issue of the "Book-of-the-Month Club News" contains a review of the book, indicating that it is the June selection of the Club. (This is undoubtedly the reason that the book will not be received by stores in this area until the first of June.) Briefly, according to the review, the book is a work of fiction and it is advertised as "an absorbing story of the rise and fall of a best-selling author...." Youngblood Hawke of Kentucky goes to New York and has a meteoric rise to fame as a novelist. The central theme of the book is said to be the crushing impact of a money-minded world on a talent too undisciplined to resist that impact. Youngblood Hawke becomes involved with a rich woman who is married and has children but nevertheless becomes his paramour. There is also another woman who is sensible and decent and the girl he should have married who edits Youngblood's manuscripts. The review points out that there are several sub-plots, without going into detail and without indicating a conclusion of the book.

There was no indication in the review of any reference to the FBI or even to communism, nor was there any such reference found in the parts of the book contained in the April and May issues of "McCall's" magazine which we have been able so far to review.

1 - Mr. DeLoach

ELC:tmf

(4) 57 MAY 31 1962

NOT RECORDED

176 MAY 28 1962

CENTRAL RESEARCH

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-46855-13

Jones to DeLoach Memo
Re: "Youngblood Hawke"

INFORMATION RE WOUK:

Biographical Data:

According to the current edition of "Who's Who in America," Herman Wouk was born 5-17-15 in New York City and received his A. B. degree from Columbia University in 1934. He also holds an honorary LL. D. degree from Clark University and an L. H. D. degree from Yeshiva. He was a radio script writer in the 1930s, and from 1936 to 1941 wrote scripts for radio comedian Fred Allen. He was a dollar-a-year expert to the U. S. Treasury in 1941. During the period 1942 to 1946, he served as a Deck Officer in the U. S. Naval Reserve and spent three years aboard a destroyer-mine sweeper in the South Pacific. He was awarded several campaign stars and a Unit Citation for his service in the Navy. His religion is Jewish and is a member of the Authors Guild. He is the author of a number of books and is particularly well known for his Pulitzer Prize winner, "The Caine Mutiny." His book, "Marjorie Morningstar," which he wrote in 1955, received considerable public acceptance.

Bureau Files:

In 1941, we conducted a Special Inquiry investigation for the Office of Production Management concerning Wouk which produced no derogatory information. The investigation disclosed he was of good character and reputation and a loyal American. On 4-4-49, the "Daily Worker," the now defunct east coast communist newspaper, described Wouk's drama, "The Traitor," as a "big lie" with reference to Wouk's description of U. S. communists as Atom Bomb spies. It was obvious from the tenor of the "Daily Worker" article that a patriotic theme as in "The Traitor" was unacceptable to the "Daily Worker." [redacted]

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Wouk wrote the Director on 7-1-52 enclosing some material he had received through the mail from Gerald B. Winrod titled "Conspiracy--The Philip Dru Case" as well as other Winrod propaganda. Wouk felt Winrod was a "paranoid maniac." It is noted that Winrod publishes "The Defender," is anti-Semitic, anti-Catholic and was one of 30 defendants indicted for sedition in January, 1944. In the same letter, Wouk commended the Director on his answer to an article in a magazine entitled "Commentary," which article had been unfairly critical of the FBI. By letter dated 7-9-52, the Director wrote a note of thanks to Wouk for his observations. [redacted]

Wouk was the recipient of funds in May, 1959, from^aWarsaw, Poland, bank. The funds amounted to \$600 which were described as royalties for his book, "The Caine Mutiny." [redacted]

OBSERVATIONS:

It is felt that a copy of Wouk's latest work should be obtained and reviewed for any criticism or unfavorable references to the FBI, at which time further appropriate

Jones to DeLoach Memo
Re: "Youngblood Hawke"

action can be considered. As mentioned earlier in the memo, efforts are being made by the Crime Research Section to obtain an advance copy of the book and it will be reviewed as soon as obtained.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

EMMETT Mc GAUGHY called
5/15 Re SAME Reference -

BTJ. JH

D5/16

V.

GR

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : MR. MOHR

DATE: May 22, 1962

FROM : MR. J. F. MALONE

SUBJECT: "INTRODUCTION TO LAW ENFORCEMENT" BY
A. C. GERMANN, FRANK D. DAY, AND ROBERT R. J.
GALLATI
BOOK REVIEWS

M.A. [unclear]
5/24/62
SMH
[Signature]

This book is 258 pages long and is published by Charles C. Thomas of Springfield, Illinois. It is divided into six major sections and covers the philosophical background to law enforcement, history of law enforcement, constitutional limitations of law enforcement, agencies of law enforcement, processes of justice, and evaluation of law enforcement today. Germann is head of the Department of Police Science, Long Beach State College, California; Day is Professor of Police Administration, Michigan State University, Michigan; and Gallati is Assistant Chief Inspector, New York City Police Department, New York.

The book is mediocre. It is pedantic and opinionated in tone and pedestrian in its style of writing. It blows hot and cold; better in some spots than in others, but in no place particularly good. The authors have bitten off more than they can chew. For example, the book starts off on the ambitious subject "What is man?" and immediately fails to achieve its ambition. In trying to cover everything they have covered nothing in a way that is satisfying to the reader. The result is a hodge-podge. Its main value is that of a reference book of limited scope.

There is nothing new in the book and no purpose would be served in detailing its contents. The FBI is mentioned in passing from time to time but with no great significance in such references. The following points, however, should be noted:

On page 209 in discussing current trends in law enforcement, the authors have this to say about a national crime commission in both the body of the text and in a footnote:

"Conceivably, a National Crime Commission, as proposed in 1961, could pinpoint syndicate operations and aid in the war on organized crime." (Footnote: "Such a National Crime Commission

REC. COPY FILED IN 94-742-57313-1

CAD:wmg

(3) 50 JUL 27 1962
1 - Crime Records Division

57 JUN 13 1962

REC-22 EX-102 62-46855-187

MAY 31 1962
MAY 29 1962
[Signature]

Book attached
+ returned to Bureau
5/28/62
288

Memo for Mr. Mohr
Re "Introduction to Law Enforcement"

would gather information on top criminal leaders, keep close surveillance on their activities, disseminate information to state and local law enforcement agencies, and report regularly to the United States Attorney General. The objections to such a national unit are that it would infringe upon state and local prerogatives, possibly develop into a national police agency, or perhaps release information to corrupt police officials. These objections do not seem, to the authors, to be insurmountable if the authority and power of such a unit are made clear in the originating legislation, and if the policies and procedures of such a unit are planned and organized and directed with care. ")

On pages 204 and 205 in discussing legality in law enforcement, the authors link together the Director and William H. Parker in the following quote:

"As an example of clear-cut police philosophy, we present a few of the statements of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and Mr. William H. Parker, Chief of Police, Los Angeles. They are taken, out of context, from their speeches and writings, but they are, nonetheless, very much to the point." (Then follow various quotations)...
"These comments by Mr. Hoover and Mr. Parker should be given great weight, for they are not the idle remarks of amateur dabblers, but the eloquent words of two well-known crime fighters who are seasoned and mature police leaders, and practical law enforcement people."

On page 93 a chapter on "Constitutional Law Enforcement" begins, ending on page 99. It is devoted to a complete reprint of the address "Constitutional Law Enforcement" delivered by former Assistant Director Quinn Tamm at the International Association of Chiefs of Police annual conference at New York in 1959.

The authors stated:

"Currently, Mr. Quinn Tamm is Director of the Field Service and Traffic Division, International Association of Chiefs of Police; in 1959, while acting as Assistant Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Mr. Tamm addressed the annual conference of the

Memo for Mr. Mohr

Re: "Introduction to Law Enforcement"

International Association of Chiefs of Police on the subject of 'Constitutional Law Enforcement.' The authors of this text feel that the words of Mr. Tamm deserve careful consideration, and wide dissemination, and therefore shall present his complete address.

"The reader should bear in mind that these words were not the carefully guarded presentation of a law enforcement officer to members of the general public, but, instead, the man-to-man presentation of a law enforcement officer to law enforcement officers. The reader should also bear in mind that these words were not the 'wet behind the ears' exhortations of a police junior lecturing his police seniors, but, instead, the words of a senior law enforcement administrator of great experience thoughtfully presented to fellow law enforcement administrators of great experience. And the reader should also bear in mind that these words were not the hastily prepared remarks of a nonchalant, 'off-the-cuff' raconteur, but, instead, the well-considered, conscientiously-prepared, deeply-sincere comments of a dedicated professional. Herewith are those words." (Then follows the full text of the address.)

Reference is made to this same address on page 30 where the authors quote the following excerpt therefrom:

"What does it profit a police officer to discover and apprehend a person responsible for a crime if he does so in a manner so repugnant to the rule of law that the evidence is inadmissible in court and consequently worthless in bringing him to justice?"

Reference is also made to this same address on page 176, where the authors stated:

"Without a solid grasp and wise application of law, evidence, and procedure, the law enforcement practitioner might well become the 'misguided engine of destruction' so eloquently described by Mr. Tamm."

On pages 191 and 192 in discussing "Human Relations," the authors state:

Memo for Mr. Mohr
Re: "Introduction to Law Enforcement"

"J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, has often spoken very much to the point on the evils of Communism, and certain of his words are most applicable here, and worthy of serious consideration: "
(Then follows a quote from the Director's writing on "The Communist Party, USA" taken from Social Order, 11:300-301, September, 1961.)

Bureau files reflect that [redacted] has been a frequent writer to the Bureau for years past and that his correspondence has been cordial. In November, 1961, however, he was removed from the Special Correspondents' List because it was felt that he was endeavoring to involve the FBI in promoting the American Civil Liberties Union (94-49595). In July, 1958, he was advised that the Director would be unable to accept his invitation and that of his co-authors to write a Foreword to captioned book. The latter correspondence is the only reference in Bureau files to [redacted] is a graduate in good standing of the 56th Session of the FBI National Academy (1-7486).

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RECOMMENDATION:

None for information.

SAC ✓ JPM HEM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 5-25-62

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "YOUNGBLOOD HAWKE"
BY HERMAN WOUK

BACKGROUND:

Book Review

My memorandum to you of 5-16-62 pointed out that [redacted] of the Washington "Evening Star" had advised "Youngblood Hawke" is a new book written by Herman Wouk, the prominent novelist and Pulitzer Prize winner. [redacted] stated that at one point in the book Wouk is critical of the FBI. A copy of the book, which is currently being serialized in "McCalls" magazine, has been obtained.

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REVIEW OF "YOUNGBLOOD HAWKE":

"Youngblood Hawke" is a 783 page fictionalized story of a novelist from the Kentucky hills who skyrocketed to fame and fortune on his first book. Hawke is depicted as having written several other books, one of which won him the Pulitzer Prize. The entire novel takes place between the years 1946 and 1953. It reflects the financial difficulties and effect of sudden wealth on Hawke. Hawke is deeply involved in an illicit relationship with the wife of a stockbroker who has several children; however, he is in love with and should have married a sensible decent girl who edited his manuscripts, Jeanne Greene. Hawke becomes ^{one} of the most prominent novelists of the period and the book drags on through several subplots, one of which involves Hawke in financial difficulties to the extent that it almost bankrupts him. Jeanne Greenemarries another individual to spite Hawke and later her husband dies. The book ends when Hawke dies in his 30's at the time he is about to marry Greene. Near the end of the book his finances were solved.

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

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170 JUN 6 1962

JUN 5 1962

ELC:jol

(5) ENCLOSURE

JUN 11 1962

SEARCHED
SERIALIZED
INDEXED
JUN 11 1962

CRIME RESEARCH

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-64508-14

Jones to DeLoach Memo
RE: "Youngblood Hawke"

REFERENCE TO THE FBI:

As mentioned previously, "Youngblood Hawke" has a number of subplots, several of which seem unnecessary except to lengthen the book and thereby cause the reader's interest to lag. The part referring to the FBI involves a character named Karl Fry, described as a nearly forgotten failure, a satiric poet of the twenties who had rapidly burned out, now a mystery story writer and a communist. Fry, who became acquainted with Hawke when they lived in the same building in Greenwich Village, becomes a mystery editor at the firm publishing Hawke's books and marries Jeanne Greene. About midway through the book (1948-50), Fry is contacted by Sam Erskine of the FBI who says that Fry's name came up in the "Hiss case." Fry states that Erskine requested his voluntary cooperation regarding any connection he may have had with the Communist Party. Fry claimed he had quit the Communist Party, however he was still a Marxist. He was later portrayed as an individual who, while loving his country, felt that Marxism would eventually take over and, in some respects, he felt this would be good.

Fry prepares a memorandum of his activities and comes to Washington to talk to representatives of the FBI. In relating to his boss the interview with the two FBI Agents, he describes one Agent as an ex-football player gone to fat and the other as a small man who made Fry feel that he had sinned and the FBI representative knew of his sins. Fry describes the interview as smacking of "European, with a present smell of blood and burning flesh." Fry states that some of this was his morbid imagination. He felt that the interviewer talked to him like a "ham American movie actor impersonating a Nazi." Because of this individual's attitude, Fry left the FBI without furnishing any information.

Fry obtains a lawyer, a professor from Columbia University, who handles Hawke's financial affairs and in discussing the matter with his lawyer, Fry states, "It's true I reacted violently to the smell of Goebbels in Washington." The lawyer recommends that Fry do nothing at the time and that he not resign from his position at the publishing firm. Later he is subpoenaed to testify before a Senate Committee. His efforts to limit the questioning so that he would not have to mention individuals he might have been associated with in connection with his communist activities met with no avail. He freely testified about his own activities. When the Committee offered to let him talk to the FBI regarding the names of other individuals to avoid contempt of Congress, he refused and finally the threat of citing him for contempt brought him around to a completely cooperative witness who named names. After returning to his hotel room from testifying, he died of a heart attack.

Jones to DeLoach Memo
RE: "Youngblood Hawke"

OBSERVATIONS:

Fry, being a Marxist but claiming not to be a communist, has been characterized, in his attitude toward the FBI and the Senate Committee by the author, as one would expect. Other characters in the story do not necessarily agree with Fry's attitude regarding Marxism; however, they feel that he is a good editor. All in all, the only reason the author could have for including this subplot, as it was totally unnecessary, was to tie the story to the era of Congressional hearings regarding communists and the fact that there were communists associated with the publishing houses. It adds nothing to the main theme of the story and the references to the FBI are indeed uncalled for. You may recall that my previous memorandum pointed out that in 1941 we conducted a special inquiry investigation concerning [redacted] which developed no derogatory information. He wrote the Director in 1952 commending the Director on his answer to an article in a magazine which article had been unfairly critical of the FBI. The Director wrote a note of thanks to [redacted] for his observations.

ACTION TAKEN:

Since we knew [redacted] at the "Star" was reviewing [redacted] book, efforts were tactfully made through him to counteract the critical part of the book. This undoubtedly resulted in the comment by O'Leary, in his review of the book several days ago, that the attack against the FBI was unwarranted.

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RECOMMENDATION:

While there are derogatory comments about the FBI which are definitely uncalled for, it must be recognized that this is a fictional novel by one of the Nation's most prominent writers, and the book is already printed and being distributed. A serialization is also appearing in McCall's magazine. It is felt that we should take no further action in this matter than has already been done with O'Leary inasmuch as if our objections should get into the public realm, it would only tend to increase the sales of this book because of controversy.

- 3 -

Jones
J. DeLoach
Keene

74

May 29, 1962

attached

Title of Book CONVERSATIONS WITH STALIN

Author MILOVAN DJILAS (Translated from the Serbo-Croat by Michael B. Petrovich.)

me

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

BOOK REVIEWS

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Section and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(PLEASE INITIAL in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section, Room 639, Riddell Building.)

ROUTING

OBTAIN BOOK FOR REVIEW

BOOK REVIEW NOT REQUIRED BY THIS SECTION OR DIVISION

Domestic Intelligence Division, R. B.

- Central Research
- Espionage
- Internal Security
- Liaison
- Nationalities Intelligence
- Subversive Control

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Identification Division, I. B.

Training & Inspection Division, J. B.

Administrative Division, J. B.

Files & Communications Division, J. B.

General Investigative Division, J. B.

Laboratory Division, J. B.

Crime Records Division, J. B.

Special Investigative Division, J. B.

Central Bureau

62-46855-

NOT RECORDED
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11 JUN 9 1962
11 JUN 6 1962

60 JUN 11 1962

Nature of Book: See attached.

ENCLOSURE
ENCLOSURE

74

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62-46855

XEROX
JUN 18 1962

ORIGINAL FILE IN 100-26913-24

A BOOK FOR TODAY

By DONALD MINTZ

Yugoslav Marxist's Moscow Diary

CONVERSATIONS WITH STALIN, by Milovan Djilas. Translated from the Serbo-Croat by Michael B. Petrovich, 211pp. (Harcourt, Brace & World, \$3.95.)

Review

Milovan Djilas, a Yugoslav Marxist whose latest sojourn in Tito's jails began recently, met Stalin on official business on three separate occasions. "Conversations with Stalin" is primarily a record of Djilas' personal reactions to those meetings. The necessary political background is indicated, but the book is not a work of political history or theory. It is a personal addendum to "The New Class" and "Land without Justice."

Mr. Djilas first saw Stalin in 1944 when he went to the Soviet Union to arrange for aid to the Yugoslav Partisans. This was duly forthcoming. Though at the time Mr. Djilas was utterly dedicated to the cause of Soviet communism—the chapter recounting this episode is called "Raptures" — he was nevertheless somewhat disturbed to be interrogated by "one of those northern blonds with limpid eyes whose buxomness enhanced her beauty and strength."

Nor did the Soviet leaders truly understand the political situation in Yugoslavia. Though "the struggle against the (German) invader" was still going on, "the war and the civil war had already shown the Communist Party to be the only real political force." In short, the revolution had been accomplished without the Red Army.

THE SECOND journey to Moscow took place in the following year when a treaty of alliance was signed between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia.

At this point, Mr. Djilas began to be a doubter. "I was not yet able to draw the conclusion," he writes, "that it was precisely the (local) Communists who were the butt and the means by which Soviet hegemony was to enshrine itself in the countries of Eastern Europe. Yet I suspected as much."

This trip calls forth a number of fine remarks about Stalin as a man. "With him, pretense was so spontaneous that it seemed he himself became convinced of the truth and sincerity of what he was saying. He very easily adapted himself to the discussion of any new topic, and even to every new personality."

The third mission to Moscow took place in 1946 in a final attempt to stave off the break between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union. For by then it had become plain that the "Socialist camp" was a distinctly aggressive empire dominated by the Soviet Union, not a co-operating group of like-minded states defending nothing more than their own legitimate interests.

The portrait of the Stalin of 1948 is anything but flattering. "An ungainly dwarf of a man passed through gilded and marbled imperial halls and a path opened before him, radiant, admiring glances followed him, while the ears of courtiers strained to catch his every word. And he, sure of himself and his works, obviously paid no at-

tention to all this. His country was in ruins, hungry, exhausted. But his armies and marshals, heavy with fat and medals and drunk with vodka and victory, had already trampled half of Europe under foot, and he was convinced they would trample over the other half in the next round. He knew that he was one of the cruelest, most despotic personalities in human history. But this did not worry him one bit, for he was convinced that he was executing the judgment of history."

IN A BRIEF conclusion, Mr. Djilas shows that he is no "revisionist;" from Tito's point of view, Jail is where he belongs. "I was . . . interested, and am . . . interested, in how such a dark, cunning, and cruel individual (as Stalin) could ever have led one of the greatest and most powerful states, not just for a day or a year, but for 30 years! Until precisely this is explained by Stalin's present critics—I mean his successors—they will only confirm that in good part they are only continuing his work and that they contain in their own make-up those same elements—the same ideas, patterns, and methods that propelled him. . . . The ruling Party followed him doggedly and obediently—and he truly led it from victory to victory until, carried away by power, he began to sin against it as well."

At the same time Stalin has a great accomplishment to his credit. "He transformed backward Russia into an industrial power and an empire that is ever more resolutely and implacably aspiring to world mastery."

But "unfortunately, even now, after the so-called de-Stalinization, the same conclusion can be reached as before: Those who wish to live and to survive in a world different from the one Stalin created and which is essence, and full force still exists must fight."

"The Evening Star"
May 21, 1962, A12

62-46855-

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

XEROX
JUL 7 1962

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS 6/12*

DATE: June 7, 1962

FROM : R. W. Smith *RS*

SUBJECT: "EX-COMMUNIST WITNESSES:
FOUR STUDIES IN FACT FINDING"
BY HERBERT L. PACKER

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

Handwritten signatures and initials:
WCS
RS
John
R. W. Smith

Synopsis

Book Reviews

Captioned book (enclosed) reviewed at Director's request. Background of author set forth in memorandum 6/5/62, same caption. Book is effort to assess merits of legislative investigations, court trials, and administrative hearings directed at dealing with communist activities in the United States. For this purpose, it examines testimony of Whittaker Chambers, Elizabeth Bentley, Louis Budenz, and John Lautner.

Author finds Chambers a credible witness but says trial of Alger Hiss was too narrow in focus to permit public determination of his communist activities while in Government. Author rehashes old issues involving Bentley, whose credibility he questions for the purpose of advocating greater access to FBI files. He uses Budenz to take a crack at Congressional committees, charging that a major weakness in them is the tendency to use witnesses to support a fixed point of view. John Lautner is seen as a reliable witness, but author uses him to question whether such people can be objective.

With this foundation, author recommends establishment of Government commission with broad powers (including access to FBI files). However, in final burst of absurdity, author states commission has little chance of being established and the need for one is probably outdated now anyway since the "problem of Communist penetration in this country is now a stale one."

Enclosure

CDB/aab
(12)

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. M.A. Jones
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Braden
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Smith
- 1 - [Redacted]
- 1 - C.D. Brennan
- 1 - Section tickler

162-46855-
NOT RECORDED
 46 JUN 15 1962
 25 JUN 12 1962

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-108900

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Handwritten notes:
 File 5-
 CDB

305

Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: "EX-COMMUNIST WITNESSES:
FOUR STUDIES IN FACT FINDING"
BY HERBERT L. PACKER

Numerous references to FBI and the Director in book, with only derogatory note being implied overzealous safeguarding of FBI files.

RECOMMENDATION:

For the information of the Director.

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WEL

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DETAILS

Reference

Washington Capital News Service Release dated 6/3/62 contained reference to captioned book and author Herbert L. Packer, Stanford University law professor. The Director noted: "What do our files show on Packer? Have the book reviewed." By memorandum 6/5/62, same caption, background information on Packer was set forth. Results of review of enclosed book are set forth herein.

Purpose of Book

The book is an effort to determine the so-called efficacy of existing official fact-finding processes--legislative investigations, court trials, and administrative proceedings--through which various communist activities in the United States have been exposed. For this purpose, the author has explored in detail testimony of Whittaker Chambers, Elizabeth Bentley, Louis Budenz, and John Lautner in the cases primarily involving Alger Hiss, William Remington, Owen Lattimore, and the top functionaries of the Communist Party, USA.

The author states that the mass of testimony analyzed conclusively establishes the reality of a communist conspiracy in the United States functioning under the central direction of the Party apparatus in the Soviet Union. He claims, however, that the record is inconclusive on two significant points: (1) the assertion that certain persons participated in acts of espionage, and (2) the assertion that persons who were not formerly identified with the Communist Party functioned nonetheless under its direction and knowingly cooperated in working toward its goals. These two points are dealt with at length in the four case histories he examines.

Chambers Testimony

The author's analysis of the Chambers-Hiss case is generally objective. He finds Chambers a convincing witness and Hiss properly convicted of perjury. The major point he makes is that the trial of Hiss for perjury involved a narrow aspect of his activities and that many more facts would have to be brought out to permit a public determination of whether Hiss was engaging in communist activities while employed in Government. This leads to the conclusion the author draws that choosing a proper vehicle for further exposure of the case would be extremely difficult since, he claims, both grand jury and Congressional committee investigations have serious drawbacks.

The treatment of the Chambers-Hiss case is basically accurate, with one exception. Many of the questions which the author sees raised by the case stem from his assertion that Hiss' conviction resulted from Chambers' testimony supported by typewriter documents. The author failed to mention that Chambers' testimony also was supported by documents in Hiss' handwriting which Chambers produced, a point mentioned by the court in 1952 in denying a motion by the defense for a new trial for Hiss.

In dealing with the Chambers-Hiss case, the author makes frequent reference to the FBI but nothing of a derogatory nature.

Bentley Testimony

In examining the testimony of Elizabeth Bentley, the author goes to great lengths to question her credibility on various points. All of the efforts in this vein appear to be directed at one major point--that material in FBI files could resolve a number of the questions he sees raised by Bentley's testimony on various occasions.

There is nothing new in the questions which the author sees raised by Bentley's testimony. It is obvious that much of his material is based on similar articles which have appeared on the issue in magazines such as the Nation with the similar objective of trying to bring pressure to bear to force greater access to FBI files.

There are, of course, numerous references to the FBI, and the Director is mentioned on pages 69, 71, 73, 109, 112, 113, and 119. The author is not satisfied that the Bureau went on record to point out that all the information furnished by Bentley which was susceptible to verification had been proven correct, and, on page 113, makes the observation that it would be interesting to know the data on which the conclusion was based. On page 119 he takes issue with our efforts to avoid abuses and misuse of information in our files by suggesting that there may be compelling reasons on certain occasions when steps should be taken "under strict safeguards" to inspect material in FBI files.

The facts are, of course, that we have always made as much information available as possible and as would be consistent with our responsibility to fulfill our investigative duties. This is as true today as it was in regard to Bentley. In rehashing the issue, the author's concern ostensibly is with Bentley but it is obvious that his major objective is to align himself with those who are continually seeking greater access to our files.

Budenz Testimony

The author uses Louis Budenz to take a crack at Congressional committees. In dealing with Budenz' testimony before the Tydings Committee in 1950 and The McCarran Committee in 1951, the author criticizes the Tydings Committee by charging that the questioning of witnesses showed lack of preparation, the hearings took too long and lacked continuity, and the Committee refused to allow counsel for the minority to participate in the questioning of witnesses. The McCarran Committee is charged with having attempted to build up the stature of Budenz as a witness and with having been guilty of a complete breakdown of orderly procedures of interrogation because of an alleged feeling of mutual hostility between Lattimore and the Committee.

To the author, the hearings illustrate how easy it is for determined advocates of a fixed point of view to find in what he terms ambiguous testimony support for the position they wish to espouse. The author charges that this is a major weakness of a Congressional investigation.

There is nothing of a derogatory nature in the author's mention of the FBI in his analysis of Budenz' testimony.

Lautner Testimony

Of the four Government witnesses examined, the author was least critical of John Lautner. He finds only minor inaccuracies in a review of thousands of pages of testimony by Lautner and concludes that a fair appraisal is that Lautner was a reliable witness. The major point he makes with Lautner is that he seems ready to fit his testimony to the exigencies of the moment. He also claims to note on Lautner's part a progressive hardening in his attitude toward his former comrades which is marked by a growing reluctance to say anything that could conceivably be construed as helping them. In short, he questions Lautner's ability to be completely objective.

References to the FBI in the authors analysis of Lautner were not derogatory.

Conclusion of Book

Using the so-called flaws that he has developed in an examination of the four witnesses, the author claims that legislative investigations, court trials, and administrative hearings fail to achieve their purpose because of these

serious shortcomings. He then proceeds to recommend the establishment of a Government commission which would have the authority to subpoena witnesses and documents; take testimony under oath; compel testimony by granting immunity; and obtain material from the files of the FBI and other investigative agencies which it deems pertinent.

The author admits that such a plan has little chance of adoption. In addition, in one final burst of complete absurdity considering the work that went into the preparation of this study, he concludes that such a group is probably not needed anyway since the "problem of Communist penetration in this country is now a stale one." (p. 247) He backtracks on this final absurdity by saying that perhaps such a commission could be used in dealing with problems other than communism that beset us on the national scene.

AA

SAC, Philadelphia

Director, FBI (105-79438)

ALEKSANDR KAZNACHEYEV
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

- 2-Orig. & 1
- 1-Yellow
- 1-Mr. N. P. Callahan
- 1-Mr. Sullivan
- 1-Mr. W. O. Cregar
- 1-Mr. B. M. Suttler
- 1- [redacted]
- ①-62-46855

June 12, 1962

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Book Reviews

According to information in "Publishers' Weekly" a book entitled "Inside a Soviet Embassy" has been written by one Aleksandr Kaznacheev. The book, to be published by Lippincott, is priced at \$4.95 a copy; however, three publishing dates have been listed, namely: June, 1962, August, 1962, and September, 1962.

Since there is doubt as to the exact date of publication you should be alert for the publication of this book and expeditiously and discreetly obtain one copy when it is available. The book should be forwarded to the Bureau by routing slip marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

NOTE:

"Publishers' Weekly" gives the following information about the book:

INSIDE A SOVIET EMBASSY: Experiences of a Russian Diplomat in Burma by Aleksandr Kaznacheev is a revelation of the operations of Soviet diplomatic life by a former Russian diplomat and spy. The author graduated from the Soviet Diplomatic School in 1957 and defected from the Embassy in Rangoon after two years there. Edited, with an introduction, by Simon Wollin.

Kann's and Bureau Library checked with negative results.

SA R. W. Smith, Central Research Section, has requested the book for review. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library.

AMB:cb
(9)

*To be published
Sept 10, 1962
Per Publishers' Weekly
7-23-62
AMB
Rec'd 7-27-62*

62-46855

NOT RECORDED
128 JUN 14 1962

105-79438-11

ORIGINAL FILED IN

51 JUN 20 1962

May 14, 1962

Title of Book EX-COMMUNIST WITNESSES

Author HERBERT L. PACKER

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

U.S.

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Section and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(PLEASE INITIAL in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section, Room 639, Riddell Building.)

ROUTING

OBTAIN BOOK FOR REVIEW

BOOK REVIEW NOT REQUIRED BY THIS SECTION OR DIVISION

Domestic Intelligence Division, R. B.

Central Research

Espionage

Internal Security/J.D. Donohue, 815 RB

Liaison

Nationalities Intelligence

Subversive Control

Identification Division, I. B.

Training & Inspection Division, J. B.

Administrative Division, J. B.

Files & Communications Division, J. B.

General Investigative Division, J. B.

Laboratory Division, J. B.

Crime Records Division, J. B.

Special Investigative Division, J. B.

Nature of Book: SEE ATTACHED.

Book requested 5-24-62
Book received 6-4-62
AMB

Reviewed by [] CRB, 6-7-62.

auth [] []

REC-53

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9 JUN 13 1962

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ENCLOSURE
JUN 16 1962

25 file 62-46855



STANFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

✓ **EX-COMMUNIST WITNESSES**

FOUR STUDIES IN
FACT FINDING

HERBERT L. PACKER. A challenging examination of the testimony of Whittaker Chambers, Elizabeth Bentley, Louis Budenz, and John Lautner that tries to determine the effectiveness of present fact-finding processes. Points out astonishing gaps and discrepancies in the witnesses' stories.

May. About \$4.95

CHAMBERS
BENTLEY
BUDENZ
LAUTNER

PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY

JANUARY 22, 1962

ENCLOSURE

62-46855-188

UNITED STATES GOV

Memorandum

TO : W. C. Sullivan *wcs*

DATE: 6/13/62

FROM : W. R. Wannall *wr*

BOOK REVIEWS

SUBJECT: "CUBA BETRAYED"
A BOOK BY FULGENCIO BATISTA

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

WCS

Wannall

Bureau is in receipt of book entitled "Cuba Betrayed" written by Fulgencio Batista, former President of Cuba, and published by Vantage Press, New York.

First part of book, which was originally intended as pamphlet, begins with Batista's bloodless assumption of power in Cuba 3/10/52 and ends with his downfall and flight into exile on 1/1/59. While recounting the almost endless series of plots and intrigues which beset Cuba from 1952 to 1959 aimed at effecting his downfall, Batista drives home point that his government continually attempted to reach political understanding with opposition elements and that it ran Cuba according to constitution of 1940. Batista points with pride to high level of solvency and economic development he claimed Cuba enjoyed under his guidance despite the turmoil, and to the scrupulousness with which his foiled opponents were treated. He cites as example the case of Fidel Castro who, although sentenced to a long prison term for his part in the 7/26/53 attack on the Moncada army barracks, was granted amnesty in 1955.

Batista admits with apparent honesty that the defeat of his forces by Castro's guerrillas was largely due to the betrayal of Batista's officers who sold out to Castro and to the fact that his forces had lost their will to fight.

At this point Batista sandwiches in his comments on the April, 1961, invasion of Cuba and assures his readers that he had no part in the ill-fated undertaking. He also comments briefly on the "White Paper" concerning Cuba issued by our State Department in April, 1961, voicing his disapproval of certain statements contained therein. For example paper indicates that Batista in 1943 appointed communist to his cabinet. In reply Batista notes this was during World War II when even the United States was closely allied with

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Wannall
- 1 - Central Research
- 1 - Nasca

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JUN 20 1962

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11 JUN 18 1962

Wannall
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62-70441

VHN: gci
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55 JUN 26 1962

NOT RECORDED
102 JUN 20 1962

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-70441-261

Memo to Mr. Sullivan
Re: "CUBA BETRAYED"
A BOOK BY FULGENCIO BATISTA
62-70441

the communists. Batista notes that there was not one but two communists appointed to office; however, he quickly notes that these individuals had neither administrative nor executive powers. Batista denied that he ever favored Soviet communism or was anything but a friend of the United States.

The second part of the book deals with Batista's role in Cuban affairs from 9/4/33 to 3/10/52. This period was also beset by innumerable plots which kept Cuba in almost continual state of political unrest. Here again Batista makes point of noting that his installation as Chief of Staff in 1933 was accomplished without bloodshed, that his election as Cuban President in 1940 was brought about legally and that political opponents who tried to unseat him were dealt with without bloodshed.

Batista devotes last part of book to showing falsity of various statements made by Castro, noting that there are few people occupying responsible positions in the world so addicted to lying as Fidel Castro, whom he identifies throughout his book as a communist. For example Batista states that Castro promised to hold elections within a year which he has failed to do; that Castro promised journalists that they would enjoy complete freedom which he never granted; and that Castro promised the elimination of corruption from Cuban public life which he has failed to accomplish.

No mention is made of FBI in book.

OBSERVATIONS:

Batista states that book not meant to be literary masterpiece, but a narration of facts based on memory and notes. It appears to be just that. Book is not in chronological order which makes it difficult for reader to follow. Further, the continuous recital of innumerable plots and intrigues and the endless parade of persons involved make the book difficult reading except for one who is more than casually familiar with Cuban politics.

ACTION:

For information. The book is being separately sent to Bureau Library for inclusion therein.

gpc

Sam

Jd

Q

V

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 6-12-62

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "THE AMERICAN ESTABLISHMENT AND OTHER REPORTS, OPINIONS, AND SPECULATIONS" BY RICHARD H. ROVERE
BOOK REVIEW S

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

BACKGROUND:

By memorandum 4-26-62, "The American Establishment" (part one of above book) which appeared in "Esquire" magazine, was reviewed. Subsequently, an item appeared in "The Evening Star," 5-27-62, referring to this essay, and the Director inquired "Have we reviewed this book?"

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Bureau informants have advised that [redacted] was a member of the Young Communist League while in college and later became a card-carrying member of the Communist Party. He discontinued his membership in 1939.

REVIEW OF THE BOOK:

"The American Establishment," the title piece of this collection of essays, concerns an amorphous group which, the author claims, does much to fix major goals in American society. It is not a membership organization but a "coalition of forces" which maintains effective control of the Executive and Judicial branches of our government and dominates most of American education and intellectual life. Rovere refers to the group's "Executive Committee" and claims that during one year if a name turns up 14 times in advertisements or letters in the "New York Times" promoting Establishment causes, "it is about 14 to one he is a member of the 'Executive Committee.'"

He claims there is agitation in some circles to require "Establishment agents" to register with the Attorney General and be fingerprinted. During the last 30 years, the Establishment has always had its man in the White House except during Harry Truman's term. Rovere states he does not know who is Chairman of the Establishment today, but would not be surprised if it turned out to be Secretary of State Dean Rusk.

1 - Mr. Sullivan

ULG:ea
(6) JUN 27 1962

XEROX
JUN 26 1962

162-46855-
NOT RECORDED
46 JUN 26 1962

CRIMINAL RESEARCH

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-196902-24

Jones to DeLoach

Re: "THE AMERICAN ESTABLISHMENT AND
OTHER REPORTS, OPINIONS AND
SPECULATIONS" BY RICHARD H. ROVERE
BOOK REVIEW

Rovere lists several persons whom he describes as nonmembers, including the Director, General Douglas MacArthur, James A. Farley, Vice President Lyndon Johnson, former Vice President Richard M. Nixon, Sherman Adams, Cyrus Eaton, and claims that the Establishment frowns on Evangelist Billy Graham and Bishop Fulton J. Sheen. The group, he says, desires to revise American trade policies, associate with European Common Market, and promote foreign aid and racial integration.

The remainder of the book which is divided into three parts (part 2: Matters Mainly of Fact, part 3: A Few Enthusiasms and Hostilities, and part 4: Judgments Reserved) consists of a series of unrelated essays of a political nature. These essays appear to have been written at various times since the 1950's and are, for the most part, criticisms of articles or books on particular subjects written by various individuals. Rovere deals with such subjects as Newbold Morris' efforts to clean up the "mink coat, deep freeze" mess in Washington, Harvey Matusow, General MacArthur, Arthur Miller, and Communists and Intellectuals.

Rovere's style of writing makes it difficult to tell whether he is serious or whether he is satirizing. Indeed, the reviewer wonders why he has bothered to publish this collection, or how he made his selection.

MENTION OF THE FBI:

On the book cover, left wing spokesman Gore Vidal is quoted as saying : "...Not since J. Edgar Hoover's Masters of Deceit has there been an expose of such startling impact as Rovere's daring perscrutation of the American Establishment." In the preface, the author states that readers wishing further information on this subject are advised to get in touch with "their friendly FBI agent and the House Committee on Un-American Activities." In addition, they are advised to buy the New York Times and read between the lines.

There are frequent mentions of the FBI and/or the Director throughout the book, and it is difficult to say whether they are critical inasmuch as many of them are allegedly remarks made by others. For example, in his chapter on Newbold Morris,

Jones to DeLoach

Re: "THE AMERICAN ESTABLISHMENT AND
OTHER REPORTS, OPINIONS AND
SPECULATIONS' BY RICHARD H. ROVERE
BOOK REVIEW

Rovere says that Morris indicated he had difficulty getting his staff together since he couldn't put anyone on the payroll until "the FBI had made a thorough investigation of his background, character, reputation, and reading tastes." (Page 103)

Similar references to FBI appeared on pages 93, 109, 113, 119, 125, 128, and 129.

In his essay entitled "Privacy and The Claims of Community" which deals with wire tapping, Rovere on page 245, says "someone in the FBI--not J. Edgar Hoover, certainly, but someone--slips a 'raw' file to a favored congressman;..." He refers to Justice Holmes' discussion of wire tapping as "dirty business" and says that in his view (Rovere's) it gains us nothing to denounce J. Edgar Hoover or those who descend to that "dirty business." (Page 248) While Rovere deplors the use of wire tapping he indicates that he is not strictly against it. He suggests the need for basic safeguards against the present excesses, recommending an extension of the rule of inadmissibility of wire tapping evidence. He says that this, of course, is the rule in the Federal Courts today and "it has not stopped the FBI and God knows how many other government agencies..." (Page 250)

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

5/26
RM
D
V.

Memorandum Branigan to Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW: The Little Toy Dog
by William L. White. Published
by E.P. Dutton and Company,
Incorporated, New York.

THE PUBLISHER

Bufiles show that E.P. Dutton and Company published the "Story of The FBI" and we have had favorable relations with that company. William Eugene Raney was Editor in Chief of this company from 1954 to 1956. In 1957 Ralph de Toledano, author, advised then Assistant to the Director L.B. Nichols that Raney had attended a meeting of Communist Party people in Greenwich Village at which meeting De Toledano's new book was discussed. "Who's Who in America" for 1961 shows Raney has been Editor in Chief with McGraw-Hill Publishing Company since 1956.

THE PUBLICATION

This book deals with the shooting down by the Soviets of the RB-47 plane over the Barents Sea on 7/1/60. It relates the story of the two survivors of the six crewmen aboard the plane. The survivors are Captain Freeman B. Olmstead and Captain John R. McKone. The book relates the daily interrogation of the two fliers and the Soviet attempts to get them to admit that they had flown over Soviet territory. The techniques of Soviet interrogation such as keeping the two men separated and not furnishing them any information from outside sources are fully set forth.

COMMENT

In chapter eleven the author is drawing a contrast between the treatment afforded these fliers and Colonel Rudolf Abel. In discussing Reino Hayhanen, Abel's assistant who defected, the author claims Hayhanen returned to Russia, became dissatisfied and then broke through the iron curtain to sanctuary in West Germany. Actually Hayhanen never returned to Russia but defected in Paris on his way back to the Soviet Union.

Memorandum Branigan to Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW: The Little Toy Dog
by William L. White. Published
by E.P. Dutton and Company,
Incorporated, New York.

On page 166 the author quotes from an affidavit filed by Abel in a pretrial hearing in which he stated that he was questioned by FBI Agents. In the same paragraph, but not in quotes, the author states that Abel was offered complete immunity and a \$10,000 per year job with CIA if he would defect. This is obviously an exercise of literary license as no such offer was made to Abel by our Agents and [redacted]. [redacted] The fact that the author has not set this in quotes shows that it was not taken from the Abel affidavit but was thrown in by White.

Referral/Consult

Other than the reference mentioned above, the other references to the FBI in the book are factual and not derogatory.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

WAB
JPR
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MEMO FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: RUDOLF IVANOVICH ABEL

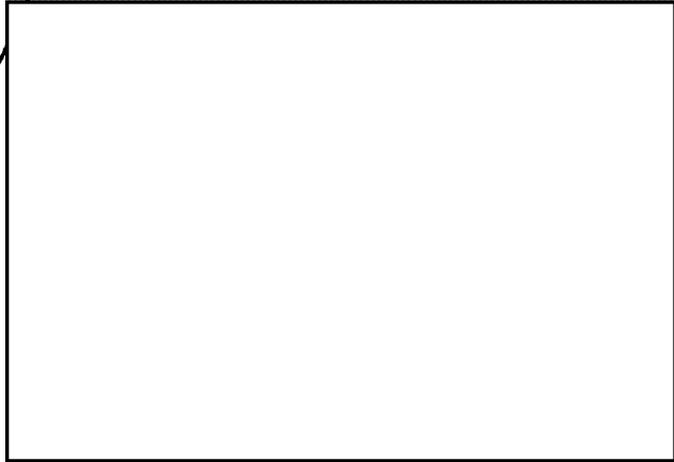


ACTION:

For information. A copy of this book is
being obtained and will be reviewed.

Referral/Consult

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9/12
9/12



Red Spy Abel Offered CIA Post, Writer Says

By Ronald H. Nessen
United Press International

Soviet master spy Rudolf Abel was offered a \$10,000-a-year job with the Central Intelligence Agency plus immunity from prosecution if he would defect to the United States, according to a book to be published today.

The book, by the novelist and free-lance reporter, William L. White, says Abel was arrested quietly June 1, 1957, as an illegal immigrant rather than as a spy so FBI agents could work on him to defect without publicity.

"If it could be done quietly, if they could have a private chat with Abel, maybe he could be coaxed to defect, maybe even to become a double agent, continuing to operate his spy ring but now under the guidance of the FBI, feeding Moscow with information which would be worthless or misleading," White writes.

"If Col. Abel would come over to our side, he was finally offered not only complete immunity from prosecution

but also a \$10,000-a-year job with the CIA."

Abel rejected the reported offer. He was convicted of espionage and sentenced to 30 years in prison. But on Feb. 10, the United States handed him back to the Communists in exchange for U-2 pilot Francis Gary Powers.

White's book, "The Little Toy Dog," (E. P. Dutton & Co.) deals primarily with the RB-47 reconnaissance plane shot down by the Russians over the Barents Sea on July 1, 1960. It also touches on the Abel and Powers cases.

White concludes that the RB-47 was on a "scrupulously legal" flight over international waters but probably was gathering information about Soviet defense radar and communications. Moscow claims the plane intruded on Russian airspace.

The author bases his conclusions partly on interviews with the two survivors of the mission, Air Force Capts. John B. McKone and Freeman B. Olmstead. They were imprisoned by the Russians for nearly seven months, then released.

The book is dedicated to the four crewmen who died in the attack.

The title of the book refers to a little plastic replica of the dog Snoopy in the "Peanuts" comic strip. It was given to the RB-47's pilot, Maj. Willard Palm, by his 11-year-old daughter, Michelle Marie, just before he took off for the ill-fated mission.

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

- The Washington Post and Times Herald
- The Washington Daily News _____
- The Evening Star _____
- New York Herald Tribune _____
- New York Journal-American _____
- New York Mirror _____
- New York Daily News _____
- New York Post _____
- The New York Times _____
- The Worker _____
- The New Leader _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- Date 1-28-62

Memo
Brown's Sullivan
 5-28-62
Joe/Hub

62-46805-1
 ENCLOSURE

[Handwritten initials]

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

June 12, 1962

R. W. Smith

BOOK REVIEW AND NOT A SHOT IS FIRED
BY JAN KOZAK, PUBLISHED BY THE
LONG HOUSE, INCORPORATED
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

By attached memorandum dated June 8, 1962, the Director advised that he had seen [redacted] formerly [redacted] of the Department of Justice. [redacted] left the Director a copy of above-captioned publication. [redacted] stated the publication contains an excellent presentation as to how a country can be taken over by communism, but it has been impossible to obtain any sale of it in the United States. The Director noted, "I think it would be well to have this book reviewed."

There is no mention of the Director or the FBI in the enclosed publication.

The Author

Jan Kozak, the author, is a [redacted]. The material in this publication was originally written for communists under the title: "How Parliament Can Play A Revolutionary Part In The Transition To Socialism, And The Role Of The Popular Masses." A copy of the document allegedly was obtained by British sources and translated into English.

The Publisher

The publisher is The Long House, Incorporated, New Canaan, Connecticut. Our files do not contain any information concerning this company. However, the introduction to the material by Kozak has been written by John Howard Snow. Bufiles reflect that, while we have never investigated Snow, we have considerable information regarding him which indicates that in the past he has been an author and writer, mostly of pro-Fascist literature. In 1945, he was described by G-2 of the Army as an [redacted]

Enclosures

- JRK:bbb 289
- (12)
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Suttler

- 1 - Mr. M. A. Jones
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. Smith
- 1 - [redacted] - Section Chief
- 1 - 62-46855

54 JUL 2 1962

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
145 JUN 28 1962

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-4-6648-94

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Memo Smith to Sullivan

**Re: BOOK REVIEW; AND NOT A SHOT IS FIRED BY JAN KOZAK.
PUBLISHED BY THE LONG HOUSE, INCORPORATED**

[redacted] would-be American Fascist. On one occasion, prior to 1945, Snow reportedly stated that if he was running this country he would purge America to such an extent that he would make Hitler and Stalin look very poor. Snow claimed to be a publisher or writer with Longhouse, Inc., in 1936, but we found out that this was more or less a New York drop for mail for Snow at that time.

b6
b7c

The Publication

Writing as a communist and for communists, Kozak presents a distorted version of the events in Czechoslovakia from the time of the formation of a coalition government after the defeat of the Nazis in 1945 to the "peaceful" coup d'etat by the communists in 1948. Kozak's theme is that communism can come to power without using force and violence if the communists in key positions in government combine their activities with communist indoctrination, aimed at having the people influence legislators to support a communist take over. Kozak magnifies the success of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia in winning the support of the people for its program, while either ignoring or minimizing the fact that the proximity of the poised and threatening Soviet army, the unsettled conditions following World War II, the arming of "Factory Guards" by the communist-controlled Interior Ministry, and communists in key positions in the coalition government were the real reasons for the communist success in Czechoslovakia.

Comment:

Ever since the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in 1956, communists throughout the world have followed the lead of Soviet Premier Khrushchev in attempting to "sugar coat" Marxist-Leninist doctrine which calls for the use of force and violence. This propaganda line--that the communists can come to power through peaceful, parliamentary means--is at the heart of Kozak's theme. The book does illustrate some communist subversive tactics and we must, of course, be alert to such tactics. On the other hand, Kozak, in typical communist fashion, distorts the truth to promote the party line. This book is in sharp contrast to a factual presentation of communist tactics such as the Director's proposed textbook on communism.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information of the Director.

filed 7-26-62

mg

SAC, Richmond

6-21-62

62-46853-

Director, FBI

WALTER E. DILLON, JR.
ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA, AND
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PERSON NOT TO BE CONTACTED

Walter E. Dillon, Jr., resides at [redacted]
[redacted] Alexandria, Virginia, and is an attorney with offices at
1625 I Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

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Dillon is the author of "Little Brother Is Watching," a fiction book which ridicules efforts to safeguard the Nation's security. His book contains data reflecting that he has an attitude of contempt for the FBI; and, accordingly, Dillon should not be contacted on any occasion in the future unless prior Bureau approval has been obtained.

1 - Washington Field

NOTE: See memorandum from W. V. Cleveland to Mr. Evans dated June 15, 1962, concerning the book entitled "Little Brother Is Watching" by Dillon. The book deals with a fictional Naval security officer and ridicules efforts to safeguard the Nation's security. It refers to a book entitled "Masters of Conceit" by "the head of the secret police of a certain country"

REC'D - FBI
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10226-29

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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
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MAILED 5
JUN 21 1962
COMM-FBI

RECEIVED - EVANS

Handwritten signatures and stamps
JUN 28 1962
REC'D - DIRECTOR
FBI

JUL 6 1962
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

ORIGINAL FILE IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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WCF
James Mitchell

TO : Mr. Evans *E/ma*

DATE: 6-15-62

FROM : W. V. Cleveland *WVC*

SUBJECT: "LITTLE BROTHER IS WATCHING"
By Walter E. Dillon, Jr.
BOOK REVIEW

BACKGROUND: Joseph Young, in his column "The Federal Spotlight" appearing in "The Evening Star" 6-4-62, referred to this novel as a delightful and penetrating satire of the Government security investigation program and said in its hilarious manner makes some telling points about the whole situation. Federal workers, according to Young, will particularly enjoy it.

THE AUTHOR: Dillon born 1925 in New York, New York, received A.B. degree from Georgetown and LL.B degree from Columbia. Admitted to bar in 1952, he resides at [redacted] Alexandria, Virginia, and his law office is at 1625 I St., N.W., Washington, D. C., (City Directory and Martindale-Hubbell Law Directory).

In 1956 Dillon contacted Bureau regarding dismissal on 8-30-54, of [redacted] whose resignation requested while new agent trainee for conduct not becoming Bureau employee. Dillon gave impression he did not think too much of Bureau's disciplinary program and Director noted: "We will run the Bureau and Dillon's views will not affect us." (67-529080-56)

12-30-58, issue of "The Evening Star" reveals brief filed by Dillon and another attorney of American Civil Liberties Union in behalf of William Worthy, Jr., "Afro-American" correspondent who had visited Red China despite State Department ban and was then seeking passport. Brief claimed, "In reality, travel control is thought control." (105-20110-A)

On 11-13-61, Dillon telephoned Bureau stating he does some free-lance writing and was then working on article regarding careers of former Special Agents. He said FBI training obviously enhanced careers of men who left Bureau and desired to pick up some helpful data regarding our training program, personnel policies, etc. Recommended and approved no cooperation be given Dillon. (94-5-48761)

- 62-46855
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
 - 1 - Mr. Mohr
 - 1 - Mr. DeLoach

62-46855
NOT RECORDED
JUN 28 1962
1 - Central Intelligence Section
1 - Mr. Bland

RHE:fes
-9-

Memo to Messrs. Callahan, Rosen, Evans and Sullivan 6/21/62 RWS

Letter to Richmond (cc to WFO) 6/21/62 RWS

ORIGINAL FILE IN

NINE

Memorandum to Mr. Evans
RE: "LITTLE BROTHER IS WATCHING"

THE BOOK: Published in 1962, book concerns Crumton, Massachusetts, once prosperous mill town which became economically depressed when its textile mills moved south. After Massachusetts boy from Harvard became President in 1961, prosperity restored to Crumton in form of missile contract for Navy's ultimate weapon, the "Disembowler." Book concerns activities in Crumton of Lieutenant Commander Earl T. Varde, Security Officer administering industrial security program for Navy. In humorous but satirical incidents, author ridicules and castigates industrial security program and Navy personnel administering it. Varde, for example, described as one who left lucrative position in industry to serve his country. Position he left was that of skip tracer for credit firm at \$15 a week plus carfare. Varde's sea duty consisted of an overnight cruise from Washington to Richmond.

Neither American Legion, Central Intelligence Agency nor Senate Rackets Committee escaped author's satire. The Attorney General's list is not slighted by author as baby sings:

"I'm a security risk
Cause my ma who I just kissed
Is on the Attorney General's list."

Language is sometimes vulgar, always spicy. Varde's secretary described as attractive blond, contents of whose blouse may have been slightly confidential, but certainly not top secret. Author graphically continued, had she "passed by a baby carriage containing an unweaned child the howling would have been deafening."

A prominent character is Molly Saddler, local madam, who used latest methods of pre-employment screening of applicants for employment. She stopped this practice when disgruntled applicant took her case to the American Civil Liberties Union. Molly later paid \$2500 plus ten free visits (not transferrable) to a public relations man (Lance Cadillac) who, after much product sampling, furnished detailed report for improvement of Molly's business.

To get back at Varde for invasion of local privacy and interference with personal happiness, local group had Molly Saddler pose as Mrs. Lillian Prentiss. Varde fell in love with her and took her to christening of "Disembowler." Resulting widespread publicity moved Varde back to Washington and Molly had to close her shop and take a position in the local library. Fund for the Republic gave local library special grant of \$5000 for this act of good citizenship.

REFERENCES TO THE FBI: Author says bulk of credit for help in amassing data on "commies" must go to American housewives whose contributions are indelibly inscribed in files of FBI, Army Criminal Investigation Division and Office of Naval Intelligence (page 21).

Memorandum to Mr. Evans
RE: "LITTLE BROTHER IS WATCHING"

Author refers to TV film story "I Led Three Lives" involving Herbert Philbrick and FBI (pages 134 and 135).

On page 179 reference is made to "Masters of Conceit," maintained in library of Lieutenant Commander Earl T. Varde, which was written "by the head of the secret police of a certain country." On the same page Varde dreams he is an FBI Agent.

OBSERVATIONS: Although the book is light reading and heavy on the sex angle throughout, it would appear to have little or no impact on the Government's security programs nor on American literature. Author gives reader an idea of the "cool objectivity" displayed in his book, when he admits he considers national security as something intangible that Americans are supposed to have or to be getting in consideration of their surrendering privacy, freedom of information and expression, due process of law, common decency and a hell of a lot of dough.

RECOMMENDATION: It is recommended that the name of the author, Walter E. Dillon, Jr., be placed on the list of individuals not to be contacted and that this memorandum be routed to the Crime Records Division for such handling.

PHZ *right* *OK* *SD*
A *✓* *Cap* *see*
G
↑
Done 6/20/62
JWB

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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- Belmont _____
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TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 6-22-62

FROM : M. *A. Jones*

SUBJECT: "EGGHEAD'S GUIDE TO AMERICA"
BOOK BY WADE THOMPSON

Book Reviews SYNOPSIS

Thompson is a college professor, has written for national magazines, has criticized the Director and the FBI in the past, and is a pacifist. In 1959, he attempted unsuccessfully to interview the Director for a magazine article and then submitted a list of slanted questions for which we provided answers with Department's approval.

Review of Thompson's book reflects a chapter highly critical of the Director and FBI. Author claims "Commie-hysteria" has become national pastime and communism is not internal threat. FBI's favorable press coverage is not deserved. Any politician who thought of questioning the FBI would risk being suspected of treason. FBI has made its mark only against lesser criminals, has failed against leaders such as Luciano, etc., and has record of only fair to poor against even minor league desperado. Author claims the Director led a raid against fugitive Harry Brunette, FBI started shooting and endangering families, and then set fire to building by tear gas bombs. Dillinger was shot down in a crowd of people, and FBI has little regard for safety of innocent bystanders.

Thompson cites Bentley, Coplon, Budenz and Jencks cases as embarrassing to the Bureau, and that we have been "stuck time and again with undesirables as informers." He states "Hoover has vigorously fanned our national hysteria over the theoretical issue of Communism." The FBI "leaks" information to Congressmen and has never caught a single spy or saboteur in its "security-loyalty net." J. Edgar Hoover never gives a press conference, and any questions from reporters have to be submitted in writing. FBI has overemphasized kidnaping and juvenile delinquency, while bank embezzlements have been de-emphasized because "they aren't so juicy." Sarcastically, Thompson states the Director did give press interview in 1937 and again in 1960 to reporter at a race track.

In other chapters, several references to FBI noted. Persons were afraid to join "peace marchers" for fear of having their names on a "list which the FBI will hand over to the HUAC." They feel they will incur the displeasure of the FBI."

Enclosure
1 - Sullivan - Enclosure

CJH:kmd

53 (6) JUL 17 1962

ENCLOSURE

Jm
JUL 5 1962

162-46855-
NOT RECORDED 1962
46 JUL 5 1962

CRIME RESEARCH

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-108537-33

Jones to DeLoach Memo
RE: "EGGHEAD'S GUIDE TO AMERICA"

Agents are described as "silk-hatted sleuths" and "Maybe the FBI has finally decided to chase the Syndicate instead of us desperadoes." He refers to recognition afforded Director by DAR as "a long, rhymed elegy... that can be sung to the tune of "Coming Through the Rye."

Elsewhere, he criticizes HCUA for inquiring into backgrounds of American artists contributing to art exhibit in Russia, in connection with the cultural-exchange program; he deplores nuclear armaments; he favors pacifist demonstrations; he tells of his effort to have Radio City Music Hall employees strike; he criticizes intercollegiate football, college fraternities, Norman Vincent Peale's theories of "positive thinking"; and he deplores children's games which stress acquisition of wealth, stock market and corporate management.

OBSERVATIONS:

This book is just as the author describes it--"a sort of demolition tour of America" attacking favorite American institutions, organizations and activities. It is satiric, sarcastic, ridiculous and intended to be humorous. His treatment of the Director and the FBI is merely a rehash of the trash which has previously issued from Fred Cook, John Crosby and Murray Kempton and certainly much, if not all, of Thompson's material on the FBI has been borrowed from them. If he spoke in glowing terms of the FBI, we might have cause for concern. His writing, his wild theories and penchant for nonconformity point up his true character and fuzzy thinking, all of which should be easily recognizable by the clear-thinking, responsible reader. No doubt, those who have relished the rubbish served up by Cook, Kempton and Crosby will be similarly affected by Thompson's contribution; however, they will be getting nothing new, only a different style of saying the same thing.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

gmc

Mr. Tolson

(Hr)

✓

Heck

DETAILS

BACKGROUND:

Morrell to DeLoach memorandum, 6-20-62, captioned "Congressman Robert R. Barry," copy attached, related that a constituent had written to Barry concerning grave charges made against the Director and the FBI in captioned book. Thompson is a college professor; has written a number of articles for national magazines, including "Nation"; and has called for the abolition of intercollegiate football, the Navy and the FBI. He has publicly criticized the Director, he is a pacifist and has urged his students to become conscientious objectors. In 1959, Thompson called the Bureau and was unsuccessful in seeing the Director relative to an article to be written for "Harper's Magazine." He submitted a list of written questions which were filled with innuendo which were answered by letter dated 10-28-59, and were submitted to [redacted] in the Department for approval. [redacted] commented: "These are intelligent answers to stupid questions," and the Director noted, "He suffers from mental halitosis."

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A copy of Thompson's book, published by the Macmillan Company, has been obtained and reviewed in the Crime Records Division.

PREFACE:

In a Preface entitled "To The Reader," the author states his purpose is to take the reader on a demolition tour of America--"to strip some of our most sacred institutions down to their BVD's and show what can be done about them if anybody feels so inclined."

Here the author refers to the FBI as the "most sacred cow in America" and to the Director as "a national folk hero like Jesse James" who contends that syndicate crime does not exist, or maybe it does exist but its none of the FBI's business, or "the FBI will crack down on it almost anytime now, as soon as we get the Communists wiped out." He says, "Commie-hysteria" has become a favorite national pastime; "Communism as an internal threat does not now, and never did, amount to a hill of beans. Even J. Edgar Hoover admits as much."

Thompson describes himself as a former AF of L union organizer, a former singer, a former mortician employed by the Government, and a former soldier in Far Eastern Military Intelligence. He states he is "a poet of fabulous obscurity, a pacifist, a kind of socialist-anarchist.... I also have a Ph. D. and absolute pitch. And I'm sex-obsessed." He notes that parts of his book previously appeared in the "Nation."

CHAPTER CONCERNING THE FBI:

The chapter beginning on page 110 is entitled "The FBI and How to Defend J. Edgar Hoover."

FBI's Publicity

It begins by stating that the FBI has the most "idyllic press coverage any police force could ask for." He says that "every moviegoer knows that the FBI (thanks to J. Edgar Hoover) is utterly free from sin, scandal, or deceit." He goes on, "Rumor has it J. Edgar Hoover cried when he saw the movie (The FBI Story), and apparently about everyone else in the republic cried with him." Thompson claims that no Congressman ever tries to deny the FBI a penny. "What J. Edgar Hoover wants, J. Edgar Hoover gets," and "a politician who even thought of questioning the FBI would risk being suspected of treason."

Criminal Investigations By The FBI

Thompson comments on the Fred Cook "Nation" article saying he (Cook) put the FBI "through his critical wringer. (It came out resembling its reputation about the way an omelette resembles an egg.)" Thompson claimed that in 1960 the "Attorney General's Special Group on Organized Crime concluded that the only thing wrong with the FBI was--it couldn't catch criminals."

This apparently refers to the group which investigated syndicate crime and was headed by [redacted] who was part of the [redacted] Organized Crime and Racketeering Section of the Department of Justice. [redacted] charged a lack of cooperation by local and Federal agencies in pursuing the fight against organized crime, and he resigned from his position as Special Assistant to the Attorney General on 2-4-61.

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Thompson continued that as a teacher, he had been frequently approached by "polite, if slightly harassed, FBI agents who want to check on the loyalty of my former students. ('He was a student of yours, wasn't he? Was he a good, clean-cut, American-type boy? Did he have any bad habits?')"

Facetiously, Thompson notes criticism regarding the FBI, states that he wanted to prepare the best possible defense for the FBI, and that he exchanged a long correspondence "with J. Edgar Hoover himself." He then writes as follows:

Prosecution

The FBI has been described as something less than competent in fighting crime, has made its mark against the "stumblebums" of crime, has failed against criminal leaders such as Lucky Luciano, Frank Costello, etc. Dillinger was shot down while in a crowd of people and the FBI has shown something less than "motherly solicitude" for safety of bystanders. J. Edgar Hoover led a raid against Harry Brunette, the FBI started shooting, and 20 families in the neighborhood were endangered. The FBI then set fire to the building by hurling tear gas bombs.

Defense

The FBI has much to do besides catching gangsters; it has to catch communists and spends much time splitting hairs between liberals, pseudo liberals, etc. The very people who criticize J. Edgar Hoover are the ones who keep him from doing the job he wants to do. The Director is quoted, on page 116, as saying the real troublemakers are certain teachers, certain writers who foster class hatred and discontent, some "prattle-minded" politicians "waving the flag of pseudo liberalism," and some ministers of the gospel. These are the people who give aid and comfort to communists and make it impossible for the FBI to devote its time to lawbreakers.

Informants and Communism

Prosecution

"... in the McCarthy hoopla of the fifties the FBI was more helpful with the smear pots than in uncovering the facts." In the Elizabeth Bentley case, J. Edgar Hoover endorsed information to be given by Bentley and then her testimony was riddled in court; in the Judith Coplon case, the FBI had to admit illegal wire tapping after first denying it; it was similar in the Budenz case. In the Jencks case the FBI's chief informant was an admitted liar. The FBI has been stuck time and time again with undesirables as informers, and "Hoover... is still battling to keep his moles free from sunlight in all loyalty-security cases.... Hoover has vigorously fanned our national hysteria over the theoretical issue of Communism.... The only merit in the FBI's anti-Communist campaign is that it would make a fine subject for a Mack Sennett comedy."

Defense

Why get upset over a few lapses in decorum? The end justifies the means where the main job is to get the communists wiped out. Mr. Hoover did not mean to misrepresent the communist threat in "Masters of Deceit" and when I broached this subject to him, he insisted he was merely showing what would happen if the communists staged a revolution in America. "In other words, Mr. Hoover's book was purely theoretical and fanciful--like science fiction...." Mr. Hoover has said that the fewer communists there are, the more dangerous they are.

Prosecution

The FBI leaks its "juicy, raw files" to certain politicians for political purposes. Recipients have been J. Parnall Thomas, Martin Dies, Karl Mundt, Pat McCarran, Joseph McCarthy, and Francis Walter. The FBI has never

caught a single spy or saboteur in its "security-loyalty net." When the "New York Post" made inquiries in Washington, not a single public official would criticize the FBI because, as a Congressman said, "The FBI has detailed dossiers on everyone in Washington." The FBI probably doesn't even know how many people it has on file.

Defense Mr. Hoover admitted to me that the FBI does not know the number of individuals it has on file, but he assured me the FBI does not engage in fishing expeditions or conduct investigations at random. "I should think that would satisfy any complainers, especially since we have such a fine man as J. Edgar Hoover to determine just how 'random' an investigation can get." As for the charges of politics, Mr. Hoover has had to use informal help from Congressmen. The House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) has given the FBI a list of 628 communist front organizations. Every organization left of the John Birch Society or the "DAR" has to be kept under surveillance.

"Secret Police" Charge and FBI Relations with the Press

Prosecution The FBI doesn't do much to dispel the notion that it is a "secret police." J. Edgar Hoover never gives a press conference. "The 'news' from the FBI is simply issued, the door is shut, and that is that." Any questions must be submitted in writing. Reporters from the "New York Post" could not "even get an audience with the FBI's chief of public relations much less J. Edgar Hoover." With this system, the FBI can cater to public hysteria. Kidnaping made "a fine stew" in the 1930s. "Then juvenile delinquency came along and Hoover seasoned that heavily by delicately coupling murder with car theft in the tabulation of crimes, thus giving the impression that our JD's are a vastly more murderous bunch than they actually are." Although bank embezzlements have been rising at an alarming rate, "Hoover doesn't bother much with them" because they "aren't so juicy." If the FBI really wants to be cleared of the "secret police" charge, it should invite the press in to look around.

Defense Mr. Hoover "agrees with the purpose of this charge" and when "I broached this subject to him he specifically cited the press as one of the indispensable scrutinizing agencies of the FBI..." It isn't true he never gives press conferences. He gave one to Jack Alexander of "The New Yorker" in 1937, and in August, 1960, gave "a nice long interview" to a reporter who spotted him at the race track. Here, on page 126, Thompson set forth an alleged exchange of remarks between the Director and the reporter in which Mr. Hoover was quoted as saying that racing was a wholesome diversion and that wagering was not objectionable if done in moderation. Thompson concludes by stating that "If reporters will only hang around the race tracks instead of cluttering up his office, I'm sure they'll find that Mr. Hoover will answer their questions."

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE FBI

Thompson's Peace March

In another chapter, Thompson relates how he organized a peace march in Providence, Rhode Island, states that only a relatively small number of marchers turned out. Most people have faith in armaments and believe if Russia and the U.S. keep arming, "we can both strike an idyllic balance of terror and everybody will be safe." Some people don't "buy this brand of balony," but are afraid to march for fear somebody will put them on a "list which the FBI will hand over to the HUAC...." He says he has talked to people who agree with him but refuse "to incur the displeasure of the FBI." He continues, "To my knowledge there aren't any Communists in Providence, but apparently the place is crawling with G-men. They're even listed in the phone book--brazen as all hell."

Referring to his peace march, he says, "I didn't know whether or not the FBI was on our trail, but I didn't see any silk-hatted sleuths lurking around corners of buildings or taking furtive pictures of us. Maybe the FBI has finally decided to chase the Syndicate instead of us desperadoes."

Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR)

The chapter concerning the DAR is a continuation by the author of attempts at humor and satire in commenting on the DAR's position regarding United Nations agencies, school textbooks, world government, and the Protestant clergy. At one point he says, "The FBI loves them; the GOP loves them; Hollywood loves them." He comments on awards and resolutions of the DAR, noting an award to Fulton Lewis, Jr., and "... a long, rhymed elegy to J. Edgar Hoover that can be sung to the tune of "Coming Through the Rye."

MISCELLANEOUS

In a chapter devoted to the HCUA, Thompson refers to the Committee's inquiries concerning the invitation which the U.S. had received to exhibit American paintings in Moscow as part of a cultural exchange program. He claims the HCUA had to inject itself in the matter because it realized if America ever got on good terms with Russia, everybody would realize how useless the Committee is. Thompson's position is this exhibit could have been assembled with regard to the "political beliefs" of the artists.

Elsewhere he decries nuclear armaments, tries to make the point that they will result in the ultimate destruction of the world, and that we do not want to end the cold war because we are making money from it. He also criticizes the Civil Defense program.

His chapter "How to Launch a Polaris Submarine" is a defense of the pacifist movement, relates how pacifists have picketed Navy installations, and how they have continued to protest Navy building programs at the risk of beatings by dock workers, etc.

He relates his experiences as a singer at Radio City Music Hall in New York City where he attempted to organize a strike to improve working conditions. His strike had been set for the Christmas Day performance, but did not materialize when the management called a meeting of all employees, excluding Thompson, and managed to prevent the strike from taking place.

He states that football is a game that does not lend itself to intelligent spectatorship, that the football fan is "an absolute oaf" and that when he called for abolition of this sport at Brown University, he was subjected to various harassments, including that of being called a communist. He claims he is "grimly anti-Communist."

He is critical of Norman Vincent Peale and the theories of Peale's "positive thinking," and he also criticizes college fraternities, claiming that they codify snobbery, pervert values, corrupt decent instincts, and depreciate scholarship.

A final chapter concerns "money-making" games which are available for children and which stress the acquisition of wealth, the stock market, and corporation management. Thompson says that when a child gets through with these games, "he should have developed dollar signs in his eyes." He concludes, "...if Merrill, Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith didn't put a brokerage office into every toy store, they'll be missing a whole new generation of red-hot, money-mad, status seekers."

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 7-11-62

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Mohr	<input type="checkbox"/>
Callahan	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Tele. Room	<input type="checkbox"/>
Holmes	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gandy	<input type="checkbox"/>

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "MEN AND DECISIONS"
BY LEWIS L. STRAUSS
BOOK REVIEWS

R.W. Smith
✓
DeLoach
Malone

SYNOPSIS:

Captioned book was autographed to the Director, and author was thanked by letter 6-26-62. The author is a personal acquaintance of the Director; correspondence with him is on a first name basis; and he is on the Special Correspondents' List.

"Men and Decisions" consists of nineteen chapters and sets forth Strauss' memoirs beginning with his association at the age of twenty with Herbert Hoover's World War I Food Relief Program and continuing to the present. It sets forth decisions made by former Presidents Hoover, Truman and Eisenhower, former Senator Taft, former Secretary of Defense James Forrestal and others. The decisions concern such things as the Food Relief Program before and after World War I, recognition of full independence for Finland, repatriation of prisoners in Siberia, the Jewish refugee problem, the events leading up to Pearl Harbor, the atomic and hydrogen bombs and decisions on security.

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED

Strauss devotes one of the longest chapters in the book to the Oppenheimer case and makes numerous references to the FBI which are in no way unfavorable. The penultimate chapter refers to the refusal of the Senate to confirm Strauss' nomination as Secretary of Commerce and sets out the reasons Strauss believes were behind this refusal.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

1 - Mr. Sullivan

DeLoach
7/12
18 JUL 24 1962
[Stamp: 634]

ULG:vc
(5) JUL 27 1962 XEROX
JUL 25 1962

CENTRAL RESEARCH

file 62-46855

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ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-42509-108

DETAILS

BACKGROUND:

The Director received an autographed copy of the book, "Men and Decisions," by Lewis L. Strauss for which he thanked Mr. Strauss by letter dated 6-26-62. Set forth below is a summary of the contents of this book.

THE AUTHOR:

Bureau files reflect very cordial relations with Admiral Strauss over the years, and he is a personal acquaintance of the Director. Correspondence with him is on a first name basis, and he is on the Special Correspondents' List. In October, 1959, shortly after the Senate refused to confirm Strauss' nomination as Secretary of Commerce, he made a trip to Europe during which he advised our Legal Attache in London that he was writing a book to be entitled "Men and Decisions." He indicated this book would concern itself with decisions made by men in Government with whom Strauss had been closely associated, including former Presidents Hoover, Truman and Eisenhower; former Senator Taft and former Secretary of Defense Forrestal.

THE BOOK:

"Men and Decisions" is described as a book about certain men and their decisions. Strauss begins his memoirs with his association at the age of 20 with Herbert Hoover's World War I Food Relief Program and continues to the present.

CHAPTER I: FIRST DECISION:

In this chapter, Strauss indicates that from the age of 16 until 20 he was a traveling salesman selling shoes at wholesale to merchants in the Carolinas, Georgia and West Virginia. By that time he had saved \$20,000 and was ready to begin college. Early in 1917 when the newspapers revealed that President Wilson had sent for Herbert Hoover to discuss further relief operations, Strauss' mother remarked, "When he gets there, why don't you go up and help him?" Since it was between seasons in the shoe business and Strauss had his savings, he felt he could volunteer to work without pay as the press reported Mr. Hoover was doing.

CHAPTER II: A MAN OF DECISIONS:

This chapter details Strauss' work with Hoover in the Food Administration and the many important decisions made by Mr. Hoover. Strauss traveled with Hoover in Europe, meeting many important persons and assisting in the spread of ^{the} food relief program throughout Europe. Upon their return to Washington

and in anticipation of the end of hostilities, the President instructed Mr. Hoover to make plans for transforming the Food Administration into an agency of relief and reconstruction for all of Europe. In June, 1918, Strauss accompanied Hoover to Russia for the purpose of alleviating starvation in that country.

While still in Europe, Strauss met Mortimer Schiff, a partner of the international banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb and Company. Schiff invited Strauss to join the firm at the end of his duties with Mr. Hoover.

CHAPTER III: REBIRTH OF A NATION:

During the Winter of 1918-19, Strauss made acquaintance with the people of Finland and, at Mr. Hoover's direction, prepared a letter to President Wilson suggesting that recognition of full independence for Finland be expedited. Strauss and Hoover were active in efforts to procure a loan for Finland in early 1940. The loan was finally voted but too late--for on March 12, 1940, the Finns had asked for terms of peace. These were severe --a large part of their best land had to be ceded to Russia.

CHAPTER IV: TWENTIETH CENTURY ANABASIS:

In this chapter, Strauss refers to the plight of the prisoners of war marooned in Siberia following World War I. He was active in setting up a fund for repatriation of prisoners in Siberia and he succeeded in having more than 7,000 men brought home. In October, 1920, an effort was made to place a proposal on the agenda of the League of Nations which would result in exempting these men from any further call for military duty. The proposal failed and Strauss indicates that many of the returned prisoners were young enough to have been swept into World War II.

CHAPTER V: DECISIONS ABOUT MONEY:

Following his association with Kuhn, Loeb and Company, Strauss visited in Japan and other countries representing the firm. Strauss details some of his projects while a member of this firm and indicates that the firm occasionally imported gold from England and sold it to the Treasury Department. In the 1930's, however, when he suspected that its origin, despite the mint stamp, might be from mines expropriated by the communists, the firm discontinued the practice of importing gold. Men with inventions came to Strauss for financing and among those whom he backed was Edwin H. Land who is best known today for the Polaroid Land Camera. Strauss indicates that it was a hard personal decision when in 1946, after 25 years, he resigned from Kuhn, Loeb and Company upon accepting appointment to the first Atomic Energy Commission.

CHAPTER VI: DE PROFUNDIS:

From 1933 to the outbreak of World War II, Strauss was associated with attempts to relieve the burdens of Jewish people throughout the world. He was in Europe and, on the advice of friends, hurried his departure leaving just prior to Hitler's invasion of Poland on September 1. As a result, plans for relocating Jewish refugees were necessarily postponed.

CHAPTER VII: SIDELIGHT ON A DECISION IN TOKYO:

In this chapter, Strauss refers to the efforts of two American priests, Father James M. Drought, Vicar-General of the Maryknoll Fathers, and Bishop James E. Walsh, to persuade highly placed persons in the Japanese Government that the course on which they were embarking would lead to war with us. Strauss furnished Drought and Walsh with letters of introduction to acquaintances of his in the Japanese banking circles. Upon their return early in 1941, Strauss sent them to Herbert Hoover who suggested they relate their story to President Roosevelt. The two priests saw the President and, according to Strauss, "Apparently the President and Secretary Hull decided the two priests should continue their personal contacts on an informal basis and attempt to codify just what they understood the Japanese were willing to concede." Strauss expresses the opinion that the attack on Pearl Harbor might not have happened but for the appointment of Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, an amateur with limited practical experience in other areas and none apparently in foreign affairs, to Washington as a special envoy.

CHAPTER VIII: A VIEW OF THE NAVY FROM THE BEACH:

Strauss, who held a commission in the Naval Reserve, received orders in March, 1941, to report for duty and was assigned to the Bureau of Ordnance. Strauss subsequently became General Inspector of Ordnance. Early in 1943, Churchill wrote to President Roosevelt stating that British intelligence had heard of a project called "Athodyd," represented to be a rocket powered by an "aerodynamic thermal duct" and that it was to be used ^{as} pilotless aircraft to bomb Britain. Churchill wanted to know what the President thought of its feasibility and the likelihood that it could be made operational. The message was sent to the Bureau of Ordnance and the problem was presented at a staff meeting. It was the consensus of opinion that this was most likely more of Goebbel's "secret weapon" propaganda. Strauss and Captain Sam Shumaker, however, felt there was a possibility that a self-propelled bomb could be flown across the Channel, riding a radio beam rather than taking a ballistic course. Strauss says Shumaker even dreamed up a device which nearly paralleled the actual weapon. Because of this, and Intelligence's subsequent pinpointing of launching sites, a large percentage of Germany's bombs failed of their objective.

Much of this chapter concerns Secretary of the Navy Forrestal and Admiral William Henry Purnell Blandy who was Strauss' superior as Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance. Strauss states that Forrestal's conviction that militant communism was the enemy of the Free World induced him to undertake the task of reorganizing the defense structure in 1947 at the request of the President and that no man was better equipped to do it by experience, by the degree of Congressional respect he enjoyed, by the support of the press and by the confidence of the President he served. In 1948, Forrestal's administrative subordinates began to undercut him, he began to lose his confidence, and, in 1949, he took his own life.

CHAPTER IX: "A THOUSAND YEARS OF REGRET":

This chapter concerns the creation of the atomic bomb and the decision to use it. He concludes the chapter by stating that the decision to use the atomic bomb to accelerate the end of a war already won was not the same as the one five years earlier when a decision had been taken to make the bomb, yet both were decisions by compassionate men within the finite limits of human judgment and that all of us in some degree share an inescapable responsibility which will be judged, as Churchill has said, "in the after-time."

CHAPTER X: THE DECISION TO DETECT:

Strauss indicates it is sobering to speculate on the course of events had there been no monitoring system in operation in 1949 as Russian success in that summer would have been unknown to us, and, in consequence, we would have made no attempt to develop a thermonuclear weapon. He states that the decision in 1947 to undertake the long-range detection of nuclear weapons tests was a fortunate one and far more crucial than we knew.

CHAPTER XI: DECISION ON THE HYDROGEN BOMB:

A week after the atomic bomb had been exploded over Nagasaki Strauss, in a memorandum to Forrestal, suggested testing the ability of ships of the present design to withstand the forces generated by the atomic bomb. Nine days later Senator McMahon, later Chairman of the Senate Special Committee on Atomic Energy, suggested that the surviving ships of the Japanese Navy be used "to test the destructive power of the atomic bomb against naval vessels." In due course, Operation Crossroads--whose purpose was to test the effects of weapons air borne and submerged on a cross section of the fleet from battle ships to landing craft--was set up. Blandy offered Strauss a place on his staff for Crossroads but Strauss declined regretfully in order to return to private business. Shortly thereafter, the President invited Strauss to become a member of the Atomic Energy Commission. We tested our first hydrogen bomb in November, 1952. The Russians tested their first weapon involving thermonuclear reaction the following

August. By so close a margin did we come to being second in armament, not only in the eyes of the world, but in fact. Had we begun our development after the successful Russian test, Strauss says, there is no reason to believe that we would have been accorded time to equal their accomplishment.

CHAPTER XII: VIGNETTES OF RESEARCH AND RESEARCHERS:

This chapter contained brief contemporary material concerning Dr. John von Neumann, Dr. Ernest Orlando Lawrence and Dr. Enrico Fermi.

CHAPTER XIII: DECISIONS ON SECURITY:

Strauss indicates that there was a difference of viewpoint within the Atomic Energy Commission on the administration of security of information and that since he adhered to the letter of the law, the brand of "security obsession" was early burned upon him and he still wears it. He cites three incidents in which this security consciousness figures. One involved Donald Maclean, an Attache of the British Embassy, who held a permanent pass to the Commission's headquarters and was a frequent visitor in the evenings after usual work hours. When Strauss learned of this in 1948, the pass was withdrawn at once. Maclean, of course, made headlines when he disappeared and later turned up in Moscow with Guy Burgess in 1951.

CHAPTER XIV: DECISION IN THE CASE OF DR. J. R. OPPENHEIMER:

In this chapter, Strauss attempts to explain why Oppenheimer was first "cleared" for work on the atomic bomb and his clearance later revoked. The entire long summary finding against Oppenheimer which was drawn up by Major General Kenneth B. Nichols, the General Manager of the Atomic Energy Commission, is included. At the conclusion of this chapter Strauss refers to the question whether or not Oppenheimer has by now been "punished sufficiently" and points out that the decision not to restore his clearance for access to defense information vital to the security of the United States was not taken to mete out punishment, but was a measure taken to safeguard information pursuant to an Executive Order of the President of the United States. He indicates "that the decision involved distress for Dr. Oppenheimer was inescapable. It was also the result of his own conduct and free choice." This chapter contains numerous references to the FBI which are in no way unfavorable.

CHAPTER XV: DECISION IN THE TENNESSEE VALLEY:

This chapter concerns the Dixon-Yates Contract and other Atomic Energy Commission business in the Tennessee Valley. At the conclusion of the chapter Strauss indicates that over the years the state and Federal Governments would have received substantial tax revenues from the Dixon-Yates plant. The Memphis Municipal Plant does not pay such taxes; hence, the defeat of the principle of private enterprise in this instance has ill-served the people of the area.

CHAPTER XVI: A NEW CHARTER FOR THE ATOM: ATOMS FOR POWER:

Strauss states that in the Autumn of 1953 he and his colleagues concluded that the statutory charter of the Atomic Energy Commission was overdue for review. Their draft measure was sent to Congress in February, 1954, and the Joint Congressional Committee thereupon made its own redraft and, as the "Cole-Hickenlooper Bill," it was passed. Thereafter, atomic energy was diverted to peaceful uses.

CHAPTER XVII: THE PEACEABLE ATOM: DECISIONS AFFECTING NEW PROBLEMS AND OLD FRIENDS:

In August, 1955, at the First International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy in Geneva, Strauss announced that the United States had been supporting a long-range program to control thermonuclear research. Three years later at the Second International Scientific Conference, our exhibit featured a number of working thermonuclear devices and their state of development to that time. Russia described, but did not exhibit, a much larger device than any of ours. He refers to the use of atomic energy in ship propulsion (the Nautilus) and set forth President Eisenhower's convictions on Russian-American relations and on nuclear weapons.

CHAPTER XVIII: DECISION IN THE SENATE:

This chapter concerns the refusal of the Senate to confirm Strauss' nomination as Secretary of Commerce. Strauss summarizes the reasons for such refusal as: punitive opposition by the advocates of government development of electric power; the animosity engendered by the Oppenheimer case; the personal animus of a Senator; Strauss' strong belief in the paramount importance of maintaining the constitutional principle of the separation of powers and his defense of the Executive Branch in that regard; his unfortunate trait of stubbornness in refusing to conciliate by conceding error where error had not occurred; for following orders and honoring the oath of office; and the opportunity for a numerically superior political opposition to strike a blow at a popular President without attacking him personally.

CHAPTER XIX: NUCLEAR TESTS, FALL-OUT, AND WORLD OPINION:

In this chapter Strauss asks, "Do we feel guilty that we were the first to produce atomic weapons and the first to use them in a war?" He indicates that many do and many more do not and that the argument will go on for a very long time. He states that this is beside the point, that a feeling of guilt ought not determine a future course of our national policy in a world in which atomic energy and atomic weapons are facts of life.

Juvenile Delinquency From Global Viewpoint

Reviewed by Dorothy Butler

Staff reviewer Butler has reported on juvenile delinquency and welfare problems in the District.

KIDS, CRIME AND CHAOS: A World Report on Juvenile Delinquency. By Roul Tunley. Harper. 206 pp. \$3.95.

"The American boy today has one chance in five of ending up in court as a juvenile offender! The rate of recidivism among our institutionalized youngsters is between 50 and 80 per cent."

—Statistics from "Kids, Crime and Chaos."

AS IN OTHER great problem areas close to the American heart, the handling of juvenile delinquency often has lacked imaginative approaches and solutions. Many charge that our professionals are "too close" to the problem to see it and have abandoned the creative search for irrelevant research.

In light of this, Roul Tunley's book is significant in two ways. A layman (albeit an informed one), he is free of the conformism that restrains many professionals. Second, he has taken a global view of delinquency.

Tunley concludes that our delinquents aren't the world's worst; probably Sweden has this dubious distinction. But his thesis is that we are lag-

ging behind Europe and some Asian countries in ways to control and prevent delinquency, and in interest. Are Americans hostile to kids, asks Tunley.

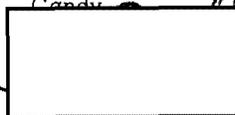
IN ORDER to get a stranglehold on the problem, says Tunley, Americans will have to chuck many well-nourished notions out the nearest window. One is that delinquency is almost exclusively a slum product, almost universally held by our American social scientists, he says.

Tunley is a reporter and former Look staffer and editor of the now-defunct American Magazine. He began his globe-circling tour armed "only with a ball pen and a few refills," he said. One occasionally wishes that he had taken along a bit more sensitivity, especially in his appraisal of the student role in revolutionary upheavals in other countries.

But, on balance, Tunley has written an important and novel book. Its action solutions will be controversial. But they merit the attention both of professionals and the public which has largely tossed the problem into the collective professional lap with a "let Joe do it" attitude.

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- Mohr ✓
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- Conrad _____
- DeLoach ✓
- Evans _____
- Malone _____
- Rosen ✓
- Sullivan ✓
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Tunley: Review Book

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 7-13-62

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "KIDS, CRIME AND CHAOS:
A WORLD REPORT ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY"
BOOK BY ROUL TUNLEY

R. Wright

The following is a review of a book which concerns the problem of "juvenile delinquency" as viewed by the author both in the United States and several countries of the world.

Failure of United States to Control Juvenile Delinquency:

Case workers in the United States must be scientists or "experts" who regard the problem as a cool, exact science like mathematics. They have a narrow viewpoint and cannot see the over-all problem involved. This approach cannot be used in dealing with children. The psychiatrist sees the problem as one of inner conflict, the sociologist views it as one of outer conflict--the result of environment. The biologist sees it as a physiological problem, and "the FBI will see it as a police one."

BOOK REMAINS

We must deal severely with young hoodlums; but the publicity we afford their crimes creates the impression they represent the majority of our teen-agers. Where these crimes are played up, local police feel popular in a tough approach which often borders on brutality. We tend to punish rather than to rehabilitate. We emphasize the reformatory, but it has been estimated that 50 to 80 per cent of all boys sent to institutions return to them and to a life of crime. Boys' clubs do not necessarily answer the problem. In New York City, it has been shown that delinquency rates increased after boys joined neighborhood clubs. Curfew laws have not proved effective, and parental responsibility laws place an unfair burden on parents because some youngsters just cannot be controlled.

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Statistics:

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Surprisingly, Sweden, with no slums or poverty, has probably the highest rate of delinquency in the world. Exceedingly high rates are also found in Japan, India and Russia.

In the United States, it is not possible to determine just how bad the delinquency problem really is because of the lack of uniformity in the preparation of statistics by various local agencies. Only the Children's Bureau (CB) of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and the FBI report statistics nationally. The former deals with children brought before the courts, while the latter includes arrest by police. The usual "complicating factors" are present here because the FBI counts only those under

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Jones to DeLoach Memo
RE: KIDS, CRIME AND CHAOS

18, while the CB counts those of whatever age the state declares juveniles to be. The findings of the two agencies, gathered separately, parallel each other to a remarkable degree, and both show strong upward trends.

We overemphasize the existence of delinquency and promote it by making children liable for minor offenses such as smoking, truancy, etc. He suggests we are impatient and hostile toward youth. Abroad, people expect their children to get into trouble, show more sympathy and understanding and many violators, such as runaways and truants, are handled informally and never appear in court.

The author asks the reader to consider the following: "Youth is disintegrating. The youngsters of the land have a disrespect for their elders, and a contempt for authority in every form. Vandalism is rife, and crime of all kinds is rampant among our young people. The nation is in peril!" The author states, "This lament could well have come from J. Edgar Hoover-today." He goes on to say in fact it came from an Egyptian priest about 4,000 years ago.

Remedies:

According to best estimates, one out of five teen-age boys will get in trouble with the law. Although we have laws requiring youngsters to remain in school until a specified age, many of them are incapable of further learning, are bored, and consequently become delinquents. They should be released from school at earlier ages and afforded the opportunity of learning a trade or craft as is done in many foreign countries. Vocational training in the United States has been greatly neglected. Sex and violence in movies, television and other media is a most unwholesome influence on our young people. We must de-emphasize the punishment factor and seek the causes of delinquency which, in a few cases, may have psychiatric roots and, in a greater number of cases, may be due to physiological factors, such as permanent brain damage, etc. Young people must learn the value of work. For many of them we must substitute reformatory confinement for enforced participation in public works projects in their communities. We must have training programs in our schools. Our reformatories are too large to effectively rehabilitate. Abroad, reformatories are much smaller and the emphasis is on work training rather than counselling and formal education. We should follow the example of European countries by paying probation workers more and using unpaid volunteer workers.

The solutions do not entail elimination of poverty, curfew laws, mending broken homes and "cracking down" on teen-agers. We need better probation systems, adequate medical services, decreased reformatory confinement, and police and courts skilled in dealing with juveniles. We must permit children to leave school at an earlier age, set up junior apprenticeship programs, and provide meaningful jobs for them.

CONCERNING THE AUTHOR:

Bufiles contain no information identifiable with *Roubtunley* Tunley. The book jacket describes him as a former New York "Herald Tribune" reporter, former assistant circulation manager and later editorial promotion head of "Look" magazine, former editor of "American" magazine, and presently a free-lance writer living in New Jersey. During the war, he was a Naval officer with anti-submarine warfare. (See Rec. next page)

Jones to DeLoach Memo
RE: KIDS, CRIME AND CHAOS

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

me *DeLoach* ✓

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
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Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Mr. DeLoach

7-10-62

M. A. Jones *BOOK REVIEW*

"ONE MAN'S FREEDOM"
BY EDWARD BENNETT WILLIAMS

SYNOPSIS

This memorandum sets forth a detailed review of Edward Bennett Williams' new book, "One Man's Freedom," which contains a number of references to the FBI, the Director and Bureau investigations. Throughout the book, Williams, who has served as defense counsel for many notorious persons, professes to be a champion of civil rights and individual liberties. This book review sets forth his views concerning the following topics beginning on the page indicated:

Unfairness of labeling an attorney according to his clients, page 3;

Improper manner in which Congressional investigations are conducted, page 5;

Illegality of telephone taps and other electronic eavesdropping equipment, page 7;

Need to defend the 5th Amendment, page 13;

Virtues of the McNabb and Mallory decisions, page 15;

Need for pre-trial discovery of evidence and witnesses by the defense, page 17;

Necessity of confrontation and cross-examination, page 20;

Detrimental effect of publicity and other outside pressures in criminal cases, page 21;

Injustice of capital punishment, page 23;

Problem posed by emotionally ill offenders, page 24;

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Jones to DeLoach Memo
RE: "One Man's Freedom"

Impropriety of censorship of allegedly indecent literature, page 25;

Civil Rights and the Southern Negro, page 26; and

Need for a strong world court, page 28.

Williams feels "an erosion of individual liberty and freedom" has occurred in America and that "We have placed security in a position of primacy and subordinated individual liberty to it." He warns against "lawless law enforcement" and opines that whenever government infringes on individual rights, "it begins with the weak and the friendless, the scorned and the degraded, or the nonconformist and the unorthodox."

In connection with his defense of Aldo Icardi, who was charged with perjury following his appearance before House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) in connection with the murder of Office of Strategic Services Major Holohan in Italy, Williams compliments former SA Robert Maheu for helping Williams establish that Icardi was not involved in Holohan's murder. (Bureau is circumspect toward former SA Maheu.)

Williams refers critically to the HCUA subpoena for Cyrus Eaton after Eaton had "made bold to criticize the FBI over a national television network." Williams asserts that FBI is violating the law by using wire taps, and he quotes statements by the Director in 1940 opposing wire tapping. He also quotes approvingly from the Director's Introduction to the September, 1952, Law Enforcement Bulletin on the topic of civil rights.

The Jencks decision is mentioned by Williams, who feels defense attorneys should have access to prior statements of Government witnesses several days before trials begin. He mentions the Urschel kidnaping case of 1933, attempting to cast doubt on the guilt of Kathryn Kelly. He also cites the James R. Hoffa bribery case, stating that the jury apparently did not believe John Cye Cheasty's testimony. He claims he was "horrified" when the "Afro-American" published his photo shaking hands with a female Negro attorney in a full-page ad during the Hoffa trial; and that Joe Louis visited the courtroom on his own volition.

In his defense of Igor Melekh, Soviet spy, Williams claims he talked to Attorney General designate Robert Kennedy in effort to have United States agree to let the International Court of Justice decide whether Melekh had diplomatic immunity. He also states he talked to FBI Agent after conferring with Melekh in New York.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

"ONE MAN'S FREEDOM"
By Edward Bennett Williams

This 325-page book contains Williams' observations and reflections concerning a number of matters, including his personal experiences as a defense attorney, relating to law. Throughout the book, there are numerous references to the Bureau and the Director, as well as to cases investigated by the FBI. These have been specially flagged on the succeeding pages of this memorandum by underlining.

The succeeding pages contain a brief digest--and, in some instances, more detailed quotations--of pertinent material in Williams' book.

GENERAL REFLECTIONS (Page 3-10)

At the outset, Williams identifies some of his past clients, including Senator Joseph McCarthy, the notorious Frank Costello, and former Teamsters head David Beck. He states that he started law practice by handling civil matters, but "It was the law in its relationship to human rights as distinguished from property rights which had first captured my attention...."

Williams states he authored this book because he "wanted to write of the right to counsel, of fair procedure in congressional hearings, of the right to privacy, of the Fifth Amendment, of lawless law enforcement, of the right of everyone to a fair trial, of censorship, of civil rights, and of the whole concept of rule of law." He continues, "I wanted to write of the transcendent importance of safeguarding and preserving intact all of our civil liberties, and of my deep conviction that whenever government infringes on any of these rights it begins with the weak and the friendless, or the scorned and the degraded, or the nonconformist and the unorthodox. It never begins with the strong, the rich, the popular...I wanted to document my conviction that most of the history of civil liberties in this country has been written in criminal courtrooms." And he professes "an increasing concern over the inroads that I believe are being made into these areas of individual freedom."

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Williams asserts, "We have allowed an erosion of individual liberty and freedom to take place in the last three decades--not as the result of the overreaching of big government, nor as the result of the calculated

assaults made upon liberties and freedoms in the last decade, but rather because of the collective lethargy and a cavalier attitude of unconcern. I think we have made a substitution in our national ranking of values. . . . We have placed security in a position of primacy and subordinated individual liberty to it."

BRANDING A LAWYER ACCORDING TO HIS CLIENTS (P. 11-29)

Williams states that in 1960, when he accepted the Igor Melekh case (which case is dealt with in more detail in the final chapter of the book), he felt "the lash of stinging criticism"; that "every time I have assumed the defense of a case in which the crime charged is a heinous one or the defendant is a social or political outcast, the criticism has come."

He claims that John Crosby "slandered" him during a television interview (the station and the producer later apologized and repudiated Crosby's statement) shortly after he entered the Melekh case. Williams opines that Crosby "did not understand the right to counsel guaranteed by the Constitution and the role of the advocate in Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence."; that Crosby "did not understand that for the trial lawyer the unpopular cause is often a post of honor." He then moralizes that he has "taken many difficult cases for unpopular clients, not because of my own wishes, but because of the unwritten law that I might not refuse."

Williams points out that Clarence Darrow encountered hostility when he defended 20 members of the Communist Labor Party in 1920. He states that Darrow's answer to his critics was:

"I shall not argue to you whether the defendants' ideas are right or wrong. I am not bound to believe them right in order to take their case. . . . But I do know this--I know that the humblest and the meanest man who lives, I know that the idlest and the silliest man who lives, should have his say. . . . And I know that the Constitution is a delusion and a snare if the weakest and the humblest man in the land cannot be defended in his right to speak and his right to think as much as the greatest and the strongest in the land. I am not here to defend their (the communist defendants') opinions. I am here to defend their right to express their opinions."

Williams refers to the defense of Anthony Cramer (naturalized citizen who aided Werner Thiel, one of the eight Nazi saboteurs landed in America in June, 1942) by Harold R. Medina. Cramer was charged with treason,

and Judge Medina served as his court-appointed defense counsel. Williams states that Medina found himself being treated coolly by "people generally and my friends in particular"; that one spectator in the courtroom even spat in his face; however, that "Finally Judge Medina's courage and hard work won a reversal of Cramer's conviction by the Supreme Court."

The book also throws a bouquet at the late Wendell L. Willkie, who "defied public opinion" during World War II by defending the citizenship of William Schneiderman before the Supreme Court. (Schneiderman was a self-admitted Communist Party leader.) . . . "Willkie's courage and hard work, like Judge Medina's, brought about a Supreme Court decision in favor of his client." At the time, Willkie still aspired for the 1944 Republican Presidential nomination.

With regard to convictions of innocent persons, Williams quotes Judge Curtis Bok of Pennsylvania as stating that convictions of the innocent far outnumber acquittals of the guilty. He states that Judge Bok's view is "dramatized in Judge Jerome Frank's fascinating and fully documented study of 36 cases in which wholly innocent defendants were convicted and imprisoned for other men's crimes."

Williams also states that he participated in three cases in 1956 (cases involving Aldo Icardi, Frank Costello and "Confidential" magazine--all dealt with in more detail later) which convinced him that "society is often the winner when the prosecutor loses. He makes reference to the right to counsel guaranteed defendants by the Sixth Amendment--"no matter how socially or politically obnoxious (the accused) may be, no matter how unorthodox his thinking or his conduct, how unpopular his cause or how strongly the finger of guilt may point at him." He also refers to Canon 5 of the Canons of Professional Ethics of the American Bar Association which states that "it is the right of the lawyer to undertake the defense of a person accused of crime, regardless of his personal opinion as to the guilt or the accused; otherwise innocent persons, victims only of suspicious circumstances, might be denied a proper defense."

To the above, Williams, adds, however, "It should go without saying that counsel's obligation to defend his client does not import any obligation to defend his client's crimes" and "no lawyer is ever justified in defending his client with weapons of fraud and falsehood."

He then philosophizes that lawyers must avoid moral judgments as to the guilt or innocence of their clients; that no one is legally guilty until so adjudged in court. And he admits, "Sometimes the truly guilty go free. This is the price that a democratic society must pay to safeguard the liberty of the innocent."

CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATIONS AND THE ICARDI CASE (P. 30-58)

Williams quotes J. Parnell Thomas, former chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) as telling an HCUA witness, "The rights you have are the rights given you by this committee. We will determine what rights you have and what rights you have not got before the committee." Williams then observed, "During the past decade this concept of congressional investigatory power has been accepted with alarming apathy and applied with alarming abandon."

Williams deals at length with the case of Aldo Icardi, who visited Williams in 1955 to seek his services in connection with eight counts of perjury arising from Icardi's appearance before HCUA in 1953. In brief, Icardi had been on an Office of Strategic Services mission with Major William V. Holohan in Italy in 1944. Major Holohan was killed on the mission, and Icardi was subsequently convicted in absentia by the Italian courts of murdering him.

According to Williams, in addition to the in absentia conviction in Italy, a release was issued by the U. S. Defense Department accusing Icardi of Holohan's murder; and newspapers published articles identifying Icardi as a cold-blooded killer. Thus, when Icardi was invited to appear before HCUA, "no one cared whether such an investigation bore any relationship to the proper function of Congress and its committees."

In defending Icardi against the perjury charges arising from his HCUA appearance, Williams had no funds to make an investigation (despite the fact that the prosecution had arranged to fly witnesses to Washington); however, Williams contacted Robert Mahou, "who had made a brilliant record as an FBI agent and had recently formed his own international investigative agency, staffed with former FBI agents." Mahou helped Williams conduct an investigation in Italy which established that Icardi was innocent of any involvement in Major Holohan's murder and that responsibility for killing the Major actually lay with Italian communists.

(Robert Mahou was a Special Agent from December, 1940, through July, 1947. He resigned voluntarily due to the ill health of his wife, and his last efficiency rating was "Excellent." Since 1953 we have been circumspect in dealings with him.)

Williams states that Icardi was acquitted of the perjury charges on the ground that HCUA was not acting in furtherance of any legitimate legislative purpose in the Icardi hearing--that this court decision was vitally significant "because it was the first reported case in three quarters of a century to hold that a congressional committee had exceeded its constitutional powers."

THE ARMY-MC CARTHY HEARINGS (P. 59-71)

Williams claims that Senator Joseph McCarthy "transgressed the rights of some witnesses in ways which I vigorously opposed"; that he had known McCarthy and had often argued with him about his tactics; that when the Army-McCarthy hearings arose in 1954, McCarthy wanted Williams to assist him in an advisory capacity, but Williams declined.

With regard to McCarthy's exposure of the former National Lawyers' Guild affiliation of Fred Fisher, 32-year-old assistant to Joseph Welch at the hearings, Williams states that McCarthy had told him (Williams) in the presence of Roy Cohn about the evidence he proposed to use against Fred Fisher; and Cohn and Williams made McCarthy promise he would never use it. Nonetheless, McCarthy went ahead.

Williams continues that Senator Ralph Flanders introduced a motion calling for Senator McCarthy's censure by the Senate; and in August, 1954, McCarthy announced that he was going to retain Williams as his defense counsel. Williams' fee was to be paid by McCarthy's committee, but he told the committee he would serve without compensation. Although 46 charges of misconduct originally were filed against McCarthy, the list ultimately was narrowed to two specific incidents, and the Senate voted to censure McCarthy on only one of these--contempt of the Gillette Committee arising from McCarthy's declining an "invitation" to appear before that Committee. Williams feels that even this lone censure charge would not have been sustained if he and McCarthy had known then, as they learned later, that an "overzealous" member of the Gillette Committee had put a mail cover on McCarthy during its investigation of him.

CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRIES AND THE 5TH AMENDMENT (P. 72-87)

Williams expresses the opinion, "The apex of congressional inquiry today is apparently the calling of a witness who will invoke the privilege against self-incrimination in response to all questions on a subject about which the committee already has full information." Williams complains

that Congressional inquiries frequently extend beyond the legitimate scope of legislative inquiries; and he states that when he (Williams) appeared before the McClellan Committee in 1958 as counsel for James R. Hoffa, he had occasion to object that certain questions directed toward Hoffa could have no real relationship to a legislative purpose.

Williams states that anyone who expresses an unpopular opinion is vulnerable to "the long arm" of Congressional committees. To illustrate, he cites the case of Cyrus Eaton, who in May, 1958, "made bold to criticize the FBI over a national television network. Representative Francis Walter... immediately signed a subpoena calling Eaton before the HCUA to explain himself.... Even in the most conservative quarters this type of 'thought policing' was too much, and the celebrated subpoena was never served."

In summation of his observations regarding Congressional inquiries, Williams feels that a uniform code of procedures for Congressional investigations is needed.

TELEPHONE TAPS AND OTHER TECHNICAL INSTALLATIONS (P. 88-120)

Williams speaks of the citizen's right to privacy--including privacy of the home, privacy of thoughts, and privacy of conversations--as well as the right to silence and the right to communicate. He then warns, "The rapid development of electronic listening devices in the past few years has greatly multiplied the number of clandestine invasions of these rights. He quotes Justice William O. Douglas as stating:

"With modern electronic devices, conversations within the home and the office can be recorded without tapping any wires. The intimacies of private life can be made public without a key being turned or a window being raised. And those who listen may be private detectives and blackmailers, as well as law enforcement officials."

To illustrate the threat of eavesdropping, Williams cites the case of Bernard Goldfine, New England textile manufacturer and associate of Sherman Adams, and the case of Washington gambler Julius Silverman. The former case arose in 1958 when one of the rooms occupied by Goldfine's entourage at the Sheraton-Carlton Hotel in Washington was found to be "covered" by a microphone in the room next door. This microphone had been installed by Baron Shacklette, a Congressional investigator, and Jack Anderson, an associate of Drew Pearson. (Williams subsequently defended

Goldfine at his trial for contempt of Congress--arising from Goldfine's refusal to answer some of the questions asked him by a Congressional committee--and the trial ended with a plea of nolo contendere by Goldfine and a suspended sentence.)

Julius Silverman also obtained Williams' services as defense counsel following his arrest on gambling charges. It appeared to Williams that the District of Columbia Police Department and Internal Revenue agents had used one or more telephone taps against Silverman; and Williams filed motions to suppress all evidence which had been seized when Silverman's house was raided. However, a special microphone, not a telephone tap, was used to pick up conversations inside Silverman's house. Williams' lost his motion to suppress, and Silverman was convicted; but, the Supreme Court subsequently reversed the conviction in a decision which indicated the Court would not tolerate electronic eavesdropping wherein the microphone penetrates the premises of the person involved.

In haranguing against technical surveillances, Williams sides with Justice Brandeis' dissenting opinion in *Olmstead v. U.S.* (The *Olmstead* case, decided in 1928, resulted in a Supreme Court decision that the protection against unreasonable searches and seizures applies only to physical, tangible objects--and that conversations cannot be "searched" or "seized.") Brandeis stated that listening in on conversations constitutes invasion of privacy and urged that the Fourth Amendment be interpreted to keep pace with advances of modern science in order to protect citizens against invasions of their individual security.

After warning that telephones can be transformed into microphones to cover conversations within a room; that tiny microphones can be concealed in rooms; and that long-range microphones can pick up conversations hundreds of feet away, Williams cites the study entitled "The Eavesdroppers" completed in 1959 by Samuel Dash under the sponsorship of the Pennsylvania Bar Association Endowment and with a grant from the Fund For the Republic. He states that Dash's study "revealed widespread use of concealed microphones by police and private detectives" for "an endless variety" of purposes.

Williams is convinced that the Supreme Court will overturn the *Olmstead* decision and will rule that physical entry by the eavesdropper or physical penetration of the eavesdropper's equipment onto the premises of the persons involved is not necessary before the "victim" can invoke his Fourth Amendment rights. He states, "Such a ruling would restore the right to privacy to the high place which the Constitution gave it. . . . The concept of a man's house as his castle is completely inconsistent with surreptitious police surveillance of every conversation in that house. If the police may not

enter physically, they may not enter scientifically. An entry by electronic eavesdropping equipment is the most effective, clandestine and sinister kind of entry."

Williams does feel, however, that some extremely limited use of technical surveillances may be necessary--and, if so, a constitutional amendment will be required to permit the issuance of search warrants for evidence of crime. Before passage of such an amendment, however, he states "a strong demonstration must be made by federal law-enforcement agencies that our collective security is so imperiled by treason, espionage and sabotage that drastic measures are needed. A demonstration must further be made that eavesdropping is a useful and necessary weapon for combating these crimes. I have grave doubts whether such a showing could ever be made.... We defeat our own ends if we adopt the techniques of totalitarianism in security cases."

In referring to the Federal Communications Act of 1934, Williams states that unlike eavesdropping, wiretapping is a federal crime; but, "despite this fact, wiretapping is rampant in the nation today. It is perpetrated by private investigators in all kinds of cases... It is perpetrated by public law-enforcement officers both surreptitiously and under a self-serving declaration that what they are doing is necessary for adequate law enforcement. Necessity has been the argument used for every infringement of human rights since the birth of this country."

Williams cites data in Dash's "The Eavesdroppers" indicating that New York City police, who say they tap 300 or 400 telephone lines a year, actually make an estimated 16,000 to 29,100 wiretaps a year.

As defense counsel for the notorious Frank Costello in the denaturalization case against Costello in 1956, Williams claims he was fully exposed to the problems and evils of wire tapping. At the time, Costello was serving a prison term for income tax evasion. When Williams examined the record of the tax trial, he concluded that some of the evidence had been obtained through wire taps; and in delving further, he "discovered that there had been a tap on Costello's home telephone at intermittent intervals over many years. During the period of the taps, six policemen sat in 8-hour shifts, working in teams of two. They listened to and transcribed every conversation over Costello's telephone, whether he was a participant or not.... the persons victimized by these wire taps were not just persons who used Costello's telephone. Taps were placed on public telephones in restaurants frequented by him. Everyone who used those pay-station telephones had a hidden third party listening to every word...."

Williams states that wire tapping by Federal officers was stopped by Attorney General Robert Jackson in 1941 but was resumed in 1942 at the direction of President Roosevelt (actually, Roosevelt sent his wire-tap memo to Jackson in May, 1940); that on May 11, 1961, the Justice Department announced that the FBI had 87¹⁵ wire taps in the country as of that date--all "purportedly" in security cases. Williams continues, "Admittedly, the FBI also uses wiretaps in kidnaping cases. The Justice Department defends these wiretaps as being both necessary and legal. To understand how this argument of legality is made and why it is unsound, it is necessary to trace the law as it has developed."

Williams again cites the 5-to-4 Supreme Court ruling in the Olmstead case that wire tapping does not violate the Fourth Amendment; then he states that Congress recognized the right to telephone privacy when it enacted the Communications Act in 1934 providing that "no person not being authorized by the sender shall intercept any communication and divulge or publish the existence, contents, substance, . . . or meaning of such intercepted communication to any person." He continues that the Supreme Court ruled in the Nardone case in 1937 that evidence obtained through wire tapping by Federal officers cannot be used against the "victim" in Federal court and, thereby, the Court showed it was "unwilling to allow law enforcement officers to break the law to ferret out crime."

Despite this "clear holding that wiretapping by federal officers is illegal," Williams declares, "The Department of Justice seeks to defend this defiance of the law on the theory that Section 605 does not prohibit interception of telephone and telegraph messages, but only interception and divulgence."

He refers to a statement by the Director^{*} in May, 1958, on television "that his bureau had ninety wiretaps installed as of that day." Then he moralizes, "On the same day a prosecutor from the same Department of Justice was asking a New York jury to convict James Hoffa of the Teamsters Union for allegedly installing one wire tap. This seemed to me to be a classic illustration of the dangers and evils of lawless law enforcement. One division of the Justice Department was prosecuting a man for breaking a law which another division . . . was itself breaking at that very moment."

* (He undoubtedly is referring to an article in "The Evening Star" of May 11, 1961, stating that Assistant Attorney General Herbert Miller had told a subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee that the FBI was currently tapping 85--not 87--telephones, all in security cases.)

* (On a program filmed for showing to the then Congressman Kenneth Keating's constituents in May, 1958, the Director said, "At present, we have less than 90 wire taps. All of them are in cases involving the Nation's security." This obviously is the television program which Williams has in mind.)

Williams quotes a portion of a letter he received from an Assistant Director of the FBI which took Williams to task for criticizing the Bureau for wire tapping in a speech Williams made at Georgetown University. Enclosed in the Assistant Director's letter was an opinion expressed by the then Attorney General Jackson in 1941 that "There is no Federal statute which prohibits or punishes wire tapping alone. The only offense under the present law is to 'intercept any communication and divulge or publish' the same." Williams then states he is convinced that Robert Jackson would have concluded his 1941 opinion was wrong if the wire tapping question had faced him after he became a member of the Supreme Court--"I say this because even a quick look at the wiretapping statute shows that Attorney General Jackson was wrong. The statute outlaws not only tapping and divulging but also tapping and making use of the information obtained through the wiretap. The last part of Section 605 says it is a crime for the wiretapper to 'use the same or any information therein contained for his own benefit or for the benefit of another not entitled thereto.'"

He continues, "I think that if wiretapping is regarded by the responsible heads of the FBI as necessary to successful law enforcement, they should press Congress vigorously for a change in the law. But their argument for a change would be far more cogent if they went before Congress with a record of obedience to the existing law rather than with a long history of cavalier defiance of it.

"The record compels the conclusion that the Department of Justice is not confident of its own position. Despite widespread private wiretapping, which everyone agrees is illegal, there was for many years only one reported prosecution for wiretapping. . . . With few exceptions, the Department of Justice has been forced to take the position that it cannot tap wires with one hand and prosecute wiretappers with the other."

Williams says that "responsible sources" have questioned the utility of wiretaps in any criminal cases and that "there is certainly grave doubt about the value of taps in national-security cases. For example, in the celebrated case of Judith Coplon. . . the government convinced the court that none of its evidence came from wiretapping, although Miss Coplon's telephone was almost continuously tapped. Her conviction was reversed only because these wiretaps interfered with her right to hold private conferences with her attorney." There has never been a prosecution of an alleged spy, traitor or saboteur in which the government gained its evidence from wire-tapping."

* (This was a letter written by Assistant to the Director L. B. Nichols in 1957; Bufile 62-98896-8)

(Actually, Coplon was convicted in both Washington and New York. The New York conviction was reversed on the following grounds: (1) her arrest by FBI Agents without a warrant was illegal; (2) the defense should have been given full access to all wire tapping records; and (3) the defense should have been given an opportunity to learn whether the original informant which set the FBI investigation in motion was a wire-tapping source. The Washington conviction ^{was} remanded to the District Court for a hearing to determine if the Government had intercepted telephone conversations between Coplon and her attorney before and during trial.)

Williams continues, "Interestingly enough, the view that wire-taps do not substantially aid in law enforcement was once held by J. Edgar Hoover. Mr. Hoover's public attacks on wiretapping were numerous in the six years following the passage of the Communications Act in 1934. During that time he called wiretapping an 'archaic and inefficient practice' which 'has proved a definite handicap or barrier in the development of ethical, scientific, and sound investigative technique.' He let it be represented that he was the first federal official to oppose wiretapping... and he has never in court used evidence so gathered.'

"In a news interview he (the Director) declared that he had 'consistently opposed the practice (of wire tapping).' He said in a formal press release: 'Statements have appeared to the effect that wire tapping has been used by representatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in violation of existing laws. At no time has there been a single instance of any action of this kind on the part (of any FBI Agent)... since I have been the Director....'

"He (the Director) ^{advised} the Department of Justice itself: 'While I concede that the telephone tap is from time to time of limited value in the criminal investigative field, I frankly and sincerely believe that if a statute of this kind were enacted the abuses arising therefrom would far outweigh the value which might accrue to law enforcement as a whole.' In a Department of Justice press release it was represented that Mr. Hoover believed that 'the discredit and suspicion of the law enforcing branch which arises from the occasional use of wiretapping more than offsets the good which is likely to come of (to) it.'"

(The above statements attributed to the Director are taken primarily from Department of Justice press releases dated March 13 and 18, 1940, and a letter from the Director to William E. Read of the "Harvard Law Review" on February 9, 1940.)

Williams wants to bring wire taps under the Fourth Amendment; and if the FBI can show that it desperately needs the right to tap wires in security cases, he feels a revision of this Amendment should be submitted to the states to "allow the courts to abandon our traditional policy against searches for evidence. . . but only in cases where the national security is at stake." He states, "This would authorize the invasion of privacy only in the protection of the most vital interests of society. It would also bring wiretapping under judicial supervision. The judiciary is the traditional bulwark between citizen and prosecutor. . . . It is unfair to ask the Department of Justice to pass upon the propriety of its own requests for wiretapping authorization. . . . Once we have ended the sorry spectacle of federal officers tapping in defiance of federal law, we can enforce wiretapping laws just as stringently as we enforce other criminal statutes."

CONSEQUENCES OF REFUSING TO TESTIFY (P. 122-144)

Williams refers to the 5th Amendment as "the most maligned part of the Constitution." He declares, "Too many persons have forgotten that the 5th Amendment is a citadel of liberty, guaranteeing far more than immunity from compulsory self-incrimination." He does concede, however, "Without doubt it hinders the conviction of the guilty far more frequently than it protects the rights of the innocent."

Among situations in which the protection of the 5th Amendment might be vital to an innocent man, Williams cites the hypothetical case of a man who had attended Communist Party meetings, stating that this man "might be well advised to plead the privilege even if he had no understanding at the time of the Party's illegal objectives and hence was not guilty of any crime."

Among the factors Williams feels underlie the "current hostility to the privilege" against self-incrimination" is its repeated invocation when apparently harmless questions are asked. Williams cites the appearance of his client, David Beck, Sr., before Senator McClellan's Committee when Beck declined under the 5th Amendment to answer whether he (Beck) knew his own son, David Beck, Jr. According to Williams, Beck's claim of privilege was "clearly correct" because Beck, Sr., was under Federal indictment for income tax evasion, and everything to which he testified would be screened by the prosecutor for use against him at his trial." Williams feels that to ask Beck whether he knew his son was either a "fatuous and captious question asked for no legislative purpose and designed only as a means to taunt the witness, or it was asked as the opening question in a line of inquiry regarding financial transactions between father and son."

He also refers to the case of Jane Rogers, who admitted she had served as treasurer of the Communist Party in Colorado but claimed privilege against self-incrimination when asked to name her successor in office. The Supreme Court ruled that Rogers had waived her privilege by testifying freely about her own occupancy of the office. Williams states this ruling "seems fair enough, because obviously the witness was not fearful that her testimony would tend to incriminate her. Her real motive for belatedly claiming the privilege was to protect someone else, and concededly the protection of the privilege is personal."

Another case cited is that of Sidney Buchman. Williams had been counsel for Hollywood writer Martin Berkeley in 1951 when Berkeley appeared before HCUA and admitted former Communist Party membership--naming almost 100 other Hollywood personalities as Party members, including Sidney Buchman. Buchman, also a writer, was called before the HCUA and admitted being a disillusioned former Communist Party member; however, he declined to name others with whom he was associated in the Party. Williams states that following his HCUA appearance, Buchman left Hollywood--"...his career was ruined. Because he had refused to 'cooperate' with the committee by 'naming names,' he was no longer employable. But, worse than that, he faced certain conviction for contempt. No conviction would have been possible had he declined, on the basis of ^{the} privilege, to give the committee any information at all. But... Buchman could not in conscience inform on others."

In tracing the history of immunity statutes, Williams writes that in 1857, Congress enacted a broad immunity statute covering witnesses before Congressional Committees and in Federal courts; however, the statute was soon repealed because so many prospective defendants were rushing forward to confess their misdeeds and thereby avoid prosecution. Congress instead provided that no testimony given by a witness before a Congressional Committee or a Federal court could later be introduced into evidence against him; however, the Supreme Court held that this statute did not preclude reliance upon the privilege against self-incrimination.

Williams continues that Congress has enacted many statutes granting complete immunity; that in 1954 Congress adopted an immunity statute covering witnesses before Congressional Committees and Federal courts in regard to security matters; and in 1956, a similar statute was passed covering narcotics cases.

In addition, states have also enacted immunity statutes-- but, Williams declares, these statutes are powerless to confer immunity from Federal prosecution, thereby causing a dilemma for the state witness.

MC NABB, MALLORY AND OTHER "SAFEGUARDS" (P. 145-162)

Williams disagrees with those who call procedural safeguards "technicalities." Rather, he states, "they are the rules which our experience has shown are necessary in the interplay between the rights of society and the rights of the individual. This is why we have placed a judicial officer between the policeman and the citizen to determine the validity of an arrest. It is why an accused has the right to know specifically the nature of the charge against him and to confront his accuser face to face. It is why he has the right to have questions affecting his liberty determined in a dispassionate forum free from entrinsic influences."

According to Williams, "whenever and wherever there have been invasions of civil liberties and infringements of human rights by those who hold authority, the first victims have been the poor and the downtrodden, the weak and the helpless, or the unpopular and the scorned."

In noting that the Supreme Court's 1957 reversal of the Andrew Mallory rape conviction touched off heated legal controversies, Williams states, "Most people did not consider whether the Mallory rule was a good or bad legal principle. They had been told repeatedly that Mallory was a bad man and they were violently opposed to any rule which blocked his conviction."

Williams comments that the Mallory rule is merely the application of an old principle to a new set of facts. He states that in the McNabb decision, handed down fourteen years earlier, the Supreme Court reversed three convictions for murder because they were based upon confessions secured as a result of the same principle--unlawful delay in taking the arrested person before a commissioner.

In endorsing these rulings, Williams states that the hardened criminal does not need a commissioner or anyone else to advise him of his rights, but the youthful and the person of limited intelligence do not understand about the privilege against self-incrimination, the right to counsel, etc. "It is a sham," he states, "to advise such people of their constitutional rights after the police have questioned them for hours or even days to extract admissions which virtually ensure convictions."

Williams remarks that cases of physical coercion against arrested persons are rare today, "but psychological coercion is equally effective and far more difficult to prove." He quotes Judge Jerome Frank as stating, "Policemen have discovered that they need neither intricate devices nor violence. The easiest way to persuade a man to confess to whatever you want is to deprive him of sleep beyond the point of normal exhaustion, questioning him endlessly."

Williams also observes that most of the hostility to the McNabb-Mallory rule undoubtedly stems from the fact that it has been invoked principally in cases of heinous murders and rapes where guilt seemed clear--"Before trial, however, we cannot have one rule for innocent prisoners and another for guilty prisoners, because we do not know which are which until the verdict is returned. Under our law making this judgment is the function of the jury. It must not be usurped by the police, no matter how able and sincere they may be."

He continues that there is reason to believe the abolition of the McNabb-Mallory rule would not really increase police efficiency; that many experts have said an efficient police force relies on scientific methods of investigation rather than upon admissions elicited from the accused by prolonged questioning. He then quotes a portion of the Director's Introduction to the September, 1952, issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin wherein the Director remarks that "civil rights violations are all the more regrettable because they are so unnecessary."

Williams also notes that the FBI requires its Agents to warn the accused that he is not required to make any statement and that any statement he makes may be used against him.

Williams states that his objection to the Mallory rule is that it does not go far enough--that it does not afford protection to the citizen who is "unlawfully arrested, illegally detained and then released with no charge preferred against him" and it does not apply to state police. He then refers to a "truly shocking" study of illegal detention by the Chicago Police Department, which study was published by the American Civil Liberties Union, and he concludes, "The staggering statistics from that city (Chicago) indicate that hundreds of thousands of Americans are unlawfully held incommunicado by state police every year."

In summing up his views regarding procedural safeguards, Williams philosophizes, "So long as we tolerate lawless law enforcement by state police, we shall have it. . . We must understand also that the good intentions

of police officers make their violations of procedural rules all the more dangerous."

PRE-TRIAL DISCOVERY OF EVIDENCE (P. 163-185)

Williams strongly advocates pre-trial discovery in criminal cases. He claims that the innocent defendant, not the guilty one, suffers under the present system because the guilty person usually knows the identity of the witnesses against him, as well as what these witnesses have told the grand jury and what they will tell the trial jury. However, "an innocent defendant... may well be unaware of the identity of the witnesses against him. He has no way of knowing what false or misleading testimony has produced the unfounded charge against him."

In noting that pre-trial discovery is provided for under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Williams observes, "I do not believe that the founding fathers intended to surround property rights with greater procedural safeguards than those which protect liberty... Our present procedural rules are archaic because they express (that personal property is more important than personal liberty)... They date back to medieval days when land was more valuable than the serfs who tilled it."

He next attacks alleged abuses of the Commissioner's preliminary examination--which examination, he states, is the only provision of the present rules of criminal procedure which permits real discovery. Williams cites the Commissioner's responsibility under Rule 5 to inform the accused of his right to a preliminary examination and, unless the accused waives this right, to hear the evidence against him "within a reasonable time." Williams states that the preliminary examination prevents the government from holding an arrested person indefinitely without "probable cause," and it also gives the defendant a chance before his trial to learn who is accusing him and exactly what the accusation is.

According to Williams, however, "When the government does not want to give the defendant this chance, it... tells the commissioner that it is not yet prepared to present its evidence and asks for a continuance... It (the government) then proceeds to present the case to the grand jury and secures an indictment before the date fixed for the preliminary examination. Since the purpose of this examination is to determine whether the defendant should be held for action by the grand jury, it is apparent that no examination will be conducted after indictment."

Williams claims his first experience with this strategy to evade the Commissioner's preliminary examination was in the James R. Hoffa bribery case in Washington in March, 1957. Williams writes:

"The FBI arrested Hoffa on the night of March 13, 1957. At approximately 1:00 a.m. on March 14, 1957, he was taken before the commissioner. An Assistant United States Attorney asked to have the preliminary examination postponed ^{for} two weeks, on the ground that it would take the government two weeks to prepare its evidence. I objected violently, because I felt sure that this postponement would deprive my client of any preliminary examination at all. I was convinced that the FBI would not have arrested Hoffa until the government had all the evidence it could possibly find. . . ."

"The commissioner, however, accepted the government's representation that it was unprepared to present its evidence and granted ^{the} postponement. Nine hours later the prosecutor began to present his evidence before the grand jury. Five days later the grand jury returned an indictment. The preliminary examination never took place."

(Bulle 58-4044-191 verifies that at the hearing before him early on the morning of March 14, 1957, U. S. Commissioner Splain continued the hearing until March 28 despite the vigorous protest of Williams. Hoffa was indicted March 19.)

In commenting on this trial of Hoffa for bribing John Cye Cheasty, an employee of the McClellan Committee, Williams states, "Apparently the jury did not believe his (Cheasty's) testimony, because they acquitted Hoffa. I have often wondered how much of this . . . would have been unnecessary if I had been given a chance to question Cheasty at a preliminary examination when the facts were fresh and he had had no chance for extensive preparation before testifying. Cheasty had spent days with the prosecutor preparing his testimony before he actually went on the witness stand." (More data on the Hoffa bribery trial appears on page 22.)

With further reference to his insistence upon discovery by the defense of the prosecution's evidence and witnesses, Hoffa states, "The Supreme Court took a long step toward remedying these inequities in 1957, when it decided the Jencks case. Jencks was a union officer charged with filing a false non-Communist affidavit. The principal witnesses against him, Harvey Matusow

and J. W. Ford, were FBI informers. The trial judge refused to let Jencks's lawyer see the reports which Matusow and Ford had made to the FBI concerning Jencks, because Jencks's lawyer was not able to show any inconsistency between their trial testimony and their reports.... In a celebrated and highly controversial opinion the Supreme Court held that a defendant is entitled to inspect prior statements by government witnesses. It pointed out the absurdity of requiring the defendant to show an inconsistency between their testimony and their statements before he has seen the statements. It also pointed out that inspection by the trial judge to determine whether there is any inconsistency cannot be satisfactory."

He continues, "The Jencks decision raised a storm of conflict. It was wildly predicted that every FBI file would be opened to the forces of subversion and that law enforcement would become impossible." Williams adds that he feels it would be preferable for the defense to be furnished the prior statements of Government witnesses "several days or a week before trial" rather than during the trial, in order to assure an opportunity to carefully study them without the pressure of trial and in order to give the defense an opportunity to run down leads suggested by the witnesses' statements.

Williams states that a "classic example of the need for fair discovery procedures" can be found in the 1933 trial of Kathryn Kelly (Machine-Gun Kelly's wife) for kidnaping. He asserts that Kathryn Kelly might have been falsely convicted, stating, "Perhaps... the FBI had in its possession in 1933, at the time of Kathryn Kelly's trial, evidence of the most persuasive character that she had not signed the letters in question (two letters bearing Machine-Gun Kelly's signature which were mailed in Chicago after the kidnap victim had been returned and the ransom had been paid--which letters were identified by a private, not an FBI, handwriting examiner as having been written by Kathryn Kelly). After the letters had been examined by the local expert, they were sent to the FBI Laboratory in Washington. There they were intensively examined by the bureau's top handwriting analyst, Charles A. Appel, who concluded that the signatures had not been written by Mrs. Kelly.... This evidence was kept from the jury that tried Kathryn Kelly. If the jury had known that the local expert who testified was wrong, according to the bureau's own expert, and that Mrs. Kelly was undoubtedly telling the truth about the letters, the result might have been different." (This matter has been separately analyzed by the General Investigative Division and the results set forth in memoranda from Mr. Rosen to Mr. Belmont dated June 15 and 26, 1962, based upon a portion of Williams' book printed in the June 16, 1962, issue of "The Saturday Evening Post.")

According to Williams, the major argument against the application of the civil rules of discovery to criminal procedure is that the prosecution cannot compel the defendant to testify. He does not feel this is a valid reason for denying discovery procedures to the defendant, giving the ludicrous argument that "the 90-per-cent record of convictions in criminal cases obtained by the government each year is ample testimony to the fact that the scales are weighted heavily for the prosecutor once the case gets into court."

CONFRONTATION (P. 186-205)

Williams asserts that the right to confront and cross-examine one's accusers is an indispensable safeguard in any system of justice. Yet, he continues, many Americans identify cross-examination with trickery or with unsavory efforts to confuse or berate honest witnesses--"Hundreds of motion pictures and television shows have created the image of the crafty lawyer who conceals truth or who deliberately confuses truth with falsehood through cross-examination."

Williams acknowledges that few people dispute the need for confrontation and cross-examination in the courtroom, but this is not true in loyalty hearings and other administrative proceedings "where Americans have lost their jobs, their property and their reputations.... This problem became particularly acute during the heyday of the Communist scare in the early 1950's. Men were fired from government jobs and branded 'security risks' without a chance to know or to question those who accused them. Men were smeared as Communists or Communist sympathizers and lost their reputations without an opportunity to probe by cross-examination the testimony of those who spoke against them. Those (were not) bright pages in our history. But the worst may have passed....

"Without confrontation and cross-examination, a man brought before a hearing board is subject to trial by inquisition. His accuser may be a trained FBI informant, or he may be a malicious busybody, or he may be an incompetent with a flair for melodrama. We saw all three kinds during the early 1950's... He may be stable or unstable, bright or stupid, right or wrong, but the man who is accused can never challenge him. The charge may be a mistake. It may be a bureaucratic error."

Williams concedes that there are situations in which the disclosure of an informant's identity could do serious damage to our national security; and in such instances he feels it is acceptable to remove a security risk from a sensitive position without confrontation. But he feels the decision to remove the security risk under these circumstances should be subject to review not only by a board of appeal but also by the courts.

PUBLICITY AND OTHER PRESSURES (P. 206-224)

Williams states, "Far too often bystanders in the mob and in the market place... influence the outcome of individual cases. In many instances the result of this meddling is a miscarriage of justice...."

As an example of "meddling with the judicial process," he cites the 1958 indictment of Congressman Adam Clayton Powell for income tax evasion. Williams notes that there was intense press interest in the Powell tax case when it first came before the grand jury in 1956; and that following pressure exerted through the pages of William F. Buckley's "National Review," the grand jury indicted Powell on his 1951 and 1952 tax returns.

Powell retained Williams to defend him; and Williams was astounded to learn that Internal Revenue agents had never interviewed Powell concerning his 1951 or 1952 returns; nor had an attempt been made for a civil compromise. Williams also was astounded to learn of "the unorthodox and highly irregular" things which happened with regard to the grand jury--primarily arising from pressures exerted through Buckley's "National Review." Williams concludes, "It was almost two years before the effect of the external influences upon this grand jury could be fully measured. But what developed during the course of the trial of this case in the spring of 1960 compels the conclusion that the indictment of Congressman Powell was born of hysteria." (The indictment regarding Powell's 1952 tax return was dismissed; and a hung jury resulted at the trial on his 1951 tax return, with the Government subsequently dropping the charge.)

Also cited is the Supreme Court's reversal last year of the murder conviction of Indiana's notorious "mad-dog killer," Leslie Irvin, because of the intense pre-trial publicity his case received.

Returning to the Hoffa bribery case, Williams declares:

"So much is said about the defendant's right to a fair trial that sometimes we lose sight of the fact that the same right belongs to the prosecution. A brazen and outrageous attempt was made to put fingers on the scales of justice in the Hoffa bribery trial in Washington in 1957. . . . One afternoon as I returned to court after lunch I was introduced to a woman lawyer from the west coast. She was a Negro. As I stood chatting with her for a moment, a photographer called us to look his way and snapped our picture. The incident meant absolutely nothing to me at the time. A few days later I was horrified to see the picture in a full-page advertisement in the 'Afro-American,' a paper having large circulation among the Negroes of Washington. The advertisement recounted in detail Hoffa's long record of friendship for the Negro people and their causes. The jury trying Hoffa was predominantly Negro. Obviously, the advertisement had been placed in an effort to influence the jury in Hoffa's favor.

"This was the darkest day of my professional life. I have never before nor since been so upset. . . . Neither I nor any lawyer assisting me had an inkling that such an advertisement was to appear. I held a long inquisition of everybody in any way connected with the defense, including the defendant himself. I can honestly say that I satisfied myself that no one directly or indirectly connected with the defense staff knew anything about the appearance of the ad. I can honestly say that I'm sure Hoffa himself knew nothing of it. It was the work of a well-motivated meddler from Detroit who thought he was helping his friend 'Jimmy' and who acted wholly on his own."

Williams continues that he had selected eight character witnesses to testify on Hoffa's behalf at the bribery trial. Among these was Negro boxer Joe Louis. However, at the last minute, Williams decided not to use any of the character witnesses because their appearance on the stand would provide an avenue for the prosecutor to cross-examine them about "all the derogatory rumors, hearsay and gossip affecting the defendant's reputation." Williams personally told Louis that he would not be used as a witness; and he claims

he "was genuinely surprised" ^{to see} Louis sitting in the back of the courtroom that same afternoon--"He had come to court wholly on his own, insofar as I knew then or have ever found out since. I very much doubt whether any juror ever saw him. . . . everyone who had any connection with the trial knows his presence had not the remotest effect on the verdict. . . . The Louis story seems to grow each year and more legend and less fact gets into it. Needless to say, I'm sorry he ever came to court. But had I known he was coming to observe the trial that afternoon, I would not have asked him to stay away."

RADIO AND TELEVISION INFLUENCE (P 225-231)

Williams supports Canon 35 of the American Bar Association Canons of Judicial Ethics and Rule 53 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure which ban photographing or broadcasting courtroom proceedings. Additionally, he comments that there is a marked difference between Congressional committee hearings which are televised and those which are not--"I dare say that if a grant were made to study the subject, it could be demonstrated convincingly that ten times more useless, irrelevant, repetitive and inane questions are propounded in the televised hearings. . . . Everybody must get on camera."

OPPOSITION TO CAPITAL PUNISHMENT (P. 232-244)

Williams opposes capital punishment. He states:

"Caryl Chessman's 12 years in 'death row' before his execution in 1960 underscored more effectively than any other episode in recent years the inhumanity, the injustice and the inequality of capital punishment. It is inhuman because its deterrent effects are now recognized as a myth. It is unjust because it leaves no remedy for a mistake. It is unequal because it is exacted almost exclusively of the poor and the ignorant. It is, in short, a relic of the barbarous days when our law demanded an eye for an eye.

"Criminologists, penologist and sociologists generally agree that there are only two reasons for punishing those who commit crimes: to attempt to rehabilitate them and to deter others from criminal ways. But you can't rehabilitate a dead man, and the record is conclusive that the death penalty does not have greater deterrent effect than life imprisonment."

In addition to the Chessman case, Williams cites the Willie Lee Stewart case to prove that capital punishment "is neither swift nor sure." (Stewart killed a grocer during a hold-up in the District of Columbia in 1953. He has thrice been convicted of first degree murder for this offense, and each time his conviction has been reversed.)

Williams also points to the Justice Department's action in "finally" advocating abolition of mandatory capital punishment for first degree murder in the District of Columbia "because it recognized that in such cases juries were reluctant to convict and ^{the} appeals courts reluctant to affirm conviction." He cites statistics reflecting that 104 defendants were indicted for first degree murder in D. C. from 1953 to 1960, but that by the end of 1960, only one of these had been electrocuted. (Bureau of Prisons statistics show there was one electrocution in Washington in 1953 and one in 1957.)

Williams also states that FBI crime statistics show that most of the states which have abolished capital punishment have a lower homicide rate than neighboring states which retain the death penalty.

He makes the astonishing statement that it is "almost unheard of for a convicted killer to kill again after release from prison. Parole authorities do not release such prisoners unless convinced that they are no longer dangerous to society. In any event, the risk of recidivism is outweighed by the risk of executing innocent men." Additionally, he again cites Judge Curtis Bok's remark that convictions of the innocent outnumber acquittals of the guilty; and he states that capital punishment "is indefensible if only because it renders irreversible these miscarriages of justice."

TREATING THE EMOTIONALLY ILL (P. 245-263)

Williams quotes the late Judge Jerome N. Frank as observing "Society must be protected against violence and, at the same time, avoid punishing sick men whose violence drives them, beyond their own controls, to brutal deeds. A society that punishes the sick is not wholly civilized. A society that does not restrain the dangerous madman lacks common sense."

Williams comments, "Too often, when a man has committed one crime after another, society has not paused to ask why. Instead, it has sent him to prison again. If it had asked why, it might have found a man who was mentally ill. It's easier not to ask why. It's easier to send to prisons men who should be in hospital wards than it is to face all the problems inherent in squarely confronting mental illness."

He then theorizes, "Most criminologists, sociologists, judges and lawyers regard rehabilitation and deterrence as the true objectives of criminal justice. The ideal is to rehabilitate the offender for a useful life in society and deter him and others... There are those who talk of the protection of society as the real goal of the criminal process. (The Director, of course, is in this group.) This has always seemed to me to be another way of expressing the deterrence theory with simply a shift of emphasis. Finally, there are those who regard the whole concept of criminal justice as an instrument of social vengeance."

Williams claims that lawyers traditionally have been "bastions of the status quo. We seem to have a basic distaste for moving the law forward into new areas." And he states lawyers have a "basic lack of faith in psychiatrists and in the treatment of mental illness. A poll taken a few years ago among 4,000 persons, mostly professional people, showed that only in the legal profession was there a relatively great distrust of psychiatry."

He also states that juries cannot properly evaluate the mental condition of a defendant unless they have all the facts, "but evidence of mental illness is seldom spread before a jury as graphically and in as great detail as is the evidence of the crime. Thus, the impact made by the facts of a crime is so great that the jury loses sight of the mental condition of the defendant. When this impact is joined with the attitude of many prosecutors and some judges that almost no one should be acquitted by reason of insanity, that psychiatrists are not to be trusted and that insanity defenses are to be regarded with great skepticism, it is no wonder that there are many miscarriages of justice."

CENSORSHIP BY POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT AND OTHERS (P. 264-297)

In 1955, when the Post Office Department advised "Confidential" magazine that no issue of "Confidential" could be sent through the mail until the Post Office had read it and concluded that it contained nothing "improper." Williams was hired to counsel that magazine. He moralizes that if the Postmaster General can bar "Confidential" from the mails without notice, without charges and without a hearing, he can do the same to any periodical. He also observes that the position of Postmaster General traditionally has gone to the chairman or campaign manager of the victorious political party; and he quotes approvingly an editorial written by Alan Barth in "The Washington Post" criticizing Arthur Summerfield's action against "Confidential."

Williams also mentions the case of One, Inc., versus Olesen. He notes the homosexual appeal of "One" magazine and states, "As Judge Desmond of the New York Court of Appeals said of the Sunshine Book and One, Inc., cases, 'Presumably, the court having looked at these books simply held them not to be obscene.'" ("One" is well known to the Bureau. It has attempted to cloak homosexuality in respectability by such tactics as implying that there are homosexuals in the FBI.)

Williams feels that a "workable" definition of the term obscenity is needed and that the Post Office Department should "confine its censorship efforts to hard-core pornography or dirt for dirt's sake." He acknowledges, however, that "reformation of postal practices will not mean the end of the censorship problem" because "every state except New Mexico has statutes directed toward obscenity, and there are also countless county and municipal regulations."

He observes, "Experience has shown us that both official censors at the local level and private societies formed to suppress literary vice feel an almost irresistible impulse to stray from the path of moderation and good sense. They tend to become obsessed with the chase and lose perspective in their gratification over finding the objects of their search." He cites the example of a female member of Indiana's State Textbook Commission who demanded that Robin Hood be eliminated from school textbooks on the ground that Robin Hood follows the communist line. This woman also demanded elimination of all references to the Quaker religion because "Quakers don't believe in fighting wars" and such a policy is helpful to the communists.

Williams objects to censorship activities of police and other city officials. He notes that the National Organization for Decent Literature and other groups are active in this field, and he states:

"Virtually none of the literature which offends their moral sensibilities, and against which they are carrying their attack, can be lawfully suppressed under the First Amendment test for obscenity laid down by the Supreme Court of the United States."

CIVIL RIGHTS AND THE SOUTHERN NEGRO (P. 298-307)

Referring to the global struggle between communism and democracy, Williams states, "In the war of competing ideologies, our victory should be inevitable because we are right. But we shall prevail only if we

practice what we preach, if we live as we talk. And in this basic fact lies the relationship of our domestic crisis to our global challenge.

"We are in a crisis in race relations precisely because we have not acted like a government of laws. We have allowed the established law of the land to be mocked. We have permitted one sixth of the nation, through its leaders, to ignore, thwart and frustrate the law of the land. And because of this we have suffered humiliation on the world stage."

He refers to the 1954 Supreme Court desegregation ruling and states, "Eight years later the law of the land is still met with arrogant defiance by men in power who regard themselves as above the law. Eight years later 95 per cent of the South's Negro students are still attending segregated classes."

Williams is "convinced that we are blessed in the 1960's with the greatest Supreme Court of this century. But it, like any other court, must look to the executive branch of government for the enforcement of its decrees."

He laments that, except for certain of the larger cities, the Negro in the South is effectively disenfranchised; and he cites the case of Joseph Atlas, a Louisiana Negro farmer who appeared before the Civil Rights Commission to secure the right to vote. The day after he testified, the sheriff of his parish told Atlas that he (Atlas) would no longer be able to get his cotton processed in that parish. This proved to be true; however, Atlas called the Civil Rights Commission and the Justice Department; and the latter asked for a court order aimed at those who refused to deal with Atlas. As a result, "the merchants agreed that they would sell to him and gin his cotton as they had done before he testified. But a year later Joe Atlas still had not been registered to vote."

Williams observes that the purchasing power of Negroes in this country has been estimated at \$18 billion. He urges Negroes to spend their \$18 billion only in places which accord them equal justice, equal respect and equal opportunity. He points out that the Federal Government, by Executive Order, deals for goods and services only with contractors who include anti-discrimination clauses in their contracts.

Stating that such a selective buying policy is preferable to the "sit-in" demonstrations which have been used in recent years, Williams declares, "The 'sit-in' is an affirmative action which time and again has caused the eruption of violence. Negroes may win fair treatment as a result of 'sit-ins,' but the violence they breed does America no good, either internally or as it faces the world."

IGOR MELEKH AND THE WORLD COURT (P. 308-325)

Commenting upon the arrest of Igor Melekh for espionage by FBI Agents in October, 1960, and his (Williams') subsequently agreeing to defend Melekh, Williams states, "On the surface it appeared to be no different from the score or more of Soviet espionage cases that had been uncovered since 1945, most of them involving Russians enjoying diplomatic status. The usual practice had been to send them home after appropriate protests were registered. But this case had broken in the wake of the U-2 incident and the trial of Francis Gary Powers. . . . It was the first time in years that our government had secured an indictment and effected the arrest of a Soviet citizen."

Williams observes that the Soviets claimed that Melekh enjoyed diplomatic immunity. He then goes into a dissertation concerning his belief in a strong world court and world rule of law. He states that the International Court of Justice was created as an adjunct to the United Nations back in 1945; that the International Court has been a failure and has virtually no business; that the United States "must assume major responsibility for the court's failure, because we have refused to submit unqualifiedly to its jurisdiction by virtue of the Connally Amendment (which Williams wants repealed); that the United States has brought four suits against Russia before the World Court, and all these cases were dismissed because Russia would not consent to be sued.

With this background, Williams then gives the following explanation of his handling of the Melekh defense:

"I met Melekh in late November at a hotel in New York just off Madison Avenue. We talked for several hours. While we talked, FBI Agents sat downstairs in a car and watched the entrance to the building. Melekh was a highly intelligent man, soft-spoken and articulate. He seemed frightened and confused. He readily agreed that if I accepted his case I should have total control. . . . I pointed out to representatives of the embassy that legal questions involving the immunity of international employees were involved and that I wanted the power to dispose of these questions in accordance with my judgment. . . . They agreed.

"When I left the hotel several hours later, the FBI agents were still sitting unobtrusively in a car across the street. I couldn't help smiling at their obvious curiosity about my identity and the reason for my visit. They had seen me enter earlier with the attaches of the Soviet Embassy. I walked to the nearest intersection, turned down Madison Avenue and paused at a shop window.

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One of the agents emerged from the car to begin the tail. He hurried to Madison Avenue and turned the corner, almost bumping into me. I could not resist the temptation to introduce myself and explain that I had just conferred with Igor Melekh about representing him at trial. The agent was nonplused at first. Then he grinned sheepishly. His sense of humor overrode his embarrassment. We shook hands pleasantly and he walked slowly back to his car. *

When I got back to Washington. I called Robert Kennedy for an appointment. . . . The Attorney General designate was not familiar with the Melekh case. There was no reason he should have been. I gave him the background of the case and briefed him on some of the legal questions involved. The main question at issue was whether Melekh, as an official of the United Nations, enjoyed diplomatic immunity from criminal prosecution. I told Mr. Kennedy that if he would agree on behalf of the United States government that this question, which turned on the interpretation of the treaty creating the United Nations, could be decided by the International Court of Justice, I would so agree on behalf of my client. I said to him that I thought rarely, if ever, were two lawyers given the chance to make such a contribution to the cause of world peace. If my idea ^{could be} implemented, it would mark the first time in history that the USSR had ever submitted to the jurisdiction of the World Court. . . .

Robert Kennedy quickly saw the possibilities of the idea, and I think he was intrigued by them. He saw the whole case in its true perspective. Merely convicting another spy would be insignificant in the course of international events. But getting the Soviets into court would open up horizons unlimited. . . .

Williams continues that after a number of weeks, ^{the} Attorney General finally told him that his proposal was rejected. He gave Williams no reason why.

Judge Edwin Robson in Chicago ordered that Melekh appear on March 24, 1961, for arraignment and for the setting of a trial date. However, on March 22, while Williams was in New York the Attorney General called him and told him that the Government would voluntarily dismiss the Melekh case.

*(No incident such as this could be found in the sections of the Igor Melekh file covering the Fall of 1960.)

Before Melekh left the United States, Williams had a talk with him and some members of the Soviet United Nations delegation, including Platon D. Morozov, a Soviet Lawyer. Williams explained to Morozov his hope that both Russia and the United States would one day make unqualified declarations recognizing the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court. Williams claimed that Morozov joined him in his expression, and that Morozov agreed that strengthening and expanding of a world judiciary would offer the best hope of world peace.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: July 16, 1962

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: TEXTBOOK, "INTRODUCTION TO LAW ENFORCEMENT"
BY A. C. GERMANN, FRANK D. DAY AND ROBERT R. J. GALLATI

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BACKGROUND: Book Reviews

George E. Sokolsky in his column of July 13, 1962, gave a very favorable book review to what he described as a textbook on law enforcement, "Introduction to Law Enforcement." He described the book as an effort to show how to do the job of law enforcement with clean hands and maintain a sense of decency. He identified the authors as A. C. Germann, Professor of Police Science at Long Beach State College, California; Frank D. Day, Professor of Police Administration at Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan; and Robert R. J. Gallati, Assistant Chief Inspector, Commanding Officer, Manhattan, New York, Assistant Dean for Police Studies, City College, New York, and Commanding Officer of the Police Academy. The Director has inquired "What do we know of this book and its authors?"

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

"Introduction to Law Enforcement" has been reviewed by the Bureau as set forth by Mr. Malone to Mr. Mohr memorandum of 5/22/62 captioned "Introduction to Law Enforcement" by A. C. Germann, Frank D. Day, and Robert R. J. Gallati, Book Review, which is attached. The review reveals that the book was considered mediocre and the authors endeavored to cover entirely too much ground in the book with the result that it was a hodge-podge with its main value as a reference book of limited scope. The FBI was mentioned in several spots without great significance. The authors favored a national crime commission and pointed out that although there were objections to a national unit, they felt such objections were not insurmountable. The entire address of former Assistant Director Quinn Tamm delivered at the International Association of Chiefs of Police annual conference at New York in 1959 entitled "Constitutional Law Enforcement" was set forth. One of the Director's statements on the evils of communism was also quoted and the author's statement stated that the Director's words were worthy of serious consideration. It is also noted that the memorandum mentioned above contained a brief resume of information in Bufiles regarding Germann, Day and Gallati.

Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. Malone
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach

ENCLOSURE

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CENTRAL RESEARCH

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These Days Law Enforcement

By George E. Sokolsky

A TEXT BOOK on law enforcement rarely comes my way, and when I saw this one, "Introduction to Law Enforcement," I wondered whether I was not looking at a new science. The authors are A. C. Ger-
mann, Professor of Police Science at Long Beach State College, California; Frank D. Day, Professor of Police Administration at Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan; and Robert R. J. Gallati, Assistant Chief Inspector, Commanding Officer, Manhattan, New York, Assistant Dean for Police Studies, City College, New York and Commanding Officer of the Police Academy.



Sokolsky

Obviously, police work has

entered the university and we shall have an increasing number of educated policemen. This is all to the good, because law enforcement requires understanding of what law is and what enforcement means in a free society.

IN THIS COUNTRY there are many agencies of law enforcement, the municipal police, the state police, the FBI, the various courts, municipal, state and federal. There are varieties of police officers and varieties of prosecuting officers.

As I read this book, I reached the conclusion that the principal problem which faces all the law enforcement agencies is how to enforce the law without violating it.

This involves not only such devices as wiretapping, tampering with the mail, but also entrapment. The authors of this book answer this question thus:

"It can be said that a certain amount of law enforcement activity lies in a white zone—where actions are legal and moral, and would stand the penetrating evaluation of judge, scholar, minister, lawyer, and citizen . . .

"It can be said that a small portion of law enforcement activity lies in a black zone—where actions are legally and morally reprehensible, and could not be justified by the most agile casuistry . . ."

Then the authors describe another area:

"And, it can be said that another portion of law enforcement activity lies in a gray zone—where otherwise illegal or immoral activities are somehow tolerated and rationalized by both public and police . . ."

THE BLACK and the Gray Zones are intolerable in a free society and should be avoided no matter how serious the crime. It is easy for the police or a prosecutor, seeking to build a case whether for a correct reason or to make publicity for himself, or to take personal political revenge. Even if it does not hold up in court of law, such action could ruin a reputation or rob a person of his freedom. This is particularly true when entrapment is employed or when lesser persons are offered immunity for greater crimes in order to catch some objective person.

Law enforcement officers who violate the law or who violate the traditions of law enforcement, who invade lawyer-client relationships or who invade the authority of the courts have no place in our society. They engender disrespect for the law and create disorder and scandal.

The value of "Introduction to Law Enforcement" is that it is an effort to show how to do the job with clean hands and a sense of decency.

Copyright, 1962,
King Features Syndicate, Inc.

- Belmont
- Mohr
- Callahan
- Conrad
- DeLoach
- Evans
- Malone
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tavel
- Trotter
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No to DeLoach memo
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What do you know
of this book & its
author?
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Jones to DeLoach Memorandum
RE: "INTRODUCTION TO LAW ENFORCEMENT"

ROBERT R. J. GALLATI:

Gallati is presently Supervising Assistant Chief Inspector of the New York City Police Department and is a member of the 56th National Academy (October-November, 1955, and is a member in good standing). We have enjoyed very cordial relations with him and a main file on him reveals he was congratulated by letter of October 12, 1960, from the Director in connection with his promotion as Assistant Chief Inspector. He has received considerable recognition as a law enforcement officer and educator in this field.

FRANK D. DAY:

The National Lawyers Guild, which has been cited as a communist front by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, held its 1962 national convention February 22-25 in Detroit, Michigan. On Saturday, February 24, 1962, Frank D. Day, Professor, School of Police Administration, Michigan State University, was listed as one of the speakers on the panel entitled "Arrest and Detention: Police Policy and Practice." "The Detroit News" in its February 11, 1962, issue contained an article about the forthcoming National Lawyers Guild national convention. It was indicated that Frank D. Day, Professor of Police Administration at Michigan State University, would be a panelist on "Criminal Law Reform: Arrest and Detention." He was characterized as a retired New York Police Lieutenant who has served as an Investigator for the U. S. Civil Service Commission and as Associate Director of the Southern Police Institute at the University of Louisville. Ky

"The Detroit News" in its February 25, 1962, issue contained an article regarding Day's participation in the 25th annual convention of the National Lawyers Guild. According to the article, Day stated, "It is the task of legislators to shape the criminal law to fulfill its basic purpose of protecting society and not the criminal." Day debated the question of Arrest and Detention -- Theory Versus Practice with William Driscoll, a former Toledo, Ohio, Municipal Judge. In the newspaper article, it appeared Day took a more rational and conservative approach to the police officer's problems in connection with searches and seizures and stated that "Professional-minded law enforcement officers are keenly aware that they must obey the law and are anxious to comply."

DR. ALBERT C. GERMANN:

Bufiles reflect considerable correspondence between Germann and the Bureau primarily dealing with crime statistics and law enforcement matters. He was carried on the Special Correspondents' List until November 15, 1961, at which time it was recommended and approved he be removed in view of his apparent endeavors to involve the FBI in his defense of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU). He requested and received permission from the Director by letter of November 7, 1960, to reprint Assistant Director Quinn Tamm's address as a chapter in his forthcoming book, "Introduction to Law

Jones to DeLoach Memorandum
RE: "INTRODUCTION TO LAW ENFORCEMENT"

Enforcement." For a brief period in 1961, Germann was chairman of the Education and Training Committee of the IACP. Apparently he was relieved because of the disclosure that he was a member of the ACLU and his defense of his membership was set forth in a letter to Chiefs of Police in the Los Angeles area and to the Director. He wrote to the Director by letter of February 23, 1961, asked for the Director's evaluation and position in regard to the ACLU. His letter was acknowledged on March 3, 1961, advising him of the FBI's role as an investigative agency and of our policy of not making evaluations as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 8/1/62

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW "Inside A Soviet Embassy"
By Aleksander Kaznacheev, Published By
J.B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia

THE AUTHOR:

Kaznacheev is the former Soviet Press and Information officer attached to the Soviet Embassy in Rangoon, Burma, who defected in July, 1959. [redacted]

[redacted] He has appeared before a Congressional Committee, The Overseas Press Club and on the television program, "Meet the Press." He has furnished no information concerning Soviet operations in the U.S.

Referral/Consult

THE PUBLISHERS:

Bufiles reflect that the Bureau has had cordial relations with J.B. Lippincott Company. This company published a book by John J. Floherty entitled, "Youth and the FBI" and on 3/17/60 the company was authorized to utilize a letter which the Director wrote to Mr. Floherty in connection with the promotion of this book. The company also published in the early 1940's the book entitled, "Inside the FBI" by Mr. Floherty.

THE PUBLICATION:

This book is the personal history of the author who served in the Soviet Embassy in Burma from March, 1957, until July, 1959. He tells of his studies at the Moscow Oriental Institute where he decided to learn the Burmese language on his own initiative. Kaznacheev states that after the school was dissolved he attended the International Relations Institute because of his interest in the Burmese language and on his graduation was sent to the Embassy at Rangoon, Burma.

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105-79438

Memorandum Branigan to Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW: "Inside A Soviet Embassy"
By Aleksander Kaznacheev, Published By
J.B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia
105-79438

He tells of Soviet Embassy life in Burma which was miserable since Soviet personnel were forbidden to mix with the natives and were thus forced into association with one another for a long period of time. The author states this was the cause of much tension and strife.

Kaznacheev states that over two-thirds of the Embassy personnel of 36 individuals were members of Soviet intelligence. He states they were divided into political intelligence, military intelligence, economic intelligence and the Tenth (special) Department of Foreign Ministry. He claims the last group is responsible for the technical security of Soviet buildings (pages 179-187).

Kaznacheev also points out there is a fear among the Russian people of the "yellow peril" of China feeling that this country has grown so rapidly that war with Russia is inevitable. Kaznacheev scoffs at statements that the disagreement between China and Russia is ideological. He states that the only part the Communist Party plays in Russia is a means of perpetuating the Soviet rulers in their positions of power. Likewise he states that in China communism is a device used to keep control internally and to cover the Chinese nationalistic expansion externally. (pages 129-130)

COMMENT:

The Book deals mainly with the experiences of the author in Burma and his eventual decision to defect. He attributes this decision to his knowledge of the Burmese people and to his own realization that the Soviet Government was attempting to undermine the Burmese Government. No mention is made of the FBI.

ACTION:

It is recommended that this book be placed in the Bureau Library.

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*Book returned
in Bureau Library
8/2/62
WAB*

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

August 8, 1962

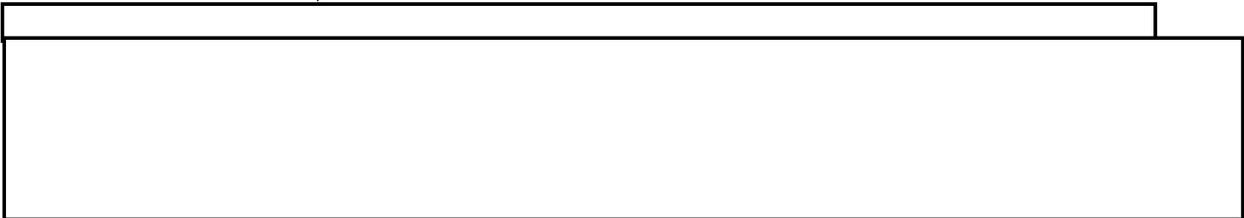
R. W. Enkh

**BOOK REVIEWS "THE NEW FRONTIER OF
WAR" BY WILLIAM R. KINTNER AND
JOSEPH Z. KORNFEDER, PUBLISHED
BY HENRY REGNERY COMPANY
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER**

Relet from Henry Regnery, Chicago, Illinois, book publisher,
July 18, 1962, to the Director which stated captioned book was to be forwarded
separately. Captioned book was received later and has been reviewed.

Authors

Kintner, now professor of political science at the University of
Pennsylvania, is a former U. S. Army officer who served in Europe and Korea
and was formerly a faculty member of the Command and General Staff College
at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Bureau relations with Kintner are cordial.



Theme

The main theme of the book is that the communists persistently,
doggedly, and shrewdly advance their cause throughout the world by any and all
means available. In opposing communism, the authors complain, few people
recognize that "beyond military defense, communism must be met on 'the new
frontier of war'--the battlefields of political warfare."

JMS:bbb

(9)

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Suttler
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Section tickler
- 1 - Miss Butler
- 1 - 62-46855

62-46855-
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102 AUG 13 1962

53 AUG 15 1962

62-12177-
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b7D

Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: "Book Review: 'The New Frontier of War' by William R. Kintner and Joseph E. Kornfeder, Published by Henry Regnery Company, Central Research Matter"

The book discusses the rise and spread of communism in the world scene, dealing not only with the Soviet-bloc countries but also with numerous countries in Southeast Asia and Latin America. It calls attention to the communists' tactics of guerrilla warfare, propaganda, peaceful coexistence, diplomatic measures, military aid, economic support, and technical assistance in trying to spread their power and influence.

According to the book, the fundamental obstacle to noncommunist success against communism is the hope that we may soon achieve a general settlement with communists. This hope is based on ignorance of the communists' continuous efforts to seek world domination. More knowledge and training in communism's resort to continuing and deceptive activities, termed "political warfare," is necessary in our Nation, including the adoption of a Freedom Academy. (The Bureau has opposed such an academy as it would have far-reaching powers in the internal security field and would doubtlessly cause problems with agencies involved in that field.) Also recommended is creation of a cabinet rank of Presidential Assistant for National Security Affairs and alterations to National Security Council.

The book states that a determination to win must be the "cornerstone" of Western policy. The suggestion is made also that the truth about communism's weaknesses must be told the people living in its grasp and that they must be told that there is an alternative to the communist system--namely, freedom. Such an approach will stir the people under communism to challenge their leaders, according to the authors.

The few references to the FBI are favorable. The book is being forwarded to the Bureau Library for inclusion therein.

Impact of the Book

"The New Frontier of War" covers some of the material of communism which is included in the Director's new book "A Study of Communism." However, it is obvious that the impact and popularity of Kintner's book will be limited in comparison to the Director's book. Kintner's book tends to be encyclopedic, containing lengthy footnotes and having a more difficult style to read and follow.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

August 10, 1962

62
44
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Title of Book TRAGEDY IN DEDHAM: The Story of the Sacco-Vanzetti Case

Author FRANCIS RUSSELL

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Section and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(PLEASE INITIAL in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section, Room 639, Riddell Building.)

ROUTING

OBTAIN BOOK FOR REVIEW

BOOK REVIEW NOT REQUIRED BY THIS SECTION OR DIVISION

Domestic Intelligence Division, R. B.

Central Research

Espionage

Internal Security

Liaison

Nationalities Intelligence

Subversive Control / Mr. Malinsky

Identification Division, I. B.

Training & Inspection Division, J. B.

Administrative Division, J. B.

Files & Communications Division, J. B.

General Investigative Division, J. B.

Laboratory Division, J. B.

Crime Records Division, J. B.

Special Investigative Division, J. B.

Nature of Book: See attached.

ENCLOSURE

56 AUG 22 1962
file 62-46855

EX-102

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16 AUG 15 1962

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62-46855-193

- Tolson _____
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- Malone _____
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- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

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The first complete,
impartial investigation
of the case that split
American society,
and still haunts the
conscience of a nation

TRAGEDY in DEDHAM

The
Story
of the
Sacco-
Vanzetti
Case



BY FRANCIS RUSSELL

In this remarkable book:

- You cross-examine the professional criminals whose connection with the 1920 payroll murder was never really proven until now.
- From long-neglected Pinkerton reports and trial testimony you systematically reconstruct the actual scene of the crime events.
- You analyze the findings of a specially retained hematologist and ballistics expert . . . and see the evidence that will shock the world.

"Absorbing . . . It taught me a great deal I never knew about the case." — JOHN DOS PASSOS

"A stunning study . . . Full of conflicting personalities and particulars set against a social background of inescapable positions, heartfelt passions." — Virginia Kirkus

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- New York Herald Tribune _____
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- New York Mirror _____
- New York Daily News _____
- New York Post _____
- The New York Times pg 27
- The Worker _____
- The New Leader _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The National Observer _____
- Date 8-7-62

62-46855-193

Return to _____ Room _____

SAC, New York

August 17, 1962

Director, FBI (62-46855)

"THE PEACE RACE"
BY SEYMOUR MELMAN
BOOK REVIEWS

2-Original & 1
1-Yellow
1-N. P. Callahan
1-W. C. Sullivan
1-C. D. Brennan
1-B. M. Suttler
1-

b6
b7c

The following information appeared in "Publishers' Weekly" for January 22, 1962, relative to the captioned book.

Title: "THE PEACE RACE"
Author: Seymour Melman
Publisher: George Braziller
215 Park Avenue South
New York 3, New York
Date of publication: January 8, 1962
Price: \$3.95

You should discreetly and expeditiously obtain one copy of the book and forward it to the Bureau by routing slip marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

NOTE:

Book requested by SA C. D. Brennan, Central Research Section, for review. After review, book will be placed in the Bureau Library.

Bureau Library and numerous bookstores in the area checked negative.

AMB:cb
(8)

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MAILED 5
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202 AUG 21 1962

11 AUG 17 1962

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MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-78987-11

AMB

8-20-62

Title of Book "APPROACH TO PEACE"

Author H. STUART HUGHES

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Section and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(PLEASE INITIAL in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section, Room 639, Riddell Building.)

ROUTING

OBTAIN BOOK FOR REVIEW

BOOK REVIEW NOT REQUIRED BY THIS SECTION OR DIVISION

- Domestic Intelligence Division, R. B.
 - Central Research
 - Espionage
 - Internal Security / *R. B. B.*
 - Liaison
 - Nationalities Intelligence
 - Subversive Control
- Identification Division, I. B.
- Training & Inspection Division, J. B.
- Administrative Division, J. B.
- Files & Communications Division, J. B.
- General Investigative Division, J. B.
- Laboratory Division, J. B.
- Crime Records Division, J. B.
- Special Investigative Division, J. B.

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Central Research

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140 AUG 22 1962

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~~111 AUG 21 1962~~

Nature of Book: See attached.

AUG 24 1962

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AUG 22 1962

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
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Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Hughes Terms Self A Social Democrat

By S. J. MUCCICHE

Harvard Prof. H. Stuart Hughes identified himself last night as a democratic socialist, having no quarrel with the Russian type of economy but abhorring "Soviet tyranny and terror."

The Independent candidate for the U.S. Senate had a nationwide television audience on "Meet the Press."

Every other pitch was a curve for the 45-year-old grandson of U.S. Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes, the 1916 Republican presidential candidate.

Much of the interview centered on Hughes' book "Ap-

proach to Peace," in which he appraised himself "sympathetic to democratic socialism."

Asked why he didn't run under this banner, he responded that socialism "in this country is too readily identifiable with Karl Marx."

His philosophy, he said, is closer to "European socialism. The British Labor Party reflects closely the domestic programs I espouse."

In this respect, he would consider himself a disciple of John Maynard Keynes.

"I do not believe in the nationalization of all means of production or in the total regimentation of labor which is practiced in the Soviet Union," he explained.

In response to an allegation he has been "too soft on Russia," Hughes retorted that he has "regularly condemned Soviet terror, tyranny and inhumanity."

At the time of the Hungarian revolution, he said, "I was unqualified in my condemnation of Russia."

On the other hand, he said, "our quarrel does not lie with

Handwritten scribbles and initials, possibly "S.J. Mucciche".

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city & state)

1 BOSTON GLOBE, Boston Mass.

BOSTON HERALD, Boston, Mass.

BOSTON TRAVELER, Boston, Mass.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, Boston, Mass.

RECORD-AMERICAN, Boston, Mass.

Date: 8-13-62
 Edition: Morning
 Author: S. J. Mucciche
 Editor: Victor O. Jones
 Title: H. STUART HUGHES

Character:
 or
 Classification: 100
 Submitting Office: BOSTON

AUG 22 1962

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

62-46858

the Soviet economics. Rather it is the Soviet terror and its inhuman lack of freedom."

Fifth on Program

He does not believe in "condemning a collectivist system simply because it is not our own."

Hughes' political philosophy and his attitudes toward Russia consumed nearly all of the 30-minute telecast.

The network panel had previously questioned the four other entries in the Massachusetts Senate race, Democrats Ted Kennedy and Atty. Gen. Edward J. McCormack Jr. and Republicans George Cabot Lodge and Cong. Laurence Curtis.

Hughes considers himself more qualified for the Senate seat than any of his competitors.

"I know more about foreign affairs, and this is our major problem today," the Harvard government professor said.

He has been a "specialist in contemporary European problems for more than 20 years," he said, and this experience goes beyond that of "the long political career of Cong. Curtis."

Admittedly, his candidacy is intended to provide a podium for Hughes to expound his thinking on disarmament.

"I am not running for the fun of it," he declared. "Rather I intend to make as serious a showing as possible."

A registered Democrat, he shied from seeking that party's nomination because it is a "local fight of two clans. There's no chance there for someone like myself."

Hughes was pounded by his

questioners on passages from his book dealing with nuclear disarmament.

He is opposed to a unilateral disarmament. He favors "gradualism," a course of disarmament through "independent initiative to create a better climate for negotiations" on total disarmament.

He was quoted liberally from his book and reminded that he had applied the tag of "unilateralist" to himself. He admitted, "There are certain ambiguities in the book."

Hughes said he favors a four-point program by the United States to pave the way for his conception of peace through disarmament.

He called for a cutback in this country's nuclear striking force, elimination of advance missile bases in Turkey, an end to atmospheric testing and a pledge that "we will never be the one to start a nuclear war."

"We can then expect the Soviet Union to take some steps. A series of such moves, back and forth, will then be possible and we can negotiate total disarmament."

Raps Turkish Bases

He called the Turkish bases unnecessary. They serve only as "provocation and are not even good bases for the defense of Europe," he said.

"We say it is intolerable for us to have Soviet bases 90 miles from our shore in Cuba. Yet, Turkey borders Russia and is a much more powerful country than Cuba."

Hughes explained a passage in his book referring to himself as "never having been a strenuous anti-Communist."

The reference, he said, was to those people who "talk anti-Communism all the time. I am a quiet, determined, but not noisy, anti-Communist."

He said he has always found the issue of Communism subordinate to a more pressing problem.

"At the time of Stalin's tyranny, there was Nazism. Now, there's the threat of nuclear war," he noted.

SAC, Albuquerque

August 29, 1962

Director, FBI (62-46855)

- 2-Original & 1
- 1-Yellow
- 1-Mr. N. P. Callahan
- 1-Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1- [redacted]
- 1-Mr. B. M. Suttler
- 1-Section tickler
- 1- [redacted]

**HANDBOOK FOR TEACHING
 AMERICANISM VERSUS COMMUNISM
 STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
 SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO
 BOOK REVIEWS**

b6
b7c

Enclosed is a Xerox copy of a clipping from the "Albuquerque Tribune," Albuquerque, New Mexico, August 15, 1962, page A-5 concerning the captioned handbook. You should discreetly obtain two copies of the book and forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

Enclosure

NOTE:

Book requested by SA A. W. Gray, Central Research Section, for reference purposes. One copy will be retained in CRS; the other copy will be filed in the Bureau Library. Check of indices negative.

AMB:cb
 (9)

*Books mailed
 9-21-62
 See Serial 198
 AMB*

MAILED 30
 AUG 29 1962
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ENCLOSURE
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W.C. Sullivan
B.M. Suttler

Aug 29

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

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

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Americanism Handbook Out

SANTA FE, Aug. 15 (AP) — The State Department of Education said Tuesday it expects to have its handbook for the teaching of Americanism versus communism in New Mexico public schools distributed by the end of August.

The State Board of Education approved the adoption of the handbook at its meeting earlier this month.

However, the board directed that some revisions be made in the handbook before it is distributed.

The handbook is intended to serve as a guide to local schools in the establishment of comparative courses in Americanism versus communism.

Adoption of the handbook by the state board is by no means a mandate to the local boards that they adopt such courses.

"The state board will urge the local boards to use this as a basis for developing their own courses in this area," said Joe Lawler, director of international services for the State Department of Education.

The handbook will be distributed by the state department to every superintendent, high school principal and social science teacher in the state schools.

Lawler said the suggested course might fit in with a requirement adopted by the state board for the teaching of American history in New Mexico.

The new requirement calls for a full year of American history for New Mexico public school students.

Lawler said the net effect of this new requirement will not be too great because most schools already require a full year of American history.

But the previous requirement was rather ambiguous, he said, making it possible for some schools to have only a half-year of American history and a half-year of government.

b6
b7C
R. W. Smith

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-5
ALBUQUERQUE TRIBUNE
ALBUQUERQUE, N.M.

Date: 8/15/62

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: AQ

3 Xerox copies
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62-46855-194

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 8-29-62

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "JUST FRIENDS AND BRAVE ENEMIES"
BY ROBERT F. KENNEDY
BOOK REVIEWS

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

Book
Bureau
Smith

M.A. Jones
mlj

SYNOPSIS:

A chapter by chapter summary of the above captioned book, a copy of which was autographed to the Director, is set forth. "Just Friends and Brave Enemies" concerns Kennedy's trip to Japan, Indonesia and Germany and sets forth some of the matters discussed and the questions asked by the peoples of these countries.

In chapter two Kennedy indicates that he told the members of the Japanese Ministry of Justice in some detail of the work of the FBI and how, at an early date, J. Edgar Hoover had recognized the menace of internal subversion and had taken steps to deal with it. He also spoke of American labor efforts to keep the communists out of the unions and emphasized that certainly part of our success in the United States in controlling the spread of internal communism has been due to the farsightedness of the FBI and to the fact that organized labor in part has pursued democratic, not communistic aims.

Kennedy feels we have much to do toward educating these people to a true picture of the United States as it is today. He points out again and again the failure of the communist elements of these countries to explain certain terms used in describing the United States and to back up other statements which they make.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information. ✓

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10 SEP 4 1962

1 - Central Research Section

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SEP 5 1962

CRIME RESEARCH

Book retained in Bureau Library
9-11-62
(1962)

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M. A. Jones to DeLoach
RE: "JUST FRIENDS AND BRAVE ENEMIES"
BY ROBERT F. KENNEDY

PURPOSE:

To set forth a chapter by chapter summary of the above captioned book, a copy of which was autographed to the Director.

CHAPTER 1: "THE WORLD IS A PROUD PLACE"

Attorney General Kennedy begins his book with reference to his trip with his brother, then Congressman Kennedy, to Tokyo, Pakistan, India, Thailand, Manila and Indochina in 1951. During that trip they had met Dr. Gunji Hosono, the director of the Japan Institute of Foreign Affairs, who was most hospitable and who, shortly after President Kennedy's inauguration, called upon the Attorney General to invite the President--or if that was impossible, the Attorney General--to visit Japan. Mr. Kennedy then summarized the stops on his trip and his opinion as to the benefits derived from his contacts with these various peoples.

CHAPTER 2: "A BUSINESS MEETING"

The author expresses the opinion that little of value comes from the formal reception and dinners that are a part of official diplomacy. With this in mind, he wanted his contacts in the countries he visited to be ^{on} a more informal and personal basis. He details his visit to Japan and indicates that only the first day was given to formal official calls. He called on Justice Minister Ueki and sit down with the staff of the Japanese Ministry of Justice for an informal discussion of their respective departments. They talked about what had been done in the United States to deal with subversion and to control the spread of internal communism, particularly as far as organized labor and youth organizations were concerned. Kennedy indicates he told them in some detail of the work of the FBI and how, that at a very early date, J. Edgar Hoover had recognized the menace of internal subversion and had taken steps to deal with it. He also told them of American labor's efforts to keep the communists out of the unions. He indicates that this was American history that seemed new to the Japanese and the fact that citizens, banding together, with vigor, courage and determination, had won the struggle against communist elements, made an impression. He states that certainly part of our success in the United States in controlling the spread of internal communism has been due to the farsightedness of the FBI and to the fact that organized labor in part has pursued democratic, not communistic aims.

The Japanese organized a citizens welcoming committee called The Young People's Committee for Better International Understanding. It gave itself

M. A. Jones to DeLoach
RE: "JUST FRIENDS AND BRAVE ENEMIES"
BY ROBERT F. KENNEDY

the nickname the "R. K. (Robert Kennedy) Committee" and organized the extensive schedule which brought the visitors into direct and intimate contact with the people of Japan. They organized several round-table discussions, first with a group of business leaders, then with the representatives of several political parties. Among other things, they discussed the communist cultural offensive in Japan, as compared with our efforts in the same line. They raised significant points about the difficult problem of trade with communist China, nuclear tests and Okinawa. For the most part, these discussions were carried on in a friendly atmosphere with the participants raising honest questions and seeking honest answers. The only differences arose in discussions with the Japanese Socialist Party which has long paralleled ^{the} Communist Party line. Kennedy sets forth a transcript of his exchanges ^{with} Tomomi Narita, their chief spokesman, in which he brings out the point that while Narita's group criticized the United States for resuming tests they did not criticize the Soviet Union.

CHAPTER 3: "A STUDENT EXCHANGE"

Kennedy indicates that throughout their stay in Japan there was fear that the disorder and turmoil which erupted in Tokyo at the time of the Hagerty visit might recur. There were small groups carrying anti-American signs on several occasions as well as threats of trouble but they decided to go on with their trip. He spoke at Nihon University to a receptive audience. He then drove to Waseda University where he received a friendly welcome. At the beginning of the speech, however, the disrupters, located strategically in twos and threes throughout the hall, began to shout and cheer. At first Kennedy attempted to ignore the loudest and continue his speech. Finally, he invited the young communist to the platform to ask questions. Once on the stage, the student launched into an anti-American tirade which went on for five minutes. When concluded and Kennedy attempted to answer every light in the house went out as the power failed and the microphone went dead. He attempted to speak without a microphone but it was not possible. Someone then found a battery operated bull horn and after Ambassador Edwin Reischauer, who was well known and respected by the youth of Japan, had restored order Kennedy continued his speech.

CHAPTER 4: "A DIALOGUE WITH LABOR"

The third day, Kennedy met with a group from the labor movement in Japan for another informal session of give and take. During this discussion he met a labor leader named Akira Iwai whom he considered the most stimulating personality he had met during the entire trip. Again, Kennedy found Iwai was as confused about the American way of life as were some of the students. Among other points raised by the labor men was the treatment of the Communist Party in the United States. Iwai felt

M. A. Jones to DeLoach
RE: "JUST FRIENDS AND BRAVE ENEMIES"
BY ROBERT F. KENNEDY

we were abusing "a legitimate political party." Kennedy found it was generally accepted in Japan and elsewhere that we had "outlawed" the Communist Party. He found that Iwai considered the United States imperialistic in connection with Cuba and Laos but would not so term the Soviet Union and Communist China based on what happened in Tibet and Hungary. He also found that the Japanese were looking on America as it was 100 years ago and not as it is today.

CHAPTER 5: "THE PEOPLE SPEAK"

In Kyoto a meeting was arranged with a group of labor leaders followed by a conference with students from universities and colleges. Only eight youngsters showed up at the conference and announced formally that the six communists had decided to boycott the meeting. Kennedy discussed the Democratic system and concluded that a Democratic system gives freedom but it also poses obligations and responsibilities. He felt this was a point many of the students of Japan had not yet come to understand. One boy was disturbed because the world was divided in two and stated he felt Berlin was a key point in the East-West struggle. Another young man asked why our government, while defending the cause of freedom, had friendly relations with such countries as South Korea or Taiwan or Spain. He also wondered how we could expect the United Nations to preserve peace and at the same time exclude a major world power such as Communist China and he asked about our role in the Cuban incident.

CHAPTER 6: "ANOTHER FIELD, ANOTHER GRASSHOPPER; ANOTHER POND, ANOTHER FISH"

Kennedy next went to Indonesia where he found the mood far different from that in Japan. In all the time spent in Japan he had not seen one Japanese soldier or sailor but from the moment they arrived in Indonesia they were aware that it is a nation under arms as there were soldiers everywhere. Here too the atmosphere was rather restrictive and it was harder to get to the people. Foremost in the minds of the Indonesians was our failure to stand with them in the matter of Dutch occupation of West New Guinea. Poverty and hunger was everywhere and it was plain that despite tremendous natural resources this nation is under developed and very poor. Kennedy was to deliver a lecture to the student senate and the faculty of law at the University of Indonesia and upon his arrival a tall skinny young man threw a piece of hard fruit which struck him on the bridge of the nose. A portion of Kennedy's speech is set forth and he indicates that while there was no

M. A. Jones to DeLoach
RE: "JUST FRIENDS AND BRAVE ENEMIES"
BY ROBERT F. KENNEDY

real enthusiasm about anything he said in his prepared remarks, the question and answer session which followed was far more stimulating and provoked a genuine response. Their main question, of course, concerned the United States position on West New Guinea and they also had other questions--about our racial difficulties, about our political history and even about the Mexican war.

CHAPTER 7: "CAPITALISM" IS THE DIRTY WORD OF THE ORIENT"

In Jagjakarta the Attorney General spoke at Gadjah Mada University. Again, most of the questions concerned West New Guinea. One young man asked "Is it true that the United States of America is a capitalistic monopolistic country and that monopolistic capitalism competes with our form of socialism?" Kennedy asked him what he meant by the term monopolistic and capitalistic. Neither he nor any of the other students would answer. Once again Kennedy pointed out that ours was not the same country as that of 100 years ago. The following day Kennedy spoke at the University of Bandung where he again ran into the word "capitalism." In much of Asia the word "capitalism," because of the system used to exploit the people, is an evil word, and the communists have spared no effort in reminding people of this fact. They also remind them that the United States has a capitalistic system and, therefore, if given the opportunity, would renew this system of exploitation. We on the other hand have not faced up to the fact that we have to convince people that what they understand as capitalism is not in any way the kind, form or system of government existing in the United States or indeed most of the western nations today.

CHAPTER 8: "SOMETHING THERE IS THAT DOESN'T LOVE A WALL..."

Mr. Kennedy states that heart-warming as their reception in Japan had been, the crowds in West Berlin were unlike any he had ever seen. It was below freezing when they arrived and snow was falling yet a 100 thousand people lined the streets as they drove from the airport. In his speeches to the people of Berlin, Kennedy made the point again and again that the Berlin wall was constructed not to keep people out but to keep the East Germans in. He laid wreaths honoring the victims who leaped to their death to escape the communists. Kennedy's main purpose in visiting Berlin was to deliver the Ernst Reuter lecture at the Free University of Berlin. His speech is reprinted. He indicated that the workers of Berlin are staunch friends of the United States and dedicated anticommunists. He was struck most by the sight of people on the other side of the wall who waved to him surreptitiously.

M. A. Jones to DeLoach
RE: "JUST FRIENDS AND BRAVE ENEMIES"
BY ROBERT F. KENNEDY

CHAPTER 9: "THE YOUNG AT HEART"

From Berlin, the party flew by military helicopter to Bonn. He indicates that the people in Bonn are well-dressed and prosperous looking and their faces do not show the strain and pressure of the Berlin citizens. His two main purposes in going to Bonn were to see Chancellor Adenauer and to address the West German Society of Foreign Affairs. The central theme of his conversation with Adenauer was the necessity that the United States, the leader of the free world, have a faith and an ideal to guide other countries. Adenauer felt that Russia's difficulties with China were just beginning and that with the common market Europe was on the threshold of a new life. Kennedy's speech to the West German Society of Foreign Affairs is produced in its entirety. From Bonn they flew to The Hague and then on to Paris where he had a meeting with President De Gaulle and discussed the same subjects he had discussed with Adenauer. From Paris, they flew back home.

CHAPTER 10: "... LET FACTS BE SUBMITTED TO A CANDID WORLD..."

Kennedy states he returned home with the conviction that there is a tremendous reservoir of goodwill toward the United States which will disappear if the potential is not properly realized. He notes that we must put our own house in order, particularly in the field of civil rights and sets forth some examples in our efforts to do so. He states we must recognize that in each of these countries there is a strong and vocal communist opposition to the United States and to our way of life. In all these countries this group is well-organized. He indicates that the amount of misinformation as well as the lack of information regarding the United States and our system of government in these countries is appalling. He suggests sending groups of men and women to lecture not just about the United States and our form of government, or about democracy generally, but also about history and philosophy and even more practical matters. He would have people talk about some of the successes we've had in the United States and the problems we have had to overcome. He would tell them more about what we have been able to accomplish. Kennedy indicates that many people more than qualify for this task and names Frank Church, Eugene McCarthy, Hubert Humphrey, Paul Douglas, John Sherman Cooper, Stewart Udall and Orville Freeman, as well as Walter Lippmann or David Brinkley. He would encourage other free countries of the world to set up their own "peace corps" with the understanding that our organization would cooperate closely with them.

SAC, New York

September 13, 1962

Director, FBI (62-46855)

- 2-Original & 1
- 1-Yellow
- 1-Mr. N. P. Callahan
- 1-Mr. B. M. Suttler
- 1-Mr. Sullivan
- 1- [redacted]
- 1-Section tickler

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GER ~~DER~~ DIALEKTISCHE MATERIALISMUS
 (DIALECTICAL MATERIALISM), BY THE
 WEST GERMAN JESUIT, FATHER GUSTAVO A.
 WETTER, S. J.
 BOOK REVIEWS

Book Reviews

The English edition of the captioned book is in print; it is published by Frederick A. Praeger, 64 University Place, New York 3, New York; the price is \$10 a copy.

You should discreetly and expeditiously obtain one copy of the English edition of this book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

NOTE:

Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan has requested book. The book will be filed in the Bureau Library. Check with Bureau Library negative re captioned book.

AMB:cb
(8)

*Book Rec'd
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sent to Mr. Sullivan
[signature]*

REC-34

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Mr. W. C. Sullivan

September 6, 1962

1 - Mr. Belmont

Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

1 - Mr. Sullivan

1 - Mr. Suttler

1 - Mr. E.W. Smith

(Attention [redacted])

1 - Mr. Trainer

1 - Mr. Baumgardner

1 - Mr. Rampton

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"MUSLIMS' BLACK METROPOLIS"
BY ALFRED Q. JARRETTE
BOOK REVIEW
(INTERNAL SECURITY)

The "Herald-Dispatch," a Negro newspaper published weekly in Los Angeles, advertised a new publication in its 6/28/62 issue, entitled "Muslims' Black Metropolis," by Alfred Q. Jarrette, DD. The same issue contained a review of the publication by Ozuomba Ebediwee which indicated "Muslims' Black Metropolis" contained articles written by Elijah Muhammad, national leader of the Nation of Islam (NOI) which is under active investigation.

CONTENTS OF THE PUBLICATION:

A copy of "Muslims' Black Metropolis" has been reviewed at the Bureau. It is printed in the format of a magazine and sells for \$1. It purports to be "an authentic report on the Black Muslim movement in the United States containing actual documents and photographs." The publisher is listed as Great Western Book Publishing Company, 10953 South Vermont Avenue, Los Angeles 44, California. The author includes a note of thanks in the forward to the Publisher and Editor of the "Herald-Dispatch" newspaper, Mr. and Mrs. S. Alexander for compiling and preserving material used in the publication.

The forward contains a brief history of the rise of "black nationalism" in the United States and its evolution into the movement of Elijah Muhammad. It contains in detail Muhammad's "Economic Blueprint for the Black Man." The remainder of the publication contains reprints from various issues of the "Herald-Dispatch" including photographs of various activities of the NOI and prominent figures in the NOI movement; news articles about and by Black Nationalist advocates; articles by Elijah Muhammad; old slavery advertisements and pictures of Negro Congressmen during reconstruction days and since; and editorials from the "Herald-Dispatch" defending the black nationalist movement and the NOI.

25-330971

62-46855
1 - 100-Alfred Q. Jarrette

RJR:cad

56 SEP 19 1962

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140 SEP 18 1962

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
RE: "MUSLIMS' BLACK METROPOLIS"
BY ALFRED Q. JARRETTE
BOOK REVIEW
25-330971

OBSERVATIONS:

"Muslims' Black Metropolis" does not contain any new information of interest to the Bureau. The FBI is mentioned in a derogatory manner several times in a reprint of a letter written by J. B. Stoner in 1959. Stoner is well known to the Bureau for his anti-FBI activity and as a hate monger in racial matters investigations. The general tenor of the publication is sympathetic to the NOI; however, no attempt is made by the author to tell a story or give continuity to his "authentic report" on the Black Muslims and thus the whole effect is a disjointed hodgepodge of NOI memorabilia.

INDICES CHECK:

Bureau indices contain no identifiable pertinent references to Jarrette, Embediwee or the Great Western Book Publishing Company. Los Angeles advises Jarrette has an office at the Great Western Book Publishing Company and has been very closely associated with the editor of the "Herald-Dispatch." Jarrette started writing for the "Herald-Dispatch" about two years ago when it was the official organ for the NOI on the west coast. It no longer holds this position. Los Angeles indices indicate Jarrette has written various articles for the "Herald-Dispatch" mainly concerning black nationalism. No information is available indicating Jarrette or Embediwee are members of the NOI.

ACTION:

None, for information. The publication "Muslims' Black Metropolis" has been filed in the main Bureau file on the NOI (25-330971-6094.) No indexing is indicated or necessary.

August 24, 1962

Title of Book MERCHANTS OF MENACE - THE MAFIA: A Study of Organized Crime

Author Edward J. Allen, (Chief of Police, Santa Ana, California)

BuFile: 1-2553

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Section and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(PLEASE INITIAL in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section, Room 639, Riddell Building.)

ROUTING	OBTAIN BOOK FOR REVIEW	BOOK REVIEW NOT REQUIRED BY THIS SECTION OR DIVISION
<input type="checkbox"/> Domestic Intelligence Division, R. B.		
<input type="checkbox"/> Central Research	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Espionage	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Internal Security	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Liaison	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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<input type="checkbox"/> Administrative Division, J. B.		
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Special Investigative Division, J. B.		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mr. T. J. McAndrews, 4529, J.B.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mr. J.E. McHale, 1312, J.B.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

*Reviewed
9-17-62*

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Nature of Book: See attached. *Book detached*

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Mr. Sullivan

October 4, 1962

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R. W. Smith

**BOOKLET REVIEW:
SENATOR FULBRIGHT'S SECRET MEMORANDUM
BY DR. JAMES D. BALES
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER**

The Booklet

Book Reviews

Captioned booklet, reviewed by Central Research Section, was published by Bales Bookstore, Searcy, Arkansas, and sells for \$1.00. The booklet was sent to the Director by the author, whose letter was answered "in-absence." The booklet, which is attached, is critical of Senator J. W. Fulbright (D-Ark.), Chairman, Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Mention of the Director and the FBI

The Director and the FBI are mentioned 5 times--pages 12-13, pages 25-27, page 53, page 85, and page 100. The Director is correctly quoted on the need for knowledge and understanding of the aims and designs of communism and on the danger of indiscriminately alleging that someone is communist. On page 100, after stating that he does not know who the hidden communists, or hidden sympathizers and fellow travelers are, Bates states: "I doubt that even the FBI could possibly know about all of them."

Purpose, Scope, and Nature

The booklet is highly critical of a document Senator Fulbright forwarded to the military in 1961. The Senator's document protested political speeches by officers of the armed services in anticommunist seminars for the public. Bales' argument is that Senator Fulbright's memorandum would deny military officers the right to speak on communism and the right to criticize the President's total strategy. The purpose of the booklet is to demonstrate that the Senator's memorandum, in effect, aids the communists in their announced goal to conquer the world. Bales quotes extensively from the Congressional Record, newspaper columnists, and Government Printing Office documents.

Bales attempts to show that the contents of Fulbright's memorandum are in conflict with prior statements of the Senator. For example, Bates states: "We would have little or no hope for the survival of our country if the military did not have greater confidence in America than the Senator seems to have in the military." Then Bates quotes the Senator

Enclosure

- 1-Mr. DeLoach
- 1-Mr. Smith
- 1-Mr. Belmont
- 1-Mr. Morrell
- 1-Mr. Mohr
- 1-Mr. Sullivan
- 1-Section tickler
- 1-62-46855

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176 OCT 5 1962

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Memo Smith to Sullivan

**Re: BOOKLET REVIEW: SENATOR FULBRIGHT'S SECRET MEMORANDUM
BY DR. JAMES D. BALES, CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER**

as having said in 1951: "If we lose faith in the integrity of our military men, in addition to the criticism which has been heaped upon the leadership in the political field, we certainly are in a sad state."

Comment

Bales presents some good material to show that the goal of communism is to conquer the world and that it is necessary to have an effective program to meet and to defeat the threat of international communism. On the other hand, the booklet is too much a partisan political attack on Senator Fulbright to be effective as an anticommunist document. Bales may be protesting too much when, on page vi of the foreword, he says: "...one is not necessarily a so-called ultra rightist just because he opposes certain positions taken by the Senator."

The Author

Dr. James D. Bales, born November 5, 1915, in Tacoma, Washington, has been professor of Bible at Harding College, Searcy, Arkansas, for 17 years and a minister in the Church of Christ for over 25 years. Bales is a prolific writer and has authored 14 books and numerous articles for newspapers and periodicals. (94-57382-4)

Bufiles reflect he was the subject of a conscientious objector investigation in 1943 at which time he was an ardent pacifist. In 1944, he was the subject of a sedition case in which there was some indication that Bales may have influenced a seaman in the seaman's attempt to evade service on the basis of conscientious objection. Seaman denied counsel by Bales but stated Bales possessed similar views. Investigation did not substantiate allegation. (94-48656-4)

In 1960, Bales was on the editorial staff of the "Voice of Freedom," an extremely anti-Catholic monthly published by the Freedom Press of Nashville, Tennessee. Bales is personally acquainted with individuals such as J. B. Matthews, Fulton Lewis, Jr., Herbert Philbrick, and Meyer Lowman. Dr. Bales frequently writes to the Director concerning communism and Christianity and cordial relations presently exist with him. (105-0-7413; 94-48656-10; 94-57382-4)

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum



TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

DATE: 9/18/62

FROM: SAC, ALBUQUERQUE (62-809) RUC

SUBJECT: HANDBOOK FOR TEACHING
AMERICANISM VERSUS COMMUNISM
STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO
 BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet to Albuquerque 8/29/62.

Enclosed herewith are 2 copies of a booklet entitled "A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF AMERICANISM VS. COMMUNISM" prepared by the State Department of Education at Santa Fe, New Mexico. These copies are not the final printed form, but the content, with the exception of a few misspelled words, is exactly that which will appear for use of New Mexico school teachers.

- ③ - Bureau (Enc)
 - 1 - Albuquerque
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ENCLOSURE
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1 cc filed in envelope

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22 SEP 25 1962

[Handwritten signature]
CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

53 OCT 8 1962

*1 cc of booklet as
under Smith to
Ludlow 9/25/62 Re "A Comparative Study of Americanism VS Communism"
JLH:cb*

Mr. Sullivan

September 25, 1962

R. W. Smith

**"A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF
AMERICANISM VS. COMMUNISM"
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER**

Handwritten signature/initials

By letter dated September 18, 1962, the Albuquerque Office forwarded two copies of the captioned handbook, prepared by the New Mexico State Department of Education for use in teaching courses on communism at the 11th and 12th grade level. These copies were forwarded at the request of the Central Research Section for review.

The 39 pages of introductory material review the teaching of communism in various localities in New Mexico, point out the over-all objectives for both the teacher and student in courses on communism and stress the importance of instruction on this subject. The material on communism which is set forth represents a factual, academic approach to the subject. The Director's articles "Communist Illusion and Democratic Reality," "One Nation's Response to Communism," and "The Communist Party, USA" are quoted in the text and are obviously the principal source used in preparing the section on the Communist Party, USA (pp 83-91). The handbook also includes a comparison between democracy and communism as well as definitions of commonly used communist terms.

Factual errors were noted on page 84 where the world membership of the communist movement is set forth as 36 million rather than its current strength of some 40 million and on page 87 where it is claimed that the Communist Party, USA is required to register as a foreign agent under the Smith Act rather than under the Internal Security Act of 1950. In other instances it was noted that the treatment of the subject matter is somewhat oversimplified. This is particularly true from page 56 to page 58 where Lenin's concept of the nature and organization of the Communist Party and his development of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat are treated.

A copy of the handbook is enclosed.

RECOMMENDATION:

None, for information.

Enclosure

- 1-Mr. Belmont
- 1-Mr. Sullivan
- 1- 62-46855
- JFC:cb (7)
- 1-Section tickler
- 1-
- 1-Mr. Condon

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UNITED STATES GOV

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TO : Mr. Sullivan

DATE: September 25, 1962

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: ~~VA~~ COMPARATIVE STUDY OF
 AMERICANISM VS. COMMUNISM"
 CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

BOOK REVIEWS

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A copy of the handbook is enclosed.

RECOMMENDATION:

None, for information.

Enclosure

- 1-Mr. Belmont
- 1-Mr. Sullivan
- 1- 62-46855
- 1-Section tickler
- 1- [redacted]
- 1-Mr. Condon

JFC:cb (7)

Enclosure detached & returned to Central Research Section

REG-31

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Sullivan

DATE: September 28, 1962

FROM : R. W. Smith *RWS*

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION
CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

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- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
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Origin and Purpose

The Book Review Control Desk was established in the Central Research Section in January, 1959, as a central control and repository for book reviews at the Seat of Government.

Scope

The Book Review Control Desk: (1) evaluates requests for books to be purchased and reviewed; (2) handles recommendations as to what Division should write the review, and (3) maintains a record of pending book review assignments, completed reviews, and other pertinent data concerning each review.

Cost of Operation

Creation of this Desk has not resulted in any additional cost to the Bureau's operations, since the work was absorbed by combining the new function with that of the previously existing Publications Desk without any increase in personnel.

Control

Records of all book reviews are maintained in a main control file (62-46855), which is checked monthly to ascertain whether existing instructions are being complied with by Bureau supervisors preparing reviews. A card index system is kept regarding each review showing the title, author, official who ordered the review, Section to which the review was assigned, and completion date. These index cards are maintained for an indefinite period, for they are of practical value and demand only a minimum of upkeep. For reference purposes, tickler copies of reviews prepared are retained for 60 days.

- 1-Mr. Sullivan
- 1-
- 1-Section Policy Folder
- 1-Section Tickler
- 1-Mr. Gray

AMB:cb
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FBI - POLICE
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15 OCT 3 1962

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Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION, CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

Final decision for the purchase of books rests with the Administrative Division, which clears and approves the recommendation for the purchase of any book suggested for review.

Reviews Conducted

During the period January 2, 1962, through September 28, 1962, a total of 59 books was received by Seat of Government personnel for review or reference. Forty-five books were reviewed and nine were retained for reference purposes. Twenty books were received at the Bureau from outside sources. Of the twenty-six book reviews completed by the Domestic Intelligence Division during referenced period, thirteen were done by the Central Research Section. Four assigned reviews are incomplete.

Instructions

Complete, current instructions concerning the Book Review Control Desk are included in Section 62 of the Supervisors' Manual.

Over-All Value

The Book Review Control Desk performs a valuable service because it: (1) eliminates duplication both in the purchase of books for review and in the writing of reviews, (2) insures immediate determination as to whether a book review has been or is being written, and (3) enables Seat of Government personnel to obtain quickly copies of book reviews for reference.

Future Action

The work of the Book Review Control Desk will continue to be closely examined and evaluated by the Central Research Section for any streamlining measures to improve its operation. No changes are deemed necessary at the present. A status report will be submitted on September 30, 1963; a status report will be submitted annually thereafter.

RECOMMENDATION:

None, for your information.



July 23, 1962

Title of Book THE TWO FACES OF TASS

Author THEODORE E. KRUGLAK *minn,*

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Section and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(PLEASE INITIAL in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section, Room 639, Riddell Building.)

ROUTING

OBTAIN BOOK FOR REVIEW

BOOK REVIEW NOT REQUIRED BY THIS SECTION OR DIVISION

- Domestic Intelligence Division, R. B.
- Central Research
- Espionage/
- Internal Security
- Liaison
- Nationalities Intelligence
- Subversive Control

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Identification Division, I. B.

Training & Inspection Division, J. B.

Administrative Division, J. B.

Files & Communications Division, J. B.

General Investigative Division, J. B.

Laboratory Division, J. B.

Crime Records Division, J. B.

Special Investigative Division, J. B. *207*

*Book rec'd
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Nature of Book:

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*Central Research
file 62-46855*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS* *ll-1010*

DATE: October 8, 1962

FROM : R. W. Smith *SB*

SUBJECT: "THE PEACE RACE"
BY SEYMOUR MELMAN
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

W. G. Malone
R. W. Smith
J. M. [unclear]

Captioned book, which was obtained by the New York Office at the request of the Central Research Section, has been reviewed.

According to the book, Professor Melman's highest ideal and value is the preservation of human life at all costs, which belief acts as the book's underlying theme. (p. 143)

Analysis of World Situation

Melman analyzes the world situation as follows: "Many political leaders in the United States have proclaimed the doctrine that freedom in society is obtainable only under competitive private business." Melman believes that underdeveloped nations consider the Soviet economy to be more realistic although they desire freedom. He asks the question: Can we offer to underdeveloped nations a plan which combines (Soviet) economic planning with (Western) personal freedom? His answer is: Yes, by industrializing these countries and encouraging the workers to form autonomous, independent organizations which will have a voice in economic decisions. (pp. 39-44)

Professor Melman believes that the US is presently committed to a policy of "Better Dead than Red." He indicates he is diametrically opposed to the US military posture, the end result of which, he believes, will be the annihilation of the human race. (p. viii)

The Peace Race

The "Peace Race", then, is the only alternative which is described by Professor Melman as "a world policy for the West including competition and

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Section tickler

Book in Belmont's file

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Book Reviews

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Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: "THE PEACE RACE"
BY SEYMOUR MELMAN

cooperation with the Soviet system. Competition is centered on an American effort to industrialize the world with freedom, and thereby win a world-wide political victory. Cooperation includes life-serving activities of every sort, of which controlled disarmament is the most important." (p. 65)

Is Disarmament Possible?

Professor Melman observes that "over a long period we, in the West, have been given to understand that the formal and the actual structure of Soviet society is monolithic--one opinion, one voice, one policy." (p. 125) After citing a few opinions of correspondents, "specialists in Soviet affairs," and US participants at "Pugwash" who conversed with Soviet scientists, he concludes: "However, now knowing that Soviet society is not rigidly of one mind, the obvious question that must be asked is, 'What United States policy will strengthen the liberal tendencies in Soviet society?'" (p. 131) To Professor Melman the obvious answer is disarmament.

Disarmament, Recognition of Red China, and Inspection

Professor Melman believes that the US must speedily disarm and commence disarmament unilaterally if the Soviets do not agree. In line with this, he states that Red China must be admitted to the UN in order to accomplish world-wide disarmament. (pp. 102, 112, 141)

He acknowledges that in any agreement concerning universal disarmament there is the need for inspection and suggests inspections by UN. Professor Melman concedes that even with UN inspection teams the possibility exists some may evade their agreement and commence strategic buildup or stock-piling. To meet and counter such a possibility, he proposes the idea of an "inspection by the people." "Essentially, this involves an effort to organize the entire population of the inspected countries into a farflung network of people who could report to the international inspection organization any evidence of evasion activity." (p. 116)

Disarmament Without Depression

Realizing that the US must have a plan to take care of its industrial capacity after disarmament, Professor Melman suggests that the capacity can be used to raise living standards in underdeveloped areas of the US, for production for "public sectors" of the economy, and to industrialize the "rest of the earth." The areas of the economy which would be expanded through central government planning would include health functions, transportation, water supply, electricity and natural resources, scientific research, and housing. (pp. 91-93)

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: "THE PEACE RACE"
BY SEYMOUR MELMAN

Observations

Melman's analysis of society appears to be based on the belief that the fundamental basis for the world's problems is solely economic--the answer to which is world industrialization. This is understandable in the light of his background in Industrial Economics and Industrial Engineering. It is quite evident that Professor Melman would side-step Patrick Henry's cry "Give me liberty, or give me death" with the statement: In order to have "liberty, there must first be life." (p. 63)

Bureau files

Professor Seymour Melman, associate professor, Columbia University, was the subject of a Special Inquiry - Senate Judiciary Committee investigation during 1955 - 56. Investigation revealed his mother, now deceased, registered a preference for American Labor Party in 1942. Melman was associated professionally only with one Professor Walter Rautenstrauch, now deceased, who was identified in hearings before HCUA in July, 1953, as involved in Communist conspiracy to subvert the Methodist Church for Communist purposes.

In 1959, Professor Melman was investigated concerning his contact with a Soviet assigned to the Amtorg Trading Corporation. The investigation developed no pertinent information. In 1960 information was received indicating Professor Melman had written an article concerning industrial practices in the US and the USSR which according to one source was a misrepresentation of the facts.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

AS

BH

ocean

WQ

This kind of thinking needs to be rigorously opposed

✓ 11-6-62 Amb.

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

October 12, 1962

R. W. Smith

Book Reviews

**"I WAS AN NKVD AGENT"
BY ANATOLY GRANOVSKY
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER**

S. J. ...
Belmont

Captioned book, which was sent to the Director by the author, was reviewed by the Central Research Section as recommended in the memorandum from Mr. Morrell to Mr. DeLoach dated October 3, 1962, captioned as above. The book recounts the author's boyhood as a member of a prominent communist family in the Soviet Union, the imprisonment of his father during the purge trials in 1937, the author's imprisonment and forced recruitment into the NKVD in 1939, his activities as Soviet intelligence agent, and his defection in Sweden in 1946 while on a secret mission there.

This book is an expanded version of Granovsky's previous book, "All Pity Choked," which was published in England in 1955. In fact, much of "All Pity Choked" is repeated verbatim in "I Was an NKVD Agent," including (page 179) Granovsky's allegation regarding a "rich old man living in the South of the United States" whose Soviet sympathies led him to adopt a Soviet agent as his son. According to Granovsky, this Soviet agent is now a rich man in his own right. In a monograph prepared in 1959, Granovsky claimed that this rich man had died in Texas in 1942. Investigation by the Bureau of all wealthy individuals who died in Texas around 1942 as well as the disposition of their fortunes failed to corroborate Granovsky's allegation. (65-59643)

The Director's name is listed on the dedication page as one of those who gave Granovsky "spiritual and other forms of assistance." On page 264 a Soviet agent is alleged to have claimed that Soviet handwriting experts could forge signatures so expertly that not even the FBI could detect them.

Following his defection, Granovsky resided in Bolivia and Brazil until he entered the United States in 1958. While in Brazil he was interviewed by the Legal Attache, Rio de Janeiro, and was cooperative. He has not been contacted by the Bureau since his arrival in this country.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Wacks

- 1 - Section tickler
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - 62-46855

- 1 - Mr. Condon

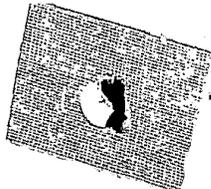
EX-113

REC-9 62-46855-204

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Title of Book CRIME WITHOUT PUNISHMENT

Author Sen. John J. McClellan. Duell. \$4.95

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Section and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(PLEASE INITIAL in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section, Room 639, Riddell Building.)

<u>ROUTING</u>	<u>OBTAIN BOOK FOR REVIEW</u>	<u>BOOK REVIEW NOT REQUIRED BY THIS SECTION OR DIVISION</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic Intelligence Division, R. B.		
<input type="checkbox"/> Central Research	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Espionage	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Internal Security	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Liaison	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Nationalities Intelligence	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Subversive Control	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Identification Division, I. B.		
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<input type="checkbox"/> Special Investigative Division, J. B.		
<input type="checkbox"/> _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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9 OCT 23 1962

Nature of Book See attached

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DOFFOX
OCT 23 1962

4-6127-63

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 10-24-62

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "ROBERT F. KENNEDY:
THE BROTHER WITHIN"
BY ROBERT E. THOMPSON
AND HORTENSE MYERS
BOOK REVIEWS

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

R. W. [Signature] 329

SYNOPSIS:

A chapter by chapter summary of the above-captioned book is set forth. The author, Robert E. Thompson, is a former Washington correspondent of "The Daily News" and is presently with "The Los Angeles Times," while his coauthor Hortense Myers is with United Press International.

TEXAS
The book is a personal portrait of Robert F. Kennedy who is described as the President's right-hand man. Chapter 1 sets forth Kennedy's decision as to whether or not to accept appointment as Attorney General and indicates he sought the Director's counsel in making that decision. He again mentions the Director in Chapter 2 in a quote from his (Kennedy's) speech at Dallas, Texas, when he described the Director as a "vigilant, experienced American who has real credentials as a communist fighter." In connection with the steel dispute, the authors state that although the Attorney General did not mean for FBI Agents to get reporters out of bed nevertheless he took full responsibility.

The book also deals with Kennedy's service on the Rackets Committee, his association with the late Senator McCarthy and his work for his brother in his various campaigns. In this connection Kennedy is quoted as saying the two greatest disappointments of his life have been his brother's losing the vice presidential nomination and the acquittal of Jimmy Hoffa. The book further covers various aspects of Kennedy's activities as Attorney General including incidents involving Freedom Riders in Alabama and his interest in bettering the lot of the Negro.

Much is said about Robert Kennedy's organizational ability and masterly strategy in his brother's political campaigns. The concluding chapter discusses Robert Kennedy's future and the possibilities open to him--in another high government post, as senator, or possibly President--and sets forth arguments for and against.

As noted there are several references to the Director or the Bureau and these are detailed in the chapter by chapter summary. It should also be noted that one of the illustrations in the center of the book is a picture of the President at his desk signing legislation giving the Attorney General broad powers to fight crime. Grouped behind the President are the Attorney General, the Director and Senator Kenneth Keating.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information
1 - Central Research Section ULG:cmk (5)

[Handwritten notes and signatures]
Details ↓
OCT 29 1962

M. A. Jones to Mr. DeLoach Memo
Re: "ROBERT F. KENNEDY:
THE BROTHER WITHIN"

PURPOSE

To set forth a chapter by chapter summary of the above-captioned book.

THE AUTHORS

The book jacket reflects that Robert E. Thompson was formerly a Washington correspondent of "The Daily News" and is with "The Los Angeles Times." His coauthor, Hortense Myers, is with United Press International.

A check of Bufiles reflects by letter 4-20-51 the Director thanked one Robert E. Thompson of "The Journal-Gazette" of Fort Wayne, Indiana, for his article, "Innocents Cursed by 'Red Witch'" (94-8-674-34X1). During a mail cover of a Security Matter-Smith Act of 1940 investigation correspondence was noted from one Major Hortense Myers, Building 2173, Apartment 506, Randolph Air Force Base, Texas. (100-207395-621)

THE BOOK

This book is described as a personal portrait of the President's right-hand man: his career, his power, his prospects. It contains an introduction by Justice William O. Douglas who indicates that he was a frequent visitor to the Kennedy home and saw Robert Kennedy grow to manhood.

CHAPTER I: DECISION

This chapter pertains to Robert F. Kennedy's decision as to whether or not he should accept his brother's appointment as Attorney General of the United States. The authors indicate he sought counsel from outside of his family, going first to FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover who assured him he could make a vigorous and effective fight against crime. They go on to say that both Mr. Hoover and Senator John McClellan advised him to become Attorney General, both insisting the job offered unlimited opportunities to benefit the nation. The authors point out that despite angry criticism of the President's appointment of his own brother, Kennedy faced only token opposition when he appeared at his confirmation hearing before the Senate Judiciary Committee on January, 13, 1961.

CHAPTER II "HIS INTEREST IS THE SAME AS MINE"

President Kennedy, discussing Robert, emphasized the importance of the "community of interest" that his brother has with him. The authors note that

M. A. Jones to Mr. DeLoach Memo
Re: "ROBERT F. KENNEDY:
THE BROTHER WITHIN"

Robert Kennedy's manifold activities on behalf of the President in his first year and a half as Attorney General carried him far afield from the confines of the Department of Justice and spread his influence through much of the United States Government. They quoted from the Attorney General's speech in Dallas, Texas, in November, 1961 in which he said he had no sympathy with those who are defeatist and who would rather be "Red than dead," nor with those who, in the name of fighting communism, sow seeds of suspicion and distrust by making false or irresponsible charges, and stated "as a vigilant, experienced American who has real credentials as a communist fighter--J. Edgar Hoover--has said, such actions play into communist hands and hinder, rather than aid, the fight against communism."

Commenting on the steel dispute the authors refer to the incident involving FBI Agents rousing three newspaper reporters out of bed in the pre-dawn hours to question them about an alleged statement by the President of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation that the price increase was not necessary, and stated that the Attorney General did not mean for the FBI Agents to get reporters out of bed, nevertheless Robert Kennedy took full responsibility for the incident.

CHAPTER III: WHAT MAKES BOBBY RUN

David Powers, official greeter of the White House and a long-time political lieutenant of John F. Kennedy, gave this assessment of the drive that motivates the President's brother and has made him, in his middle 30's, the second most powerful man in the Government of the United States: "Bobby Kennedy has to be first all the time." Yet, the authors point out, he is not a man obsessed with first place for himself alone. He is devoted and loyal to the President and their relationship is so unique and they are such a superbly co-ordinated unit that what one attains the other attains. Together, he and the President have undertaken four major public ventures--John Kennedy's 1952 senatorial campaign and his 1960 presidential race; the Senate Rackets Committee investigation; and now the development and operation of the new frontier. In only one of these--the rackets probe--has Robert Kennedy had the occasional opportunity to step out of his brother's shadow and into a spotlight where he could display his own abilities. This chapter quotes Robert Kennedy as saying "The two greatest disappointments of my life have been my brother's losing the vice presidential nomination and the acquittal of Jimmy Hoffa."

The authors here point to Robert Kennedy's tenacity as a student in playing football--a game for which he was ill suited physically. They state that where John Kennedy can view almost any problem of state or humanity with dispassion and aloofness, Robert Kennedy invariably becomes emotionally involved

M. A. Jones to Mr. DeLoach Memo
Re: "ROBERT F. KENNEDY:
THE BROTHER WITHIN"

in the job at hand and the people embroiled in it. They state that it never bothers Robert Kennedy that he has been called the hatchet man for his brother. During the presidential campaign when politicians and party workers complained of brusque treatment from him, his reply was that he had a job to do and could not tolerate anything less than dedication and hard work from others in the campaign. "Let Jack be charming to them" he would add.

CHAPTER IV: THE MIDDLE BROTHER

This chapter concerns the members of the Kennedy family, and points out that when Robert was born, brother Joe, Jr., was 10 and Jack was 8 hence, he was the little brother in the middle of 5 sisters until the age of 7 when Teddy came along. Years later during the 1960 presidential primary in Wisconsin, Robert Kennedy found himself caught in the shuffle between brothers. Teddy made headlines by going off a high ski jump and thereafter, said Robert, "everybody I met. . . wanted to know first if I was Senator Kennedy, then if I was the fellow who went off the ski jump. Finally they got me straight. I was the brother in the middle."

As a youngster, Robert was described as clumsy though a friendly, slightly shy, well-mannered little boy. He did not display any special aptitude for any career, but one family friend considers him the one best equipped by personality and determination to have gone out and made a fortune of his own. This chapter touches on some of his business ventures and associations as a boy and indicates that he collected \$2,000 from his father when he was 21 for not smoking or drinking. He joined the Naval Air Corps as soon as he was 18 years old but never did see any action. Following the war Kennedy toured Latin America and then returned to Harvard. After graduation in 1948 he was sent by the "Boston Post" to the Middle East to write about the war between the Arabs and the Jews. After going to Germany to watch the Berlin airlift operation, he returned to the United States and enrolled in the University of Virginia Law School. As head of the student forum there, he invited a number of outstanding Americans to speak on the campus at Charlottesville, including Negro Democrat Ralph Bunche. In 1955, with Justice Douglas, he made a six-week trip through five Central Asian Republics of the Soviet Union.

CHAPTER V: MISTRESS OF HICKORY HILL

This chapter concerns Robert Kennedy's family--his wife Ethel and their seven children. Ethel Kennedy, according to the authors, has fit in well with the Kennedy family and similarities between Ethel and her mother-in-law are remarkable. She has taken a special interest in her husband's work and is a definite asset to him on his trips.

M. A. Jones to Mr. DeLoach Memo
Re: "ROBERT F. KENNEDY:
THE BROTHER WITHIN

CHAPTER VI: THE INCREDIBLE ERA

This chapter pertains to Robert Kennedy's relationship with the late Senator Joseph R. McCarthy. McCarthy was one of those whom Kennedy invited to address the University of Virginia student forum. The authors indicate that Robert Kennedy could not get along with McCarthy's aides, Roy Cohn and G. David Schine. Kennedy felt Senator McCarthy made a mistake in allowing the committee to operate as it did under Cohn and Schine, told him so and resigned.

This chapter recites McCarthy's activities leading to his eventual "fall" and Kennedy feels that the day McCarthy hired Cohn and Schine he sealed his doom.

CHAPTER VII: THE CHERRY TREES ARE SAFE

This chapter refers to the great Washington birthday sales in the District and states that Attorney General Kennedy, arriving at the Justice Department on February 22, 1961, to put in some overtime, discovered numerous cars of Justice employees were already in the courtyard. He obtained a list of all employees whose cars were in the courtyard and wrote them personal letters of gratitude on their "devotion to duty." One employee replied that "In keeping with the spirit of Washington's birthday, I must 'confess' that I did not work on that day." Delighted by this display of integrity, Kennedy replied "With honesty like this in the Department, the nation's cherry trees are safe."

The authors point to Kennedy's interest in the various facets of the Department of Justice. They refer to his May 6, 1961, speech at the University of Georgia in Athens, where he faced an audience that included bitter antagonists in a region where politicians and demagogues had preached disobedience to Federal law and declared that man cannot live without law to tell him what is right and what is wrong, what is permitted and what is prohibited. The Attorney General's interest in bettering the lot of the Negro is also covered in this chapter and he is said to feel that the Negro has profited more from the passage of a broad spectrum of social and economic legislation than he would have had Congress become embroiled in a bitter dispute over civil rights.

CHAPTER VIII: ALL NECESSARY STEPS

This chapter deals with the Freedom Riders in Alabama when the Attorney General rushed 150 Federal law enforcement officers to Montgomery to stand between the Reverend Martin Luther King's congregation and death. It details the Attorney General's differences with Governor John Patterson; the May 14, 1961, attack on a Greyhound bus in Anniston, Alabama; and the incident involving

M. A. Jones to Mr. DeLoach Memo
Re: "ROBERT F. KENNEDY:
THE BROTHER WITHIN"

Freedom Riders on a Trailways bus in Birmingham when Birmingham police were strangely absent despite FBI warnings that violence could be expected.

CHAPTER IX: ADVENTURES TOGETHER

This chapter deals primarily with the 1960 presidential campaign and the manner in which Robert Kennedy conducted the campaign, including the primaries against Senator Hubert Humphrey. Much is said about Robert's organizational ability, his ruthlessness and his masterly strategy in winning against supposedly almost unbeatable odds of age and religion.

CHAPTER X: BEYOND THE NEW FRONTIER

This concluding chapter attempts to go into the matter of Robert Kennedy's future. It discusses the possibilities open to him--in another high government office, as senator, or possibly President--and sets forth arguments for and against. The authors conclude by stating, "Should the people in 1968 or in a succeeding election find themselves still in need of Kennedy leadership, they might decide to forget their fear of dynasty and stake their hopes on Robert Francis Kennedy."

AM *Diolo* *V.*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

8 11-20-62

TO : Director, FBI
Attn: Central Research Section

DATE: 10/30/62

FROM : SAC, Jacksonville (62-0)

SUBJECT: *Book*
~~"WHAT IS TRUTH"~~ *BOOK*
Health Research
Mokelumne Hill, California

Captioned book received from [redacted]
Florida. The book was initially given to a friend of [redacted]
by [redacted] Florida. The
book is being submitted for any interest or evaluation the
Bureau may desire to make. It has not been reviewed by the
Jacksonville Division and need not be returned.

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1 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
1 - Jacksonville
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ENCLOSURE
ENCL. BEHIND FILE

REC-23

62-46855-206

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[Redacted boxes]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. Evans *Evans*

DATE: November 1, 1962

FROM : T. J. McAndrews *McA*

SUBJECT: X "CRIME WITHOUT PUNISHMENT"

Book by Senator John L. McClellan

The Special Investigative Division reviewed Chapters 7, 8, 9, 10, 15 and 18 of "Crime Without Punishment" by Senator John L. McClellan.

Book Reviews

The following are the highlights of those chapters, a detailed analysis is attached:

Chapter 7 - Crime Convention at Apalachin

Deals with the hoodlum meeting at Apalachin,

New York, in November, 1957, and indicates that Sergeant Crosswell, New York State Police, detected this meeting as a result of his extended interest in Joseph Barbara, host for the meeting. This chapter contends that hoodlum power is growing despite "sporadic" prosecuting zeal on the part of local, state and Federal authorities.

Chapter 8 - Crime is a Major Industry

Contrasts today's racket leaders with notorious

hoodlums of the past and contends that modern crime has learned lessons from the past and has now applied basic business principles to crime and, therefore, organized crime has grown to be one of the country's leading industries. The chapter maintains that today's crime is highly organized and far more effective than roving gangs of earlier eras.

Chapter 9 - Arson and Murder Were the Weapons

Deals with criminal influence in the

restaurant industry in Chicago and the garbage collection industry in New York. This chapter details the manner in which racketeers bleed an industry through corruption and extortion in both labor and management groups.

62-46855-

NOT RECORDED

Chapter 10 - The Taxicab King of Chicago

Briefly outlines the Capone era and the

corruption and hoodlum control related thereto. The appearances of Joseph Glimco, taxicab king of Chicago, before the Senate Select Committee is outlined with details of corruption in the Chicago taxi companies as well as Teamsters locals. Efforts on the part of Dominick Abato to oust Glimco as bargaining agent for Chicago taxi drivers are set forth.

Enclosure ENCLOSURE

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. McGrath

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Memorandum to Mr. Evans
Re: "Crime Without Punishment"

Chapter 15 - Heads I Win; Tails You Lose

Deals with gambling
and uses statistical

information from Uniform Crime Reports of 1960. The Director is quoted as stating the average cost of crime per person is "almost \$130." The Director actually used the estimate \$128. The author reports that 3.5 billion dollars was expended on on-track betting in 1960 and calls upon various experts to reach the figure that off-track betting comes to ten times as much, or 35 billion dollars. Same various experts are quoted as setting the total figure for gambling in the U. S. annually as 50 billion dollars. He concludes that nearly 5 billion dollars in taxes are not collected by the U. S. Treasury annually. He notes that only three Federal gambling stamps were sold in New York City during 1960 and 1961, whereas 2,600 people were arrested as bookmakers on two or more occasions.

Chapter 18 - The Crimes that Go Unpunished

Recommends formation
of a national crime

commission. The author quotes President Kennedy, while U. S. Senator in March, 1960, as recommending the formation of a separate Federal Agency or the expansion of an existing one to deal with the problem of intelligence gathering on organized criminal activities. Using this reported recommendation of the President, Senator McClellan then draws the conclusion that "in other words Senator Kennedy in March, 1960, advocated the formation of a national crime commission ----." The Senator then follows by indicating his agreement with Senator Kennedy and "maintains that the only practical solution to the problem of maintaining national intelligence on organized crime is a watchdog agency designed for that particular purpose." He then indicates that serious crime conditions exist in several localities, particularly Washington, D. C., and New York City. In utilizing statistics from FBI Uniform Crime Reports, the Senator has committed one error on page 284 when he states "The figures for 1961 indicate a further rise of approximately 3.4 per cent over the previous year." The 3.4 per cent increase in the rate of crime is inaccurate and should be one per cent for the year 1961.

ACTION

In the event the Director desires to comment upon Senator McClellan's book, it is the recommendation of the Special Investigative Division that this comment should take the form of a statement such as that the book has been reviewed with considerable interest and that any work of this kind which serves to highlight the menace of crime is certainly in the public interest.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: November 7, 1962

FROM : M. A. Jones

Book Reviews

SUBJECT: ~~NEWSHAWK~~
 BOOK BY CHRISTY THOMAS
 LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA

BACKGROUND:

By letter dated 10-7-62, Christy Thomas, La Jolla, California, invited the Director's attention to his new book, "Newshawk," which he said was shortly to be released by Exposition Press of New York City. He stated it contained a special tribute to the Director. Thomas indicated that he has followed the Director's career with great interest and admiration through the years.

An in-absence was sent to Mr. Thomas, dated 10-15-62, and SAC, New York was instructed to obtain a copy of "Newshawk" for submission to the Bureau. It was noted that Bufiles contained no prior correspondence with Christy Thomas, who was connected with the Seattle Chamber of Commerce in the 1940's and 1950's, and that while Bufiles contain a number of references to him, nothing was located of a particularly derogatory nature. It was brought out that an in-absence reply was being sent since we knew very little about Thomas and had no idea of what had been said in the book about the FBI.

The New York Office submitted a copy of "Newshawk" by routing slip on 10-29-62.

REVIEW OF BOOK:

"Newshawk" is a rather poorly written book relating to the era of the First World War and the years immediately thereafter. It relates to a young newspaperman named Edward Carpenter, who, in 1915, joins the staff of "The News," a fictional west coast paper located in a fictional metropolis named Western City. The book is concerned with this reporter's crusade against vice, graft and corruption in Western City and introduces various characters such as politicians, gangsters and FBI Agents.

1 - Central Research

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CRIME RECORDS

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M. A. Jones to DeLoach
RE: "NEWSHAWK"
BOOK BY CHRISTY THOMAS
LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA

The first 90 pages of the book relate to the hero's struggles to establish himself as a reporter with "The News" and his "scoop" in turning up information to assist Treasury authorities in breaking a narcotics ring in Western City. Our hero thereafter plunges into a fight against bootlegging and graft in Western City that takes up the balance of the book. Mentioned prominently throughout this section are two FBI Agents, "FBI Chief Bird" of the Western City Office and his associate, "Agent Miller." The author has Carpenter working with these FBI men in fighting the bootlegging activities of the Driscoll gang, hoodlums operating with the protection of the local police.

Carpenter is instrumental in developing an informant who furnishes information to the Agents concerning the Driscoll operations. This furnishes the key to an investigation by the FBI which culminates in the smashing of the Driscoll gang. In addition, the Agents, with the assistance of Carpenter, determine the identities of police personnel who are accepting payoffs from the Driscolls and this results in their being convicted for accepting bribes. The FBI, therefore, is credited with clearing up corruption in Western City and Carpenter wins accolades in the newspaper world which eventually lead to his appointment as president of a New York public relations firm.

While the author's knowledge of the jurisdiction of the FBI is woefully lacking, he is laudatory of the Bureau, stating on page 130 that, "then, as now, the bureau was under the direction of the Department of Justice. But it wasn't until 1924 that J. Edgar Hoover came on to reorganize and give it the discipline, training, outstanding personnel and character it enjoys today. It was Hoover, also, who introduced new and fixed training standards and replaced the agents of that day with the smart young lawyers and accountants who helped him bring the FBI to its present high standing and effectiveness." This is the only reference to the Director in the book. This book is of little significance and frankly appears to be the type which would appeal more to children than to adults; however, it puts the FBI in a favorable light and contains no derogatory references to the Bureau.

The dust cover of this book reflects that the author had a successful newspaper career as a young man. He left this work to become General Manager of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, a post he held for 25 years, and he followed this with a 12-year stint as President of Christy Thomas and Associates, Washington, D. C.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

EMC

JH

DH/S

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. Belmont *AB*

DATE: November 2, 1962

FROM : A. Rosen *ARM*

SUBJECT: "CRIME WITHOUT PUNISHMENT"
WRITTEN BY SENATOR
JOHN L. MC CLELLAN (D.-Ark.)

SYNOPSIS:

Book Reviews -

Senator McClellan's recent book "Crime Without Punishment" concerning which [redacted] Senator McClellan's [redacted] has sought the Director's comments, has been reviewed. This book is a chronology of certain of the hearings held by the McClellan Committee since 1957 into labor racketeering and crime in general. The material in the book is presented in a somewhat dull fashion and lacks cohesiveness and continuity.

The review disclosed that there is certain material in the book which would make it appear undesirable for the Director to furnish comments concerning its contents as such might be construed as an endorsement. Specifically, there are inaccuracies in the book concerning the FBI, Senator McClellan engages in criticism of a political nature and, in addition, urges the creation of a national crime commission.

RECOMMENDATIONS: (2)

(1) For the reasons set forth above, the General Investigative and the Crime Records Divisions feel the Director should not make any comment concerning the book. In addition, the Crime Records Division points out that for the Director to endorse such a book would represent a complete reversal in policy which we have maintained as an investigative agency throughout the years. It is recommended that [redacted] explain to the Senator or [redacted] that the Director has complete confidence and faith in Senator McClellan and, of course, is glad to be of assistance at any time. However, he has had to refrain from endorsing many, many books in the past because of his position as Director of an investigative agency which does not offer opinions.

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

EFK:eem

(9) *2066*

I agree with this. Any statement will be used as an endorsement.

NOV 14 1962

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see page 2

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Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: "Crime Without Punishment"

(2) The Special Investigative Division agrees that the Director cannot endorse the book as a whole; nevertheless, feels we should not turn Senator McClellan down completely but should furnish to him a statement that the book has been reviewed with considerable interest and that any work of this kind which serves to highlight the menace of crime is certainly in the public interest.

✓ gm

↓ I agree

"1/2 B."

DETAILS

*Letter to McClellan
11/6/62*

*11/6/62
Letter to McClellan
11/5/62
Report to
Sen. McClellan*

GENERAL CONTENTS

"Crime Without Punishment" chronicles certain of the investigations and exposures made by the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field (McClellan Committee) during the period of its existence from January, 1957, through January, 1960, and subsequently by the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Government Operations Committee, and briefly relates the manner in which Congressional investigational committees operate. It points out the serious challenge presented by mounting crime and corruption and calls on all decent citizens for aid and support in combatting these evils.

Corruption in Labor - It cites numerous instances developed by the McClellan Committee of looting of union treasuries by various labor leaders; the lack of democratic procedures in many unions, including the imposition of lengthy and abusive trusteeships by International officials in order to grab control of locals for their own purposes; conflicts of interest on the part of union officials; and coercion and violence employed by unscrupulous labor leaders to enforce their demands. Disclosures such as these led to the passage of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959, which was signed into law on September 14, 1959, and which has corrected many of these abuses. Senator McClellan believes this law is a step in the right direction but he feels it is inadequate and should have more teeth.

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Re: "Crime Without Punishment"

James Riddle Hoffa - Although many labor leaders and "goons" exposed by the Committee are named in the book, the principal one mentioned throughout is James Riddle Hoffa, President of the Teamsters Union, an arch foe of Senator McClellan's. Considerable space is devoted to Hoffa's background and rise in the Teamsters Union, his close association with hoodlums and ex-convicts within the union whom Hoffa has failed to remove from office, and the potential damage to the country or a given area which could result should an unwarranted Teamsters Union strike be called.

Hoffa's plans to have a series of mutual assistance pacts by which transportation unions will support each other in collective bargaining proceedings and in the settlement of labor disputes are set out. In this regard mention is made of the fact that Hoffa has linked himself through working agreements with such labor leaders as Harry Bridges (head of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union) "who has long been regarded as a labor leader whose sympathies are with the left wing of union activity." McClellan also reports on a mutual aid pact which Hoffa has signed with the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union which was expelled from the CIO in 1950 because of communist control.

Senator McClellan stresses that mutual assistance pacts of this nature create a frightening possibility since such unions could compel the nation to submit to whatever arbitrary demands such unions might choose to make; it constitutes a threat to our internal security and legislation to make transportation unions subject to Antitrust laws is recommended.

Organized Crime and Gambling - Mention is made of the hoodlum meeting at Apalachin, New York, in November, 1957, at the home of Joseph Barbara and the contention is set forth that hoodlum power is growing despite "sporadic" prosecuting zeal on the part of local, state and Federal authorities. The book contrasts today's racket leaders with notorious hoodlums of the past and contends that modern crime has learned lessons from the past and has applied basic business principles to crime; therefore, organized crime has grown to be one of the country's leading industries. It maintains that today's crime is highly organized and far more effective than roving gangs of earlier eras. The restaurant industry in Chicago, Illinois, and the garbage collection industry in New York City are set out as examples of the manner in which racketeers bleed an industry through corruption and extortion in both labor and management groups.

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: "Crime Without Punishment"

This book also contains a chapter on gambling which quotes various experts as setting the total figure for gambling in the United States annually at 50 billion dollars. McClellan concludes that nearly 5 billion dollars in taxes are not collected by the U. S. Treasury annually. He notes that only three Federal gambling stamps were sold in New York City during 1960 and 1961, whereas 2,600 people were arrested as bookmakers on two or more occasions.

Why Crime has Gone Unpunished - Senator McClellan points out that many criminals have gone unpunished in the past for a variety of reasons, such as the operation of the Statute of Limitations, apathetic or venal officialdom, inadequacy of laws pertaining to their violations, brilliant legal maneuvering, lack of witnesses through fear or bribery, cynical use of the Fifth Amendment and dozens of other factors.

Fifth Amendment Problem - This book deplores the wilful and flagrant use of the Fifth Amendment which was taken by almost 22 per cent of the witnesses who appeared before the McClellan Committee, many of whom obviously took this refuge for the purpose of hindering and obstructing the Committee's work rather than for fear of incriminating themselves. He states the problem lies in strained and too liberal interpretation the courts have given the language of the Fifth Amendment. He calls the use of the Fifth Amendment privilege today an outstanding example of "crime without punishment" and claims that under present procedures it can be committed with absolute impunity.

Strikes at Missile Bases - Senator McClellan also deplores work stoppages at our missile bases (327 strikes at 22 bases in last four years caused loss of 162,872 man-days of labor) and resultant setbacks to our space program which directly benefitted the Soviet efforts to obtain and hold supremacy in space. These stoppages are attributed to the actions of some union men in placing their own greed for money above the country's interests. The Senator recommends laws to deal with the kind of greed that jeopardizes the safety and subverts the destiny of the United States.

Violations of Moral and Spiritual Codes - One chapter in the book does not directly relate to the other portions. It refers to improper activities of national significance committed in the plain light of day, often in the guise of "benevolence, humanism and

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
"Crime Without Punishment"

welfare," which are beyond the investigative scope of Congressional committees and within the law as statutes have established it. Senator McClellan describes these as crimes against the national interest - violations of the moral and spiritual codes upon which our nation was founded. In this regard, he calls one of the greatest crimes of all the fact that the generation that controls the economy of this nation today and those who have important Government responsibility are burdening the livelihood and earnings of future generations with a tremendous and oppressive national debt.

He accuses numerous Government officials and politicians of irresponsibility and lack of wisdom in fiscal matters. He deplors deficit spending and recommends that principles of prudence, thrift and economy should be applied by the architects of our foreign aid program and by those who give approval of it by legislative action. He criticizes the past administration of some of our foreign aid programs and points out that an incredible amount of military and economic assistance is being given to nations that are ruthlessly governed by communist dictatorships, such as Poland and Yugoslavia. Senator McClellan feels we are in danger of losing the battle for survival as a free and independent people unless we cast aside this insidious philosophy of living beyond our means.

National Crime Commission - "Crime Without Punishment" concludes with a recommendation for the formation of a national crime commission. President Kennedy, while a Senator in March, 1960, is quoted as recommending the formation of a separate Federal Agency or the expansion of an existing one to deal with the problem of intelligence gathering on organized criminal activities. Using this reported recommendation of the President's, Senator McClellan draws the conclusion that "in other words, Senator Kennedy in March, 1960, advocated the formation of a national crime commission" Senator McClellan then follows by indicating his agreement with Senator Kennedy and maintains that "the only practical solution to the problem of maintaining national intelligence on organized crime is a watchdog agency designed for that particular purpose."

REFERENCES TO THE DIRECTOR AND THE FBI

The book mentions the Director and the FBI in several places and all such references are extremely favorable. In the "Author's Note" (page xi) Senator McClellan acknowledges the great assistance

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Re: "Crime Without Punishment"

received by the McClellan Committee from various individuals and agencies including the Director of the FBI.

Unfortunately, all references to the Bureau in the book are not completely accurate. The case involving Hoffa's efforts to bribe New York City attorney John Cye Cheasty to obtain employment with the McClellan Committee and pass along information from the Committee's files to Hoffa is mentioned on pages 22 and 23. It relates that Cheasty originally reported this matter to Robert F. Kennedy and "Within a matter of minutes, J. Edgar Hoover of the Federal Bureau of Investigation was in full charge of the case, advising us to hire Mr. Cheasty" Our files show conclusively that the Director did not at any time discuss the employment of Cheasty by the Committee with either Senator McClellan or Robert F. Kennedy. This point arose during the cross examination of Robert F. Kennedy on 7/11/57 by Hoffa's attorney during the trial at which time he testified that he thought the hiring of Cheasty was discussed at a conference between the Director and Senator McClellan on 2/15/57; however, he said he had no absolute recollection of the conversation. In his testimony before the Court on 7/11/57, Senator McClellan said he did not recall that he had discussed the matter of hiring Cheasty with the Director at any time. McClellan said he was sure the FBI did not suggest to him that Cheasty be hired for the purpose of making a case and that he, McClellan, made the decision to hire Cheasty. It is noted Cheasty was sworn in as a Committee employee on 2/20/57. (58-4044-724)

In further references to this case the book states that at approximately 11 P.M. on 3/13/57 Hoffa shook hands with Cheasty and left in Cheasty's palm a wad of money totalling \$2,000 and Hoffa was immediately arrested by FBI Agents. This also is inaccurate. Our files show that Hoffa gave Cheasty \$2,000 in cash on the occasion of a meeting at approximately 5:48 P.M. on 3/12/57. Hoffa was not arrested until the night of 3/13/57 after Cheasty had given Hoffa material from the Committee's files. (58-4044)

In the chapter which treats on Gambling Senator McClellan utilizes statistical information from the Uniform Crime Reports of 1960 and quotes the Director as stating that the average annual cost of crime in America per person is "almost \$130." (page 234) The Director actually used the estimate of \$128.

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: "Crime Without Punishment"

In the concluding chapter, which recommends formation of a national crime commission, further figures from the Uniform Crime Reports are quoted. (page 284) The Senator has committed another error when he states "The figures for 1961 indicate a further rise of approximately 3.4 per cent over the previous year." The 3.4 per cent increase in the rate of crime is inaccurate and should be 1 per cent for the year 1961.

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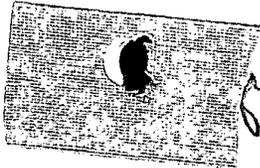
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum



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TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: November 6, 1962

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW: THE SIXTH COLUMN
BY ROGER BURLINGAME
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

SYNOPSIS:

(enclosed)

Captioned book reviewed by Central Research Section. Book deals with history and development of "sixth column" in United States, which term is used by author to describe right-wing, anticommunist individuals and organizations, such as House Committee on Un-American Activities, Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, American Legion, John Birch Society, and other "patriotic" groups which have created "age of suspicion." Author admits drawing heavily on material written by Alan Barth, long-time Washington Post critic of Director and FBI.

Author claims that "sixth column" has unwittingly aided and given comfort to communist cause and weakened faith in American democracy. Author claims that "sixth column" has violated traditional American right of free thought and privacy; that congressional investigating committees imperil our Government; and that Government's loyalty-security program may lead to establishment of police state.

Communist threat in United States minimized by author. Director and FBI disparaged in book, particularly in Chapter X, which is devoted wholly to FBI. Author charges that FBI accumulates and releases questionable information obtained from informants, and criticizes FBI for cooperating with congressional investigating committees, for maintaining close liaison with American Legion, and for Director's alleged "smearing" of his critics. Author states that FBI has not been "conscious part" of "sixth column" but has been exploited by it and diverted from its criminal investigations.

Bufiles contain no derogatory information concerning author.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

Enclosure

- 1-Mr. Belmont
- 1-Mr. Sullivan
- 1-Mr. Evans
- 1-Mr. M. A. Jones
- 1-Mr. Baumgardner
- 1-Mr. Branigan
- 1- [Redacted]
- 1-Section tickler
- 1-Mr. Garner

RSG/aab, cah

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Handwritten notes and signatures:
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"Sullivan"

DETAILS:

The Author

The Sixth Column, by Roger Burlingame, published in 1962 by J. B. Lippincott Company, of Philadelphia and New York, has been reviewed by the Central Research Section.

Roger Burlingame approx 1889 N.Y. Mass
(William) Roger Burlingame, according to Who's Who in America, 1962-63, is 73 years old, a native of New York City, and graduated from Harvard University. He has been a free-lance writer for many years and is the author of a number of books. He served with the Office of War Information during World War II. Bureau files contain no derogatory information concerning him.

In his acknowledgments, Burlingame states that he has "leaned most heavily" on the writings of Alan Barth, of The Washington Post and Times-Herald (pp. 11-12). Barth, in his editorial writings, magazine articles, and books has been consistently and highly critical of the Director, the FBI, congressional investigating committees, and the Federal loyalty-security program.

Definition and Nature of "Sixth Column"

Burlingame has devised the term "sixth column" to designate right-wing, anticommunist individuals and organizations--notably the House Committee on Un-American Activities, Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, American Legion, Daughters of the American Revolution, John Birch Society, and other "patriotic" groups--which, he claims, have created an "age of suspicion."

The book traces the history and development of the "sixth column" from its inception after the Bolshevik Revolution with the initiation of the "red scare" implemented by the arrests and deportations of subversive aliens in 1919-1920 by Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer; the hearings of the Dies Committee in the late 1930's and early 1940's; the congressional investigating committee inquiries following World War II of alleged disloyal Americans in high Government posts; the McCarthy era of the early 1950's; and, finally, the advent in recent years of the John Birch Society.

Effects of "Sixth Column"

The book details and assesses the past activities and impact of the "sixth column" and appraises its present and future potential. Burlingame holds that "the

Sixth Column has not only failed to weaken the communist conspiracy in the United States; it has not only repeatedly drawn herrings across trails that would have led enforcement agents to the true spies and conspirators; it has not only done nothing to encourage counter-espionage in Russia where the control of the conspiracy is centered; but it has undermined positive American resistance to the Communist menace." (p. 107)

Burlingame places much of the blame on congressional investigating committees. He maintains that "there has been a progressive perversion of the traditional purposes and rationale of Congressional investigating committees. Many such committees have, in the past, been extremely useful, and, indeed, necessary to the proper legislative functions of Congress. But...since the focus on communism, subversion, and un-American conduct, whatever that may mean, investigating committees have expanded their activities into the realm reserved by the Constitution to the courts; they have subjected citizens to court procedures while depriving them of court protection; they have caused the infliction of severe, sometimes fatal, punishment to innocent persons; and they have spread an epidemic of fear that, in braver times, would have been wholly un-American." (pp. 89-90)

Loyalty Program

The author contends that the Federal loyalty program has "kept some of the best men out of government. Talented persons with original ideas which may be controversial have been reluctant to put themselves in a position to be constantly spied upon, to subject their reputations to suspicion and potential ruin. From the very start, a candidate for an important federal post feels that the cards are stacked against him. The moment such a post is offered him, he is assumed by the guardians of loyalty to be guilty and must prove his innocence by answers to a cross-examination which is designed to trap him." (p. 108)

American Legion

The American Legion, according to the author, has done the country a grave disservice. A review of the Legion's history, he says, "reveals a series of episodes in which, in the name of patriotism, it has forcibly interrupted free speech and, by pressure implying the threat of violence, has subverted the freedom of the press. It has more than once forced the resignation or discharge of teachers who had the courage of their convictions and spoke their minds in the cause of peace and it has purged schools of their textbooks." (p. 62)

John Birch Society

The John Birch Society is treated with scorn by Burlingame. "That it has helped the Communist cause," he writes, "has been stated in the Russian press. It has accused a Republican President and his Secretary of State of treason. It has

adopted the devices of a secret society so that its true intentions have been veiled. If, indeed, the John Birch Society were organized in Moscow and maintained by Russian support and funds, this would well accord with some of its chief's (Robert Welch) own indiscreet pronouncements." (pp. 214-215)

Director and FBI

The book is replete with references to the Director and the FBI, and one chapter (Chapter X) is devoted entirely to the FBI. Virtually all references are disparaging.

Early History

In outlining the origin and history of the FBI, Burlingame uses an excerpt from the book, The Federal Bureau of Investigation, by Max Lowenthal, long-time bitter critic of the FBI, to the effect that the enforcement of the Mann (White Slave Traffic) Act, enacted in 1910, caused the transformation of the FBI from a "modest agency" of the Department of Justice into a "nationally recognized institution." (pp. 147-148)

According to Burlingame, cooperation of the public with the FBI began during the enforcement of the Mann Act when "letters by the thousands poured in" accusing individuals of violating the law. This started the Bureau's dossiers, which were greatly expanded when World War I came and "informers told of spies and disloyal citizens." (p. 150)

The FBI is accused by the author of planting undercover agents provocateurs in the Communist Party and the Communist Labor Party during the period of Attorney General Palmer's "red raids" of January, 1920. (p. 29)

The 15 years to the outbreak of World War II were described by Burlingame as the "heyday of the FBI's career," when it established its reputation for efficiency in tracking down kidnapers, bank robbers, and hijackers. There was little criticism of the FBI in all this time, he notes, and it became "the object of almost universal adulation" which "disturbed" the late Senator George W. Norris. (pp. 150-151)

Change in Functions

The first change in the FBI's functions of detecting criminals and investigating violations of Federal statutes, according to Burlingame, came at the start of World War II in September, 1939, when President Roosevelt authorized the FBI to investigate matters relating to espionage, counter-espionage, subversive activities, and violations of the neutrality laws. (p. 151)

"From then on," he says, "the bureau's professional detectives co-operated with the amateur detectives in the Congressional investigating committees and subcommittees; and in the years that followed, there was increasing relaxation of the rules against leaks and evaluations. Much of this was inevitable. Some of the disclosures of material in the bureau's files were necessary and even desirable in the interest of justice as, for example, in the Judith Coplon case... But the fringe damage in this and other cases, due to the indiscriminate filing of facts, rumors, and gossip, was very great. Here the rule against evaluations--often extremely useful in the earlier criminal work of the bureau--turned out to be a cause of character assassination of innocent individuals." (p. 151)

Harry Dexter White Case

Former Attorney General Herbert Brownell and the Director are accused of "exhuming," in 1953, the case of the late Harry Dexter White, which had been disposed of several years before by the refusal of a Federal grand jury to indict White and by White's appearance before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in which he denied any communist connections. But the White case, Burlingame asserts, was "too potent politically" to be allowed to rest and it was used in an effort to show that the two preceding Democratic administrations had been soft on communism. (pp. 184-186)

Dr. Edward U. Condon Case

The treatment given Dr. Edward U. Condon, director of the National Bureau of Standards, by the House Committee on Un-American Activities was termed by Burlingame as "the most cynical performance" in the history of that Committee. The charge against him was that Condon appeared to be "one of the weakest links in our atomic security." (pp. 108-109)

The author criticizes the Committee's report on Condon which quoted a letter sent to Secretary of Commerce Averell Harriman by the FBI in May, 1947, setting forth derogatory information about Condon taken from the FBI's "supposedly secret files." This information indicated that Condon had been "in contact as late as 1947" with an individual alleged to have engaged in Soviet espionage activities. Thus, "by giving to the world its confidential file material," the FBI "got in on the act." (pp. 109-110)

Loyalty Program

According to Burlingame, Executive Order 9835, which launched the Government loyalty program, "permitted the FBI to throw a monkey wrench into the machinery which would render the entire Loyalty Program impotent to administer

justice" by reason of denial of the right of due process. This was brought about by the fact that it is an essential regulation of the FBI that its files must be kept confidential; hence, it is unable to give the source or produce the informer of any derogatory information. The author says that the FBI gathers all sorts of information and that our rule is not to evaluate the material in our files. However, he claims that "there have been cases in which spokesmen for the bureau have admitted screening its witnesses. While the rule holds, however, leaks from the files which are given publicity and so are subject to reckless evaluation by the public may be exceedingly dangerous." (pp. 134-136)

Senator Olin Johnston

How an "extremist" exploited statements made by the Director is shown by the author in an incident involving Senator Olin Johnston, of South Carolina. Johnston, in a speech in Congress in 1960, spoke of communist infiltration of the Negroes. To support his claim of communist influence among Negroes, Johnston cited portions of a statement issued by the Director on the 17th national convention of the Communist Party, USA, and from Masters of Deceit concerning communist attempts to penetrate Negroes. But Johnston, the author points out, conveniently neglected to quote further from the same sources to the effect that the Communist Party has been unsuccessful in winning over the Negroes, thus leaving the impression that, according to the Director, the Negroes have been "corrupted" by the communists. (pp. 204-207)

American Business Consultants

An effort is made by Burlingame to connect the FBI with American Business Consultants, which was formed in 1947 by a group of former FBI agents for the purpose of warning employers against persons suspected of communist affiliations. It first issued a newsletter called Counterattack, "a publication which could be prepared only by men familiar with the FBI files. Leaks which occurred through this medium were hard to spot, as they were usually presented in the form of innuendo, suggesting that named persons were being watched by the FBI without revealing the specific accusations in the dossiers." (pp. 151-152)

The publishers of Counterattack issued in 1950, a little book called Red Channels, in which were listed the names of persons in show business with "a notation accompanying each name of the number of times it had been cited by the FBI or an Un-American Activities committee. As no accusation was made, the resulting character assassination was done by innuendo." (p. 152)

Burlingame contends that American Business Consultants has done much to encourage the growth of a vigilante spirit in the United States. (p. 152)

Late Senator George W. Norris

One of the great handicaps to the FBI, says Burlingame, "according to the late George William Norris who spoke much about the organization on the floor of the Senate, was the almost universal hero-worship accorded it and its Director; a condition not unassisted by the releases from its unofficial public relations staff." Burlingame quotes from a speech Norris delivered in the Senate in which he expressed the fear that adulation and praise of the FBI might lead to its transformation into a secret police. (p. 158)

Reasons for Criticism of Director and FBI

According to the author, the Director has managed, as a result of the FBI's work in the 1920's and 1930's, to become "a national hero" and "the Number One detective." In view of this, Burlingame poses the question as to why there has been such "bitter criticism of the FBI by such careful and thorough students" as the late Senator Norris, Alan Barth, Max Lowenthal, the late Bernard DeVoto, and many others who felt that it had "played a part in the subversion of traditional American ideals?"

"Looking back, we may see a sequence of errors which have hurt the FBI's prestige. Its first mistake was in inviting the co-operation of the public. As soon as it encouraged informers, it began an accumulation of gossip, rumors, malicious accusations, and irresponsible charges which became embedded in its celebrated 'files.' Although it disclaimed evaluation of this dossier material and ruled that it should be kept strictly confidential, it was inevitable that there should be leaks. Also, when challenged, employees of the bureau were sure to maintain that it had screened the informers.

"Second, the bureau was diverted from its original purpose of investigating criminals by the spy hunts in which it co-operated with Congressional investigating committees, to inquire, not into criminal acts but into subversive beliefs. In the initial instances of this, Congress, not the FBI, was at fault. In time, however, the FBI seemed only too glad to give its information to any committee that was engaged in an exposure of espionage. Third, it allowed itself to be drawn into a close liaison with the American Legion and other societies of super-patriots. Finally, the Director angrily resented even the most legitimate criticism of himself and of his bureau and repeatedly implied that such criticism was Communist-inspired." (pp. 149-150)

Director Criticized

The author criticizes the Director for not being above "smearing" his critics by equating them with communists or fellow travelers. "But this sort of

imputation is, of course, a familiar Sixth Column tactic and Mr. Hoover, more than most people, should repudiate it. If such vindictive retorts are avoided, if less is done to cultivate the already almost pathological adoration of the bureau than in the past, the truly great achievements for which it deserves all credit will, in the future, not be obscured by behavior which, to say the least of it, is not wholly adult." (pp. 159-160)

"Most of the FBI's critics insist on the Director's personal integrity as well as on his remarkable capacity for handling the most difficult and stubborn criminal cases. Nevertheless, one might wish that there were less showmanship connected with Hoover's office or that the Director would appear less frequently and theatrically before the public in person, through the radio, the newspapers, and signed magazine articles which read like the most sensational mystery stories. It in no way impugns Mr. Hoover's honesty to wish, in short, to see him show more of the quiet dignity and the discreet silence one associates with Scotland Yard of London." (pp. 155-156)

Books by Director

The book, Persons in Hiding, is characterized by Burlingame as "good of its kind and interesting though its effectiveness is not reflected in the statistics on juvenile delinquency." (p. 158)

Of Masters of Deceit, he says that this book "is an extremely careful analysis of communism with more attention to the Marxist-Leninist philosophy and its progress in Russia than to the plots of the American Communist Party." (p. 158)

Damned with Faint Praise

To give his book a specious semblance of objectivity, Burlingame makes a few--but precious few--commendatory statements concerning the FBI, but even then he cannot resist injecting criticism. Only once does he unreservedly laud the FBI, and that is when he says "the FBI did one of the great jobs of its career" in running down the Nazi saboteurs in 1942.(p. 104) Elsewhere, however, he invariably mixes praise with criticism.

The FBI, "though it sometimes violates its own rules and allows congressional committees to intimidate it into unwise disclosures, is nonetheless competent to pursue and catch spies employed by foreign governments: that is what it is for, what it has the machinery and equipment to do, and what it has successfully done in the most urgent of the spy cases. It would be good if the FBI could plug the leaks by which its own information gets out (as in the Condon case) and the cracks in its foundation through which committee members peer and occasionally crawl. Unfortunately its own over-zealous director shares the committee's estimate of the value of publicity." (pp. 117-118)

A number of Soviet spies, he says, have been uncovered after "extremely skillful work by the FBI, assisted by state and local police. . . . It is probable that many others would have been discovered and punished but for the diversions practiced by Congressional committees or by Attorney Generals with partisan political motives, who were bemused by klieg lights and television cameras. If the FBI were left alone to do its proper job, it would do a good one, but when it is dragged into committee hearings and its incomplete and unevaluated files exposed to public view--perhaps in the midst of some hot pursuit--there is a chance the real criminals will escape." (p. 196)

FBI Tool of "Sixth Column"

Burlingame states that the FBI "was never a conscious part of the Sixth Column. It was merely a tool--often an unwilling or reluctant one--of the Sixth Column which operated in Congress, in the loyalty boards or in private organizations. Unhappily, it was used by the Sixth Column not in detecting criminal acts or in the pursuit of their perpetrators, but in the investigation of beliefs and associations--investigations which invaded the freedom of the mind. . . ." (p. 151)

✓
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 11-8-62

FROM : M. A. Jones *Book REVIEW*

SUBJECT: *Book* * "I BELIEVE IN THE AMERICAN WAY"
BY JAMES JAUNCEY

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
DeLoach	_____
Evans	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____ b6
Holmes	_____ b7C
Gandy	_____



R.W. [Signature]

Captioned book was sent to the Director by [Redacted] Texas, who is on the Special Correspondents' List. [Redacted] was thanked for the book by letter 10-24-62 Bufiles reflect previous correspondence with Dr. Jauncey, the book's author.

A review of the book reflects that it is a testimony to Jauncey's fervent belief in the American way of life. Jauncey describes his poverty-stricken childhood in Australia, his desire to come to America, and his arrival here after World War II. He feels the secret of America's greatness is based on its religious heritage, its citizens' concern for the welfare of others and its regard for the freedom of the individual.

Jauncey's book emphasizes throughout that happiness is found through individual freedom rather than in a planned welfare state, and that our government in offering welfare projects is hurting our citizens by destroying their initiative and sense of achievement. Jauncey states he has confidence in America's youth, and that if we would give them more responsibility, they would not be inclined toward criminal-type activities. He notes that statistics showing increased juvenile delinquency are "constantly being belabored" and are not necessarily an adequate measure of the situation.

Jauncey also deals with the threat of Communism and its mission of conquering the world. He asserts that Communism as an ideology appears to be waning, but that we should be alert to its danger. He states that we as a Nation can combat it by keeping up our military strength, giving foreign aid judiciously, and by being better Americans. On page 89, his book expresses gratitude to Mr. Hoover and the FBI for keeping a surveillance over the Communists and for urging that citizens should report Communists to the FBI rather than engaging in vigilante activities. Jauncey warns against extreme right-wing groups in fighting communism. On page 93, he states that we should make sure that the "best in brains and equipment is available to the FBI" in fighting Communist infiltration.

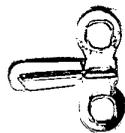
ST-117 REC-67 62-46855-209

Jauncey sums up by urging that individualism be upheld in America, and that "creeping socialism" be thwarted. He asserts that we must safeguard states' rights, and that the race problem can be solved by the communities themselves, rather than by legal or military methods. Jauncey's book which has strong religious overtones throughout, states that the future of America will be determined by the individual American's role in strengthening our freedoms.

RECOMMENDATION
60 DEC 5 1962
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Ian Fleming

In the higher ranges of Secret Service work the actual facts in many cases were in every respect equal to the most fantastic inventions of romance and melodrama. Tangle within tangle, plot and counter-plot, ruse and treachery, cross and double-cross, true agent, false agent, double agent, gold and steel, the bomb, the dagger and the firing party, were interwoven in many a texture so intricate as to be incredible and yet true. The Chief and the High Officers of the Secret Service revelled in these subterranean labyrinths, and pursued their task with cold and silent passion.

Sir Winston Churchill in 'Thoughts and Adventures.'

By IAN FLEMING

IN SILHOU

IN THIS ERA of the anti-hero, when anyone on a pedestal is assaulted (how has Nelson survived?), unfashionably and obstinately I have my heroes. Being a second son, I dare say this all started from hero-worshipping my elder brother Peter, who had to become head of the family, at the age of ten, when our father was killed in 1917.

But the habit stayed with me, and I now, naively no doubt, have a miscellaneous cohort of heroes, from the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh through Sir Winston Churchill and on downwards to many Other Ranks, who would be surprised if they knew how much I admired them for such old-fashioned virtues as courage, fortitude, and service to a cause or a country. I suspect—I hope—that 99.9 per cent. of the population of these islands has heroes in their family or outside. I am convinced they are necessary companions through life.

High up on my list is one of the great secret agents of the last war who, at this moment, allowing for the time factor, will be sitting at a loaded desk in a small study in an expensive apartment block bordering the East River in New York.

It is not an inspiring room—ranged bookcases, a copy of the Annigoni portrait of the Queen, the Cecil Beaton photograph of Churchill, autographed, a straightforward print of General Donovan, two Krieghoffs, comfortably placed boxes of stale cigarettes, and an automatic telephone recorder that clicks from time to time and sends a light, and into which, exasperated, I used to speak indelicate limericks until asked to desist to spare the secretary, who transcribes the calls, her blushes.

The telephone number is unlisted. The cable address, as during the war, is INTRPID. A panelled bar leads off the study, and then a bathroom. My frequent complaints about the exiguous bar of Lux have proved fruitless. The occupant expects one to come to see him with clean hands.

People often ask me how closely the "hero" of my thrillers, James Bond, resembles a true, live secret agent. To begin with, James Bond is not in fact a hero, but an efficient and not very attractive blunt instrument in the hands of government, and though he is a meld of various qualities I noted among Secret Service men and commandos in the last war, he remains, of course, a highly

romanticised version of the true spy. The real thing, who may be sitting next to you as you read this, is another kind of beast altogether.

We know, for instance, that Mr Somerset Maugham and Sir Compton Mackenzie were spies in the first world war, and we now know, from Mr Montgomery Hyde's "The Quiet Canadian," that Major-General Sir Stewart Menzies, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C., a member of White's and the St. James's, formerly of Eton and the Life Guards, was head of the Secret Service in the last war—news which will no doubt cause a delighted shudder to run down the spines of many fellow-members of his clubs and of his local hunt.

But the man sitting alone now in his study in New York is so much closer to the spy of fiction, and yet so far removed from James Bond or "Our Man in Havana," that only the removal of the cloak of anonymity he has worn since 1940 allows us to realise to our astonishment that men of super qualities can exist, and that such men can be super-spies and, by any standard, heroes.

Such a man is "the Quiet Canadian," otherwise Sir William Stephenson, M.C., D.F.C., known throughout the war to his subordinates and friends, and to the enemy, as "Little Bill."

To strip him to his bare and formidable bones, he was born on January 11, 1896, at the junction of the Assiniboine and Red Rivers, just outside Winnipeg, where the Scottish Highlanders established the first British settlement in the name of the Hudson's Bay Company towards the end of the Napoleonic Wars. It was from one of these early Scottish settlers that "Little Bill" was descended. He was good at mathematics and boxing, but before he could choose a career it was August, 1914, and he went straight from school into the Royal Canadian Engineers, and was commissioned before his nineteenth birthday.

In 1915 he was badly gassed and invalided back to England, but during his convalescence he was seized by the flying bug and in the Royal Flying Corps. By the time he was shot down (in error by the French) he was credited with twenty German planes, including that of Lothar von Richtofen, brother of the famous German ace. These exploits earned him the M.C., D.F.C. and the Croix de Guerre with Palm.

Before he was shot down and captured by the Germans (he escaped, of course, from Holzminden), in his spare time, and fighting for the R.F.C., he won the Amateur Lightweight Championship of the World (he retired from the ring, undefeated, in 1923).

After the war, having built up a bit of capital, he went into business for himself in various technical companies, for one of which he invented a new system for the transmission of radio pictures and for another of which, in 1934, he entered the winning aircraft in the King's Cup air race. In the City of London he will be particularly remembered for his connection with Sound City Films, Earl's Court, Alpha Cement and Pressed Steel, and it was through private intelligence work in Germany connected with the latter that he was able to give his old friend Winston Churchill the figure of a German expenditure on armaments amounting to £800 million annually. This figure was used by Churchill in a Parliamentary question to Neville Chamberlain and was not denied by the latter.

"Little Bill" developed his sources of intelligence in Scandinavia and Germany, and it was quickly arranged that the fruit of these should be passed to the Secret Service with which, from then on, he became ever more closely associated, until he was appointed—by the then Colonel Menzies—Head of the British Secret Service for all the Americas. In the end it was Churchill who gave him his marching orders. Churchill told him, "Your duties lie there. You must go." He went.

Well, that is the man who became one of the great secret agents of the last war, and it would be a foolish person who would argue his credentials; to which I would add, from my own experience, that he is a man of few words and has a magnetic personality and the quality of making anyone ready to follow him to the ends of the earth. (He also used to make the most powerful Martinis in America and serve them in quart glasses.)

I first met him in 1941 when I was on a plain-clothes mission to Washington with my chief, Rear-Admiral J. H. Godfrey, Director of Naval Intelligence, the most inspired appointment to this office since "Blinker" Hall, because, when the days were dark and the going bleak, he worked so passionately, and made his subordinates do the same, to win the war. Our chief business was with the American Office of Naval Intelligence, but we quickly came within the orbit of "Little Bill" and of his American teammate, General "Wild Bill" Donovan (Congressional Medal of Honour), who was subsequently appointed head of the O.S.S., the first true American Secret Service.

This splendid American, being almost twice the size of Stephenson, though no match for him, I would guess, in unarmed com-

WILLIAM STEPHENSON arrived in New York towards the middle of 1940, entrusted by the Chief of the Secret Intelligence Service in London with the task of collecting information on enemy activities aimed against the continuance of Britain's war effort and planning appropriate counter-measures. He was also invited by Mr Churchill, who had just become Prime Minister, to exert his efforts among his business and other contacts in the United States to help Britain in her hour of desperate need with essential supplies, and likewise to do all he could to promote a climate of public opinion favourable to American intervention on the side of Britain.

Stephenson had been quick to realise that the mere collection of secret intelligence of enemy activities would be quite inadequate in the prevailing situation, and that other secret activities, particularly of an offensive nature, would have to be undertaken. This involved the co-ordination of a number of functions falling within the jurisdiction of different Government departments in London, such as the Ministries of Information, Economic Warfare, Supply and War Transport, and the Intelligence branches of the Armed Forces, all of which Stephenson represented in his official capacity. Hence the name British Security Co-ordination (B.S.C.), by which his organisation was officially known.

In the penetration of enemy and unfriendly diplomatic missions in the Western Hemisphere and the discovery of their secret codes and ciphers, B.S.C. was particularly adept, as also in the delicate operation of discrediting their staff members through their individual indiscretions. Stephenson's discoveries of this kind among the Vichy French representatives in the United States were passed on to President Roosevelt, who considered them "the best bed-time story" he had read since the last war. This is what happened.

Enter Cynthia

While preparing to expose the Vichy Embassy's undercover activities in the United States, Stephenson determined to penetrate the Embassy itself. Credit for the successful accomplishment of this objective belongs in large measure to a woman agent whom he recruited to the B.S.C. organisation in its early days. As a product of British intelligence, her achievement was to prove of incalculable value to the Allied war effort.

Not only did she secure the texts en clair of nearly all the telegrams despatched from and received by the Vichy Embassy, but she was also instrumental in obtaining the key to both the French and the Italian naval ciphers, which enabled the British Admiralty to read for the remainder of the war all the relevant cablegrams, radiograms and fleet-signals which were intercepted in code or cipher.

As her story unfolds, it will

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Magazine Section

TREPID

JETTE OF A SECRET AGENT



H. Montgomery Hyde

H. MONTGOMERY HYDE
calls Sir William Stephenson 'the Quiet Canadian.' His account of Stephenson's Secret Service work, from which these extracts are taken, is to be published on November 8 by Hamish Hamilton.

intellectual, and that the discovery of her bodily charms came later. That she was physically very attractive cannot be doubted.

But she had many other qualities. She was widely travelled and understood well the psychology of Europeans. She possessed a keen, incisive brain and was an accurate reporter. She was extremely courageous, being often willing and even anxious to run risks which her British employers would not permit. Her security was impeccable and her loyalty to her employers complete. She was not greedy for money, but greedy only to serve a cause in which she believed. In fact, she was paid a small salary which represented little more than her living expenses. The worth of her services could not be assessed in monetary figures.

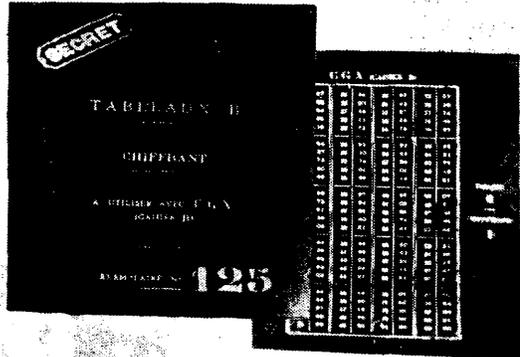
For the purpose of this narrative she is called Cynthia, which was not her real name. And lest anyone reading these lines should think that she is in any sense the product of my imagination, I must make it clear that I myself had the pleasure of her acquaintance at this period, but not in the manner enjoyed by some of her professional clients.

For example, I still retain a vivid recollection of walking along Madison Avenue, New York, with her one afternoon in late August, 1941, and seeing the announcement on the news posters that Laval had been shot and wounded in an attempt on his life in France. Having bought a newspaper we adjourned to an hotel nearby where she was living and discussed the question of what might happen should Laval succumb to his injuries.

Deeply in love

Cynthia's first major assignment, in the winter of 1940-41, was to obtain the Italian naval ciphers from the Italian Embassy in Washington. She began by securing an introduction to the Naval Attaché, Admiral Alberto Lais, whom she lost no time in cultivating assiduously.

He responded to her charms in the manner she desired, and soon—within a few weeks of their first meeting—he imagined himself deeply in love with her. As a result she was able to do with him virtually what she pleased. In retrospect, it seems almost incredible that a man of



One of the naval cipher books that Cynthia's charms spirited out of the Vichy French Embassy in Washington shortly before the North African landings.

of Stephenson's experts in Washington, and the results immediately despatched to London.

In spite of the blow it received from the British Fleet Air Arm in its main base at Taranto in November, 1940, the Italian naval force in the Mediterranean at this period was considerable, consisting of six battleships, including two mounting 15-inch guns, nineteen modern cruisers and 120 destroyers and torpedo-boats, besides over a hundred submarines. Numerically it was far superior to Admiral Cunningham's Mediterranean Fleet, which was based on Alexandria.

There is no doubt that Cunningham found the intelligence of the Italian fleet movements obtained from the naval ciphers of immense advantage in making his own fleet dispositions. For example, the major movement of the Italian fleet towards the Aegean in the latter part of March, 1941, was correctly anticipated with the aid of the ciphers, and resulted in a resounding British naval victory off Cape Matapan which put the greater part of the Italian fleet out of action for the rest of the year.

Fond farewell

For some time after securing

of this narrative he will be called Captain Bestrand. He talked to the two visitors for nearly an hour, and by the end of that time Cynthia knew that she had achieved her first objective. As the gallant Captain escorted them to the Ambassador's office, he expressed the wish to see her again.

The two newspaper women had a long "off-the-record" discussion with the Ambassador. He was neither reticent nor unduly cautious. The occasion seemed to him to be a useful one for communicating to the American public some of his anti-British feelings. He talked on and seemed in no hurry to finish the Press conference, perhaps as a result of Cynthia's soothing influence.

Very soon Captain Bestrand was completely infatuated and under her control, just as the Italian Admiral had been. Bestrand was married but was at an age perhaps when the chance of a new conquest beckoned strongly. While he enjoyed the confidences of the Ambassador possibly more than any other member of his staff, nevertheless Bestrand despised Henry-Haye as a *parvenu* and a *bourgeois* and thought that he himself, with his superior culture and family connections, would have made a better and more appropriate Ambassador.

A 'confession'

Like many Frenchmen at this time he expressed a hatred of Laval, and in so doing gave Cynthia an opportunity of which she made good use. Gradually, under the guidance of her employers, she stimulated Bestrand's feelings against Laval, and as her personal influence with the Captain increased, she persuaded him to talk more and more about Vichy affairs. Soon he was answering prepared questions and giving valuable information about Vichy's underground activities in the United States.

In July, 1941, the Vichy Government decided to abolish Bestrand's post in the Embassy. However, Henry-Haye retained Bestrand as a member of the Embassy staff, since he found him useful, and he paid him a small salary out of his secret funds.

This substantial cut in Bestrand's income occurred at a psychologically opportune moment. Cynthia made a "confession" to her lover. She told him that she was an agent of the United States Government and

Continued on next page



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I would guess, in unarmed combat, became known as "Big Bill," and the two of them, in absolute partnership and with Mr Edgar Hoover of the F.B.I. as a formidable full-back, became the scourge of the enemy throughout the Americas.

As a result of that first meeting with these three men, the D.N.I. reported most favourably on our Secret Service tie-ups with Washington, and "Little Bill," from his highly mechanised eyrie in the Rockefeller Centre and his quiet apartment in Dorset House, was able to render innumerable services to the Royal Navy that could not have been asked for, let alone executed, through the normal channels.

Bill Stephenson worked himself almost to death during the war, carrying out undercover operations and often dangerous assignments (they culminated with the Gouzenko case that put Fuchs in the bag) that can only be hinted at in the fascinating book that Mr Montgomery Hyde has, for some reason, been allowed to write—the first book, so far as I know, about the British secret agent whose publication has received official blessing.

"Little Bill" was awarded the Presidential Medal of Merit, and I think he is the only non-American ever to receive this highest honour for a civilian. But it was surely the "Quiet Canadian's" supreme reward, as David Bruce (today American Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, but in those days one of the most formidable secret agents of the O.S.S.) records, that when Sir Winston Churchill recommended Bill Stephenson for a knighthood he should have mentioned to King George VI, "This one is dear to my heart."

It seems that other and far greater men than me also have their heroes.

As her story unfolds, it will become apparent that her peculiar feminine charms were the real instrument of her success. And yet, remarkably enough, she had no very obvious beautiful nor even pretty in conventional sense, although she had pleasing blonde hair. She was tall, with rather prominent features, and always appeared well dressed. There was certainly nothing about her which suggested that her virtue was easy. She was a pleasant companion, for she was intelligent and talked well—or rather listened well. She had a soft, soothing voice which doubtless in itself inspired confidences. It may be that her appeal to her victims was in the first place

As a result she was able to become apparent that her with him virtually what she almost incredible that a man of his experience and seniority, who was by instinct, training and sexual allure. She was neither a patriotic officer, should have become so drugged by passion as to be willing to work against the interests of his own country to win a woman's favours. But that is what happened. As soon as she had him where she wanted, Cynthia came straight to the point. She told the Admiral that she wished to have copies of the naval cipher books, and she immediately agreed without apparent demur to assist her and the cipher books were produced. Photostatic copies were made by one

Fond farewell

For some time after securing the ciphers, Cynthia continued to meet Admiral Lais and was also able to learn details of other Axis plans in the Mediterranean. Finally she was responsible for his enforced departure from the United States.

In the spring of 1941, Admiral Lais devised a plan to sabotage Italian merchant ships lying in American ports. Fortunately he revealed to Cynthia how he had directed that the machinery of five of the ships at Norfolk, Virginia, should be put out of commission, and she immediately reported what she had learned. Stephenson thereupon caused the information to be conveyed to the United States Office of Naval Intelligence. Although it was too late to stop most of the vessels from being damaged, further serious sabotage was prevented.

All the ships were then seized by the American Government, as well as a number of German vessels which had likewise been sabotaged by their crews. Both the Italian and German Governments protested at the American action, but on April 3, 1941, the State Department returned strong replies. At the same time Cordell Hull informed the Italian Ambassador, Prince Colonna, that his Naval Attaché was persona non grata and requested his immediate recall. The Ambassador had no alternative but to comply.

Admiral Lais never suspected Cynthia. As he was about to go on board the vessel which was to take him back to Italy, two parties were on the quayside to

28 **Ulanova:** Albert Kahn's brilliant record of the great ballerina

30 **Bevan:** Part 3 of Michael Foot's biography (and on Page 31 Lord Boothby's review)

31 **Books:** Inside the Magic Box, by Howard Thomas; reviews by Raymond Mortimer, Cyril Connolly, Hammond Innes, Cecil Beaton

35 **Mainly for Women:** Ernestine Carter on the skinny look in fashion; Moira Keenan on maternity clothes; Elizabeth Good on battery gadgets

41 **Dilys Powell** on Jean Renoir

40 Art
27 Affairs
41 Antiquity
41 Ballet
31 Books
26 Brain-Tearer
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40 Jazz Records
42 Letters
25 Mainly for Women
29 Mephisto
40 Music
45 People and Houses
41 Theatre
42 Travel
39 TV and Radio
48 TV/Radio Programmes

The Crossword is on Page 17.

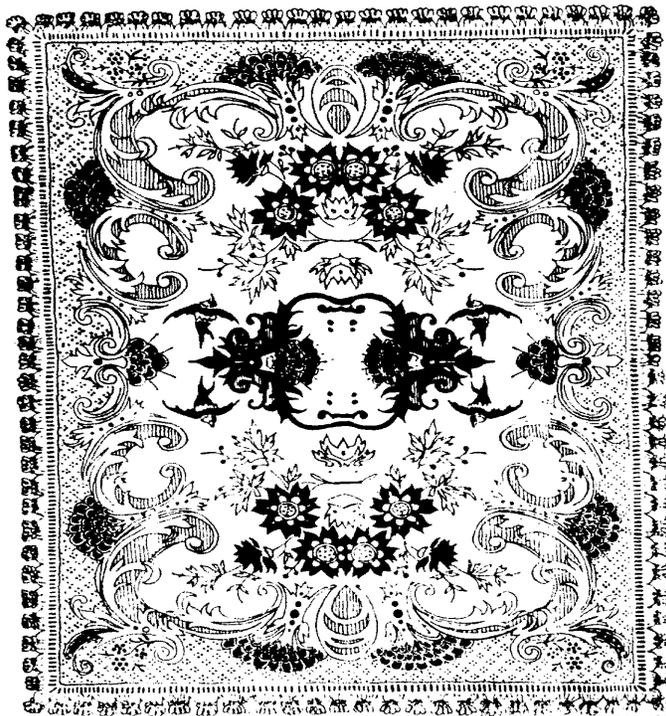
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- gold/brown/green
- white/green/yellow

CONTINUING INTREPID

suggested that, in return for a cash consideration, Bestrand should pass her information about Embassy affairs. She pointed out that this was the only possible course for a patriotic Frenchman like himself and the only way to defeat Laval and the Germans.

Bestrand agreed, and from then on information flowed into Stephenson's office from the Vichy Embassy. This eventually embraced every happening of importance and every current outgoing and incoming telegram, together with those of older date.

Acting on instructions Cynthia also asked Bestrand to write a daily report of what went on in the Embassy, and these detailed reports filled in many gaps by supplying necessary background and enabling certain telegrams to be more easily understood. This daily newsletter related the particulars of all the Ambassador's appointments and the results of the interviews he gave.

Greatest challenge

The telegrams indicated what Stephenson had long suspected, namely, that the Ambassador and his Naval Attaché were engaged in collecting intelligence to the detriment of the British war effort for transmission to Vichy. For example, on June 15, 1941, the Naval Attaché despatched a telegram, counter-signed by Henry-Haye, to Admiral Darlan, the anti-British Minister of Marine in Vichy, giving him information (for which he had apparently asked) of the location of those British warships which had come into American dockyards for refit.

Like all the other telegrams, the signal was handed over in its deciphered form. Cynthia was shortly to be asked to obtain the naval cipher in which the signals were sent. This was to prove the biggest challenge and the most spectacular feat in her career as an intelligence agent.

In March, 1942, Stephenson received a message from London asking him to endeavour to obtain the French naval cipher which was used not only by Vichy naval attachés serving in foreign missions but also by the fleet commanders. Plans were beginning to take shape for an Allied invasion of North Africa and it was of the utmost importance for the British Admiralty to be able to follow the signals sent by the Ministry of Marine in Vichy to the fleet in Toulon and the North African ports, so that those concerned could be kept informed of the ships' intended movements.

Cynthia was instructed to approach her friend Captain Bestrand. She promptly did so and Bestrand was flabbergasted by her suggestion. He said it was an impossible task, as access to the code room was severely restricted. The room was always locked and the telegrams were taken by the Embassy Council in person to the code room.

"Do you mean that even you haven't access to that room?" Cynthia asked.

"Hardly anybody has," Bestrand said. "At one time the Naval Attaché used to go there more often than seemed necessary, just out of curiosity. The Ambassador himself sent him a note forbidding any more visits to the code room."

"What about night time? Do they work all night?"

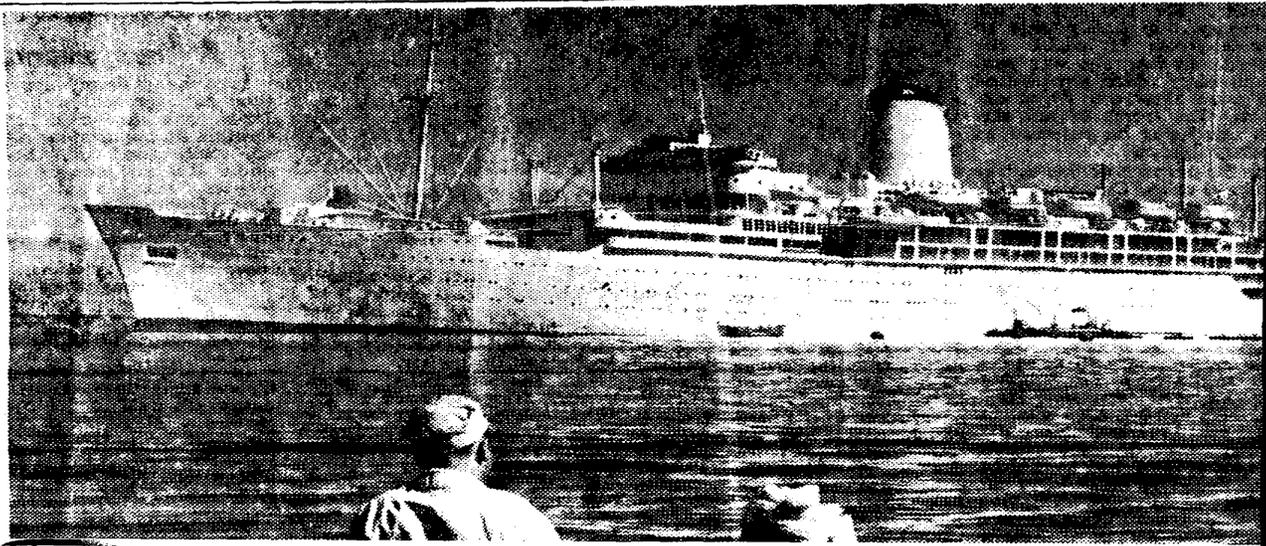
"No, but the room is carefully guarded at all times. The Foreign Affairs Ministry recently sent instructions that permanent watchmen should be on duty at nights and on holidays to guard the whole of the Embassy premises."

"How big are the cipher books?" continued Cynthia.

"So big," Bestrand answered, "that if anybody could smuggle them out their absence would be noticed at once."

Cynthia then asked about Benoit, the Chief of Codes.

"He is a bear who has I





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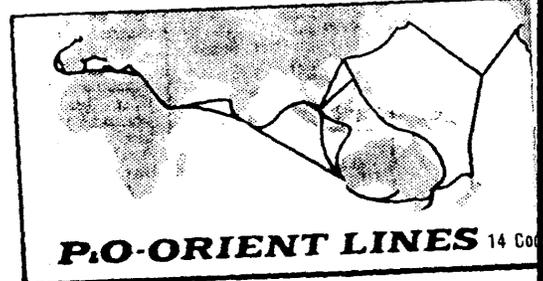
CHITRAL—sails February 18
CHUSAN—sails March 15
CATHAY—sails April 19

Cathay and Chitral, 14,000 tons, are First Class only, giving all passengers the complete run of the ship. Chusan, 24,000 tons and a well-tryed favourite on this route, is First Class and Tourist. All these ships, incidentally, offer a fast and

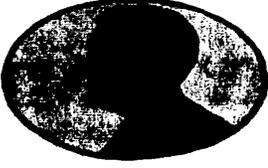
regular cargo. The voyage approximate

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P.O.-ORIENT LINES 14 Co



the past twenty years with work," said Bestrand. "He has no needs, no ambition and no imagination. He arrives in Chancery, says good morning to one and goes straight to the code and cipher room." He added that "no arrangement could be made with Benoit."

Nevertheless, although Benoit was utterly loyal to Marshal Laval, he became confused and unhappy when Laval returned to power in Vichy, as he did at the time, and began to pursue a policy of open collaboration with the Nazis. This was too much for old Benoit, and he resigned his job.

Loyalty wins

Thereupon Cynthia went to Laval and told him that here was a chance to serve France. "Our aims and aims are the same yours," she said. "We want to help France because we know it by doing so we will also be helping the Allied war effort."

"I am very confused," said the old man. "I have had no time to think. Everything has opened so quickly."

"The ciphers could provide the key to show how much the Germans are helping the Germans," said Cynthia. "To turn them over to us would be the greatest service you could perform for our unhappy country."

Benoit thought hard. At last he reached a decision, difficult and painful for him as it was, appointing to Cynthia, "I cannot," he said finally. "I have a long record of loyalty to my chiefs. All of them have written me letters. The codes and ciphers have been my responsibility, my personal responsibility. To guard them has been my duty."

Regretfully Cynthia had to abandon her attempt, having told her employers that here at least was one among the

traitorous Vichy crew who remained faithful to his principles.

There was someone else, however, who did have access to the code room. This was L., a young man with a wife and growing family, and there was good reason for believing that he was short of money.

Cynthia did not have to be told what to do next. She at once began to cultivate him, though she was careful not to let Bestrand know what she was doing. L.'s wife was having a child at the time, and he himself, being a little bored, was glad to find such a *sympathique* companion as Cynthia.

Soon she was expressing astonishment that any loyal Frenchman should associate himself with such treacherous politicians as those of Laval. Gradually she worked round to the subject of the naval cipher, stressing the immense assistance that its possession could render the enemies of Germany. As a further inducement she offered him a lump sum of money immediately if he would procure it for her, and a monthly retainer thereafter if he would keep her advised of any changes in it that might be made.

L. appeared to be torn by doubts, but in the end refused. In fact, his apparent doubts were pretended. He went straight to the Ambassador and told him the whole story. He somewhat exaggerated the sum Cynthia had offered him, and added that she was in the employ of the United States Intelligence Service.

This sensational account immediately spread round the Embassy. Naturally Bestrand heard of it, but he refused to believe in her association with L. He went to Henry-Haye and protested that it was untrue. He told him that L. was unreliable. Had he not been spreading a false rumour about the Ambassador? Obviously the man was a liar, said Bestrand, and was doubtless addicted to spreading equally untrue stories about other people.

Reprimand

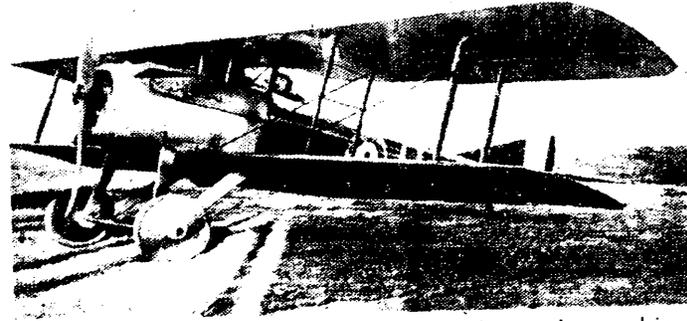
Henry-Haye heartily agreed. He immediately sent for L., and soundly reprimanded him, ending up by telling him that the code room would in future be closed to him.

Cynthia had been extremely lucky. She had also been most astute in concealing her association with L. from Bestrand. Now she devised a new plan for obtaining possession of the naval cipher. This involved Bestrand's co-operation, but his part was to be relatively simple as well as thoroughly congenial. When he heard the details, he agreed to co-operate without demur. In the event he did so most willingly. First of all, he supplied a floor plan of the Embassy, and with the aid of this the final dispositions were made.

One evening Bestrand arrived with Cynthia at the entrance to the Embassy. The watchman was on duty, and Bestrand took him aside, speaking in confidential undertones. He explained that he had nowhere else to go. Washington was crowded, he said, and anyway it would not do for a member of the Embassy to be seen in an hotel. The watchman's assistance was facilitated by a generous tip. He told Bestrand that he and his *amie* could spend the night on the



Sir William Stephenson (right) receives the Presidential Medal of Merit, the only non-American ever to receive this highest civilian honour.



Stephenson in his first-world-war fighter plane: his exploits won him the M.C., D.F.C. and Croix de Guerre with Palm.

accustomed to their comings and goings.

Then, one night in June, 1942, a cab drove up to the Embassy and deposited Bestrand and Cynthia. They appeared to be in festive mood, and the watchman noticed that they had brought several bottles of champagne with them. They invited the watchman to join them in a glass, and he gladly accepted. But the watchman's drink had been doctored with a powerful sleeping draught, and soon he was fast asleep. Cynthia then admitted the cab driver, who had been waiting for their signal in his taxi outside. This man was an expert locksmith, and he immediately set about his appointed task. It took him three hours to work out the combination of the safe in the code room, a task which had to be done silently and without leaving any trace of his presence. This meant that there was insufficient time in which to deal with the cipher books. But the most difficult part of the undertaking had been accomplished, and it only remained to put the knowledge thus obtained to the required use on the next occasion.

Two nights later Bestrand and Cynthia paid another nocturnal visit to the Embassy. They did not consider it advisable to drug the watchman again, since he might realise that the fact of his falling asleep for a second time was something more than a coincidence and so report the matter to his superiors next morning. Also Cynthia sensed that he was already a little suspicious and was probably intent upon finding out whether she and Bestrand were up to any "funny business." It was therefore essential that some effective method should be used for keeping him well out of the way.

The expedient to which she now resorted was very simple. It was designed to satisfy the

were alone she prepared herself for a surprise entrance on the part of the watchman. Sure enough he appeared about twenty minutes later—to find Cynthia completely undressed. He hastily withdrew, perfectly reassured that the visitors had no other purpose for spending the night in the Embassy than the mutually agreeable one which Bestrand had originally intimated. The watchman's embarrassment made it clear that he would not trouble them again with his presence.

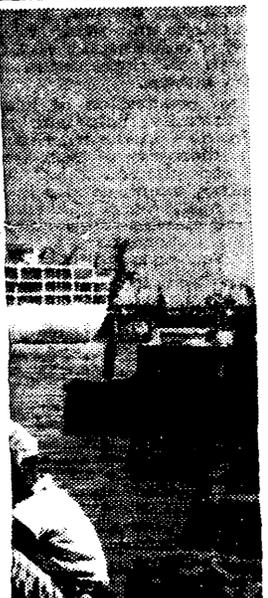
Photo-copies

The locksmith was now admitted through a window, and within a matter of minutes he was able to reach the safe and open it. The naval cipher books were instantly removed and handed through the open window to another of Stephenson's agents who was waiting outside. They were then rushed by car to a convenient house near by where a photostat was made of each page. By 4 a.m.—well within the time-limit—the books were back in the Embassy safe, and there was no sign that they had ever been abstracted.

Twenty-four hours later the photostatic reproduction of the French naval cipher reached the Admiralty in London.

Those who participated in the successful landings in North Africa a few months afterwards would have been surprised to know how much the preparations for the elimination of Vichy naval resistance on that occasion owed to the determination of a quiet Canadian allied with the courage of a clever woman, who took off her clothes in the French Embassy in Washington in circumstances which are hardly likely to be repeated.

Incidentally, Cynthia and Bestrand are now happily married.





Far East

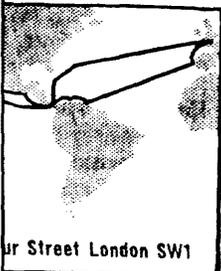
service to the Far East. (to Yokohama) takes four weeks.

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the naval cipher. This involved Bestrand's co-operation, but his part was to be relatively simple as well as thoroughly congenial. When he heard the details, he agreed to co-operate without demur. In the event he did so most willingly. First of all, he supplied a floor plan of the Embassy, and with the aid of this the final dispositions were made.

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A night or so later they came again, and the visit was repeated on several subsequent nights. Thus the watchman became

taking had been accomplished, and it only remained to put the knowledge thus obtained to the required use on the next occasion.

Two nights later Bestrand and Cynthia paid another nocturnal visit to the Embassy. They did not consider it advisable to drug the watchman again, since he might realise that the fact of his falling asleep for a second time was something more than a coincidence and so report the matter to his superiors next morning. Also Cynthia sensed that he was already a little suspicious and was probably intent upon finding out whether she and Bestrand were up to any "funny business." It was therefore essential that some effective method should be used for keeping him well out of the way.

The expedient to which she now resorted was very simple. It was designed to satisfy the watchman's curiosity in a totally unexpected manner.

As soon as she and Bestrand

there a photostat was made on each page. By 4 a.m.—well within the time-limit—the books were back in the Embassy safe, and there was no sign that they had ever been abstracted.

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Incidentally, Cynthia and Bestrand are now happily married.

© H. Montgomery Hyde 1962.

NEXT SUNDAY :
The Gouzenko affair

Brain-Teaser BONFIRE Set by Smada

WHEN THE FLOOD was over, Noah broke up the Ark and let the animals celebrate with a bonfire. Each animal that took part collected a quantity of wood: for example, a Wolf collected 56, a Weasel 65, and a Wombat 74 pieces of wood. Noah then took from each animal an equal number of pieces with which he started the bonfire.

When it came to adding fuel to the flames Noah told each animal to divide its remaining stock into equal piles, with 3, 4 or 5 pieces of wood in each. Where this was impossible, the unfortunate animal could take no



further part. Each animal left in then threw one of its piles on to the fire each time Noah gave the word.

After some time things got a bit out of hand, so when the Water-rat had as many pieces of wood left as the Walrus had thrown on the fire, Noah stopped the proceedings, which made the Wildcat even wilder, as he had some left. Now—

How much wood would a Woodchuck chuck, if a Woodchuck could chuck wood?

Entries should be addressed to Brain-Teaser No. 82, THE SUNDAY TIMES, 196, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1, to arrive by the first post of Friday, October 26. The first correct solution opened wins a £3 prize.

Solution to last Sunday's problem: Uncle had five nephews and left £4,000.

The £3 prize goes to P. A. Cundall, 44, Placehouse Lane, Old Coulsdon, Surrey.



One
of the
four
fine wines



The other three:
Clubland White Port,
Golden Guinca and
La Flora-Blanche

REDNUTT SHERRY

The fine mature Oloroso, a sun-gilded sherry of exquisite character. Cream or Brown. Discovered with pleasure on good sideboards everywhere. Look for the distinctive waisted bottle.

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INCURABLES



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British 2/6 MONTHLY FROM NEWSAGENTS
Communications and Electronics

FOR PROJECT LEADERS, ENGINEERS AND MANAGERS

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Legal Attache London

Director, FBI (62-46855) *210*

REC-28
**"THE QUIET CANADIAN" BY
H. MONTGOMERY HYDE
BOOK REVIEWS**

1 - N. P. [redacted]

1 - W. C. [redacted]

1 - D. J. Brennan, Jr.

1 - B. M. Suttler

1 - [redacted]

1 - Section tickler

1 - Yellow file copy

1 - Orig. & copy

November 27, 1962

b6
b7c

The captioned book was scheduled for publication on November 8, 1962, by Hamish Hamilton. The book deals with the activities of William Stephenson, well-known British Intelligence agent of World War II. This information appears in the October, 21, 1962, issue of The Sunday Times, Magazine Section, page 25.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of this book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for review.)

NOTE: Memo D. J. Brennan to Sullivan, 11-19-62 captioned "The Quiet Canadian"; a Book Concerning British Intelligence Activities in World War II by H. Montgomery Hyde; Information Concerning, " recommends that Central Research Section obtain a copy of book and review for any other information which might be of interest to us.

Detached

*Rec'd
12-10-62*

*Filed in
Personal Library
12-27-62
AMB*

MAILED 20
NOV 27 1962
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Malachuk _____
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Holmes _____
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS 11-19-62* DATE: 11/19/62

FROM : D. J. Brennan *DJB Book Reviews*

SUBJECT: "THE QUIET CANADIAN";
A BOOK CONCERNING BRITISH INTELLIGENCE
ACTIVITIES IN WORLD WAR II BY
H. MONTGOMERY HYDE
INFORMATION CONCERNING

R. W. [Signature]

Enclosed herewith is the copy of an article which appeared in the October 21, 1962, issue of The Sunday Times, London, England, which is essentially an extract from a book entitled "The Quiet Canadian" authored by H. Montgomery Hyde. This book, which deals with the activities of William Stephenson, well-known British intelligence agent of World War II, was scheduled to be published in England on November 8, 1962.

The referenced extract, which is captioned "Intrepid (Silhouette of a Secret Agent)", describes some of Stephenson's work in the United States. Stephenson is described as having been connected with British Security Co-ordination (BSC) and it is clearly pointed out that the British ran operations in this country. For example, mention is made of the use of a woman referred to as Cynthia who allegedly was instrumental in obtaining the key to Vichy French and Italian ciphers.

The same issue of The Sunday Times includes an article (enclosed) written by Ian Fleming, well-known British spy-story writer, in which Fleming praises the work of Stephenson. Fleming makes favorable reference to the coordination which took place between the British and the Americans during World War II, and in this connection he mentions William Donovan, former head of the Office of Strategic Service (OSS), and the Director.

This particular article may be of some historic significance and could serve as a worthwhile reference. British intelligence activities in the United States during World War II

ENCLOSURE

Enclosure

Let to Legat London 11/27/62; AMB/pja EX-114

SJP:mab mab (9)

62-46855-210

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
- 1 - Mr. Whitson
- 1 - Personnel file of
- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - Mr. Papich

REC-28 6 NOV 28 1962
 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 3/10/86 BY SP4 [Signature]
 (62-67538) # 254405

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-67538

Memorandum Brenman to Sullivan
Re: "THE QUIET CANADIAN"
INFORMATION CONCERNING

were reported to some extent by Donald Downes in his book "The Scarlet Thread." Downes, an individual [redacted] [redacted] was very critical of the Bureau. This article and possibly other material in the book may be useful in documenting British intelligence activities in the United States during World War II.

b6
b7C

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the Central Research Section obtain a copy of this book and review the publication for any other information which might be of interest to us.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 11-28-62

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Tavel	<input type="checkbox"/>
Trotter	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input type="checkbox"/>
Holmes	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gandy	<input type="checkbox"/>

FROM : D. C. Morrell
Book Reviews

SUBJECT: WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT COMMUNISM AND WHY PREPARED BY THE EDITORS OF SCHOLASTIC MAGAZINE PUBLISHED BY MC GRAW-HILL BOOK COMPANY, INC.

DEM Jones
RW
Conrad

A copy of captioned book and a copy of the junior edition of the same book were received from McGraw-Hill Book Company November 26, 1962, without cover letter. The books appear to be in textbook form. Robert F. Wilson and Jean Wilcox are identified as Editor and Assistant Editor respectively of Scholastic Magazine and accredited with preparation of the book in consultation with a number of "leading experts on Soviet affairs."

The dust covers of both books contain a quotation by the Director indicating that the schools must expose the fallacy of Marxism-Leninism and every student should be able to contrast the principles of our democracy with communism. Quotations attributed to President Kennedy and former President Eisenhower also appear on the dust covers. The quotations of the latter two are repeated on page two of both books. The Director's quotation does not appear on this page.

INFORMATION REGARDING DIRECTOR'S QUOTATION:

The quotation by the Director is accurate and appeared in an article entitled "Communism and Youth." It was prepared for Mr. H. Ronald Gibson, of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, Kentucky, and sent to him by letter dated 8-21-61. The article was published in "SAYings" in October, 1961.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

Bufiles indicate that we have had cordial relations with Scholastic Magazine and have furnished articles and statements for this publication. However, there is no indication that we have corresponded with the magazine concerning the use of the quotation of the Director or that we corresponded with them concerning the preparation of this book. Robert F. Wilson and Jean Wilcox cannot be identified in Bufiles.

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

62-46855-
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JH:nlb (4)

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[Signature]

DEC 13 1962

CORRESPONDENCE

ORIGINAL FILED

Mr. Morrell to Mr. DeLoach Memorandum
Re: WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT COMMUNISM AND WHY

We have had cordial relations with McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., over the years. This company was one of the companies considered to publish the Director's book, "Masters of Deceit"; however, was not selected. The president of the company is Donald McGraw and Bufiles contain no derogatory information identifiable with him. In 1954 our files were searched concerning other principal officers of the company and no substantial derogatory information was developed concerning any of the officers.

OBSERVATION:

Nothing was located to indicate that the Director had authorized the use of his statement in connection with this book. Further, it would be against general policy for the Director to endorse a publication which was not prepared by the Bureau or Bureau assistance given. While the Director's statement does not refer to the book itself, its very appearance on the dust cover implies that the Director endorses this book.

If the book is well-done there may be no reason to challenge McGraw-Hill on the use of the quotation. However, if it is an amateurish job, the Director would definitely not want his name to be used in the manner it is used.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That the books be reviewed by the Domestic Intelligence Division to determine their quality.
2. That the Domestic Intelligence Division make appropriate recommendations as to whether or not McGraw-Hill should be contacted to object to the use of the Director's statement and name on the dust covers based on the review of the book.
3. That no letter be written to McGraw-Hill acknowledging receipt of the books since any letter would be regarded as tacit approval of the use of the quotation.

gmc

PM

W

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 11-26-62

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: REVIEW OF BOOK
"MEN OF THE FAR RIGHT"
BY RICHARD DUDMAN
WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE
ST. LOUIS POST DISPATCH

SYNOPSIS

"Men of the Far Right"

Book Review

"Men of the Far Right" is a pocketbook published by Pyramid Books of New York City in November, 1962. Written from a so-called "liberal" viewpoint, the author attempts to portray the effect of the "far right" on the political scene and the thinking of Americans. It is a disorganized, disjointed collection of portraits of individuals whom the author describes as significant figures in the "far right" movement including chapters on the Director, former Major General Edwin A. Walker, Senator Strom Thurmond, Senator Tower of Texas; individuals who head anticommunist organizations such as Dr. Billy James Hargis, Dr. George S. Benson, Dr. Fred C. Schwartz; as well as such fanatics or anti-Semites as Gerald L. K. Smith and George Lincoln Rockwell. The author includes all of these individuals in the "far right" because they are alike in their "preoccupation with the threat of the communist movement, especially as an internal threat to the United States Government and institutions." He feels that the "far right" movement, with the proper catalyst such as the U. S. being ejected from Berlin or Communist China being admitted to the United Nations, could become a united mass movement capable of great political effectiveness.

References to the Director

EX - 120

REC-16

62-46855-211

There are a number of references to the Director and the FBI, several of which mention the FBI in passing, and there is a chapter devoted to the Director. Excerpts from some of the Director's public statements are quoted accurately and he also uses a quote (accurate) from a speech of Assistant Director Sullivan. The author feels there is a "consistent ambiguity" running through most

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Central Research (Book Review)

ELC:par (7)

5 DEC 10 1962

DEC 4 1962
 CRIME RESEARCH
 CENTRAL RESEARCH

M. A. Jones to DeLoach Memo
RE: "Men of the Far Right"

of the Director's public statements with regard to the communist menace and the role of the ordinary citizen in combating it. He uses excerpts from statements the Director has made¹⁹ back up his contention, pointing out that while the Director encourages volunteer anticommunist activity which is the chief objective of the "far right" groups, the Director also warns against vigilanteism. The author concludes that "it is not surprising that much of the far right has adopted J. Edgar Hoover as its patron saint and is content to close its ears to his warnings against vigilanteism."

b6
b7C
b7D

Information in Bufiles re Dudman

Briefly, Richard Dudman, believed to be identical with the author of this book, has been described as a [redacted] by one individual who was acquainted with him when he was with the "Denver Post" in the 1940s. It was said that while he was not a communist or communist sympathizer, he had liberal political and social views with particular relation to the racial situation and minority problems. Dudman also allegedly associated with known members of the Communist Party at the time he was associated with the "Denver Post."

Foregoing information was developed in connection with an [redacted]

[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted] and was reportedly [redacted]
of the cited Washington Bookshop Association in 1943. Wilma Dudman, [redacted]
Richard's mother, once allegedly stated that while [redacted] were at Reed College they followed the Party line; however, investigation revealed that Richard was not a student at Reed College, but was a graduate of Stanford in the field of journalism. Mrs. Dudman also allegedly stated she had attended [redacted]
[redacted] while in Mexico City in late 1940s.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information. ✓

DETAILS FOLLOW BEGINNING NEXT PAGE

GRC

OP

Dudman

Jones to DeLoach Memo
Re: Review of Book
"Men of the Far Right"
by Richard Dudman
Washington Representative
St. Louis Post Dispatch

DETAILS:

The pocketbook, "Men of the Far Right," by Richard Dudman, Washington representative for the "St. Louis Post-Dispatch," was published in November, 1962, by Pyramid Books, New York City. As indicated by the title, Dudman attempts to portray in his book the "far right" and its effect on the political scene as well as the thinking of a large number of Americans.

OBSERVATIONS RE TYPE OF BOOK

The book is obviously written from the so-called "liberal" viewpoint. It is not a well-written book but rather a disjointed, disorganized collection of portraits of individuals whom he describes as significant figures in this new movement. He is often repetitious. While making an effort to appear objective by placing some individuals in their proper perspective, thereby lending a tone of authenticity to his observations, he nevertheless casts a shadow on some prominent and highly respected individuals such as the Director and George Sokolsky. This is done by grouping them in the same category of "far rightists" with such persons as Gerald L. K. Smith, the publisher of anti-semitic literature; Robert Welch of the John Birch Society who has called former President Eisenhower a communist; and George Lincoln Rockwell of the American Nazi Party.

DEFINITION OF "FAR RIGHT"

Dudman uses the term "far right" to describe the "ultra-right-wing movement," the "radical right" or "ultra conservatism." He feels that "far right" is broad enough to include a broad sweep of individuals and organizations--"the educated and the ignorant, the sophisticated and the naive, the fair-minded and the bigoted, the law-abiding and the violent. While it is indicated that some say the so-called "conservatives" and "extremists" cannot be considered a group, Dudman feels that those he includes in the "far right" are alike in their "preoccupation with the threat of the Communist movement, especially as an internal threat to the United States Government and institutions. They see welfare-state measures and the growth of Federal power as steps toward socialism, which they tend to equate with communism." Dudman continues that these individuals "tend to see all anti-Americanism, neutrality and even mere independent nationalism as signs of communist success in gobbling up the world." They have a characteristic "hostility to the two-party system," regard every setback as the result of a conspiracy and opponents are seen as traitors or "dupes of the conspiracy."

Jones to DeLoach Memo
Re: Review of Book
"Men of the Far Right"
by Richard Dudman
Washington Representative
St. Louis Post Dispatch

HISTORY OF EXTREME GROUPS

He indicates that mass interest in extreme solutions has swung like a pendulum through the years, sometimes to the left and sometimes to the right. Going back to World War I, he states that a bitter anti-liberal campaign was waged, climaxed by the mass arrests by Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer. With the depression of the 1930s there was a swing to the left when the Communist Party (CP) grew and communist front groups mushroomed. Following World War II the pendulum swung back to the right and the "leftist" groups lost their appeal. In the 1950's came the "witch-hunting phase," but following censure by the Senate of the late Senator Joseph McCarthy, there was an end to the era of "McCarthyism" which "had become a bad word to most Americans. . . . " In the last few years several events, he claims, have caused uneasiness and the disturbing of American confidence such as the Russian sputnik, the changing complexion of the United Nations and the unsuccessful Cuban invasion. He points out that while President Kennedy, not always successfully, is trying to restore American power and prestige, the resurgent "far right" sees evil in place of error and treason instead of poor judgment.

EFFECT OF FAR RIGHT

It is pointed out that the "far right" already is effective in certain local situations and is learning some of the political techniques pioneered by the liberals. The "far right" is said to be exerting pressure on a national level with regard to such things as foreign aid, opposition to social legislation and recognition of Communist China. For the future, Dudman feels that a national calamity of sufficient magnitude such as the U. S. being ejected from Berlin or Communist China being admitted to the United Nations, could be the catalyst that would cause the "splintered, quarreling right wing," to "coalesce into a powerful, united mass movement capable of great political effectiveness. As for what the individual can do about the "far right," Dudman suggests keeping cool, pointing out that J. Edgar Hoover and Senator Fulbright agree in warning against hysteria over communism. He also suggests that the individual not endow the communists with super-human powers; nail lies when he can; and finally, stand up for freedom of expression.

INDIVIDUALS NAMED IN BOOK

In addition to the individuals named previously, others prominently mentioned in chapters of his book are Senator Strom Thurmond; former Major General Edwin A. Walker; Dr. Billy James Hargis, often referred to as the hillbilly evangelist

Jones to DeLoach Memo
Re: Review of Book
"Men of the Far Right"
by Richard Dudman
Washington Representative
St. Louis Post Dispatch

and head of the anti-communist organization, Christian Crusade; Dr. George S. Benson, President of Harding College at Searcy, Arkansas, and head of the National Education Program, an anti-communist organization of national prominence at the college; former SA Dan Smoot; H. L. Hunt, the Texas oil millionaire; Dr. Fred C. Schwartz of the Christian Anti-communist Crusade; William F. Buckley, Jr., of the National Review; and Senator Tower of Texas. The individuals he discusses are all well known to the Bureau and he does not seem to have anything new. For example, his chapter on Senator Thurmond is centered around the "Muzzling of the Military" hearings which we monitored earlier this year, and he is particularly critical of the activities of two of Thurmond's investigators who conducted a somewhat questionable interrogation of a number of Marines regarding their knowledge of communism. He likened this to the "free wheeling tactics" used by two of the late Senator McCarthy's investigators, Roy Cohn and David Schine.

REFERENCES TO DIRECTOR

There are a number of references to the Director and the FBI in the book, several of which just mention the Bureau in passing where the author has referred to an individual as a former Special Agent of the FBI. He has also quoted excerpts from public statements the Director has made on communism. These quotes have been checked and found accurate.

CHAPTER REGARDING DIRECTOR

Chapter 14 is devoted to the author's views of the Director's alleged connection with the "far right." The chapter is entitled, "J. Edgar Hoover and the Far Right," and under the title the Director is quoted as stating, "As for me, I would rather be dead than red!" which is an accurate quotation from the Director's Criss Award speech of 12-7-61 entitled "The Faith to be Free."

Primarily, the author tries to make the point that the Director has managed to please both the fanatical fringe of the "far right" as well as organizations such as the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) of B'nai B'rith, which is the "scourge of the extremist fringe." In doing this he cites a favorable reference to the Director in the February, 1962, issue of "The Cross and the Flag," a publication of Gerald L. K. Smith, who is described as an out-spoken anti-Semitic preacher and pamphleteer. In contrasting this extremist publication's comments, he cites the fact that the Director was praised by

Jones to DeLoach Memo

Re: Review of Book

"Men of the Far Right"

by Richard Dudman

Washington Representative

St. Louis Post Dispatch

Judge Jerome N. Frank of U. S. Court of Appeals for the Second District, in an article in the "Bulletin" of the ADL in 1953.

The author offers several reasons for the foregoing praise by both groups. He suggests that both groups may see in the Director an "essential integrity and even-handedness." Or, the Director may be praised by these groups out of respect for the influence he wields as head of the most powerful investigative agency in the country.

His third possible reason for the Director receiving the praise of both groups is that there is a "consistent ambiguity" running through most of the Director's public statements about the communist menace and the role of the ordinary citizen in combatting it. To back up his contentions he quotes from several of the Director's public statements. He uses an accurate excerpt from the Director's 2/22/62 speech at the Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge to show the extent of the communist menace and the danger here in this country, at the same time showing that in the same speech the Director warned against "the hysterical and irrational approach." He also accurately quotes the Director as warning against "the danger of confusing communism with legitimate dissent on controversial issues." Continuing, he quotes two paragraphs from the Director's statement, "Communist Illusion and Democratic Reality"(12/59), expanding on the warning against "vigilante action." The author brings out the Director's warning against "irresponsible counteraction by citizens who lend impetus to communism through inept attempts to fight this insidious menace." This was from the Director's introduction to the April, 1961, issue of the Law Enforcement Bulletin. He refers also to the Director's warning along the same lines in the February, 1962, issue of the "American Bar Association Journal."

He states that the Director's words were harsh against the less responsible free enterprise anti-communist operations. The author comments, "Yet when Major General Edwin A. Walker issued his lengthy statement upon resigning from the Army, he was able to find this strong defense of the anti-communist groups, also by Hoover:" He follows this with excerpted paragraphs from the Director's introduction to the 3/1/60 issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin in which the Director stated, "It is appalling that some members of our society continue to deplore and criticize those who stress the communist danger....."

In stating that "A slightly different balance was struck" by Assistant Director Sullivan, the author excerpts paragraphs from Mr. Sullivan's 10/18/62 speech at Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas. He feels that Mr. Sullivan's view is

Jones to DeLoach Memo
Re: Review of Book
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by Richard Dudman
Washington Representative
St. Louis Post Dispatch

"be slow to accuse, but also be slow to excuse." The paragraphs from Mr. Sullivan's speech which the author quotes accurately are set forth below and generally follow the Director's observations on this subject.

"To particularize these general concepts means that no American citizen shall stigmatize another person as a communist without having all the facts to establish this conclusion beyond any reasonable doubt. Honest liberals, progressives, and earnest people who disagree with us should not be confused with communists. Civil rights must never be violated. Native neo-fascists must be combatted with the same vigor as native communists. Our multiple freedoms must not be preserved only but actually enlarged.

"Fighting communism with truth and justice means also that our articulate citizens should possess all the facts before they protest that certain individuals are not communists or intelligence agents of hostile foreign powers. It means constant vigilance to avoid being made a dupe by adroit communists and their attractively-named front organizations. It means we must have a strong sense of realism and alertness to prevent infiltration of concealed communists into the major channels of American society where public opinion is molded."

Following an accurate short quotation from "Masters of Deceit" which states:

"Don't think one must have evidence establishing the identity of a spy, the hide-out of an underground party leader, or the location of stolen blueprints before he can report information. Many cases start with very small clues, a scrap of paper, a photograph, an abandoned passport. Then, bit by bit, the entire picture is developed by investigation."

the author points out that the Director said "the FBI did not want rumor or idle gossip but suggested that citizens report any information about espionage, sabotage, and subversive action."

Jones to DeLoach Memo

Re: Review of Book

"Men of the Far Right"

by Richard Dudman

Washington Representative

St. Louis Post Dispatch

The author further states that while the Director encourages volunteer anti-communist activity which is ostensibly the chief objective of most of the new "far right" groups, the Director has "steadily emphasized the continuing menace of the domestic communist movement." In addition, he points out that the Director still estimates the CP membership at 10,000, compared to the Party's claim of 80,000 in 1944, and emphasizes that the "present membership is a dedicated hard core, directed by an international movement grown far more powerful in recent years."

The author claims that the Director gave specific aid to the far right "in his support of the film 'Operation Abolition,' now largely discredited." This, of course, was the film prepared and sponsored by the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) regarding the student riots in San Francisco in 1960 in connection with HCUA hearings. He claims the film was supported by the Director's statement "Communist Target--Youth," published by HCUA.

The author concludes that "it is not surprising that much of the far right has adopted J. Edgar Hoover as its patron saint and is content to close its ears to his warnings against vigilanteism."

OTHER REFERENCES TO FBI AND DIRECTOR

On pages 56 and 57 in connection with the testimony of former General Edwin Walker at the "Muzzling" hearings, the author refers to the statement of Walker on his resignation from the Army in which Walker quoted a number of both prominent and historical figures including the Director. The quote is not set forth.

On page 84, in connection with the author's description of an anticommunist school conducted early this year in Tulsa, Oklahoma, by Billy James Hargis, it is stated that the faculty paid high tribute to the "alertness of J. Edgar Hoover and the Federal Bureau of Investigation."

In discussing Dr. Fred Schwartz and his Christian Anti-Communism Crusade, the author quotes from a book of Schwartz who comments on the old and often-heard charge that 7,000 members of the protestant clergy have been involved with the communist apparatus by allowing their names to be associated with communist fronts. In this connection, the author (Dudman) states that Senator Byrd of Virginia ended the episode on this subject by announcing that "J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the FBI, had

Jones to DeLoach Memo

Re: Review of Book

"Men of the Far Right"

by Richard Dudman

Washington Representative

St. Louis Post Dispatch

written, in response to an inquiry (from Byrd), that he knew of no minister who had been proved to be a communist agent." While Senator Byrd was said to have made this statement in 1953 news articles, the Director actually told Byrd that no ministers had been convicted as communist agents. But, we made no comment regarding the matter in the press.

On page 134, which is the beginning of a chapter on the "fanatical right," a letter from Brigadier General Herbert C. Holdridge, Retired, to the Director, copies of which Holdridge sent to newsmen and others, is quoted in part to the effect that Holdridge directed Mr. Hoover to "make an immediate arrest of John F. Kennedy, usurping President of the United States, and of his outlaw advisers, on charges of treason, murder,....."

INFORMATION IN BUFILES RE RICHARD DUDMAN

the years
In 1948 to 1950

according to a 10/16/50 letter from SAC, New York,

named Richard Dudman who, as of July, 1949, was a reporter for the "Denver Post," and is probably identical with the author of "Men of the Far Right." Richard was mentioned prominently throughout the investigation and considerable information was developed to the effect that while Richard was not considered a communist or communist sympathizer, he had liberal political and social views with particular relation to the racial situation and minority problems. Robert Cour, a reporter on the Denver Post and acquaintance of Richard, described Richard as a [redacted] in that Richard was friendly with known members of the Communist Party in Denver and in view of his writings with regard to racial issues and minority problems. The same individual indicated it was common gossip at the Denver Post in 1947 that prior to Richard's [redacted] Richard was living with [redacted] whom Cour described as an [redacted] of the Communist Party. Informants indicated [redacted] was a member of the [redacted] and an acquaintance of both [redacted] and Richard Dudman indicated it was her understanding that Richard occupied a basement apartment at the same address in Denver where [redacted] occupied an apartment with her mother.

b6
b7c

Jones to DeLoach Memo
Re: Review of Book
"Men of the Far Right"
by Richard Dudman
Washington Representative
St. Louis Post Dispatch

Another individual from Portland, Oregon, who claimed to be a close friend of Mrs. Wilma Dudman, mother [redacted] and Richard, advised that when [redacted] and Richard were attending Reed College, Mrs. Dudman used to point out laughingly that [redacted] followed the [redacted] and that as of 1948 Mrs. Dudman followed the [redacted]. This individual indicated that since the death of Dr. Dudman (the father of the [redacted] Mrs. Dudman had been spending considerable time in Mexico City and during a visit to Portland, Mrs. Dudman stated she was [redacted] in Mexico City. Further Mrs. Dudman hoped this would not be held against [redacted] who was trying to obtain a position with the Atomic Energy Commission. Mrs. Dudman also indicated [redacted] in New York City. Subsequent investigation disclosed Richard did not attend Reed College, but rather is a journalism graduate from Stanford.

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted] was said to be in frequent contact with [redacted] [redacted] who was involved in a Soviet Espionage conspiracy, and [redacted] was a social acquaintance of [redacted]. She also had contacts with other subjects of the same investigation involving [redacted] also was reportedly a member of the Washington Bookshop Association in 1943, which has been cited.

The 1961 reports from Washington Field Office reveals that Richard Dudman of the "St. Louis Post Dispatch" has had numerous contacts with various diplomatic establishments in Washington, D. C. From information available, it appears that his contacts are connected with his duties as a correspondent with the newspapers. Among individuals he has contacted is an Attache of the Soviet Embassy in Washington. Dudman contacted the Bureau on 6-26-57 regarding a tour for Mrs. Pete Quesada, wife of General Quesada, who was a relative of the publisher of the St. Louis Post Dispatch.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 11/27/62

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (100-0)

SUBJECT: BOOK SPIRIT OF ATTITUDE
SECURITY MATTER

BOOK REVIEWS

REC-56

There is enclosed herewith a book, entitled as above. This book was delivered to SA EDWIN C. DORRIS at San Angelo, Texas, by [redacted] of the [redacted] of San Angelo Public School.

[redacted] stated that both [redacted] had reviewed this book and insofar as they could determine they were of the opinion that such book follows the CP line. The book was mailed to [redacted] of school, and it was [redacted] belief that the author was attempting to have the book taught in the schools.

b6
b7c

The book is furnished to the Bureau for whatever disposition desired.

DOWN LEFT DIA
REC'D
DEC 2 11 50 AM '62

[Handwritten signature]

copy placed in envelope

2-Bureau (Enc. 1) (RM)
1-Dallas
ECD:sah
(3)

ENCLOSURE
BEHIND FILE

EX-118

62-46855-212
REC-56
12-5

DOWN LEFT DIA
REC'D
DEC 10 15 01 AM '62
*memo to SA Sullivan
New Smyrna Beach
A. H. S. 12/17/62*

[Handwritten signature]

67 DEC 10 1962

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: November 8, 1962

FROM : M. A. Jones

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

SUBJECT: "BLACK BOOMERANG"
BOOK BY SEFTON DELMER

R. D. [Signature]
W. J. [Signature]
101 uk

77871
119

A copy of captioned book has been recently furnished the Bureau by Viking Press Incorporated, 625 Madison Avenue, New York. Review of this book disclosed that it is an account of the actions of the author, an Englishman, who headed a British Intelligence operation in World War II which was called the "Black Radio." This operation entailed making disruptive radio broadcasts to the German Army and civilian populace which purportedly came from undercover stations in Germany and which appeared to originate with loyal Germans who were against the German war effort and Hitler.

The author, who was a journalist for the "London Daily Express" before World War II, describes how he was launched into this intelligence operation and the various devices used by the "Black Radio" in sending propaganda to Germany during the war. The story is replete with true facts concerning the use of fake broadcasts and documents in helping to undermine the Nazi war effort. There is an innocuous reference to the Director in a footnote on page 209. The author, in referring to the head of the British Secret Intelligence Service, notes that this individual is never referred to by name, is known to only a very few persons and that for him there is not "the personal publicity which Allen W. Dulles, or J. Edgar Hoover get in the United States." There is no other reference to the Director or to the Bureau in the book.

The dust cover of this book reflects that Sefton Delmer returned to journalism after World War II and is now Chief Foreign Affairs reporter for the "London Daily Express."

CHECK OF BUFILES

EX 105
10 DEC 4 1962
55-46855-213

Files contain only an incidental reference to Sefton Delmer. He reportedly worked with Otto John, the West German Security chief who defected to the East German Government in 1954, in intelligence operations in England during and immediately after World War II. There is no derogatory information in files concerning Delmer and no reference to captioned book.

RECOMMENDATION

Book detached and filed in [unclear] 12-4-62

55 DEC 7 1962
For information.
1 - Central Research
ELR:kkf (6)

CR [unclear]

DO-6

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

October 19, 1962

Reference is made to the Director
on page 209 (footnote).

hcw

*See attached memo
11/8/62 E.P. Kelly*

- MR. TOLSON ✓
- MR. BELMONT _____
- MR. MOHR _____
- MR. CASPER _____
- MR. CALLAHAN _____
- MR. CONRAD _____
- MR. DELOACH ✓
- MR. EVANS ✓
- MR. GALE _____
- MR. ROSEN _____
- MR. SULLIVAN _____
- MR. TAVEL _____
- MR. TROTTER _____
- MR. JONES _____
- TELE. ROOM _____
- MISS HOLMES _____
- MRS. METCALF _____
- MISS GANDY ✓



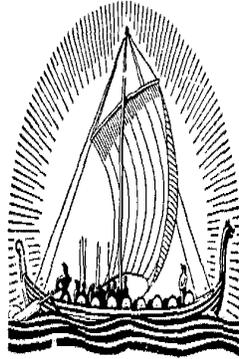
WITH THE COMPLIMENTS OF

THE VIKING PRESS

625 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

ENCLOSURE

62



THE · VIKING PRESS · INC

625 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

to

5 DIRECTOR

5 OCT 19 1962

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

CONTENTS: EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS

Return postage guaranteed if not delivered. This parcel may be opened for postal inspection.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: 11/21/62

FROM : J. J. Casper *JJC*

SUBJECT: MORRIS L. ERNST
BOOK - "PRIVACY: THE RIGHT
TO BE LET ALONE"

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

Book Reviews

Mr. Ernst wrote the Director on November 8, 1962, to advise that Ernst and his associate, Alan Schwartz, had written a book entitled, "Privacy: The Right To Be Let Alone," and that a complimentary copy is being sent to the Director. Ernst was answered in the Director's absence by a letter from Miss Gandy dated November 13, 1962. Mr. Ernst had asked the Director's views on this book. On being notified, the Director wrote, "Review it when received and then we can decide. H."

Mr. DeLoach instructed that the book be reviewed by the Legal Research Desk of the Training Division and a memorandum submitted.

The book has been received and reviewed. It makes no mention of the Director or the FBI, and is of no direct interest to the Bureau's work. The book reviews, analyzes, and comments on the original, basic legal cases which have established the right of privacy, which is the right to be let alone. The cases are civil cases, most of them old, some decided before there ever was an FBI. None of them are in point on the law of privacy as it relates to publicity concerning crimes and criminals, which is the area of FBI interest in the subject.

The authors state that, "This book is not aimed at lawyers, law libraries, or law schools, but at laymen." We doubt that it hits the laymen very well because, despite the intent of the authors, the presentation seems a bit technical for the average reader. Aside from this, we would have no criticism of the book, although we admittedly are not sufficiently expert in those aspects of the right of privacy discussed here to reach an informed conclusion on the merits of the discussion.

RECOMMENDATION:

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
126 NOV 30 1962

9 NOV 29 1962

That this memorandum and the attached book be referred to the Crime Records Division for appropriate action.

DEC 5 1962
Enclosure
DJD:skm (3)
1 - Mr. DeLoach

*cancel
detached
Keep in Bureau
Library*

SEE ADDENDUM, PAGE 2
NOV 21 1962

CRIME RECORDS DIV

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-4-5306-179

J. J. Casper to Mr. Mohr Memorandum
RE: MORRIS L. ERNST

ADDENDUM: 11-26-62 MAJ:jol

In view of the background set forth above and the contents of this book, it is not believed that the Director under any circumstances would want to comment on it. Accordingly, it is felt the Bureau's in-absence letter of November 13th should suffice and that no further action is necessary.

GRL

A 11/26

and

AM

file ✓
12-27-62
JMS

Mr. Sullivan

December 3, 1962

R. W. Smith

WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT
COMMUNISM AND WHY
PREPARED BY THE EDITORS OF
SCHOLASTIC MAGAZINE
PUBLISHED BY MC GRAW-HILL
BOOK COMPANY, INC.

77669

Reviews

Reference is made to the memorandum of Mr. Merrell to Mr. DeLoach dated 11/28/62, captioned as above, which recommended that the above book and its junior edition be reviewed. These books were received unsolicited from the publisher and the Director, President Kennedy and former President Eisenhower are quoted on the dust jacket as stressing the importance of educating students regarding the threat of communism. This could possibly be construed as an endorsement by the Director of the books.

While generally well done, both versions present extremely brief and elementary treatment of the subject matter with the emphasis on historical developments and an almost complete disregard for the theoretical background of communism. Each stresses the importance of developing a factual knowledge of the threat which communism represents and the need to strengthen and develop our democratic way of life. In view of the elementary treatment of the subject matter, it is not believed that either version compares favorably with the Director's book, "A Study of Communism."

It was noted that on pages 20 and 148 the authors claim that there are 3 communist parties throughout the world, whereas the latest Soviet claim is 60. On page 115 of the junior version the claim is made that approximately 100 Party leaders have been imprisoned for violation of the Smith Act. While over 100 were indicted, only 30 served prison terms. The only references to the Bureau appear on page 148 and 112 of the junior version and cite the Bureau as a source for the current membership of the Communist Party, USA. The regular version, on page 143 also stresses the importance of continuing the Federal Loyalty-Security Program.

Enclosures

- 1-Mr. Belmont
- 1-Mr. Mohr
- 1-Mr. DeLoach
- 1-Mr. Sullivan
- 1-Section tickler
- 1-Mr. Condon

REC-30

62-46855-214
NOT RECORDED

EX-118

52 DEC 5 1962

b6
b7c

JFC:cb

10 1962

Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT COMMUNISM AND WHY

In view of the nature of the books, the fact that the quotation from the Director appears only on the dust jacket, and our past cordial relations with Scholastic Magazine, whose editors prepared the books, and McGraw-Hill, the publisher, it is not believed that any protest over the use of the Director's quotation is warranted.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. For information. The books are enclosed.

77670

2. That no protest be made regarding the use of the Director's quotation.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

No Duplication Fees are charged for Deleted Page Information Sheet(s).

Total Deleted Page(s) ~ 3
Page 36 ~ Duplicate
Page 37 ~ Duplicate
Page 59 ~ b6, b7C, b7E

Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) file: 62-HQ-46855:
Book Reviews, Section 6

12/5/62

CODE

CABLEGRAM

DEFERRED

- 1 - Original
- 1 - Yellow File Copy
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - R. W. Smith
- 1 -
- ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~
- 1 - Section tickler

b6
b7c

TO LEGAL ATTACHE LONDON

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (62-46855)

"THE QUIET CANADIAN" BY H. MONTGOMERY HYDE

BOOK REVIEWS.

REMYLET NOVEMBER TWENTY SEVEN, ONE NINE SIX TWO,
SAME CAPTION. SUCAB WHEN BOOK FORWARDED. 28137

AWG:KSC

(9)

REC-56

62-46855-215

19 DEC 11 1962

Foreign Liaison Unit (route through for review)

DEC 11 1962
FBI
RECEIVED
DEC 11 1962

alt P/B

S

VIA CABLEGRAM
 DEC 5 1962
 8:02 PM BK

NR.	43
ENC.	PA
CK.	gm
APPROVED BY	<i>[Signature]</i>
TESTED BY	

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

ab

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

DECODED COPY

Airgram

Boo

Cablegram

URGENT 12-7-62

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LEGAT LONDON NO. 707

R.W. Bates

"THE QUIET CANADIAN" BY H. MONTGOMERY HYDE. BOOK REVIEW.S

REBUCAB DECEMBER 5 LAST.

BOOK SENT TO BUREAU TODAY VIA AIRMAIL, ATTENTION CENTRAL RESEARCH.

CHARLES W. BATES

RECEIVED:

4:26 PM

JCF

JCF

*Book read
12-10-62
A.W.B.*

b6
b7C

EX 109

REC-54

62-46855-216

*Copy
K...*

12 DEC 12 1962

cc - Mr. Gray

3RD CC: MR. BRENNAN

56 DEC 18 1962

[Signature]

ber 12, 1962

Title of Book THE KU KLUX KLAN IN AMERICAN POLITICS

Author ARNOLD S. RICE

Published by Public Affairs Press, Wash., D.C., 150 pp.; \$3.25.

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Section and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(PLEASE INITIAL in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section, Room 639, Riddell Building.)

ROUTING

OBTAIN BOOK FOR REVIEW

BOOK REVIEW NOT REQUIRED BY THIS SECTION OR DIVISION

Domestic Intelligence Division, R. B.

- Central Research
- Espionage
- Internal Security
- Liaison
- Nationalities Intelligence
- Subversive Control

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Book Reviews

-
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-

Central Research

Identification Division, I. B.

Training & Inspection Division, J. B.

Administrative Division, J. B.

Files & Communications Division, J. B.

General Investigative Division, J. B. (2710)

F.H. Freund

Laboratory Division, J. B.

Crime Records Division, J. B.

Special Investigative Division, J. B.

Nature of Book: "What stands out most in this cataloging is not the strength of the Klan once it decides to toss its 'hoods in the ring' but the victorious fights of anti-Klan politicians, even in the deepest South."

54 DEC 28 1962

5- file 62-46855

Book purchased by Attorney General for Civil Rights Section Div. 6. Being reviewed - file

REC-18 62-46855-217

NOT RECORDED

12 DEC 18 1962

EX-116

DEC 18 1962

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Sullivan

DATE: December 3, 1962

FROM : R. W. Smith *RS*

SUBJECT: *BOOK REVIEWS*
WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT COMMUNISM AND WHY PREPARED BY THE EDITORS OF SCHOLASTIC MAGAZINE PUBLISHED BY MC GRAW-HILL BOOK COMPANY, INC.

Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Belmont	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mohr	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DeLoach	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Casper	<input type="checkbox"/>
Callahan	<input type="checkbox"/>
Conrad	<input type="checkbox"/>
DeLoach	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Evans	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gale	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rosen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sullivan	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tavel	<input type="checkbox"/>
Trotter	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input type="checkbox"/>
Holmes	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gandy	<input type="checkbox"/>

✓ *Boyer*
Condon

Reference is made to the memorandum of Mr. Morrell to Mr. DeLoach dated 11/28/62, captioned as above, which recommended that the above book and its junior edition be reviewed. These books were received unsolicited from the publisher and the Director, President Kennedy and former President Eisenhower are quoted on the dust jacket as stressing the importance of educating students regarding the threat of communism. This could possibly be construed as an endorsement by the Director of the books.

While generally well done, both versions present extremely brief and elementary treatment of the subject matter with the emphasis on historical developments and an almost complete disregard for the theoretical background of communism. Each stresses the importance of developing a factual knowledge of the threat which communism represents and the need to strengthen and develop our democratic way of life. In view of the elementary treatment of the subject matter, it is not believed that either version compares favorably with the Director's book, "A Study of Communism."

It was noted that on pages 20 and 148 the authors claim that there are 118 communist parties throughout the world, whereas the latest Soviet claim is only 88. On page 115 of the junior version the claim is made that approximately 100 Party leaders have been imprisoned for violation of the Smith Act. While over 100 were indicted, only 30 served prison terms. The only references to the Bureau appear on page 148 and 112 of the junior version and cite the Bureau as a source for the current membership of the Communist Party, USA. The regular version, on page 143 also stresses the importance of continuing the Federal Loyalty-Security Program.

Enclosures

- 1-Mr. Belmont
- 1-Mr. Mohr
- 1-Mr. DeLoach
- 1-Mr. Sullivan
- 1- 62-46855
- 1- [redacted]
- 1- Section tickler
- 1-Mr. Condon

JFC:cb
(9)

DEC 13 1962

NOT RECORDED
191 DEC 14 1962

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-46855-76

b6
b7c

62-46855-11
Books deleted
retained
12/17/62
191

Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT COMMUNISM AND WHY

In view of the nature of the books, the fact that the quotation from the Director appears only on the dust jacket, and our past cordial relations with Scholastic Magazine, whose editors prepared the books, and McGraw-Hill, the publisher, it is not believed that any protest over the use of the Director's quotation is warranted.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. For information. The books are enclosed.

S

2. That no protest be made regarding the use of the Director's quotation.

S

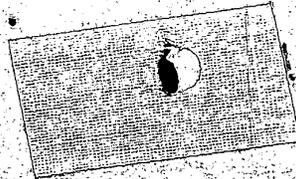
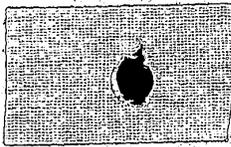
- Owen

wes

Boyer

D. J. S.

MLC



62-45743
A-12

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

December 17, 1962

R. W. Smith

BOOK REVIEW: THE QUIET CANADIAN
BY H. MONTGOMERY BYRN

Synopsis

Captioned book reviewed by Central Research Section. It is biography of Sir William Stephenson, with emphasis on his activities as head of British Security Co-ordination (BSC) which operated in United States prior to and during World War II. The book is obvious attempt to glorify Stephenson and make it appear he was largely responsible for turning tide in World War II. Stephenson and British Intelligence are given major share of credit for success of all allied nations in fields of intelligence, counterespionage, detecting enemy saboteurs, and sabotage behind enemy lines during World War II. Stephenson is specifically credited with directing a vast range of British secret operations throughout the Western Hemisphere.

The Director and FBI are mentioned prominently throughout the book. An artist's drawing of Director appears between pages 32 and 33. Director is praised for building FBI into renowned national institution, for early cooperation with BSC, but is criticized for "untenable position" of allegedly insisting upon retaining FBI monopoly of liaison with BSC. BSC is given credit for initiating some FBI investigations, and FBI is accused of reluctance to utilize double agents during early years of war and for jeopardizing a British double agent operation.

Bureau files are being checked in reference to the facts concerning the allegations made by author in regard to the specific cases mentioned by him and these will be made the subject of a separate memorandum.

RECOMMENDATION

For the information of the Director. An additional memorandum will be submitted immediately upon completion of review of Bureau files relating to cases referred to by author.

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. W.A. Jones

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. D. J. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. Wansell

62-45743

- 1 - Section Chief
- 1 - Mr. Keating

b6
b7c

JRX/ash
(18)

56 DEC 18 1962

NOT RECORDED
145 DEC 17 1962

Details

The Author

Harford Montgomery Hyde is author of captioned book reviewed by Central Research Section. He was born in Ireland and is an attorney as well as author of several other books. His current work is an obvious and almost ridiculous effort to glorify Sir William Stephenson, former head of British Security Co-ordination (BSC), which operated in United States prior to and during World War II. Stephenson, for whom Hyde worked from 1941 to 1943, permitted Hyde to use his personal documents in the preparation of the book.

Hyde subsequently was attached to Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Force and, from 1945 to 1959 was a member of British Parliament representing North Belfast.

In 1941 Hyde praised the Director, whom he claimed to have met, and stated he felt FBI probably surpassed British intelligence. He requested interview with the Director in 1987 but the Director was not in his office at the time. His wife, from whom he is now divorced, gave a course in chancery and related matters to Bureau employees in 1941.

Sir William S. Stephenson

As depicted by the author, Sir William S. Stephenson practically won World War II single-handedly. Stephenson, who was born near Winnipeg, Canada, 1/11/98 and who became a millionaire industrialist in England after World War I, is described by the author as the "master mind which directed a vast range of vitally important secret operations for Britain throughout the Western Hemisphere, for teaching Americans about foreign intelligence, and for promoting the creation of the Office of Strategic Services (OSS). (pp. 3 & 156). He is credited with arranging propaganda in the United States to overcome the isolationist views in America and paving the way for the United States to furnish Britain with 80 destroyers, 100 Flying Fortresses, a million rifles, and the Sperry search-light before Pearl Harbor. (pp. 39 - 40) He is also credited with penetrating the Italian Embassy in Washington in the winter of 1940 - 41, including the obtaining of Italian naval ciphers, as well as obtaining the French naval cipher. (pp. 144-146).

Stephenson and his organization are further credited with combating German smuggling in the Western Hemisphere, disseminating anti-German propaganda, disclosing German-controlled businesses to the United States

Government, detecting spies, and training agents for intelligence and subversive operations in enemy and enemy-occupied territory. Stephenson is also given credit for arranging for the protection of Igor Gouzenko, the radio clerk who defected from the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa and subsequently testified regarding Soviet espionage in Canada.

Bureau files show that Stephenson was awarded the Medal of Merit by former President Harry Truman and that the award was made on the recommendation of William Donovan, former head of OSS. Files contain limited official correspondence with Stephenson. By letter dated 12/29/53 he advised the Director that the Bureau's "most generous and sustained cooperation" with British intelligence was a matter of "the most explicit and positive record." By letter dated 11/22/53 from the Director, he was thanked for having furnished the Director with an inscribed copy of captioned book.

References to the Director

The book contains numerous references to the Director and an aerial's drawing of the Director appears between pages 52 and 53. The Director is credited with developing the FBI into a renowned national institution (pp. 25 - 26); for the Bureau's pre-war cooperation with BSC (pp. 53 - 54); and for the early harmonious relations between the Bureau and BSC in Latin America. However, it is claimed that the Bureau's cooperation was motivated by the Director's ambition to promote the prestige and influence of the Bureau (pp. 54, 59) and that this led the Director into the "untenable position" of insisting that liaison with BSC be handled solely by the Bureau. The book alleges that it took a long while to convince the Director of the error of this position (p. 155) but that once American military intelligence agencies were authorized to contact BSC directly the Director abided by this decision. (pp. 158 - 166)

It is asserted that during the 18-month period of strained relations between the Bureau and BSC the Director was incorrect in his assumption that BSC was furnishing information directly to OSS, whose formation the Director allegedly resented (p. 166). Once friendly relations between the Director and Stephenson were restored no bitter feelings remained on either side. (p. 167) The Director is praised for frustrating a plan of OSS to send a mission to Moscow in exchange for a mission from the Soviet Secret Service (NKVD) to Washington. (p. 168)

The book states that Stephenson was introduced to the Director by former heavyweight boxing champion Gene Tunney (p. 28) and that the Director's friend Walter Winchell helped him to capture Louis (Lepke) Buchalter (p. 200). The author also claims that columnist Drew Pearson's efforts to cultivate the Director's friendship were rewarded when the Director advised Pearson that the FBI had been instructed to penetrate Pearson's network of informants by former Secretary of State Cordell Hall, thereby enabling Pearson to take the necessary precautions. (p. 200)

References to the FBI

There are references to the FBI throughout the book. The book alleges that Stephenson prompted the FBI to ask the State Department to request the German Government to recall Commercial Counsellor Gerhard Alois Westrick for pursuing unfriendly activities. (p. 71) that the DoC uncovered a German espionage ring involving Kurt Frederick Ludwig and provided the missing link in the chain of investigation when Stephenson obtained the name and address of Ludwig. (pp. 81 - 83) and that it was Stephenson who put the FBI on the trail of Valvalet Dickinson, owner of a doll shop who was conveying intelligence to the Japanese. (pp. 114 - 115).

The FBI is accused of a reluctance to utilize double agents during the early years of the war (p. 218) and for jeopardizing a British double agent operation because it was unwilling or unable to furnish suitable material for him to pass on. (pp. 219 - 220) The book claims that neither the Bureau or OCS--and particularly the Bureau--ever mastered the techniques of handling double agents. In support of this allegation, the case of a British double agent whose code name was "Bicycle" is cited. When "Bicycle" was sent to the United States by the Germans and turned over to the Bureau, he complained about the inexperienced agents who were handling him and the Bureau's inability to provide him strategic information to pass on to the Germans. In turn, the Bureau did not approve of the extravagant manner in which "Bicycle" lived. The claim is then made that the Bureau's eventual decision to have nothing further to do with "Bicycle" was a tacit admission of its incompetence in this field. (pp. 230 - 232).

We are in the process of reviewing Bureau files in regard to the allegations made pertaining to specific case matters and when the review is completed a separate memorandum will be submitted for the Director's additional information concerning the allegations.

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

December 7, 1962

R. W. Smith

"SPIRIT OF ATTITUDE"
BOOK BY J. Z. MACDONALD
THE SPIRIT BOOK COMPANY
BOX 611
SOUTH HOUSTON, TEXAS
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Book Reviews

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By letter, 11/27/62, entitled "Book - Spirit of Attitude, Security Matter," Dallas submitted a copy of captioned book for whatever disposition the Bureau desired. The book had been furnished to Dallas by [redacted] of San Angelo Public School, who advised that [redacted] were of the opinion that it followed the Communist Party line.

Author

The author is identical with John Z. MacDonald, who was the subject of a sedition investigation in 1944. MacDonald admitted printing and mailing from Lansing, Michigan, to United States Senators, Representatives, and others, anonymous post cards attacking President Franklin D. Roosevelt. MacDonald described himself as a student of psychology and an acrobat. The Criminal Division of the Department declined prosecution. (14-1584)

Bureau files also disclose that, as of 1954, one John Z. MacDonald was listed as associate editor of "The South-West Freethinkers' News," a poorly prepared, mimeographed newsletter produced in Dallas which was anti-Catholic and anti-religious in content. (62-10162-151)

Book

Captioned book is a disjointed, rambling, incoherent presentation of MacDonald's irrational views on "spirit" written in pseudo-psychological jargon. It can, in no way, be construed as following the Communist Party line. In fact, no real sense or meaning can be derived from it. On pages 94-95, MacDonald refers to the post card incident which figured in the sedition investigation. *62-46855-*

COMMENDATION:

NOT RECORDED
DEC 11 1962

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - M. A. Jones
- AWG:asc
- (9)

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - [redacted]

- 1 - Section leader
- 1 - Book file (62-46855)

53 DEC 13 1962

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

DATE: 12/17/62

FROM : W. R. Wannall *WRW*

- 1 - Belmont
- 1 - Mohr
- 1 - DeLoach
- 1 - Sullivan
- 1 - D.J. Brennan
- 1 - Wannall
- 1 - [Redacted]
- 1 - Keating
- 1 - Whitson
- 1 - Schwartz

SUBJECT: THE QUIET CANADIAN
BY H. MONTGOMERY HYDE

Review of captioned book by Central Research was set forth in memorandum R. W. Smith to W. C. Sullivan 12/13/62. Purpose of instant memorandum is to furnish results of file reviews concerning four cases on which author has commented.

Gerhardt Alois Westrick
Espionage - Germany
65-10325

Hyde's book alleges that British Security Coordination (BSC) under leadership of Sir William Stephenson caused an expose of Westrick to be printed by "New York Herald Tribune" (NYHT) causing so much public reaction that FBI had to provide 24-hour guard for Westrick. Book also alleges Stephenson prompted FBI to ask State Department to request Westrick's recall by Germany for pursuing unfriendly activities, as Commercial Attache, German Consulate, N. Y.

Comment:

Westrick arrived in U.S. in 3/40 and was under Bureau investigation by 4/40. Investigation of Westrick was ordered specifically by the Director at request of former Secretary of Treasury Henry Morgenthau. Treasury and State Departments were kept advised of our investigative results.

On 8/1/40 NYHT published article exposing Westrick's activities causing strong public reaction. Westrick requested FBI protection as official member of German consular staff. Such protection was declined and we referred Westrick to local authorities. Subsequently, at request of State Department, arrangements were made for NYO to contact local police and arrange police protection for Westrick's estate at Scarsdale, New York.

NYHT article was prompted by [Redacted] of the League for Fair Play, a group organized to fight anti-Semitic influences. [Redacted] a contact of NYO, advised SAC, New York, that he was responsible for furnishing information to NYHT.

62-46855
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(11)

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Book Reviews

Wannall

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5- Schwartz

Memorandum for Mr. Sullivan
Re: THE QUIET CANADIAN
BY H. MONTGOMERY HYDE
62-46855

Bufiles contain no information indicating State Department requested Westrick's recall or that we asked State Department to do so. On the contrary, we learned of Westrick's confidential plans to depart from U.S. shortly after NYHT article appeared and we so advised State Department on 8/15/40. He departed U.S. from San Francisco on 8/19/40.

Velvalee Dickinson
Espionage - Germany
100-81112

Hyde's book alleges that it was Stephenson who put FBI on trail of Velvalee Dickinson.

Comment:

(Stephenson)
Case began when on 2/24/42 British furnished FBI Photostat of letter dated 2/1/42 from individual in Portland, Oregon, to another in Argentina. This was the extent of the British involvement in this case. FBI Laboratory by memorandum 3/30/42 set out results of their examination of the letter calling attention to highly suspicious nature of the communication. Subsequent extensive investigation by Bureau led to identification and conviction of subject.

Kurt Frederick Ludwig
Espionage - Germany
65-33780

Hyde alleges that Stephenson's organization uncovered German espionage ring involving Ludwig and provided missing link in investigation when Stephenson obtained Ludwig's name and address causing Unknown Subject "Joe K." to be identified as Ludwig.

Comment:

Bureau investigation leading to the identification of Ludwig had begun in 1939, almost two years before Bermuda censorship furnished any material in this case. It is true that much valuable

Memorandum for Mr. Sullivan
Re: THE QUIET CANADIAN
BY H. MONTGOMERY HYDE
62-46855

material was received from the British in this case and specifically from Bermuda censorship. However, the facts are that Bureau's attention had been drawn to Ludwig independently of information received from British as a result of important material found among effects of another German agent who died after being struck by an automobile in New York City on 3/18/41. Independent Bureau investigation had positively identified Ludwig as identical with Unknown Subject "Joe K." by 5/28/41 and had made probable identification as early as 5/12/41. The first communication from British which mentioned Fred Ludwig as in contact with Nazi agents in Europe was dated 6/4/41 and was received 6/7/41. This communication made no reference to Unknown Subject "Joe K." It may be that British, not knowing what our investigation had produced, believed that their memorandum of 6/4/41 was our first information concerning Ludwig. The British memorandum of 6/4/41 apparently crossed in the mail with our memorandum dated 6/6/41 which advised British that Ludwig was identical to Unknown Subject "Joe K."

[redacted]
Confidential Informant
Espionage - Germany
65-36994

Hyde comments on [redacted]

[redacted] Hyde claims that Bureau's eventual decision to turn double agent back to British was a tacit admission of its incompetence in the field of double agents.

Comment:

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b7C
b7D

Hyde erroneously refers to the British double agent as

[redacted] was known by code name [redacted] He was

[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted] come to U.S. and British arranged to turn him over to FBI for operation. He arrived in [redacted] He

Memorandum for Mr. Sullivan
Re: THE QUIET CANADIAN
BY H. MONTGOMERY HYDE
62-46855

was followed from the plane by G-2 and ONI representatives and interviewed by them on 8/14/41. [redacted]

[redacted]

Two problems arose almost immediately concerning [redacted]. He was a [redacted] and he demanded prompt clearance of highly classified security data for transmittal to his principals. In regard to latter point, [redacted] stated upon arrival in U.S. that he had been operated by British for many months without passing any significant security information, yet he apparently expected immediate clearance by U.S. of information of highest classification for passage to his principals. Although there were difficulties encountered in securing material from military agencies for clearance, information in file clearly indicates that there was a considerable flow of information cleared and passed to [redacted] principals.

By letter 3/24/42 British complained of our handling of [redacted] and requested closer liaison concerning his case. On 6/29/42 SAC, New York, advised he felt [redacted] was useless as an informant and his demands for money were out of hand. After consultation with British decision was made on recommendation of former Assistant Director P. E. Foxworth in 7/42 to turn [redacted] back to British. This decision was based on fact that [redacted] had not been able to secure any worthwhile information concerning German intelligence activities in U.S. and had been unable to establish suitable link with Germans for receipt of funds. It was believed logical at this point to return him to British control for operation in Europe where he could operate in closer connection with Germans through his already established channels of communication. Wisdom of this decision was established by fact that he was able to re-establish his contact with Germans at Lisbon and he continued to operate successfully for some time after his return to Europe.

Memorandum for Mr. Sullivan
Re: THE QUIET CANADIAN
BY H. MONTGOMERY HYDE
62-46855

Hyde's comment that our action in turning [redacted] incompetence in double agent field does not stand up in light of facts, particularly in view of our successful operation of numerous double agents at that time. Hyde himself cites our handling of the [redacted] as an outstanding success.

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b7D

ACTION:

For information.

✓

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *Wey ee -1228*

DATE: December 13, 1962

FROM : R. W. Smith *RS*

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE~~

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW: THE QUIET CANADIAN
BY H. MONTGOMERY HYDE

Synopsis

Book Reviews

~~SECRET~~
Wey
3640

Captioned book reviewed by Central Research Section. It is biography of Sir William Stephenson, with emphasis on his activities as head of British Security Co-ordination (BSC) which operated in United States prior to and during World War II. The book is obvious attempt to glorify Stephenson and make it appear he was largely responsible for turning tide in World War II. Stephenson and British Intelligence are given major share of credit for success of all allied nations in fields of intelligence, counterespionage, detecting enemy saboteurs, and sabotage behind enemy lines during World War II. Stephenson is specifically credited with directing a vast range of British secret operations throughout the Western Hemisphere.

The Director and FBI are mentioned prominently throughout the book. An artist's drawing of Director appears between pages 52 and 53. Director is praised for building FBI into renowned national institution, for early cooperation with BSC, but is criticized for "untenable position" of allegedly insisting upon retaining FBI monopoly of liaison with BSC. BSC is given credit for initiating some FBI investigations, and FBI is accused of reluctance to utilize double agents during early years of war and for jeopardizing a British double agent operation.

Bureau files are being checked in reference to the facts concerning the allegations made by author in regard to the specific cases mentioned by him and these will be made the subject of a separate memorandum.

RECOMMENDATION:

For the information of the Director. An additional memorandum will be submitted immediately upon completion of review of Bureau files relating to cases referred to by author (S) (U).

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. M. A. Jones

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. D. J. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. Wannall
- 1 - 62-46855
- 1 - Section tickler
- 1 - Mr. Keating

JEK/aab
(13)

REC-41

12 JAN 2 1963

JAN 3 1963

~~SECRET~~
CRIME RECORDS

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-2-62-150

62-46855-219
 Book returns in Bureau Library
 58 JUN 17 1963

Details

The Author

~~H. MONTGOMERY Hyde~~ ~~SECRET~~

Harford Montgomery Hyde is author of captioned book reviewed by Central Research Section. He was born in Ireland and is an attorney as well as author of several other books. His current work is an obvious and almost ridiculous effort to glorify Sir William Stephenson, former head of British Security Co-ordination (BSC), which operated in United States prior to and during World War II. Stephenson, for whom Hyde worked from 1941 to 1943, permitted Hyde to use his personal documents in the preparation of the book.

Hyde subsequently was attached to Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Force and, from 1950 to 1959 was a member of British Parliament representing North Belfast.

In 1941 Hyde praised the Director, whom he claimed to have met, and stated he felt FBI probably surpassed British intelligence. He requested interview with the Director in 1957 but the Director was not in his office at the time. His wife, from whom he is now divorced, gave a course in chamfering and related matters to Bureau employees in 1941. ~~(S)~~ (U)

Sir William S. Stephenson

As depicted by the author, Sir William S. Stephenson practically won World War II single-handedly. Stephenson, who was born near Winnipeg, Canada, 1/11/96 and who became a millionaire industrialist in England after World War I, is described by the author as the "master mind which directed a vast range of vitally important secret operations for Britain throughout the Western Hemisphere," for teaching Americans about foreign intelligence, and for promoting the creation of the Office of Strategic Services (OSS). (pp. 2 & 156) He is credited with arranging propaganda in the United States to overcome the isolationist views in America and paving the way for the United States to furnish Britain with 50 destroyers, 100 Flying Fortresses, a million rifles, and the Sperry bomb-sight before Pearl Harbor. (pp. 39 - 40) He is also credited with penetrating the Italian Embassy in Washington in the winter of 1940 - 41, including the obtaining of Italian naval ciphers, as well as obtaining the French naval cipher. (pp. 104-106).

Stephenson and his organization are further credited with combating German smuggling in the Western Hemisphere, disseminating anti-German propaganda, disclosing German-controlled businesses to the United States

~~SECRET~~

Government, detecting spies, and training agents for intelligence and subversive operations in enemy and enemy-occupied territory. Stephenson is also given credit for arranging for the protection of Igor Gouzenko, the code clerk who defected from the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa and subsequently testified regarding Soviet espionage in Canada.

~~SECRET~~
Bureau files show that Stephenson was awarded the Medal of Merit by former President Harry Truman and that the award was made on the recommendation of William Donovan, former head of OSS. Files contain limited cordial correspondence with Stephenson. By letter dated 10/20/53 he advised the Director that the Bureau's "most generous and unstinted cooperation" with British intelligence was a matter of "the most explicit and positive record." By letter dated 11/28/62 from the Director, he was thanked for having furnished the Director with an inscribed copy of captioned book.

References to the Director

The book contains numerous references to the Director and an artist's drawing of the Director appears between pages 52 and 53. The Director is credited with developing the FBI into a renowned national institution (pp. 25 - 26); for the Bureau's pre-war cooperation with BSC (pp. 53 - 54); and for the early harmonious relations between the Bureau and BSC in Latin America. However, it is claimed that the Bureau's cooperation was motivated by the Director's ambition to promote the prestige and influence of the Bureau (pp. 54, 59) and that this led the Director into the "untenable position" of insisting that liaison with BSC be handled solely by the Bureau. The book alleges that it took a long while to convince the Director of the error of this position (p. 165) but that once American military intelligence agencies were authorized to contact BSC directly the Director abided by this decision. (pp. 165 - 166)

It is asserted that during the 18-month period of strained relations between the Bureau and BSC the Director was incorrect in his assumption that BSC was furnishing information directly to OSS, whose formation the Director allegedly resented (p. 166). Once friendly relations between the Director and Stephenson were restored no bitter feelings remained on either side. (p. 167) The Director is praised for frustrating a plan of OSS to send a mission to Moscow in exchange for a mission from the Soviet Secret Service (NKVD) to Washington. (p. 166)

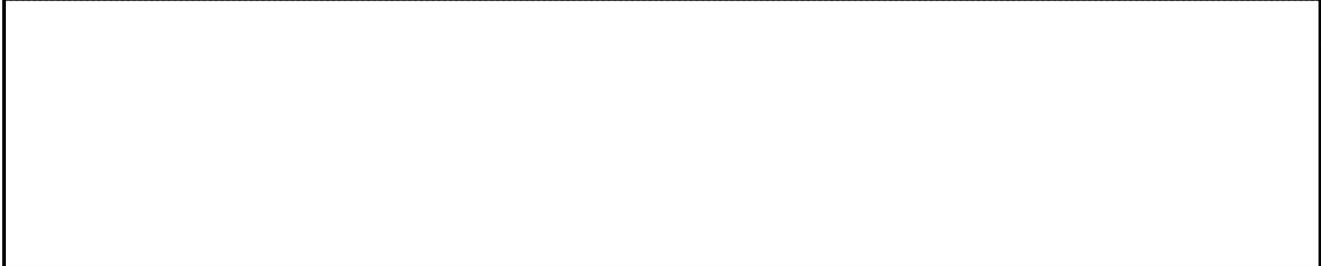
The book states that Stephenson was introduced to the Director by former heavyweight boxing champion Gene Tunney (p. 25) and that the Director's friend Walter Winchell helped him to capture Louis (Lepke) Buchalter (p. 200). The author also claims that columnist Drew Pearson's efforts to cultivate the Director's friendship were rewarded when the Director advised Pearson that the FBI had been instructed to penetrate Pearson's network of informants by former Secretary of State Cordell Hull, thereby enabling Pearson to take the necessary precautions. (p. 206)

References to the FBI

~~SECRET~~

There are references to the FBI throughout the book. The book alleges that Stephenson prompted the FBI to ask the State Department to request the German Government to recall Commercial Counsellor Gerhard Alois Westrick for pursuing unfriendly activities; (p. 71) that the BSC uncovered a German espionage ring involving Kurt Frederich Ludwig and provided the missing link in the chain of investigation when Stephenson obtained the name and address of Ludwig; (pp. 81 - 85) and that it was Stephenson who put the FBI on the trail of Velvalee Dickinson, owner of a doll shop who was conveying intelligence to the Japanese. (pp. 214 - 215).

The FBI is accused of a reluctance to utilize double agents during the early years of the war (p. 219) and for jeopardizing a British double agent operation because it was unwilling or unable to furnish suitable material for him to pass on. (pp. 219 - 220) The book claims that neither the Bureau or OSS--and particularly the Bureau--ever mastered the techniques of handling double agents. In support of this allegation, the case of a British double agent whose [redacted] b7D



We are in the process of reviewing Bureau files in regard to the allegations made pertaining to specific case matters and when the review is completed a separate memorandum will be submitted for the Director's additional information concerning the allegations. ~~(S)~~ (U)

J
ENC
Q

✓

See Memo
WANNAN to
SULLIVAN
12/17/62
captioned
The Quiet Canadian
By H. Montgomery
Hyde

~~SECRET~~

SAC, Chicago

January 4, 1963

Director, FBI (62-46855)

- 2-Original & copy
- 1-Yellow
- 1-Mr. Callahan
- 1-Mr. Sullivan
- 1-Mr. W. Leon Smith
- 1-Mr. B.M. Suttler
- 1-Section tickler
- 1-

**"BLACK NATIONALISM: A SEARCH
FOR AN IDENTITY IN AMERICA"
BY E. U. JESSIE UDOM
BOOK REVIEWS**

b6
b7c

The captioned book was published in April, 1962, by the University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago 37, Illinois, at \$6.95 a copy.

You should discreetly and expeditiously obtain one copy of the captioned book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

NOTE: Book requested by SA W. Leon Smith, Internal Security Section, for review in connection with the Nation of Islam. After review, the book will be placed in the Bureau Library. Book was not available in the Bureau Library or in several bookstores checked. One Indices reference, 64-2503-5, negative.

AMB:cb
(9)

*Book
rec'd 1-14-63
AMB*

EX-120

REC-91

62-46855-220

MAILED 81
JAN - 3 1963
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: December 10, 1962

FROM : M. A. Jones

Book Reviews

SUBJECT: "CRIME AND IMMORALITY IN THE CATHOLIC CHURCH"
 BY FORMER FRANCISCAN PRIEST
 EMMETT MC LOUGHLIN

Book Reviews
 510

BACKGROUND:

By letter of December 3, 1962, [redacted] forwarded a copy of the above-captioned book to the Director with the statement that she thought it would be helpful to the Director and the FBI because of the increasing crime wave in the country. She states McLoughlin's book is well documented and she has checked it with educators and people of authority who assure her it is absolutely authentic.

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INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

Bufiles contain no record of [redacted]

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Emmett McLoughlin was a Franciscan priest for 14 years before he was excommunicated from the Catholic Church in 1948 while in Phoenix, where he was Assistant Pastor of a church and was also in charge of a church community center. In 1948 McLoughlin was a speaker at a meeting of the Civil Rights Congress (CRC); which took place in front of City Hall, Phoenix, Arizona. The CRC has been cited by the Department of Justice. For a number of years, through 1960, Emmett McLoughlin, Superintendent, Memorial Hospital, Phoenix, Arizona, had been a member of the Medical Advisory Committee from Arizona for the Southern Conference for Human Welfare; Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. The Southern Conference Educational Fund is the subject of a current Security investigation and is the new name for the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, which was cited in 1947 by the HCUA. McLoughlin, an extreme anti-Catholic, in December, 1960, raised allegations with respect to the arrest of a Catholic priest by FBI Agents to the effect that Catholic FBI Agents took the priest before a United States Commissioner in Phoenix, Arizona, and requested he be released upon his own recognizance. The true facts were given to individuals who inquired with respect to McLoughlin's allegations to the effect that the Catholic priest, Lawrence W. Dudink, was charged with a local warrant in Superior, Wisconsin, with kidnaping a minor girl. He was sought by the FBI under the Fugitive Felon Act and was arrested in Phoenix, Arizona, on November 25, 1960. He was brought before the United States Commissioner on the same date and remanded to the custody of the U.S. Marshal in lieu of a \$5,000 bond. He was released from Federal custody in Phoenix to Wisconsin authorities on November 28, 1960, for return to Wisconsin to face local trial. The allegation by McLoughlin was completely false.

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1 - Mr. DeLoach
 1 - Mr. Sullivan

Handwritten signatures and stamps:
 DEC 11 1962
 [Signatures]

Jones to DeLoach

RE: "CRIME AND IMMORALITY IN THE CATHOLIC CHURCH"
BY EMMETT MCLOUGHLIN

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McLoughlin's book is published by Lyle Stuart, 225 Lafayette Street, New York 12, New York. Stuart is the subject of a pending Internal Security-Cuba investigation. He has donated money to the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. In May, 1942, he was placed on probation for two years after pleading guilty to a charge of extortion, which dealt with the suppression of a story connecting an individual with alleged abortions. In 1953, he was the editor of the publication, "Expose." It was described in Bufiles as a "rag sheet which is 'anti-Catholic, anti-Jewish, antireligious and anti everything.'" In April, 1962, an individual, [redacted]

[redacted] characterized Stuart as having only one conviction--atheism. She said Stuart publishes a "hodge-podge" of publications and is not highly regarded professionally. He publishes political books, marriage counseling books and gory or sensation-type books against Catholicism and religion in general. She described his marriage counseling books as "sex manuals." His sole aim is to publish what will sell regardless of subject matter.

"Crime and Immorality in the Catholic Church" contains the following references to the FBI: page 15; In endeavoring to show the extent of Catholicism in the U. S. today, McLoughlin points out that the President of the United States is a Catholic, the Attorney General is a Catholic, "as are a large number of members of the Federal Bureau of Investigation." Page 64; "J. Edgar Hoover is constantly bemoaning the increase of crime in the United States. He is right. We do not compare well with the Protestant countries of Europe. But these international statistics will indicate that all the blame cannot be placed on movies, magazines and television." McLoughlin then sets forth a table allegedly showing the number of murders per 100,000 population for the combined years 1885, 1886 and 1887 for the countries in Europe. The source for these statistics is another bitterly anti-Catholic book published in 1896. On page 97, McLoughlin refers to the arrest of Reverend Dukind on November 24, 1960, by the FBI in Phoenix (see information above re Lawrence W. Dudink, arrested 11-25-60). McLoughlin then sets forth a letter he wrote to the ^{Past} Grand Master of the Masonic Lodge, Nebraska, in which McLoughlin asks him to look into allegations which indicated that Dukind was being given preferential treatment by law enforcement authorities who were Catholic because Dukind was a Catholic priest.

The main theme of McLoughlin's book purports to show that the Roman Catholic Church is a failure in its most important work--morality. He endeavors to prove this by setting forth data which allegedly indicates that our prisons are populated by a much higher percentage of Catholics than the number of Catholics alleged to exist in the state where the institution is located. In addition to the Dukind episode mentioned above, he also includes many sordid accounts of alleged acts of immorality by nuns, bishops, priests and popes. However, the overriding theme and the basic reason for these acts is the attitude of the Church toward sex. It becomes readily apparent that sex, as such, is an obsession with McLoughlin.

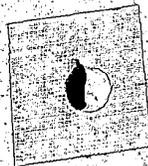
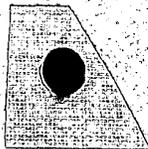
RECOMMENDATION:

*12-14-62
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of page 19ms*

As [redacted] strongly supports McLoughlin's book, it is not felt any acknowledgement should be given to her letter as it could conceivably be used to embarrass the Director and the FBI.

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EMU *JPM* *- 2/6* *[Signature]*



Mr. Sullivan

January 1, 1963

H. W. Smith

BOOK REVIEW: THE FIRST TEN YEARS OF AMERICAN COMMUNISM
BY JAMES P. CANNON
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Captioned book, (enclosed) reviewed by Central Research Section, was published in 1951 by Lyle Stuart, Incorporated, New York City and sells for \$6.00. For the most part, the book consists of a series of letters written by the author in response to questions from Theodore Draper. At the time the letters were written, Draper, a former writer for the "Daily Worker" and other communist publications, was doing research for his own books, "The Roots of American Communism" and "American Communism and Soviet Russia." Cannon makes no references to the Director or the FBI in this book.

The Author

Los Angeles advised by airtel 11/17/62 that on 11/15/62 James P. Cannon, National Chairman of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and [redacted] of the SWP National Control Committee, announced their retirement from active participation in the affairs of the SWP. Advancing age was given as the reason for a decision to serve the SWP only in an advisory capacity in the future. Cannon was a leading member of the International Workers of the World (IWW), a founding member of the Communist Party in the United States, a member of the Executive Committee of the Communist International in the early 1920's, and one of the top leaders of the Communist Party, USA, until his expulsion in 1928 for "Trotskyism." He was a founding member of the Trotskyist SWP and its long-time chairman. He was convicted and served time for violation of the Smith Act in 1941.

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The Publisher

Lyle Stuart, the publisher, has been the subject of extensive FBI investigations in the past. He has been active in the Fair Play for Cuba Committee and has visited Cuba since Castro's seizure of power. He is the editor of "The

Enclosure

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- 1-Mr. Belmont
- 1-Mr. Mohr
- 1-Mr. DeLoach
- 1-Mr. M.A. Jones
- JFK:rb (11)
- 1-Mr. Sullivan
- 1-Mr. Baumgardner
- 1-[redacted]
- 1-62-46855
- 1-Mr. Keating
- 1-Section tickler

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Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: BOOK REVIEW: THE FIRST TEN YEARS OF AMERICAN COMMUNISM

Independent," a newspaper which is anti-Catholic, anti-Semitic, and "anti" in general. Stuart also specializes in sex publications, "banned" books, and such other items as "History Will Absolve Me" by Fidel Castro. Stuart has been described as a maverick who is anti-authority and anti-United States Government, but who is not a communist. (105-10430-117 A130)

The Book

The theme, which recurs throughout the book, is that the Russian Revolution was of historic importance because it overthrew the capitalist class. The Russian Revolution contributed greatly to the formation of the Communist Party in the United States. The Russian Revolution was betrayed and the CPUSA corrupted by Stalin. Some day a new revolutionary party will emerge from a regroupment of radical forces in the United States. This party will lead the "emancipating revolution" in the United States and will benefit from the errors and failures of the CPUSA as seen by Cannon.

Since it consists primarily of letters written by Cannon in answer to questions from Draper and articles previously published by Cannon, the material in the book is poorly organized. Like all communists, Cannon is verbose and the same thought is expressed many times in different words. Because Cannon was a founder of the Communist Party in the United States and a member of the Executive Committee of the Comintern, he is in a unique position to report on the early days of the Party and its control by Moscow. As a rabid Marxist-Leninist who believes in revolution led by a party of professional revolutionaries, Cannon regards the Russian Revolution as the greatest event in history and feels that it was proper for the Russians to "guide" the Communist Party in the United States. He amply demonstrates Russian control of the Party in this country through Comintern representatives.

On the other hand, as a follower of Trotsky, Cannon blames Stalin, his theory of "Socialism in one Country," and his personal control over the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), for failure of the CPUSA to achieve greater success in the United States. Cannon feels that Stalin was a reactionary and that his followers in the United States were too conservative. Cannon knew all the early leaders of the CPUSA, such as Ruthenberg, Lovestone, Browder, and Foster and finds fault with all of them. Meanwhile Cannon attempts to justify his own activities and decisions. While a firm believer in Marxism-Leninism which relegates the role of the individual to secondary importance, Cannon does not blame the doctrine but instead blames men like Stalin, Lovestone, Browder, and Foster for its lack of success in the

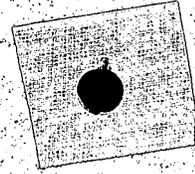
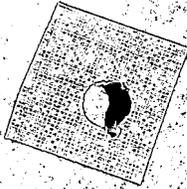
Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: BOOK REVIEW: THE FIRST TEN YEARS OF AMERICAN COMMUNISM

United States. Even though Cannon does show that the CPUSA is nothing but an adjunct of the Soviet Union and presents some details of the early history of the CPUSA, the book must be read in light of his personal bias and propaganda for Trotskyism.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.



SAC, New York

December 18, 1962

Director, FBI (100-362546)

"CURRENT SOVIET POLICIES"
DOCUMENTARY REFERENCE BOOKS
PUBLISHED BY THE
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTERS

- 2-Original & copy
- 1-Yellow
- 1-N. P. Callahan/
- 1-W. C. Sullivan
- 1-[redacted]
- 1-J. F. Condon
- 1-B. M. Sattler
- 1-Section tickler
- 1-62-46855
- 1-[redacted]

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0 Book Reviews

You should discreetly obtain one copy of each of the following books, available at the Columbia University Press, 2880 Broadway, New York 27, N. Y., and forward them to the Bureau, as soon as possible, marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

1. "Current Soviet Policies--III" (Columbia University Press, April 25, 1960, \$8) *Rec'd 1-14-63 Filed Bureau Library*
2. "Current Soviet Policies IV--The Documentary Record of the 22nd Party Congress" (Columbia University Press, October 15, 1961, \$8.50) *Rec'd 1-10-63 Filed Bureau Library*

NOTE:

Because these volumes contain many conference proceedings and commentaries concerning Soviet affairs and because the Bureau Library has volumes I and II, Special Agent J. F. Condon feels that the subsequent two volumes should be available as references.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: December 11, 1962

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "IN BRIEF AUTHORITY"
BOOK BY FORMER ATTORNEY GENERAL
FRANCIS BIDDLE

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
DeLoach	_____
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Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
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Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

Book Reviews

MA Jones

Attached book deals with Biddle's role in the Roosevelt Administration and later as judge at the German War Crimes Trials. His book is dedicated to Franklin D. Roosevelt's memory with the statement that it portrays him as an "intensely human man, with his faults as well as his strength." He notes he has tried to bring out the human side of all of the characters discussed in his book.

Biddle's book is divided into 4 parts. The first part deals with his chairmanship of the National Labor Relations Board; his role as counsel for the Congressional Committee investigating the Tennessee Valley Authority in 1938; and his term as Circuit Court of Appeals Judge in 1939-40. Part II deals with his career as Solicitor General from 1940-1. He discusses registration of aliens before the War; his dislike of the Smith Act as a threat to freedom of speech; and his part in helping to give Negroes the voting right.

Part III deals with his career as Attorney General, beginning with his impressions of members of Roosevelt's Cabinet. Biddle discusses his opposition to the evacuation of the Japanese from the West Coast, noting that the Army made the evacuation decision. Chapter 15 is devoted to seditionists, such as Father Coughlin. He notes that Roosevelt thought he (Biddle) was too "soft" on seditionists because of his insistence in protecting the right of free speech. Chapters 16-18 deal with the Justice Department and its divisions, such as the FBI, Immigration, Antitrust and Bureau of Prisons. Chapter 19 deals with his order to deport Harry Bridges as a communist and the Supreme Court's cancellation of this order. Chapter 20 deals with Government seizure of Montgomery Ward for not complying with wartime regulations. An account of the capture and military trial of the 8 saboteurs is given in Chapter 21, with brief mention of Gimpel and Colepaugh, would-be saboteurs. Part III concludes with accounts of Biddle's visit to Mexico in 1943, his part in trying to get William O. Douglas selected as Vice Presidential nominee at the 1944 Democratic Convention, and events immediately following Roosevelt's death.

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Book IV deals with his role as a judge at the Nurnberg Trials, with discussion of the various German War criminals and their atrocities.

Enclosures (2)
1 - Central Research

ENCLOSURE

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Book to Nurnberg trials
in Bureau on 12/19/62
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CRIME RESEARCH

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M. A. Jones to DeLoach
RE: "IN BRIEF AUTHORITY"
BOOK BY FRANCIS BIDDLE

PERTINENT REFERENCES TO THE FBI:

Page 109 notes that just before the War the FBI was flooded with complaints reporting disloyal activities. Page 167 discusses wire tapping, indicating Biddle himself passed on FBI applications for wire taps. Page 188 mentions an FBI report that military personnel in Hawaii were violating war-time blackout regulations. Pages 203-4 discuss a judgeship appointment of which Biddle did not approve, based on FBI report which showed that appointee was inexperienced. Page 206 mentions FBI arrests of enemy aliens on Pearl Harbor night. Pages 221-2 mention that the Army, in demanding Japanese evacuation from Calif., claimed that an FBI raid had unearthed quantities of ammunition hidden by the Japs. Biddle explained, however, much of this ammunition had been found in a sporting goods store with no evidence of planned sabotage. Page 300 mentions FBI investigation reflecting that Harry Bridges had attended Communist Party meetings. In Chapter 21, pages 325-43, Biddle discusses the FBI's apprehension of the 8 Nazi saboteurs, and Gimpel and Colepaugh.

PERSONAL REFERENCES TO MR. HOOVER: ✓

Pages 164-5 refer to false rumors when Biddle was made Attorney General (AG) that Hoover and he did not get along. Page 166 states that when FBI Agents were discovered tapping Harry Bridges' telephone in 1941, Biddle, as Acting AG, was blamed for it by a Senate Comm., though he knew nothing about it. Biddle suggested that Mr. Hoover tell the President about the tap, who treated it as a joke. Pages 182-3 mention that the President often called Hoover directly on matters without clearing with the AG, but that Hoover would promptly advise him. Pages 221-2 mention a memo from Hoover denying existence of data that attacks on ships leaving West Coast were associated with espionage ashore. Page 224 mentions Mr. Hoover's memo that the evacuation was based on public and political pressure rather than facts. Page 237 mentions rumor that Hoover disagreed with Biddle's view that persons should not be prosecuted for sedition unless their comments affected war effort.

On pages 257-61 Biddle discusses Mr. Hoover's personality, mentioning his admirable record in office. Biddle states that Mr. Hoover trusted him enough to relate stories derogatory to persons in high positions, going on to say that Hoover "knew how to flatter his superiors." He comments on Mr. Hoover's thoughtfulness which made him feel "our relationship was not without cordiality on both sides." Biddle discusses Hoover's making the FBI a success without "a breath of corruption." Mr. Hoover's "weaknesses" are "passion for the limelight," "obsession with the Communists," and "hypersensitivity" to criticism of the FBI. Biddle adds that "weighed against his concrete achievements they do not tip the scales." He is concerned that after Mr. Hoover's leaving the Bureau, it does not misuse the trust it has won. (Copy of these pages attached.)

Page 297 mentions that Hoover had "injudiciously" stated that Harry Bridges was a "Red." Page 327 notes that Hoover was determined that the 8 Nazi saboteurs be caught before sabotage committed. Page 333 notes an instance during trial in which Hoover offered cigarettes to one of the saboteurs after General Cox had refused to do so. Page 359 discusses formation of a counter-intelligence service, noting a suggestion was made to put it under Hoover's competent direction; however, it was decided it would be a new agency gathering data in foreign fields only.

Over-all, Biddle's references to the Director and FBI are favorable. ✓

M. A. Jones to DeLoach
RE: "IN BRIEF AUTHORITY"
BOOK BY FRANCIS BIDDLE

FRANCIS BIDDLE:

Biddle is on Special Correspondents' List on first-name basis. Bufiles reflect limited cordial contact with him. On 11-2-62 he called the Bureau requesting a Saturday tour for a house guest; when advised we would be happy to give tour the following Monday, he indicated that he would call us if he could come in then. He did not call further.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 2-19-63

FROM : M. A. Jones

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Rosen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sullivan	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tavel	<input type="checkbox"/>
Trotter	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input type="checkbox"/>
Holmes	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gandy	<input type="checkbox"/>

SUBJECT: "POLITICS, U. S. A."
A BOOK BY ANDREW M. SCOTT
AND EARLE WALLACE

Book Reviews

SYNOPSIS

One of the clerical employees of the Las Vegas Office has advised SAC Elson of a book being used in his political science course at the University of Nevada, Southern Division, entitled "Politics, U.S.A." (cases on the American Democratic Process). The employee advised that the book contains a chapter critical of the FBI and he was desirous of defending the FBI in class when the chapter was discussed. No objection could be seen to this.

The book reveals that it is by Professors Andrew M. Scott and Earle Wallace, University of North Carolina, and was published in 1961. It is a case book made up of approximately 80 excerpts from articles or books by prominent authors and is broken down into 13 sections. Section 4 entitled "Loyalty, Security and Conformity" contains 5 chapters including one entitled "The FBI," which contains excerpts from Alan Barth's book, "The Loyalty of Free Men," published in 1951. Other chapters in this section concern Senator McCarthy and other matters regarding loyalty and security. Barth's book attacked the government's loyalty program and it was critical of the Bureau mainly because of the Bureau's part in handling the loyalty program. Barth is well known to the Director and the Bureau and has been critical of the Bureau on a number of occasions. The excerpts from Barth's book used in "Politics, U.S.A." begin in a complimentary fashion but then indicate that the Bureau is not susceptible to criticism; that internal security and espionage responsibilities should not be lumped with criminal responsibilities in one agency; that the FBI has wire taps and its criticism of material contained in FBI reports. It is noted that excerpts from Attorney General Kennedy's book, "The Enemy Within," are included.

Obviously, the authors desire to show in this section of the book attitudes toward the era of the loyalty program in government and its effect on the political scene. According to the preface of the book, its purpose is to encourage thought and discrimination among the students with expectation that the student may identify himself with one side or the other on a controversial situation. The preface

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1 - Mr. DeLoach

1 - Mr. Sullivan
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CRIME RESEARCH

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indicates that the authors recognize that a good deal of the material is partisan and they have not worried immediately about offsetting one piece by a selection representing the opposite view, but rather have tried to achieve a balance when the volume is taken as a whole.

Barth and his criticism of the FBI are well known to the Director and the Bureau. Professor Wallace is not identifiable in Bufiles. Scott was the subject of a favorable applicant-type investigation by this Bureau in 1949 and in 1951; however, the same name as appeared on a list of names of the cited Washington Book Shop Association. b6
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OBSERVATIONS:

From scanning the book it is apparent that the authors have made no effort to discuss the various activities of Federal agencies as such but rather such agencies may be mentioned wherein their activities in a particular era have had some effect on the political scene. The authors' motives are not definitely known with regard to the reasons for using excerpts from Barth's book. Consideration has, however, been given to the possibility of contacting the authors regarding the use of material more favorable to the FBI in future editions. It is felt, however, that the authors would not agree to this because in preparing the book they undoubtedly ran across articles more favorable to the FBI but did not use them because such articles were either considered not pertinent within the framework of the book or would not exemplify the political climate to which they were referring. If their purpose was to criticize the FBI, then contact with them regarding any change in future editions would obviously be unsuccessful and would possibly give rise to further criticism of the Bureau on their part.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

Handwritten: J.M. 2/10

Handwritten: ✓

DETAILS

BACKGROUND:

SAC Elson of the Las Vegas Office has advised Inspector Wick of your office that a clerical employee in the Las Vegas Office is attending the University of Nevada, Southern Division, in Las Vegas. This employee is currently taking a political science course and advised his SAC that one of the books being used is entitled "Politics, U. S. A." (Cases on the American Democratic Process). The book is by Professors Andrew M. Scott and Earle Wallace of the University of North Carolina and is published by Macmillan Company. The clerical employee was concerned about the book because it contains a chapter on the FBI which is critical of the Bureau. The clerical employee was desirous of speaking out in defense of the FBI in class when this particular chapter was discussed. It was indicated that no objection could be seen to this.

THE BOOK, "POLITICS, U. S. A."

A copy of this book was borrowed from the Library of Congress and it reflects that both Scott and Wallace are professors of political science at the University of North Carolina. It is a case book as opposed to the normal textbook and from the preface it would appear that the book is to be used in conjunction with a textbook. The content of the book is made up of approximately 80 articles or excerpts from books and articles by a number of prominent authors showing various viewpoints on situations in the past which have had an effect on the U. S. political scene. It is broken down into 13 sections including such sections as "Federalism: The Nation and the States;" "Judges; Law and the Courts;" "Civil Rights and Liberties;" etc.

The preface of this case book indicates that the purpose of the book is to encourage thought and discrimination among students and allow them greater freedom in developing their own perceptions about politics and government. It points out that a good deal of the material is partisan and the authors have not worried about immediately offsetting one piece by a selection representing the opposite view, but rather have tried to achieve a balance when the volume is taken as a whole. Further, it is indicated in the preface that it is expected that a student may identify himself with one or the other side of the dispute, and the authors feel that if a case is very one-sided, students can usually be relied upon to see this.

In section 4 which is entitled "Loyalty, Security and Conformity," there are 5 chapters including "The FBI," which contains excerpts from Alan Barth's book entitled "The Loyalty of Free Men" which was published in 1951; "Senator Joe McCarthy," by Richard H. Rovere; "The McCarthyites," taken from Senator Fulbright's remarks in "The Congressional Record;" "The Case of the Japanese-Americans," by Cary McWilliams;" and the "Case of the Out-dated Victim" by Dan Wakefield. Obviously, the authors desire to show in this section of their book attitudes toward the era of the loyalty program in government and its effect on the political scene. It is noted that

Barth's book was reviewed shortly after it was published and briefly, it was an attack on the government's loyalty program. It was critical of the Bureau mainly because of the Bureau's part in handling the loyalty program. Barth, of course, is well known to the Director and the Bureau, having met the Director in 1939 and 1948. It is noted that after one of the interviews the Director indicated he considered Barth as having possible leanings "to the left." Barth has been critical of the Bureau on a number of occasions.

Briefly the excerpts in the chapter entitled "The FBI" begin in a complimentary fashion but then Barth's statements indicate that the FBI is not susceptible to criticism; that internal security and espionage responsibilities should not be lumped together with criminal responsibilities in one agency; that the FBI has wire taps and is critical of the Bureau in this field, mentioning the Judy Coplon case. Other excerpts include criticism of material contained in FBI reports.

It is noted that among the works of other authors which are excerpted in the chapters in this book is an excerpt from Attorney General Kennedy's book, "The Enemy Within." The excerpted portion primarily concerned the Teamsters Union and its former President, Dave Beck and present President, Jimmy Hoffa.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES REGARDING AUTHORS:

Professor Earle Wallace

No information in Bufiles could be located identifiable with Wallace.

Professor Andrew M. Scott

Scott is undoubtedly identical with Professor Andrew MacKay Scott who was born in 1922 and received his education at Dartmouth College and Harvard, receiving a Ph. D. from the latter. Bufiles reveal that in 1949 this Bureau conducted an applicant type investigation concerning Scott in connection with [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] This investigation was favorable regarding him, however, it was noted that an individual with the same name as his [REDACTED] appeared on a list of names and addresses of new members of the cited Washington Book Shop Association. A supplemental investigation also favorable was conducted by this Bureau in 1951 in connection with the "European Recovery Program." (124-6964 and 118-4864)

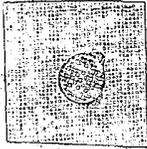
Referral/Consult

OBSERVATIONS:

From scanning the book it is apparent that the authors of "Politics, U. S. A." have made no effort to discuss the various activities of the agencies of the Federal Government as such but rather such agencies may be mentioned wherein their

activities in a particular era may have had some effect on the political scene. Obviously, the authors wanted to point out the era of the McCarthy hearings which received considerable publicity as well as loyalty and security programs which also received prominent publicity and did have some effect on politics. As it happened, the FBI was very much involved in loyalty programs. While the authors' motives are not definitely known, the portion about the FBI was undoubtedly used because of its connection with Barth's discussion of the loyalty program. It is noted that the book, having been published in 1961, is two years old.

Consideration has been given to the possibility of contacting the authors with regard to utilizing material favorable to the FBI in future editions rather than using excerpts from Barth's book. It is felt, however, that the authors would not agree on the basis that they were not trying to portray the activities of the FBI generally, but were utilizing material from a book written in or about the time of the controversy over Government loyalty programs and security in general and they wanted to reflect the attitude of an author such as Barth. As the authors indicate in the preface, the cases are used to make the student think and not simply accept authority. These authors, in selecting the 80 articles, undoubtedly ran across articles more favorable to the FBI but either were not considered pertinent within the framework of the book or did not exemplify the political climate to which they were referring. If their purpose was merely to criticize the FBI, then contact with them regarding any change in future editions would obviously be unsuccessful and would possibly give rise to further criticism of the Bureau on their part.



SAC, New York

January 8, 1963

Director, FBI (62-46855)

2-Original & copy

"THE MASKS OF COMMUNISM"
BY DAN N. JACOBS
BOOK REVIEWS

- 1-Yellow
- 1-Mr. Callahan
- 1-Mr. Sullivan
- 1-Mr. Smith
- 1-Mr. Gray
- 1-Mr. Suttler 1
- 1-Section tickler

b6
b7c

The captioned book is scheduled for publication this year by Harper and Row, 49 East 33rd Street, New York 16, New York; the price is not known.

You should be alert for the publication date of this book; discreetly obtain one copy of the book, when it becomes available, and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

*5-1 to D. 4, 2-28-63 re neg. book. AmB.
5-1 ret'd 3-4-63; "Book pub. in mid-Feb. & is on order. Will be fwd'd to Bu as soon as rec'd." AmB.*

NOTE:

Book requested by SA R. W. Smith, Central Research, for reference purposes. Captioned book, one of three ("A Study of Communism," J. Edgar Hoover, "The Meaning of Communism," William Johnson Miller, et al., "The Masks of Communism," Dan N. Jacobs) adopted by the State of Florida as a school textbook on communism, will be filed in the Bureau Library.

AMTB:cbcb
(10)

Se

*Book received 3-13-63.
Fwd. to Bu. Library for file 3-16-63, AmB.
Book received by Central Research, 3-13-63.*

EX 109

REC-54

62-46855-221

MAILED 25
JAN 7 - 1963
COMM-FBI

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
DEC-3

JAN 8 1963

51 JAN 11 1963

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

AmB.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: December 27, 1962

FROM : R. W. Smith *RWS*

SUBJECT: "THE MEANING OF COMMUNISM"
BOOK BY WILLIAM J. MILLER

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
DeLoach	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Evans	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

*see 44-5886-217
62-10636-1 (175)*

✓ M.A. Jones

R.W. Smith

b6
b7c

Reviews

Captioned book was reviewed by the Central Research Section as recommended in the enclosed memorandum from Mr. Jones to Mr. DeLoach dated December 12, 1962, captioned as above. It is one of the three books, including "A Study of Communism," recently selected by the State of Florida for use in teaching courses on communism in high schools throughout the state. Miller furnished the enclosed copy of his book to the Director by letter dated December 7, 1962, requesting the Director's comments and was sent an "in absence" reply. The book indicates that it was written "in association with" Henry L. Roberts, the Russian Institute, Columbia University, and Marshall D. Shulman, the Russian Research Center, Harvard University. Information regarding these individuals is set forth in the enclosed memorandum.

The book traces the historical development of communism from the time of Karl Marx until the present and concludes with chapters on life in the communist nations and a program to meet the challenge of communism by strengthening our own heritage of freedom. It is extensively illustrated and includes a chronology of significant dates, a glossary, and a bibliography. However, the authors may find themselves criticized concerning some of the numerous illustrations chosen for use in the book, particularly since it is a textbook. Pages 53 to 64, for example, consist of illustrations that would appear to lend themselves better for use in a "Life" magazine article on communism rather than in a high school textbook.

One major defect of the book is its superficial treatment of communist theory, covered in pages 22 through 28. Such basic communist terms as "Marxism-Leninism" and "historical materialism" are not even mentioned, and the brevity of the explanation of some other aspects of communist theory leads to an oversimplified approach.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-101216-6

6 JAN 6 1963

Enclosures

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach

- 1 - Mr. M.A. Jones
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

- 1 - Section tickler
- 1 - Mr. Condon

JFC:pja

3 JAN 7 1963

RECEIVED DIRECTOR
NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 7 1963

55 JAN 10 1963

Memo Smith to Sullivan

RE: "THE MEANING OF COMMUNISM", BOOK BY WILLIAM J. MILLER

The book also either ignores completely or gives only superficial notice to some very important elements concerning current communist activities throughout the world. No mention is made, for example, of Marshal Tito's so-called national communism, and Fidel Castro is only mentioned once, on page 173, and then only indirectly in a discussion on guerrilla warfare.

The authors also engage in some strong editorializing in places. On page 175, for instance, they deal with the Alger Hiss case and the national concern that developed over communist penetration of the government. To this, they add the observation that it "led to a wave of congressional investigations which sometimes flagrantly violated individuals' legal safeguards and groundlessly damaged many individuals' reputations." The authors conclude the point with the statement that "these near-hysterical excesses soon subsided."

It is in dealing with this point that the authors mention the FBI (p. 175), stating that its effectiveness in dealing with subversive activities is "part of the public record." The authors also make mention of the Director's book "Masters of Deceit," which is among those recommended in the bibliography.

Observation

Generally speaking, the enclosed book is not a bad textbook considering the numerous problems and complexities involved in the preparation of one on this subject. The book cannot be condemned as presenting an extremist viewpoint. On the other hand, it seems safe to say that the defects noted above are going to expose the authors to varying degrees of criticism.

RECOMMENDATION

For the information of the Director.

GRC

DEMB

WEL

S

S/B

V.

SAC, New York

January 28, 1963

Director, FBI (62-46855)

"ONE DAY IN THE LIFE OF
IVAN DENISOVICH" BY
ALEXANDER SOLZHENITSYN
BOOK REVIEWS

- 2 - Original & copy
- 1 - Yellow file copy
- 1 - Mr. Callahan
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Smith
- 1 - Mr. Suttler
- 1 - Section tickler
- 1 -

b6
b7c

Captioned book was published by Frederick A. Praeger, Inc. New York City, on January 22, 1963. The price is \$3.95. Translators of the Praeger edition are Max Hayward and Ronald Hingley, both of Oxford University. The Bureau is interested only in the Praeger edition and not the one published on the same date by E. P. Dutton and Company.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of this book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

*Book received 3-11-63.
Received by Central Research
JMS*

NOTE: Book requested by C.D. Brennan, Central Research Section, for review. It is an expose by a Russian of life in a forced labor camp and experts in Russian affairs generally agree that it is one of the most important anti-Stalinist documents to come out of Russia. Book will be filed in Bureau library.

LLW
LLW/aab
(9)

MAILED 30
JAN 25 1963
COMM-FBI

EX-120

REC-16

62-46855-222

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Evans _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____

63 JAN 31 1963

19 JAN 28 1963

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

January 22, 1963

R. W. Smith

1/2/63

BOOK REVIEWS THE PERMANENT CRISIS
BY KURT LONDON

Background

In your memorandum to Mr. Belmont 1/9/63, you enclosed a copy of captioned book which was autographed for the Director by the author. After a letter of acknowledgement was sent to the author by the Crime Records Division, the book, which is enclosed, was referred to the Central Research Section for review.

The Author

Kurt L. London is a Professor of International Affairs and Director of the Institute for Sino-Soviet Studies at George Washington University. The Bureau conducted an applicant-type investigation of London at the request of the Central Intelligence Group in September, 1947. No derogatory information was developed concerning London, and other Bureau files contain no derogatory information regarding him.

London was born in 1899 in Germany, arrived in the United States in 1927, and became a naturalized citizen in 1942. He holds a Doctor of Philosophy degree in political science and philosophy. He is a noted scholar in the fields of music, motion pictures, and the political sciences, having written several books and articles in these fields. From 1942 to 1945, he was employed in the Office of War Information and subsequently with the State Department as a political specialist in central and eastern European affairs. He continued that employment until the time of the applicant investigation mentioned previously.

Reference to the Director and FBI

Neither the Director nor the FBI is mentioned in the book.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Belmont	1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Mohr	1 - 62-46855
1 - Mr. DeLoach	1 - Justice Pickler
1 - Mr. Morrell	1 - Mr. Keating
1 - Mr. Sullivan	

JKK/aab

(10)
62 JAN 23 1963

162-46855-
NOT RECORDED
102 JAN 23 1963

Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: BOOK REVIEW: THE PERMANENT CRISIS
BY KURT LONDON

The Theme

London makes a scholarly appraisal of the effect of communist expansion and the development of nuclear weapons on international relations and diplomacy. He states that the basic political objective of the communists--world domination--remains unchanged. Because of this, the struggle between communist nations and noncommunist nations is irreconcilable and deadly. To the communists, "coexistence" is merely a continuation of the ideological and economic struggle without open hostilities.

The author states that even though there is no common platform for a permanent settlement between East and West, war can no longer be a "continuation of policy by other means" in the nuclear age. While general war is still possible, it is no longer probable. World politics is in a twilight existence wherein there is neither war nor peace. Yet no nation which wishes to remain free can afford to neglect preparation for both conventional and nuclear conflict.

London observes that ideological and technological revolutions render obsolete former notions of foreign affairs. Marxian-Leninism and traditional diplomatic practices do not mix. So long as diplomatic immunities and privileges are granted to representatives of totalitarian countries, they will be exploited for the subversive activities of foreign service agents. The very essence of diplomacy, in the Western sense, is compromise. Totalitarianism cannot compromise; it relinquishes only what is of little value or breaks the agreement whenever it is convenient.

London concludes that the Western democracies have to change their concepts of diplomacy. In the realm of foreign affairs, international propaganda has emerged as an essential instrument in world politics, whether it be called open diplomacy, information, economic competition, cultural exchanges, or education. There is no reason why Western policies cannot be formulated with an eye to their propagandistic efforts.

Observations

Whether he is dealing with Marxist-Leninist ideology, communist strategy and tactics, communist diplomacy, the Sino-Soviet dispute, espionage and intelligence activities, the inadequacies of the United Nations as an instrument for world peace,

Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: BOOK REVIEW: THE PERMANENT CRISIS
BY KURT LONDON

or many other subjects affecting international relations, London is on fairly solid ground. However, not everyone will agree with some of his proposals for the Western democracies. For example, he states: "The self-interest of one nation has to be restricted by the requirements of allied or like-minded states and such restriction may be even tighter if the nation commands a leading position. The business of a country, be it political, economic, social, or technical, can no longer be conducted with haphazard laissez-faire individualism; it must be planned to meet the totalitarian threat."

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

January 15, 1963

A. W. Smith

BOOK REVIEW: CHRIST, COMMUNISM AND THE CLOCK
BY G. RAY JORDAN

Captioned book, which is enclosed, was sent to the Director by the author in a letter dated 1/8/63. The book was routed by the Crime Records Division to the Central Research Section for review after letter of acknowledgement was sent to the author.

The Author

G. Ray Jordan while a minister of the Centenary Methodist Church in North Carolina was a prominent leader in the pacifist movement in 1948. In 1957, he was a member of the faculty at the School of Theology, Emory University. Bufiles contain no derogatory information.

The Theme

The book is, in effect, a series of sermons dealing with Christianity and communism. Using biblical quotations throughout, the author states that the present burning issue with which all of us must deal is whether Christ or Marx - Christianity or communism - will control the world. Christianity is our one major hope for overcoming the forces of atheistic Marxism. Stressing the urgency of the hour for all the world, he argues that we must act quickly if we are deeply concerned with Christianity. Without a commitment to Christ, Christianity will not be a force for good in the world. It will not have the power to compete with communism. And the clock keeps ticking away.

Jordan emphasizes throughout the book that one cannot be a Christian without making sacrifices. No self-centered, comfort-giving doctrine that is afraid

Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Merrill
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

- 1 - [redacted]
- ① 62-46855
- 1 - Section tickler
- 1 - Mr. Keating

162-46855-
 NOT RECORDED
 46 JAN 15 1963

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 b7c

JJK/ash
 (18)

29
 JAN 16 1963

Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: BOOK REVIEW: CHRIST, COMMUNISM AND THE CLOCK
BY G. RAY JORDAN

of the cross can match the dedication of the devotees of Karl Marx. To be a Christian means to accept an obligation to aid others. Christianity must deal drastically with the enemies of mankind; poverty, disease, and ignorance. If we are to win the world for Christ, nothing less than genuine Christianity of a practical and practicing character will avail. We will have to demonstrate positively the worth of the Christian way of life. We must eliminate racial bitterness and social unfairness and demonstrate that the welfare of all people everywhere is the concern of the cause of Christ.

References to the Director and FBI

A statement by the Director that "crime, juvenile delinquency, and disrespect for law and order are rife" is quoted without giving the source. (p. 15) The author says that "J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, is in a position to speak with authority regarding the Communist mentality." (p. 53) "Masters of Deceit" is correctly quoted on pages 52, 57, and 116. On page 125, it is stated, without giving the source, that the FBI reports that three out of four young people "drop out" of church school by the time they reach seventeen.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information of the Director.

REC-38
EX-102

62-40855-223

February 5, 1963

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

FEB 5 1 27 PM '63

[Redacted]
Children's Book Department
Houghton Mifflin Company
2 Park Street
Boston 7, Massachusetts

R. W. [Signature]

Dear [Redacted]:

I have received your letter of January 18th and the advance copy of "The Peaceable Revolution." It was kind of you to send me this book which I shall look forward to reading.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record identifiable with Betty Schechter or [Redacted] based on information available. Bufiles contain no reference to "The Peaceable Revolution." The FBI's mentioned on pages 213, 214 and 221. The book will be routed to the Central Research Section for review.

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b7c

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

JET:pjt
(3)

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FEB 5 1963
SECRETARY OF THE DIRECTOR

REC'D JET
JPM

FEB 13 1963

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

68



HOUGHTON MIFFLIN COMPANY
2 PARK STREET BOSTON 7

Book Reviews

January 18, 1963

- Mr. Tolson ✓
- Mr. Belmont
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Casper
- Mr. Callahan
- Mr. Conrad ✓
- Mr. DeLoach ✓
- Mr. Evans
- Mr. Gale
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Sullivan
- Mr. Tavel
- Mr. Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Miss Holmes
- Miss Gandy

We are very pleased to send you this advance copy of The Peaceable Revolution by Betty Schechter which we shall publish on February 25. Bank

We hope you will share our enthusiasm for it and would welcome your comments.

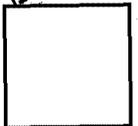
Children's Book Department

ENCLOSURE (Book)
Book removed - attached to book 2/12/63
Review done
 REC-38

62-46855-223

13 FEB 7 1963

EX-102



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rest

CENTRAL RESEARCH

b6
b7c

*Jul 26 63
Arms*

Mr. Sullivan

January 30, 1963

R. W. Smith

Book Reviews

**"COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA AROUND THE WORLD"
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER**

Captioned book is a review of world-wide communist propaganda during 1961. It was prepared by the United States Information Agency (USIA) and the enclosed copy was sent to the Director by the enclosed letter dated January 10, 1963.

During 1961, the Soviet Union produced an estimated 150 million copies of books either in the Soviet Union or through contracts with foreign publishing firms. Communist China published between 500-600 titles in approximately 12 million copies. There was a significant increase in action-type books (those dealing with guerrilla warfare, antigovernment revolts, mass demonstrations, et cetera) particularly in the Spanish language; scientific studies; juvenile books; textbooks for studying Russian; and dictionaries of various Asian and African languages.

During 1961, the communist nations broadcast 3,561 hours per week. Broadcasts to Africa more than doubled over 1960, and there was a 30 percent increase in broadcasts beamed at Latin America. The exchange of radio broadcasts and television programs between communist and noncommunist nations also increased over previous years. In addition, the communist nations intensified their programs of training communications personnel and setting up broadcasting facilities in the underdeveloped nations.

The communist bloc also exploited motion pictures of all types--features, documentaries, cartoons, and newsreels--through foreign sales, international film festivals, bilateral exhibitions, and exchange agreements. The communist nations also exhibited at 60 major international trade fairs and sponsored the exchange of innumerable political, cultural, scientific, and other delegations.

Peaceful coexistence, disarmament, Berlin, nuclear testing, and colonialism continued as the major propaganda themes. In general, the European Satellites, except Albania, echoed Soviet propaganda. Chinese communist

Enclosures

1-Mr. Belmont

1-Mr. Sullivan

① 62-45855

1 [redacted]

62 FEB 6 1963

1-Mr. Condon

JFC:cb (7)

102-46855-
NOT RECORDED
46 JAN 31 1963

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b7c

Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: "COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA AROUND THE WORLD"

propaganda was more strongly anti-American and gave greater stress to anticolonialism and support for national liberation movements.

The book's major defect is that it is a year old and, therefore, does not comment on any of the major developments during the past year. In addition, many of the 108 statistical tabulations, while essential for USIA planning, are of little or no interest to the average reader (e. g. , "World Distribution of Radio Receivers and Wired Speakers" p. 63).

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information. The book is enclosed.

SAC, New York

2-Original & Copy
1-Yellow
1-Mr. Callahan
1-Mr. Sullivan

February 1, 1963

Director, FBI (100-352546)

1-Section tickler
1-

ST
W

**"THE NATURAL AND THE
SUPERNATURAL JEW"
BY ARTHUR A. COHEN
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER**

Book Review

The captioned book has been published recently by Pantheon Books,
22 East 51st Street, New York 22, New York, at \$6 a copy.

You should discreetly and expeditiously obtain one copy of this book and
forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

NOTE:

Book requested by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan.

AMB:cb
(7)

*Book rec'd + fwd'd to
A.C. Sullivan/Burd
2-15-63
AmB*

W

62-46855-223X

REC-107

~~100-352546-1965~~

JAN 31 3 22 PM '63

19 FEB 1 1963

MAILED 25
JAN 31 1963
COMM-FBI

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Evans _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

30 JAN 31 1963

Russell

AmB

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

b6
b7c

SAC, New York

2-Original
1-Yellow
1-Mr. Callahan
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Section tickler
1-

February 6, 1963

b6
b7c

Director, FBI (100-352546)

Book

**"PEOPLE'S WAR, PEOPLE'S ARMY"
BY GENERAL VO NGUYEN SIAP
ARMY COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF NORTH VIET NAM
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER**

Book Review

The English edition of the above book was published by Frederick A. Praeger, Inc., 61 University Place, New York 3, New York, October, 1962, for \$5 a copy.

You should discreetly and expeditiously obtain one copy of the English edition of this book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

NOTE:

Book requested by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan, is described as a textbook.

AMB:cb
(7)

*5-1 to D.Y., 2-28-63
Rebulet 2-6-63, above caption
Adv. Bur. re efforts to
obtain one copy each book
as requested. AMB*

*Book rec'd 3-17-63
Routed to JWC Sullivan/Burd
3-17-63 AMB*

REC-15

62-46855-223X1

~~100-352546-1968~~

MAILED 31
FEB 5 1963
COMM-FBI

EX-108

FEB 6 1963

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

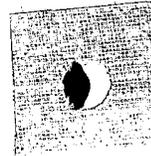
62 FEB 11 1963

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

AMB

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum



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 Conrad _____
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 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

DATE: February 12, 1963

FROM : R. W. Smith *RWS*

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW: MARCH TO CALUMNY
BY ALBERT D. BIDERMAN

R. W. Smith
A. D. Biderman
635

Background

Captioned book is a rebuttal to the book In Every War But One, by Eugene Kinkead, which was published in 1959, and was reviewed by Central Research Section on April 28, 1959. Kinkead's book was a discussion of tactics used by the Chinese communists in handling prisoners of war and was a summarization of an intensive, five-year study made by the U.S. Army of the effect of communist indoctrination on those of its men held prisoners during the Korean war (1950-1953). According to Kinkead, the survey indicated that (1) during the entire conflict there was not a single successful American escape from a permanent prison camp; (2) twenty-one American prisoners chose to remain in Korea; (3) almost one out of three collaborated in some manner with the enemy; and (4) 38% died in captivity--a higher prisoner death rate than that of any of our previous wars. (62-46855-19)

Book Review

Counter Argument

The captioned book presents a strong case to counter Kinkead's earlier conclusions. With an impressive array of facts and figures, many taken from records of the U.S. Department of Defense, the captioned book maintains that U.S. prisoners of war in Korea behaved just as well as others who faced comparable trials and tribulations in recent history. The author challenges Kinkead's fundamental thesis that American society is soft and reflected its softness in the high rate of death, individual selfishness, and collaboration with the enemy among U.S. prisoners of war in Korea. According to the author, most of the collaboration was either inconsequential or of a token nature. He claims that only ten of approximately 4,000 prisoners succumbed to brainwashing. He also claims that the school of thought represented by Kinkead's book is based upon misinformation and misinterpretation and has actually done a tremendous disservice to the American image here and abroad. He concludes:

- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. M. A. Jones
- 1 - Mr. Morrell
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

1 -

1 - Section tickler

1 -

REC-42
 62-46855-224
 EX-112
 FEB 15 1963

b6
b7c

CRIME RESEARCH

LLW/aab
 FEB 20 1963/6/

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 2-7-63

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "TARNISHED ANGEL"
BY HUGH PENTECOST
FEBRUARY, 1963, ISSUE OF
"COSMOPOLITAN" MAGAZINE

- Tolson
- Belmont
- Mohr
- Casper
- Callahan
- Conrad
- DeLoach
- Evans
- Gale
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tavel
- Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Holmes
- Gandy

[Handwritten signatures]

BOOK REVIEWS

BACKGROUND:

The February, 1963, issue of "Cosmopolitan" contains a complete mystery novel by Hugh Pentecost entitled "Tarnished Angel." One of the characters in the novel, Ed Brock, was identified as a former FBI Agent who was loaned to Air Force Intelligence, and who fought in the Korean War. After his discharge he married the fiancée of his best friend, David Herrick, the hero of the story. After the marriage, Brock returned to his job with the FBI for a short period before becoming a private investigator. He was characterized as an unscrupulous individual who used information which came to him through legitimate investigations to blackmail people; "He's not honest, not loyal, has no deep respect for women, and he takes what he wants and never minds the cost."

One of his cases involved a murder case which occurred several years previous to the time of the story, which dealt with the shooting of the benefactor of a Bohemian-type haven for theatrical people and artists. Brock is attacked and later is burned to death, apparently as a result of solving the 20-year-old murder mystery. David Herrick, as a favor to his former sweetheart who was the wife of Brock, endeavors to find Brock's murderer, who apparently was the same individual Brock discovered was the murderer of the benefactor of the actors and painters colony. The culprit turns out to be the Captain of the State Police Barracks having jurisdiction over the colony who killed the benefactor 20 years ago to prevent his disclosure as the perpetrator of a rape of one of the colony's members while in the costume of the benefactor at a Mardi Gras-type party.

The writer's reference to Brock as a former FBI Agent appears initially in the story and the relationship is not referred to again for the balance of the novel. However, the novel could reasonably be characterized as an attack against law enforcement because of the fictional tie-up of Brock with the FBI and the fact that the multi-murderer is a Captain of a State Police Barracks.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED

FEB 13 1963

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-3-4-33-166

Hugh Pentecost is the pen name of ~~John~~ ~~Pentecost~~ Phillips, who has been described as pro-Russian and procommunist. However, the individual describing him as such cannot furnish any information as to how she arrived at this opinion.

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

JMM:mas

ENCLOSURE

[Handwritten signature]

CRIME RESEARCH

(5)
FEB 19 1963

M. A. Jones to DeLoach
RE: "Tarnished Angel"

Judson Phillips, in 1950, had been married at least four times and was described as a "coarse, vulgar, loud-speaking individual." In 1956 he was described by another individual during the course of an investigation of a person associated with an espionage subject as having a sound reputation in the community of Sharon, Connecticut, and there never had been any reason to question his loyalty. He operated the Sharon Playhouse, a stock theater, and was editor of a weekly newspaper covering towns in the metropolitan Sharon, Connecticut, area. In a column of that newspaper, "Harlem Valley Times," dated April 19, 1956, Phillips referred to Henry Wallace as a "fall guy for Communist propaganda" because of his political naivete, honesty and integrity. In the same newspaper, he referred to Soviet officials Khrushchev and Bulganin as individuals who are "fighting a new kind of war, trying to ingratiate themselves with the people of the world."

We have enjoyed prior cordial relations with the "Cosmopolitan" magazine, which is published by the Hearst Corporation, of which Richard E. Berlin is President. Berlin is personally known to the Director.

RECOMMENDATION:

Upon the occasion of your (Mr. DeLoach) next contact with Mr. Berlin, he be tactfully informed about the above article which is considered as an unwarranted slap at law enforcement, particularly the FBI.

Suggest no action -
W 18
AM ✓
↑ I concur.
H

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memoranda

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

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

DATE: February 12, 1963

FROM : R. W. Smith *RS*

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW: THE PEACEABLE REVOLUTION - Book
BY BETTY SCHECHTER

Captioned book, which is enclosed, was sent to the Director by [redacted] Children's Book Department, Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, Massachusetts, by letter dated 1/18/63, in which she stated the book would be published on February 25th. The book was routed to the Central Research Section for review after a letter of acknowledgement was sent to [redacted]

The Author

[redacted] letter was acknowledged by the Crime Records Division which noted that Bureau files contain no identifiable information concerning the author, Betty Schechter.

The Book

"The Peaceable Revolution" is the story of nonviolent resistance and its profound consequences in the life of Henry Thoreau (1817-1862), American poet, prose-writer, and naturalist; Mohandas Gandhi (1862-1948), the great Hindu nationalist leader; and the American Negro.

Thoreau, an extremely eccentric and independent individualist, was jailed in Concord, Massachusetts, in 1846, for refusing to pay his poll tax because he felt the State of Massachusetts was wrong in supporting the American war with Mexico and slavery in the South. Thoreau set forth his ideas for fighting unjust laws through nonviolence in his famous journal, "Civil Disobedience."

Years later, according to the author, the ideas contained in Thoreau's journal were utilized by Mohandas Gandhi to lead the powerless Indian people to victory over the British Empire. Today, the author points out, the Reverend Martin Luther King is utilizing the same principles of nonviolence in the South in guiding the American Negro in a peaceful revolt against segregation.

62-46855

Enclosure

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1 - Mr. Belmont | 1 - Mr. Sullivan | 1 - [redacted] |
| 1 - Mr. Mohr | 1 - M.A. Jones | 1 - Section tickler |
| 1 - Mr. Rosen | 1 - Mr. Baumgardner | 1 - Miss Lucey |

MAL/aab
(10) *161*

EX-112 REC-42
62-46855-225
FEB 20 1963

CRIME RESEARCH

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b7C

b6
b7C

Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: BOOK REVIEW: THE PEACEABLE REVOLUTION
BY BETTY SCHECHTER

Chapter III is devoted to the American Negroes starting with a 1955 bus incident in Montgomery, Alabama, the Supreme Court decisions on segregation, the Sit-Ins, the Freedom Riders, and Little Rock. It contains a glowing tribute to the American Negroes and their fight against oppression and injustice through nonviolent resistance. The Chapter also contains numerous pictures taken during the above incidents.

Reference to the FBI

Nowhere is the Director or the FBI mentioned unfavorably. The author states on p. 213 that the FBI, acting on a tip, notified the police authorities in Birmingham, Alabama, on 5/14/61, to be on the alert for violent mob action when buses carrying Freedom Riders arrived in that city. On p. 214, additional reference is made to the FBI's knowledge of the violence awaiting the Freedom Riders in Birmingham. Page 221 makes reference to the Attorney General and President Kennedy's actions when the Birmingham authorities failed to act on the FBI warning.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

S

AS

Q

*Book detached and
filed in Bureau Library
2/18/63 (JSS)*

file ✓
3-15-63

SAC, New York

February 28, 1963

Director, FBI (62-46855)

- 2 - Original & copy
- 1 - Yellow file copy
- 1 - Mr. N. B. Callahan
- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. F. J. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
- 1 - [Redacted]
- 1 - [Redacted]
- 1 - Section tickler

**"THE COMMITTEE AND ITS CRITICS:
A Calm Review of the House Committee
on Un-American Activities"
By William F. Buckley, Junior
BOOK REVIEWS**

The captioned book has been published (early 1962) by the G. P. Putnam's Sons, 200 Madison Avenue, at \$4.95 a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the referenced book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

*Book rec'd 4-3-63
To Baumgardner, 4-4-63,
To be filed in file
AMB.*

NOTE: Book is requested as a reference by SA F. J. Baumgardner, Internal Security Section. Check with Bureau Library and several bookstores in the area negative. After perusal, the book will be filed in the Bureau Library.

AME/aab *[Signature]*
(10)

REC-23 62-46855-226

19 FEB 28 1963

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Evans _____
- Gale _____
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- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
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- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

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AMB.

SAC, New York

Director, FBI (62-46855)

2-Original & Copy

1-Yellow

1-Mr. Callahan

1-Mr. Sullivan

1-Mr. B. M. Suttler

1-Mr. E. B. Reddy

1-Mr. Gray

March 8, 1963

Book
ALDERSON STORY:

MY LIFE AS A POLITICAL PRISONER

BY ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN

BOOK REVIEWS

1-Section tickler

1- [redacted]

b6
b7C

International Publishers, 381 Park Avenue, South, New York, is scheduled to publish the captioned book in March, 1963, to sell for \$1.65 a copy (paperback).

You should discreetly and expeditiously obtain two copies of the paperback edition of the book, when available, and forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

1- 100-1287 (Flynn)

1- 100-135569 (International Publishers)

*Rec'd 2 cop
book 4-10-63.
1 to B. M. Suttler
1 to E. B. Reddy*

NOTE:

Books have been requested by Internal Security and Central Research. One copy will be retained in the office of SA E. B. Reddy; one copy will be filed in the Bureau Library.

AMB:cb
(12)

[Handwritten signature]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/16/83 BY SP-6 [signature]

*100-1287-
100-135569-*

MAILED 10
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REC-28

EX-117

62-46855-227

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MAR 12 1963

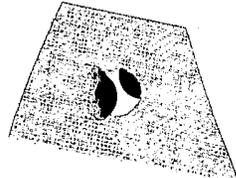
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum



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

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

DATE: March 15, 1963

FROM : R. W. Smith *RWS*

Book Reviews

SUBJECT: "ONE DAY IN THE LIFE OF
IVAN DENISOVICH
BY ALEXANDER SOLZHENTSYN
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Russia book

R. W. Smith
Condon

Book placed in Bureau file 4-9-63

Literary Storm

Captioned novel was reviewed by the Central Research Section. First published in the November, 1962, issue of the Soviet literary journal, "Novy Mir," it caused an immediate sensation in the Soviet Union and has since been translated into a number of other languages, including two English-language versions. The statement by Alexander Tvardovsky, editor of "Novy Mir," which appeared as the preface to the book points out that its subject matter is "unusual in Soviet literature" because it "echoes the unhealthy phenomena in our life associated with the period of the personality cult" (i. e., Stalinism). The shock effect of the book is due to the fact that it is the first detailed account, either factual or fictional, of conditions in the Soviet slave labor camps which has been approved for publication in the Soviet Union. The book also represents a departure from most Soviet writing in that it includes some obscene words and phrases which, in Tvardovsky's words, "may offend a particularly fastidious taste." (Publishers Weekly, 1/14/63, p. 47)

The Author

Little is known about the author. He served in the Soviet army during World War II and was captured by the Germans. Following his escape in 1945 he was accused of treason and imprisoned in a slave labor camp until his release in 1956. Rehabilitated in 1957, he now teaches high school mathematics and physics in Ryazan. (Ibid., Dust Jacket)

File 588

Struggle for Survival

The book traces the efforts of Ivan Denisovich Shukhov to stay alive and to preserve his self respect and dignity for another day during the eighth year of his ten-year sentence in a "special" camp--one administered particularly severely.

Enclosure

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1 - Mr. Belmont | 1 - Mr. DeLoach | 1 - | 1 - J. F. Condon |
| 1 - Mr. Mohr | 1 - Mr. Sullivan | 1 - 62-46855 | 1 - Section tickler |

REC-117 62-46855-228

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JFC/aab
(9)

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20 MAR 26 1963

EX-117

17 MAR 20 1963

Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: "ONE DAY IN THE LIFE OF IVAN DENISOVICH"

The author graphically depicts the starvation diet; the outdoor roll calls in sub-zero weather; the two-mile march under guard to the power station under construction; and the efforts of Shukhov and his gang, working furiously to keep from freezing, to build a brick wall with primitive tools and with mortar which freezes almost as soon as it is mixed. The march back to the barracks turns into a race between gangs to determine which will eat first and thereby gain a few extra minutes of leisure before it is time to go to sleep. Lying in his bunk that evening, Shukhov considers himself lucky because he avoided solitary confinement, which invariably meant death; managed to obtain an extra bowl of mush; smuggled in a piece of steel which he could convert into a shoe-repair tool; and avoided an even more difficult labor project than building the wall of the power station. Shukhov emerges not only as an individual but also as a member of his gang--a unique Soviet contribution to penology--which eats, sleeps, works, and is punished or rewarded collectively. The constant battle of the prisoners against the cold, hunger, guards, informers, inadequate tools, unrealistic production quotas, and brutality is a gripping testimonial to the nature of communism as well as to man's capability for survival. In addition to its portrayal of the terror under Stalin's rule, the book also stresses that Stalin's crimes were perpetrated not only against the leaders of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), as Khrushchev admitted in his "secret" speech, but also against the ordinary, nonparty Soviet citizen.

Continued Party Control

Tvardovsky's preface stresses that the publication of this "stark tale" shows that "there is no aspect of our life that cannot be dealt with and faithfully described in Soviet literature." Yet, Khrushchev's recent attacks against abstract art as works "painted by a donkey with its tail" and the warning of L. F. Ilichev, secretary of the central committee of the CPSU, that artists and writers would not be permitted to attack Soviet society under the guise of fighting against Stalinism, leave little doubt that the CPSU has no intention of giving up its control of the arts. (Pravda, 12/22/62)

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information. The book is enclosed.

*Detached by
2/15/62*

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AS

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

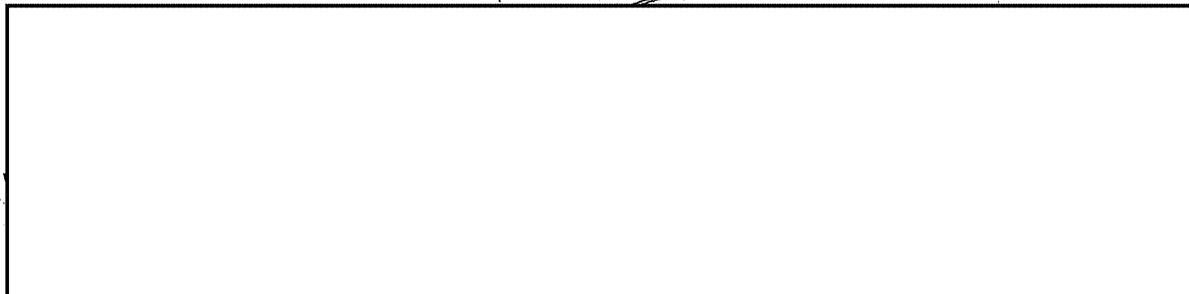
TO : W. C. SULLIVAN *wcs ll*

DATE: March 21, 1963

FROM : D. J. BRENNAN *DJB*

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW: THE QUIET CANADIAN
BY H. MONTGOMERY HYDE

D. J. Brennan
Referral/Consult



A review of the captioned book was covered in memorandum dated December 13, 1962, from Mr. Smith to Mr. Sullivan captioned as above. (62-46855-219) As reported, the book appears to be a biography of Sir William Stephenson, with emphasis on his activities as head of British Security Co-ordination (BSC) which operated in the U.S. prior to and during World War II. The book is an obvious attempt to glorify Stephenson and make it appear he was largely responsible for turning the tide in World War II. The Director and the Bureau are mentioned prominently throughout the book. The Director is praised for building the FBI into a renowned national institution, for early cooperation with BSC but is criticized for "the untenable position" of allegedly insisting upon retaining FBI monopoly of liaison with the BSC.



ACTION:

Referral/Consult *no*

For information.

62-46855

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
- 1 - Mr. Keating
- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - Mr. Papich

SJP:gp (9)

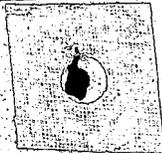
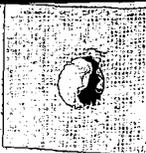
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62-46855-229

12 MAR 27 1963

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Mr. W. C. Sullivan

March 18, 1963

R. W. Smith

Book Reviews

**THE MARKS OF COMMUNISM
BY DAN H. JACOBS**

As recommended in the enclosed memorandum from Mr. Jones to Mr. DeLoach dated March 5, 1963, captioned book was reviewed by the Central Research Section. It is one of the three books, including "A Study of Communism" recently selected by the State of Florida for use in teaching courses about communism in high schools throughout the state. The other book, "The Meaning of Communism" by William J. Miller, was reviewed in my memorandum dated December 27,

"The Marks of Communism" is characterized by loose terminology, questionable judgments by the author, excessive repetition, and a number of factual errors. The treatment of communist theory (Chapter 1) is oversimplified, and the author's refusal leaves the impression (pp. 19-20) that the existence of God cannot be proved but must be accepted on faith. The brevity of the treatment of developments leading to the Bolshevik Revolution in 1917 (Chapter 2) does not give a true picture of the situation and the Bolsheviks are incorrectly described as convinced of their ability to overthrow the Provisional Government as early as May, 1917. (p. 23) The treatment of communist tactics (pp. 151-163) particularly the author's analysis of the Party line, is superficial, and the explanation of the withering away of the state (pp. 224-226) fails to point out the enhanced role of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union outlined in the program adopted at its 22nd Congress.

The book includes a number of questionable, or completely inaccurate judgments by the author. He claims (p. 24) that Khrushchev's efforts to provide additional consumer goods are motivated largely by humanitarian reasons; that communists were the first to recognize the threat of fascism in Germany (p. 1); that Castro's claim that he is a communist "probably is not true" (p. 201); and a higher soviet standard of living could lead to an abandonment of the communist goal of world domination. (p. 227)

NOT RECORDED

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The book is also characterized by loose terminology, contradictory statements, and the use of slang. The author claims (p. 51) that "In July, 1953, Beria was arrested and executed." While Beria's arrest was announced on July 10, 1953,

Enclosures

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach

- 1 - Mr. A. Jones
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Section Chief

- (1) 62-46855
- 1 - [Redacted]
- 1 - J. F. Condon

54 MAR 27 1963

ORIGINAL

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Meares Smith to Sullivan
Re: THE MASKS OF COMMUNISM

His execution was announced to have taken place on December 21, 1953. The author also asserts (p. 120) that "After 1934, almost every important development in the Soviet Union can be interpreted as a reaction to the Nazi threat," although this threat was eliminated in 1945. The author refers to "Marxian flim" (p. 10) and describes Bukharin as a "loose wolf" (p. 66).

A number of factual errors were also noted. The explanation of Acopian language (p. 28) is incorrect. Lenin's "One step Forward, Two Steps Back" is misquoted as "Two Steps Forward, One step Back" (p. 53) and Lenin rather than Stalin is credited with developing the theory of "socialism in one country" (p. 57). The chronological account of the development of the Soviet intelligence service (p. 76) omits the NKGB, the state security intelligence service from 1943-1946, and the MVD is incorrectly listed before the MGB. Earl Browder, rather than William Z. Foster, as the author claims, (p. 162), became the leader of the Communist Party, USA, after the expulsion of Jay Lovestone, and Party membership in the United States reached its peak in 1944 rather than in 1939 as claimed (p. 168). The author incorrectly states that the Subversive Activities Control Board "prepares the Attorney General's List, a listing of all known Communists or Communist-controlled organizations in the United States." The Communist Control Act of 1954 denies to the Communist Party, USA, the rights, privileges, and immunities of a legal organization not, as the author explains, "the right to pose as a legitimate political party." He also asserts that 12 communist leaders were convicted in the first Smith Act trial instead of the correct total of 11 (p. 172). In addition, he describes the Communist Party of Italy, rather than the Communist Party of Indonesia, as the largest communist party in a noncommunist nation (p. 166).

The author points out that the FBI "knows who the Communists are and what they are doing," and correctly quotes the Director as warning against emotionalism in fighting communism. (p. 175) "Masters of Deceit" is listed in the bibliography (p. 230) and its reading is recommended under the caption "Do something extra" following Chapter 5, which deals with communism in the United States. (p. 177)

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information. The book is enclosed.

Mr. Sullivan

March 21, 1963

H. W. Smith

"FULL CIRCLE"
NOVEL BY GRACE LUMPKIN
BOOK REVIEW
(CENTRAL RESEARCH)

Re Merrell to DeLoach memorandum 3/7/63, concerning captioned book which was sent to the Director from "American Opinion," Belmont 78, Massachusetts. The Editor and Director of "American Opinion" is Robert Welch, founder of the John Birch Society.

Captioned book was reviewed, and, although its subject matter concerns a fictional story about communist activities, the book contains only one passing reference to the FBI, indicating that the FBI has investigative jurisdiction in subversive matters (p. 26). The book is not critical of the FBI.

According to the author the characters and incidents in the book are composites created from life and experience; however, "the truth is here for those willing to open their hearts and minds to receive it."

From a technical point of view, the book is well written and is one which will be praised by those who support the author's views or condemned by those holding contrary opinions. Basically, the author's theme is that although America's heritage is one with a theistic orientation, there is a present day trend in our society away from this heritage toward an equalitarian, humanistic view which idealizes man and his social welfare. By use of dialogue, the author uses quotations and ideas from Marx and Lenin to demonstrate that many of the trends of our society are possibly linked to communist ideology. The book points out that while the founding fathers were deeply religious and believed in public acknowledgement of a Creator, the present day trend is to abolish all forms of religion in the public life of the country. The author allows some of the novel's characters to be critical of the United Nations and Supreme Court decisions concerning religious education and prayer.

Enclosure

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. DeLoach
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Baumgardner

1-63-4665

1-Mr. Smith
H. W. Smith (10)

1-Section

62-46655-
MAR 25 1963

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Memorandum to Sullivan

Re: "FULL CIRCLE," NOVEL BY GRACE LUMPKIN, BOOK REVIEW

According to Bureau files, Grace Lumpkin has publicly acknowledged that she was an active supporter of the Communist Party in the 1930's and subject to communist discipline although not an actual member of the party. She has not been investigated by the FBI although she has been interviewed concerning her knowledge of communist activities. Miss Lumpkin claims she broke with the communists during the period 1939-41.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. For information.

2. That the enclosed copy of "Full Circle" be maintained in the Bureau Library.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 3-28-63

FROM : M. A. Jones

BOOK REVIEWS

SUBJECT: "THE MEDLARS"
Novel BY HERBERT SILVETTE

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

W...
R. W. Smith

BACKGROUND:

According to a Ganley to Trotter memorandum dated 3-5-63, the captioned book was presented to the Director on that date by Bureau [redacted]. The author is a personal friend of [redacted] parents and in expressing admiration for the Director asked Deane to personally present the book.

b6
b7c

The novel was reviewed in the Crime Research Section and no mention of the FBI or the Director was noted.

HERBERT SILVETTE

V.A.

"THE MEDLARS"

The novel is a satirical farce portraying an American Marxist and his politically indifferent wife. The characters and situations are deliberately absurd and grotesque to make the ridicule of communists more poignant.

S

Anthony Medlar is a confirmed Marxist who has been victimized by capitalism and the "system." He received his Ph.D. in economics while teaching at a state university, but because he uses the name of the Chairman of the Economics Department as his Communist Party alias, he is dismissed and blackballed. He honestly believes that as a communist he can employ this deception, but when he is fired, Medlar believes this is an unjust act.

He meets his wife, Debbie, in a class he teaches and first notices her because she receives the lowest mark on a test, an incredible 12. She is a beautiful, dumb blonde whom he can not fathom. This does not bother him because he is generally unaware of anything except matters relating directly to the Party. Their rather sterile relationship is highlighted by the fact that many of the wives who are described in the novel either have large families or are pregnant. In fact, Debbie Medlar is attracted to Dr. Pudengroper, an obstetrician, who represents an opposite of Anthony Medlar.

After Medlar is blackballed as a scholar, he significantly decides to become a mortician. He is thwarted in this effort by his wife and by Professor Mothersick, the Chairman of the Economics Department, who contact mortuary schools and prevent his

1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention Central Research)

DLD:kmd
(5) *oha*

ENCLOSURE
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JSC*

Jones to DeLoach Memo
RE: "THE MEDLARS"

admission. He finally settles for selling pharmaceuticals for a shady drug firm and is assigned unconquered sales territory in a region recognizable as Tennessee.

Names of some of the other characters in the book are Strangle, Dorkus, Burdseat and Holocaust; and the principal religion in the area is the Proto-Baptoid Church.

Dorkus has a hair-lip and is deaf. His large family consists of malformed and grotesque children and they all live in a remote region in the mountains. Medlar discovers uranium on Dorkus' land and succeeds in getting title to that portion containing the ore. He decides not to exploit the mine as he believes that the ore will be used to make bombs which may be dropped on his comrades in the Soviet Union.

Debbie leaves her husband and takes with her the title to the mine. She has fallen in love with the obstetrician, Pudengroper. As a good Marxist, Medlar is undisturbed by this personal catastrophe. He is secure in the Party and is adhering to the Party line. The novel ends with the observation that "Sipping tea, he (Medlar) knew a great content. God was in Moscow, and all was Left with the world."

EVALUATION:

Although there are some very humorous lines and incidents, much of the humor is forced. Every line seems to be charged with a rather obvious attempt to be clever and to be devastatingly satirical about the failings of communism. For this reason the novel is somewhat tedious and difficult to follow.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

ERC *TD* *HW* ✓

W. C. Sullivan

March 28, 1963

R. W. Smith

BOOK REVIEW

**"RUSSIAN FRONTIERS: FROM MUSCOVY TO KHRUSHCHEV"
BY WILLIAM G. BRAY, U. S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM
THE SEVENTH DISTRICT OF INDIANA
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER**

Background

Captioned book was given to the Director by the author inscribed "To J. Edgar Hoover, a fighter for Americanism second to none." It was acknowledged by Crime Records Division on March 22, 1963, and forwarded to the Central Research Section for review.

The Author

William Gilmer Bray, born June 17, 1903, in Mooresville, Indiana, has been the Republican Representative from the Seventh District of Indiana to the United States Congress since 1950. He is a member of the Armed Services Committee of the House of Representatives. Bureau files contain nothing derogatory concerning him and our relations with him have been limited but cordial. On January 24, 1963, he was given an autographed copy of "A Study of Communism." (94-43232; Congressional Directory, January, 1962, pp. 48, 246)

Mention of the Director and FBI

Reference is made on page 27 to the Director's book, "Masters of Deceit," as one of a number of books recommended to become acquainted with the world communist conspiracy. There is no mention of the FBI.

Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach

1 - Mr. Sullivan

1 - [redacted]

① - 62-46855

1 - [redacted]

1 - Section tickler

LLW:cr
(9)

62-46855-
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170 APR 4 1963

53 APR 10 1963
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ORIGINAL FILED IN 77-43232-6

Memo Smith to Sullivan

**Re "RUSSIAN FRONTIERS: FROM MUSCOVY TO KHRUSHCHEV"
BY WILLIAM G. BRAY**

The Book

As the title indicates, "Russian Frontiers: From Muscovy to Khrushchev," discusses the importance of Russian frontiers to Russian rulers from fifteenth century Czarism to the present communist regime. According to the author, Russia has displayed a constant need to widen her borders both geographically and ideologically and communism has provided an ideological screen to further this ambition.

A considerable part of the book is devoted to an analysis of Allied strategy in World War II particularly with regard to the decisions reached at the conferences held at Teheran, Yalta, and Potsdam. Bray believes that the Russians and the Free World were playing the game of world diplomacy by entirely different rules: Britain and the United States to win the war, destroy Nazism, and allow the subjected peoples to achieve freedom; the Russians for their own aggrandizement, for the extension of their frontiers, and for the gathering of more peoples under Russian control. He claims that the communizing of the satellite countries in Eastern Europe following the war was a shrewdly planned maneuver on the part of Stalin and that all of America's gifts, assistance, and kindnesses during the war were considered by the Russians as evidences of weakness.

Bray points out that where the Free World has made a determined stand as in Turkey, Greece, Austria, Lebanon, and Cuba, Russia has backed down and we should act accordingly. He concludes that today America is far superior to Russia economically, politically, and militarily all of which has evolved from our recognition of the freedom and dignity of man.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. For information.

2. That the enclosed copy of "Russian Frontiers" be returned to Crime Records Division, attention Correspondence and Tours Section per request

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

DATE: April 3, 1963

FROM : R. W. Smith *RS*
Editor of Indianapolis News

SUBJECT: *Ind* REVIEW OF BOOK: THE FRINGE ON TOP
BY M. STANTON EVANS WITH
William H. ALLAN H. RYSKIND AND WILLIAM SCHULZ *W.S.*
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
DeLoach	_____
Evans	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____ <i>WCS</i>
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

Assistant Editor of Human Events

Book Reviews

Captioned book, which bears the subtitle "Political Wildlife Along the New Frontier," was published in 1962 as an American Features Book, New York City.

Book Indicts Kennedy Administration

The book's thesis is that there is a "fringe" element which endangers our Nation. This does not consist of the so-called "radical right," but is composed instead of "'intellectuals' and self-confessed power seekers who favor a planned economy and a program of softness toward the Communist threat." The claim is made that a number of individuals--members or former members of Americans for Democratic Action (ADA)--who subscribe to these views have attained positions of great influence in the Kennedy Administration and shape its policies.

The ADA, according to the authors, is comparable to the famous Fabian Society, the group of Socialist intellectuals who helped guide Britain into collectivism. Among those listed as ADAers in the Kennedy Administration are: Presidential Advisers Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., Theodore Sorenson, and Chester Bowles; Ambassador to India J. Kenneth Galbraith; Supreme Court Justice Arthur Goldberg; Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman; Solicitor General Archibald Cox; and Senators Abraham Ribicoff, Hubert H. Humphrey, Joseph S. Clark, and Paul H. Douglas.

Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 -

12 APR 9 1963

Section tickler
Mr. Garner

RS RSG:cr
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51 APR 18 1963

62-46855-231

CENTRAL RESEARCH

Book attached and returned to Bureau Librarian 4/9/63

62-46855

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Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re THE FRINGE ON TOP
BY M. STANTON EVANS

The book charges that a number of top "Soviet experts" in our Government--notably Walt W. Rostow, Charles E. Bohlen, and George F. Kennan--hold the view that the Soviet Union is "changing" and "mellowing" and therefore the United States must seek "accommodations" with our enemy to insure peace.

The State Department is pictured as being staffed with alumni of the now defunct Institute of Pacific Relations (IPR), which the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee has described as "an instrument of Communist policy, propaganda and military intelligence." Secretary of State Dean Rusk, Ambassador Arthur H. Dean, and Ambassador to Japan Edwin O. Reischauer are named as part of the "old IPR coterie."

William Wieland, as Director of the State Department's Caribbean Division of Central American Affairs, is held to be largely responsible for propagating the fiction that Castro was a "political Robin Hood," which eventually paved the way for the take-over of Cuba as a Soviet satellite.

References to FBI

The FBI is mentioned about a dozen times throughout the book and not unfavorably except indirectly, as on page 57 in connection with the accusation that the Kennedy Administration uses "government power ruthlessly" to "bludgeon" those who oppose its policies. In this connection, an example cited concerned the steel incident last year with the accompanying observation that we routed innocent people out of bed at 3 AM to harass them with questions.

The Authors

M. Stanton Evans is Editor of The Indianapolis News, William H. Ryskind is Assistant Editor of Human Events, and William Schulz is Assistant to Fulton Lewis, Jr. In March 1962, Evans received an award from Young Americans for Freedom, which is a conservative youth organization. Bureau files contain no derogatory information concerning these three individuals.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

✓

EWC

S. Brown

JA

- 2 -

Car

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 3-20-63

FROM : M. A. Jones

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4 JRM/PLC
ON 7/1/80

SUBJECT: "NEGROES WITH GUNS"
BY ROBERT F. WILLIAMS

Book Reviews

SYNOPSIS

Per instructions from Mr. Tolson, "Negroes With Guns" by Robert F. Williams has been obtained and reviewed. The book is edited by Marc Schleifer and is based primarily on a three-hour interview in a Havana hotel with Williams regarding his political asylum in Cuba. Schleifer stated the interview was broadcast by WBAI in New York on 5-31-62 and later by WKPF-FM in San Francisco (Pacifica Foundation Network).

Martin Luther King has two prefatory articles which set forth King's philosophy of nonviolent action for Negro rights. King states there are incalculable perils to those Negroes advocating violence as a tool of advancement. He feels it will fail to attract Negroes to a real collective struggle. King disagrees with Williams on Williams' use of violence and feels there is more power in socially organized masses striving for Negro rights than there is in guns in the hands of a few desperate men.

Truman Nelson, in another introductory article following those by King, compares Williams with King as to their position on Negro rights. King is likened to Gandhi and Williams is characterized as his complete opposite in the eyes of the public. Nelson criticizes King's nonviolent stand and strongly supports Williams' position and feels that Williams and the Negroes of Monroe, North Carolina, will finally be the means of making citizens out of all persons born and naturalized in the United States.

Williams' portion of the book is a justification and rationale of why he took up arms "in self-defense against racist violence." Williams states he is proud of being responsible for American Negroes in the South having armed themselves as a group in order to defend themselves from a lawless mob. Williams claims he does not advocate violence for its own sake, he believes in nonviolent tactics where feasible, and where there is a breakdown of the law the citizen has a right to protect his family, home and property.

In connection with the kidnaping charge placed against Williams by Monroe, North Carolina, authorities and the resultant FBI warrant for him with respect to the Fugitive Felon Act, Williams related his experience with Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Stegall, the couple he is accused of kidnaping. Williams claims the Stegalls drove into the Monroe area at the height of the race riot carrying a slogan on their car, "Open Season on Coons." The Stegalls' car was stopped at gunpoint less than a block from Williams' house by a road block set up by the Negroes. Because of the animosity exhibited by the crowd toward the Stegalls, Williams claims he tried to disperse the crowd. The Stegalls became hysterical,

Enclosure

1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure ~~NOT RECORDED~~ - Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Evans - Enclosure ~~184~~ APR 9 1963 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosure 4 1963
JMM:mas (8) 210 (All enclosures sent with cover memos)

53 APR 16 1963

APR 8 1963

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-39773-5

W. J. Jones
B. DeLoach
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

M. A. Jones to DeLoach
RE: "Negroes With Guns"

denfanded Williams take them out of the vicinity, and when he refused they followed him into his house. Williams claims he then received a telephone call from the Chief of Police in Monroe stating that the State Police were on their way in and he would be hanging in the Courthouse Square in 30 minutes. Williams and his wife then left the scene and went to Cuba by way of Canada. Williams states he is not a member and has never been a member of the Communist Party.

Bufiles reveal that on 8-28-61 Williams was indicted by a Grand Jury in Monroe, North Carolina, charging him with two counts of kidnaping Mr. and Mrs. G. Bruce Stegall on Sunday night, 8-27-61. A Federal complaint was filed and a warrant obtained on the same date charging Williams with unlawful flight to avoid prosecution in that he fled the State of North Carolina to avoid prosecution for the crime of kidnaping. Williams subsequently turned up in Havana, Cuba, where he began regular propaganda broadcasts aimed at American Negroes. He was one of the founders of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC), and was a strong supporter of Castro's Cuba. Our investigation of him as a Security Index subject before his flight revealed he had been diagnosed as a schizophrenic and was characterized as a violent integrationist. He also associated with the Nation of Islam and the Socialist Workers Party.

[redacted] has been active in the FPCC and is presently ^{b6}_{b7C} under investigation by the FBI regarding his possible violation of Title 18 USC, 1185 (b) with respect to unauthorized travel to Cuba.

Marzani and Munsell, Inc., publishers, have been identified with the Communist Party movement and Marzani has served time in jail for falsely claiming that he was not a member of the Communist Party.

Truman Nelson, who has authored books on the abolition of slavery in the United States, was a member of the Communist Party in Massachusetts during the early 1940's.

Martin Luther King, Jr., is the subject of a Security matter-C investigation by the FBI and reliable informants reveal there is a strong communist influence on him. He has allowed highly-placed Communist Party members to assist him in his integration work.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

DETAILED MEMORANDUM ATTACHED.

V. Keyme

[Signature]

[Signature]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
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- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Evans _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

TO : Mr. DeLoach *DeLoach*

DATE: 3-20-63

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

SUBJECT: "NEGROES WITH GUNS"
BY ROBERT F. WILLIAMS

DECLASSIFIED BY *SP4 JRM/EC*
ON 7/1/80

DETAILS

BACKGROUND:

Book Reviews

In connection with an inquiry from a correspondent regarding "Negroes With Guns" by Robert F. Williams to which the Director replied by letter of 3-4-63, Mr. Tolson stated that the book should be reviewed. The book was not available locally but it was obtained by the New York Office from the retail outlet of the publisher, Marzani and Munsell, Inc., 100 West 23rd Street, New York 11, New York.

REVIEW OF "NEGROES WITH GUNS":

"Negroes With Guns" is authored by Robert F. Williams and is edited by Marc Schleifer. While the book is 128 pages in length, the portion of it dealing with Williams' story does not begin until page 42 and ends on page 124.

In a prefatory note by the editor, Marc Schleifer, it was related that Schleifer while in Cuba obtained a three-hour interview in a Havana hotel of Williams' story regarding his political asylum in Cuba. Schleifer indicated that the interview was broadcast by WBAI in New York on 5-31-62 and later by WKPF-FM in San Francisco (Pacifica Foundation Network). The book by Williams is based essentially on that interview in addition to material from Williams' articles and editorials in his newsletter, "The Crusader".

Martin Luther King, Jr., has two ^{prefatory} articles (pages 9-15) which are set forth for the purpose of showing contrast between King's nonviolent action for Negro rights compared to the violence espoused by Williams. King's first article outlines his justification of nonviolent direct action in dealing with Negro rights, and in the second, King stated there are incalculable perils to those Negroes advocating violence as a tool of advancement. The greatest danger is that it will fail to attract Negroes to a real collective struggle and will confuse the large uncommitted group of Negroes who as yet have not supported either the violent or nonviolent side. Consequently, King takes issue with Williams on this point and King feels there is more power in socially organized masses striving for Negro rights than there is in guns in the hands of a few desperate men.

Another introductory article follows those by King and is authored by Truman Nelson who compares the philosophy of King with that of Williams. King is

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Evans

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Rosen

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25 APR 4 1963

53 APR 16 1963

CRIME

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-387728-89

M. A. Jones to DeLoach
RE: "Negroes With Guns"

likened to Gandhi and Williams is characterized as a complete opposite in the eyes of the public. Nelson points out that Williams in "Negroes With Guns" states he is not against the passive resistance advocated by King and others, but differs with King only over the lack of flexibility pacifist commitments impose on a struggle. However, Nelson sharply criticizes King's stand as the means for obtaining Negro rights and strongly supports Williams' position and feels that Williams and the Negroes of Monroe, North Carolina, will finally be the means of making citizens out of all persons born and naturalized in the United States.

Williams' portion of the book is his account of why he took up arms "in self-defense against racist violence." Williams states he is proud of being responsible for American Negroes having armed themselves as a group to defend themselves from a lawless mob. Williams claims he does not advocate violence for its own sake, that he believes in nonviolent tactics where feasible, but where there is a breakdown of the law the citizen has a right to protect his family, his home and property. Williams recounted how the NAACP suspended him for advocating violence as the solution of racial violence.

In connection with the charge for which Williams is presently wanted--kidnaping--involving the white couple, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Stegall, Williams claims that they drove into the Monroe area carrying a slogan on their car, "Open Season on Coons" at the height of the race riot in Monroe, North Carolina. The Stegalls' car was stopped at gunpoint less than a block away from Williams' house by a roadblock set up by the Negroes. The Stegalls were taken from their car and brought into Williams' yard at which point he was called out of the house. Because of the animosity exhibited by the Negroes toward the Stegalls and the possibility of violence breaking out, he tried to disperse the crowd from the Stegalls. The Stegalls insisted that Williams take them out of the vicinity and Williams refused. The Stegalls then followed him into his house without invitation after his men began firing at an airplane flying low overhead. At this point he claims that Mrs. Stegall was hysterical. According to Williams he then received a telephone call from the Chief of Police in Monroe advising him that the State Police were on the way in and that he would be hanging in the courthouse square in 30 minutes. At this point Williams and his wife left the scene and eventually went to Canada. While in Canada he suspected that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police was looking for him in cooperation with United States Government authorities at which point he decided to go to Cuba because of previous trips to that country.

Williams bases his actions on his right to self-defense as an American tradition; that when conditions become so pronounced that nonviolence will be suicidal in itself, then violence is the only feasible means to combat this situation.

Williams claims he is not a member and has never been a member of the Communist Party and explains that any tag attached to him identifying him as a communist is because every freedom movement in the United States is labeled communist.

Understandably, Williams mentioned the FBI on occasions. However, most of them are merely references in passing, although he claims, on page 89, that the FBI entered the case because he was an indicted fugitive from justice in Interstate Flight to Avoid Prosecution. He claims that the FBI is wrong technically because he

M. A. Jones to DeLoach
RE: "Negroes With Guns"

left Monroe on the day previous to when the Grand Jury returned an indictment against him. Williams obviously does not understand the Fugitive Felon Act as we can render assistance in fugitive matters of this type regardless of the time the fugitive fled the state in which he was indicted.

ROBERT FRANKLIN WILLIAMS:

On 8-27-61 Robert Franklin Williams was involved in a racial incident in Monroe, North Carolina, resulting in a charge against him of kidnaping a white couple, Mr. and Mrs. G. Bruce Stegall, who were innocent passers-by. Williams and his associates, described as a mob of between 50 and 100 persons, allegedly kidnaped the Stegalls at gunpoint and held them as hostages at Williams' residence and in an adjoining house for approximately two hours before releasing them. Williams allegedly telephoned the Monroe, North Carolina, Chief of Police and stated he was holding the Stegalls in custody as hostages and would kill them unless the Chief released within 30 minutes all of Williams' followers who had been arrested following a race riot in Monroe earlier on 8-27-61. Extensive picketing had been taking place in Monroe for about 10 days by a group of "Freedom Riders" and local followers of Williams. On the afternoon of 8-27-61 fighting erupted between picketers and others and police arrested 25 of Williams' followers. On 8-28-61 Williams was indicted by a Grand Jury charging Williams with two counts of kidnaping Mr. and Mrs. G. Bruce Stegall on Sunday night, 8-27-61. A Federal complaint was filed and a warrant obtained on 8-28-61 charging Williams with unlawful flight to avoid prosecution in that he fled the State of North Carolina to avoid prosecution for the crime of kidnaping. Williams subsequently fled to Havana, Cuba, by way of Canada, where he began regular propaganda broadcasts aimed at American Negroes. Prior to his flight, Williams had been active in the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC), having been one of its founders and was a strong supporter of Castro's Cuba.

Prior to the above incident and in connection with our investigation of him as a Security Index subject, he had been diagnosed as a schizophrenic and was characterized as a violent integrationist. He was also associated with the Nation of Islam and the Socialist Workers Party in addition to the FPCC as indicated above.

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b7c

[redacted] has been active in the FPCC. [redacted] is presently under an active investigation regarding the possible violation of Title 18 USC, 1185 (b) regarding his unauthorized travel to Cuba. It was learned in January, 1963, that [redacted] had agreed to work for the Cuban Institute of Art and Cinematographic Industry.

MARZANI AND MUNSELL, INC., PUBLISHERS:

On May 22, 1947, after a trial in the United States District Court, Washington, D.C., Carl Marzani was found guilty on eleven counts of an indictment charging him with having made false statements to representatives of the United States

M. A. Jones to DeLoach

RE: "Negroes With Guns"

Government concerning the fact he had not been in the Communist Party (CP). The judgment was upheld and on March 25, 1949, he was committed to serve the remainder of his one to five years in the Federal Penitentiary.

Alexander Munsell was a member and attended meetings of the CP section covering the Lincoln Square area of New York City in about 1948 and 1949. Munsell allegedly stopped attending CP meetings at the time of the first Smith Act trial in New York City; however, informants have stated that despite the fact that Munsell stopped attending meetings he was still a CP member but did not want to be known openly as one.

TRUMAN NELSON:

Nelson was an associate of CP members and a CP member himself during the early 1940's and up until 1946 in Massachusetts. He is an author and has written books regarding the abolition of slavery in the United States. There is no indication he has been active in the CP since 1946.

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. :

Martin Luther King is the subject of a Security matter-C investigation by the FBI. He is the well-known Southern Negro leader who became nationally prominent during 1955 and 1956 when he organized the successful protest that ended bus segregation in Montgomery, Alabama. Reliable informants reveal there is a strong communist influence on King who has allowed highly-placed Communist Party members to assist him in his integration work and has also been characterized as a wholehearted Marxist but cannot publicly espouse his adherence to communist principles in view of his position as a minister of religion.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mrs. DeLoach

DATE: 3-12-63

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "COMMUNISM IN KENTUCKY"
BOOKLET BY MARION VANCE

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

Handwritten notes and signatures:
 MR
 DeLoach
 Evans
 B. Gardner
 [Signature]
 [Signature]
 [Signature]

Captioned publication was made available to the Director, without cover letter, by the author Marion Vance.

DATA IN BUFILES ON VANCE:

Book Reviews

In June, 1962, Vance wrote the Director requesting material to quote in his proposed book "Communism in Kentucky." Vance stated he had recently lost in the Kentucky Democratic primary for United States Senator; he advised he had waged his campaign on communism in that state. His letter enclosed a copy of a speech he had made which was typical of the extreme right-wing element. Bufiles were checked on receipt of this letter and reflected that Vance was the subject of an election law case in April, 1958, in which it was alleged he had offered a large sum of money and a job in the construction industry if one of the candidates in the Kentucky primary election would withdraw from the race for U. S. Representative; the Department advised that it desired no further investigation in that matter. In 6-54 Marion Vance was arrested by the Kentucky State Police in a drunken condition; he complained bitterly when he was taken before the judge against whom his brother was running for the position of County Judge. Because of this information and the fact that Vance would probably not hesitate to use the Director's name in connection with future political endeavors, he was furnished an in-absence letter and advised that none of Mr. Hoover's material was available to send him.

"COMMUNISM IN KENTUCKY"

162-46255-
 NOT RECORDED
 46 MAR 22 1963

A review of this booklet reflects that it is an attempt to prove that Kentucky is dominated by a "pro-communist" paper; the Louisville Courier-Journal alleges that this newspaper is constantly duping Kentuckians into supporting communist aims. He mentions the Courier-Journal's advocacy of Red China's admission to the United Nations; trade with Red China and repeal of the Connally Amendment to the United Nations charter, as well as its opposition to the film "Operation Abolition" sponsored by the House Un-American Activities Committee, as examples of the paper's pro-communist attitude. Vance also criticizes the Courier-Journal for its opposition to the John Birch Society. He discusses the trial of Carl Braden, former employee of the Courier-Journal, who was convicted on charges of sedition. He discusses the "north Kentucky communist cell" which he claims is headed by "communist cell operator" Jesse L. Murrell, a Methodist preacher, who promoted communism under the guise of a reform movement to clean up vice in that area. (Bufiles reflect Murrell has never

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Central Research Section
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 PR 20 1963
 MAR 22 1963

CRIME RESEARCH
 [Signature]

M. A. Jones to DeLoach
Re: "COMMUNISM IN KENTUCKY"
BOOKLET BY MARION VANCE

been subject of FBI investigation; however, his name appears among those supporting certain communist causes, such as in 1960 when his name appeared in a brief which claimed the Internal Security Act of 1950 was unconstitutional.) He is also critical of the United Mine Workers and alleges that the Kentucky State Treasury has been subjected to fraud and corruption by the Courier-Journal-controlled state administration. He concludes by insisting that equal opportunities be granted to the Negro and by setting forth the dangers of socialized medicine.

He quotes from several of the Director's articles and speeches, such as the Director's address before the Daughters of the American Revolution in April, 1954; Appropriations Testimony for 1963; column for Victor Riesel in June, 1962; Law Enforcement Bulletin Introduction 3-60; article "Shall It Be Law or Tyranny" 2-62 and the Christianity Today article, 10-24-61. He has used these quotations to point out the deadly nature of communism and communist attempts to infiltrate and undermine our society. A picture of the dust jacket of "Masters of Deceit" faces page one of the booklet.

OBSERVATIONS:

Vance's book, which sells for \$1, is ambiguous, and highly exaggerated. It is most unlikely that it will have other than very limited appeal and distribution. It is felt that the Director will not desire to dignify Vance's publication with any acknowledgment.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

MA *TD* *Vance*

SAC, New York

Director, FBI (62-46855)

REQUESTS FOR BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS
CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

2-Original & copy

1-Yellow

1-Mr. N. P.

Callahan

1-Mr. Sullivan

1-Mr. Baumgardner/J. H. Kleinkauf

1-Mr. Branigan/

1-Mr. B. M. Suttler

1-Mr. Gray

1-
1-Section tickler

April 17, 1963

You should be on the alert for the publication date of the following two books, and when they are available you should discreetly obtain one copy of each and forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

Rec'd from Chicago

Rec'd 5-24-63

1. "A QUARTER CENTURY OF UN-AMERICANA" edited by Charlotte Pomerantz, published by Marzani & Munsell, 100 West Twenty-third Street, New York 11, New York, cloth, \$4.75.
2. "THE BETRAYERS" by Jonathan Koot. (A reappraisal of an American crisis; a complete account of the Rosenberg case.) Published by Coward-McCann, 210 Madison Avenue, New York 16, New York, \$5. (Publication date has been listed in "Publishers' Weekly" for both April and May, 1963.)

NOTE:

Book #1 requested by SA J. H. Kleinkauf, Internal Security Section, for review. Book #2 requested by SA [redacted] Espionage Section, for review. Both books will be placed in the Bureau Library, after review.

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APR 18 1963

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ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

APR 25 1963

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Rearts

April 12, 1963

Title of Book A QUARTER CENTURY OF UN-AMERICANA

Author Edited by Charlotte Pomerantz

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Section and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(PLEASE INITIAL in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section, Room 639, Riddell Building.)

ROUTING

OBTAIN BOOK FOR REVIEW

BOOK REVIEW NOT REQUIRED BY THIS SECTION OR DIVISION

- Domestic Intelligence Division, R. B.
 - Central Research
 - Espionage
 - Internal Security/ J. H. Kleinkauf
 - Liaison
 - Nationalities Intelligence
 - Subversive Control

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Identification Division, I. B.

Training Division, J. B.

Administrative Division, J. B.

Files & Communications Division, J. B.

General Investigative Division, J. B.

Laboratory Division, J. B.

Crime Records Division, J. B.

Special Investigative Division, J. B.

Inspection Division, J. B.

Central Research

Nature of Book: See attached.

ENCLOSURE

let to NY 4-17-63 AMB/eb 62-46855-232

12-16855-785

ENCLOSURE





Of Course, Having One Man Do It All, You Get Quick 'Justice'

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT —

"The Committee is sordid — flagrantly unfair — and un-American."

HARRY S. TRUMAN —

"The House Un-American Activities Committee is the most un-American thing in America."

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER —

"We are descended in blood and spirit from revolutionists and rebels — men and women who dared to dissent from accepted doctrines."

JOHN F. KENNEDY —

"Unscrupulous demagogues have used the power to investigate, as tyrants of an earlier day used the bill of attainder."

EARL WARREN —

"When the rights of any individual or group are chipped away, the freedom of all erodes."

JIMMY DURANTE —

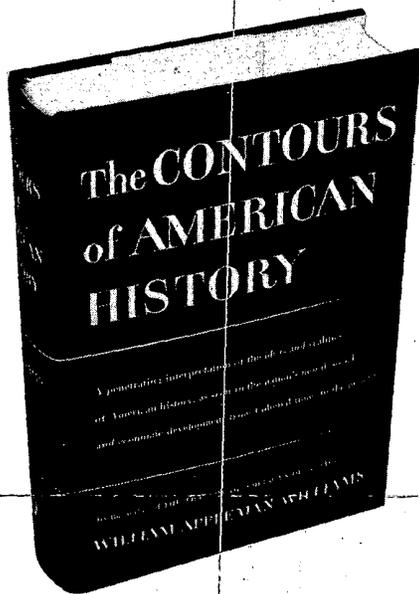
"Don't put no constrictions on da people. Leave 'em ta hell alone."



Marzani
publishers
& Munsell, inc.

100 WEST 23rd STREET, NEW YORK 11, N.Y. WAtkins 4-2706

for only \$5.00



A masterful one volume analysis of American history which in 500 pages gives a penetrating interpretation of our past as part of our present. Professor Williams' fresh and progressive views are a much needed antidote to the apathy and disillusionment from which our country is beginning to emerge.

You get this \$7.50 cloth cover book plus a **FREE FIVE MONTHS SUBSCRIPTION** to the book club, entitling you to three selections, of which **A QUARTER CENTURY OF UN-AMERICANA** is the first. Total value of the four books, including postage, is \$14.50. **\$5.00** (value \$14.50)

OR WITHOUT MEMBERSHIP you may have:
CONTOURS OF AMERICAN HISTORY
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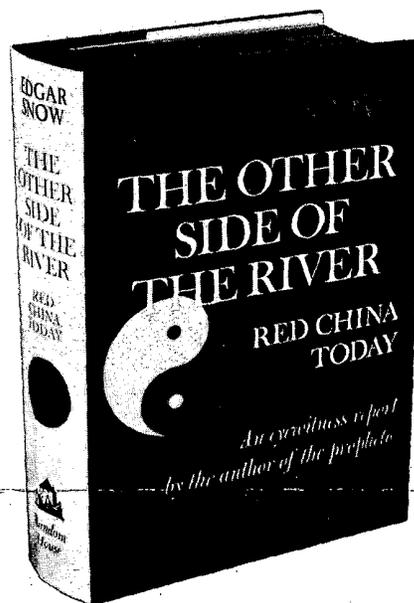
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You get this \$10.00 cloth cover book plus a **FREE SIX MONTHS SUBSCRIPTION** to the book club, entitling you to four selections, of which **A QUARTER CENTURY OF UN-AMERICANA** is the first. Total value of the five books, including postage, is \$19.00. **\$10.00** (value \$19.00)

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City _____ Zone _____ State _____

Some Comments:

NORMAN THOMAS:

Original, entertaining, and effective.

ARCHIBALD MacLEISH:

A QUARTER CENTURY OF UN-AMERICANA should make millions of Americans laugh, but not without shame; and not one praise without consequences.

DAGMAR WILSON:

Women Strike for Peace

I await an explosion — an explosion of laughter that will be heard round the world when people at last perceive their needless enslavement to institutions that enshrine prejudice.

CAREY McWILLIAMS:

A QUARTER CENTURY OF UN-AMERICANA is a brilliant achievement. My congratulations, in particular, to Charlotte Pomerantz for her diligence and insight in assembling this superb cartoon record which is, indeed, Americana (un-American, that is) of a very special kind. It is at once a surprising and refreshing experience to discover, in these pages, the scope and intensity of the feeling against the inquisitorial committees.

The Reverend FRED L. SHUTTLESWORTH:

Any book that portrays in detail the sordid and unsavory activities of the House Committee on Un-American Activities is a valuable asset to true Americanism. My impression of HUAC is that it is like a man who builds a fire on the floor of his living room and destroys his own house thereby. This fire can destroy the whole structure of our democracy if it is not stopped.

AUBREY WILLIAMS:

National Committee to Abolish HUAC

A delight—replete with indignation, defiance, essential material, and many a belly laugh as cartoonists caricature the imbecilities of this committee.

PATRICK E. GORMAN:

Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, AFL-CIO

A much needed stimulus to the cause of freedom and decency. It ought to be read by every citizen and especially by every believer in real democracy. A long overdue contribution to the essential sanity of the nation.

OSMOND K. FRAENKEL:

A QUARTER CENTURY OF UN-AMERICANA is a brilliant exposition of the noxious three-ring circus HUAC has always been.

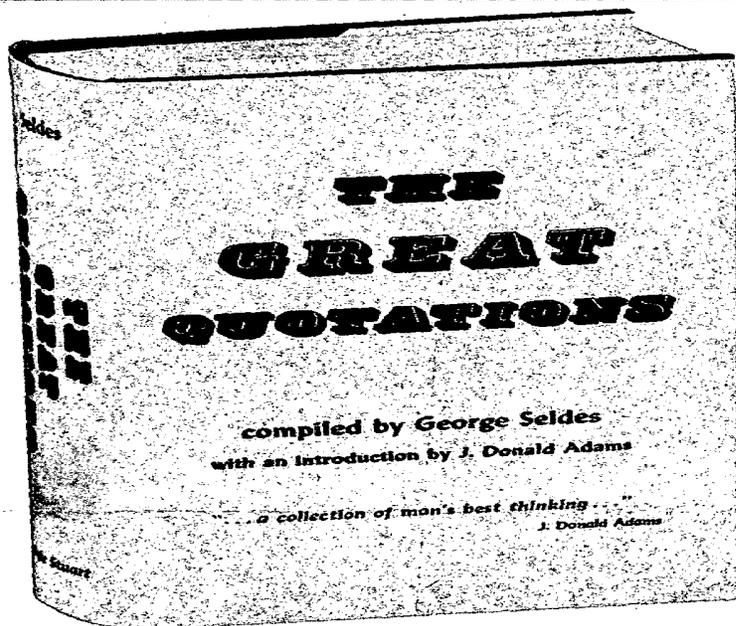
Professor ALEXANDER MEIKLEJOHN:

Your characterizations of the House Un-American Activities Committee, and your ridicule of it, seem to me fully justified and much needed. I hope the book attracts wide attention.

ABOUT THE EDITOR: Charlotte Pomerantz was born in New York and attended *L'Institut des Sciences Politiques* in Paris before receiving a BA degree at Sarah Lawrence. Her interest in HUAC stems from her student reaction to the age of McCarthyism, seen from a liberal college and a family background of law and libertarianism (her father was senior trial lawyer at Nuremberg, in the trial of Nazi industrialists). Miss Pomerantz has worked as a saleslady, researcher, editor and writer. She was special editorial assistant in preparing *Einstein on Peace* (Simon and Schuster, 1960).

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A QUARTER-CENTURY OF
1930 UN-AMERICANA 1953
UN-AMERICANA

Edited by CHARLOTTE POMERANTZ

Satire and ridicule have ever been the rapier and cudgel wielded by mankind against its oppressors, and the thrusts of a Hogarth or a Goya have evened many a score. In America, satire has found vent in the political cartoon, which because of the mass character of American politics and the earthiness of frontier humor, has tended to be something of a blunt instrument. Yet, in the hands of a Joseph Keppler or an Art Young, the political cartoon could be a deflating lancet, often drawing blood from the flanks of the mighty. That this traditional American genre has lost none of its vigor is shown by the spirited assault by our artists on the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC).

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt voiced their majority sentiment when she judged that HUAC "seems better for a police state than for the United States of America," a verdict affirmed by an impressive number of our jurists, historians and highest political leaders, whose opinions are presented in point-counterpoint to the cartoons and drawings. This tragico-comical memorabilia of HUAC is more than a collection of gibe and merriment: the cartoons and quotations have a story line—the history of HUAC—culminating in the brutality of Black Friday on the steps of the City Hall in San Francisco.

President Roosevelt's tag of "sordid" is still the most precise one-word description of the Committee. HUAC, which began its career attacking the fledgling CIO, rounds its quarter-century by attacking Women Strike for Peace. A QUARTER CENTURY OF UN-AMERICANA is an entertaining reminder that when President Kennedy was a teenager the Dies Committee was fighting the New Deal, just as its successor is fighting many of the goals of the New Frontier.

Older readers will be amazed to find how much they've forgotten; younger readers will be delighted to see the breadth and the spunk of the resistance to HUAC. The publishers believe that A QUARTER CENTURY OF UN-AMERICANA will provide readers, young and old, with many a chuckle and withal reaffirm their determination to keep America free.

JACKET DESIGN: ROSS STUDIO



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Dear friend,

The comments of leading Americans on jacket stress the importance of **A QUARTER CENTURY OF UN-AMERICANA**, with foreword by Prof. Wilson, envoi by James Baldwin. We believe this book will be as influential as was our publication of Matusow's False Witness that resulted in several favorable Supreme Court decisions.

While its humor gives it a wide appeal, the book has bite. As shown in a moving letter by the late Jack McManus, reprinted in the book, HUAC's hearings are the main support of the McCarran Act. This book documents, sprightly but powerfully, the essential travesty of justice inherent in that law.

We believe you'll want to own this book and urge you to fill in one of the coupons. When you do, you'll get more than a book. You will get a publishing house concerned with liberty and committed to the struggle to keep our country free. You will be making possible this book and others like it, such as our recent selections shown below.

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Sincerely yours,

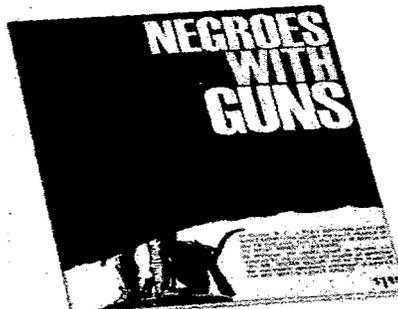
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A QUARTER-CENTURY OF

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AMERICANIA

A TRAGIC-COMICAL APPROPRIATION OF HISTORY



HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

Edited by
CHARLOTTE POMERANTZ



FOREWORD BY PROFESSOR H. H. WILSON, ENVOI BY JAMES BALDWIN AND WITH WRITINGS AND QUOTATIONS, MOSTLY RESPECTABLE, BY AUTHORITIES TOO NUMEROUS

TO MENTION, WITH ART AND CARTOONS, MOSTLY INCOMPARABLE, BY: Shahn · Vicky · Pierotti

Crawford · Gropper · Gellert · Bastian · Interlandi · Lowell · Gwathmey
Hanley · Haynie · Young · Crane · Little · Wright · Ormes · Marcus
Hungerford · Arnautoff · Broudhecker · Price · Collins · Moore · York
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Harari · Pratt · Gray · Lewis · MARZANI & MUNSELL, PUBLISHERS \$2.50



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How Liberty Book Club Works

The club is designed to keep down skyrocketing book prices. A book like *THE NEW GERMANY AND THE OLD NAZIS* (shown below) was published by Random House at \$4.75. We obtained the rights, and our publishing arm of Marzani and Munsell, Inc., brought it to the public as a quality paperback at \$1.95.

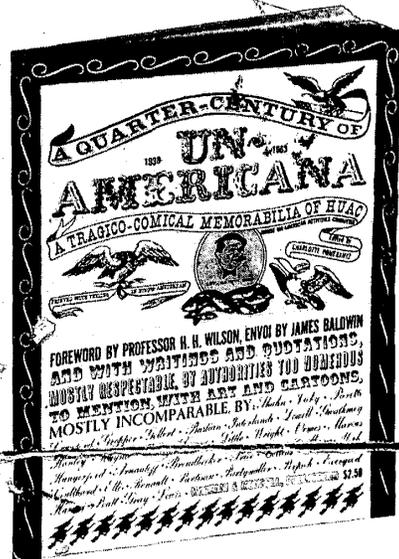
THEN: through a subscription method of membership, we cut overhead to a minimum and give you the book for \$1.00 (plus 25¢ for postage and handling). You agree to take the selections and not return them unless you have the cloth edition (in which

you can return a period of eight quality paperbacks of significant titles. You commit yourself only to the initial period of your choice and are free to drop membership at any time with no strings attached.

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for only \$2.50



A humorous, thought-provoking cartoon and text chronicle of the antics of the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC). Just published, it has already elicited enthusiastic comment from leading Americans (see jacket on reverse side). Foreword by Professor H. H. Wilson of Princeton University; envoi by James Baldwin.

You get this \$2.50 book plus a **FREE THREE-MONTH SUBSCRIPTION** to the book club, entitling you to two selections (each priced at \$1.95 each) at no extra cost. You may choose as your first selection any one of the three books in the left hand corner. The total value of the books, including postage, is \$7.00.

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I cannot join now but I enclose \$2.50 for the special offer without membership. Send me **A QUARTER CENTURY OF UN-AMERICANA** and the additional book I've circled: A—Tetens; B—Williams; C—Frank.

Name _____

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City _____ Zone _____ State _____

Some forthcoming selections

THE DAMNED HUMAN RACE
by Mark Twain
the most satirical and socially critical writings of an angry man

HEUSINGER OF THE FOURTH REICH
by Charles R. Allen, Jr.
The sinister rebirth of the German General Staff

THE DRAGON IS KIND
by Phillip Bonosky
Eyewitness account of China's new art, theatre and literature, complementing Edgar Snow's book.

RANK

before me more viv-
thing else I've read"
—Edmund Wilson

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- Belmont
- Mohr _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad
- DeLoach
- Evans _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

Mata Hari and Room 3603

Reviewed by
Curtis Carroll Davis

An officer in the Army's Intelligence and Security Branch, Mr. Davis has long been interested in those subjects.

THE WORLD OF ESPIONAGE. By Bernard Newman. British Book Center. 254 pp. \$4.95.

ROOM 3603: THE STORY OF THE BRITISH INTELLIGENCE CENTER IN NEW YORK DURING WORLD WAR II. By H. Montgomery Hyde. Foreword by Ian Fleming. Farrar, Straus. 257 pp. \$4.50.

BY COMPLEMENTING themselves as they do, these works point out the pitfall, and its avoidance, in writing about this particular phase of social history.

Newman, a British lecturer, has the candor to admit that his latest effort carries "a very wide title." Not a history but a survey of methods, restricted to the period of the two world wars, his book contains little not already familiar to addicts of the genre. It does, however, offer the best summary we have seen as to the true status of "Mata Hari" and an equally first-hand recapitulation of a far abler German intelligence personality, "Fraulein Doktor." There are 11 photos, but no index or bibliography. Yet this is a better book than the reader has any right to expect. Why? According to his publishers, it is Newman's 110th.

HYDE HAS WRITTEN or co-authored a mere 25 other works, mostly in the field of 19th century English history. In moving up to the 20th he has produced the kind of document from which future

"worlds" of espionage will be created—"the first book, so far as I know," says Ian Fleming in his foreword, "about the British secret agent whose publication has received official blessing." The agent is Sir William Stephenson, the Canadian financier who directed British Security Coordination, a cover-name (suggested by J. Edgar Hoover) for the agency that inaugurated and ran British Intelligence against the Axis in this hemisphere before and following our entry into World War II.

This routinely written narrative—boasting five illustrations, a brief bibliography, and a good index—rates two major recommendations. First, it is an absorbing, authoritative account of all phases of clandestine activity against an enemy nation, drawn mostly from Sir William's personal archives and told by Captain Hyde as one of his former staff. In the telling there emerge many of those bizarre episodes which seem to inhere in this field.

Secondly, the book unveils the remorseless international struggles swirling, wholly unbeknownst, 'round the head of the person most centrally concerned: the man in the street. Here are alleged vignettes of defeatism (Ambassador Joseph Kennedy), of overweening ambition (Edgar Hoover), of journalistic mouthpieces (Walter Winchell, whose column recently gave this book a plug). It is all very disturbing, instructive—and readable.

"Room 3603" is a distinct contribution to the annals of its era.

S. L. [unclear] ✓

Maguire

Walt

File 5-3603

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

62-46855-

APR 14 1963

ENCLOSURE

Mr. Sullivan

May 7, 1963

H. W. Smith

**DEMOCRACY AND COMMUNISM
IN WORLD AFFAIRS
SYLLABUS AND GUIDE FOR
TEACHER WORKSHOPS AND SEMINARS
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER**

Book Reviews -

A "provisional edition" of captioned document has been shown to Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan. This was a draft copy in which minor revisions are currently being made.

Captioned document is a syllabus prepared by the Institute of International Studies, University of South Carolina, under the sponsorship of the American Bar Association's Standing Committee on Education Against Communism. The Chairman of the Standing Committee, Mr. Morris I. Lefkowitz, has been very active in support of the Director's book, "A Study of Communism."

For Teacher Training

S

A preliminary look at the syllabus disclosed that it is designed to fill a fundamental need in orientating teachers as to how to teach about communism. There is no doubt that, if the demand for responsible education about communism is to be met, we must have better teacher training.

Class Director's Books

The Director's books are mentioned approvingly. "Masters of Deceit" is cited as recommended reading and is listed in the bibliography. "A Study of Communism" is also cited as recommended reading, is listed in the bibliography, and is described in a detailed paragraph under the special heading "Recent Books for Students."

- 1-Mr. Belmont
- 1-Mr. Mohr
- 1-Mr. DeLoach
- 1-Mr. Gale
- 1-Mr. Edwards/Westfall
- 1-Mr. Sullivan
- 1-Mr. Smith

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- 1- [Redacted]
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- 1-Mr. Gony
- 1-Social Matter

62 MAY 13 1963

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Wm. Keith Sullivan
Re: "DEMOCRACY AND COMMUNISM IN WORLD AFFAIRS"

Not Final Form

A glance through the contents of the syllabus revealed that it contains a few obvious inaccuracies in dates and statistics. Mr. Leibman, who made the "provisional copy" available, stated that minor corrections and revisions are now being incorporated in the document and the final version should be available soon. From a more preliminary look at the syllabus, however, it appears to be the best work of its kind yet produced for teacher training. As soon as it is available, Mr. Leibman will provide us with a final version of the syllabus which will be reviewed by Central Research Section.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

62-46855-1 ✓

April 18, 1963

[Redacted]

McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc.
330 West 42nd Street
New York 36, New York

Dear [Redacted]

Thank you for your note enclosing
a copy of "The Far Right." Your thoughtfulness in
making this book available to me is indeed appreciated.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

1 - Central Research Section

NOTE: [Redacted] has in the past forwarded advance copies of books published by McGraw-Hill and has been thanked for sending them. Donald Janson, one of the authors of "The Far Right," is not identifiable in Bufiles. Bufiles reflect that the other [Redacted] was being considered for Officer Candidate School, United States Navy, in 1954, and it was determined his parents had signed a Communist Party nominating petition in 1943. Investigation by Naval Intelligence cleared [Redacted] for appointment. In January, 1963, [Redacted] contacted the Chicago Office with regard to a subpoena for his appearance in the Claude Lightfoot hearing, and advised that he would like to have the subpoena suppressed as he was planning a vacation abroad. The Department then suppressed his subpoena. A check of the book reflects a number of references to the Director and the FBI in the fight against communism. After a letter to [Redacted] has been sent, the book, since it is of interest to the Central Research Section of the Domestic Intelligence Division, should be forwarded to that Division for review.

Handwritten notes:
FBI
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- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
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- Evans _____
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- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
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- Trotter _____
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- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

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APR 23 1963
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OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

- MR. TOLSON _____
- MR. BELMONT _____
- MR. MOHR _____
- MR. CASPER _____
- MR. CALLAHAN _____
- MR. CONRAD _____
- MR. DELOACH _____
- MR. EVANS _____
- MR. GALE _____
- MR. ROSEN _____
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- MR. TAVEL _____
- MR. TROTTER _____
- MR. JONES _____
- TELE. ROOM _____
- MISS HOLMES _____
- MRS. METCAL _____
- MISS GANDY _____

April 15, 1963
*Detached from original
separately*

Numerous references are made
throughout the attached book to
both the Director and the FBI.

nm

gell

Jones

H. H. [Signature]

Book Reviews

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McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc.



Publication date:

*NMB
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DVA: jaf*

MAY 15 1963



McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc.
330 West 42nd Street
New York 36, N. Y.

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CENTRAL RESEARCH

CRIME RESEARCH

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Director, FBI (62-46855)

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CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

2-Original
1-Yellow
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(CCDBR)

May 3, 1963

1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Baumgardner/Kleinkauf
1-Mr. Gray
1-Mr. J.M. Sizoo
1-
1-Section tickler

b6
b7c

ReBulet 4/17/63, above caption, in which you were requested to obtain discreetly one copy of "A Quarter Century of Un-Americana" edited by Charlotte Pomerantz.

Chicago has advised by airtel 4/25/63, that above book is in print.

You should expedite the purchase of this book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

1-Chicago (100-37762)

NOTE:

Re Chi let 4/25/63, captioned "CHICAGO COMMITTEE TO DEFEND THE BILL OF RIGHTS (CCDBR); IS - C." (100-433411)

AMB:cb
(11)

Books received gratuitously from Chicago office 5/4/63 and NYO telephonically advised by D.E. Moore to ASAC Schmidt to disregard request for submission of book. SMS 5/7/63

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

51 MAY 20 1963

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MAY 3 1963
COMM-FBI

REC-89 62-46855-234

22 MAY 9 1963

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
DeLoach	✓
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Gale	_____
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Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. Sullivan *W.C.S.*

DATE: May 7, 1963

FROM : R. W. Smith *RWS*

SUBJECT: "DEMOCRACY AND COMMUNISM
IN WORLD AFFAIRS"
(SYLLABUS AND GUIDE FOR
TEACHER WORKSHOPS AND SEMINARS)
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

W.C.S.
A. Gray
R.W. Smith

4

Book Reviews

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- 1-Mr. Mohr
- 1-Mr. DeLoach
- 1-Mr. Gale
- 1-Mr. Edwards/Westfall
- 1-Mr. Sullivan
- 1-Mr. Smith
- 1- [redacted] 1- 62-46855

REC-9

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AWG:cb
62 MAY 13 1963
1-Mr. Gray
1-Section tickler

CRIME RESEARCH

Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: "DEMOCRACY AND COMMUNISM IN WORLD AFFAIRS"

Not Final Form

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RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

gml *over*

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 5/9/63

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

FROM : M. A. Jones

Book
SUBJECT: ~~OCEAN FRONT~~
BY J. DOUGLASS WALLOP, III

BACKGROUND:

no loc.

We have received a copy of the above book which was made available by Jerry O'Leary of "The Evening Star," Washington, D. C. J. Douglass Wallop has published four other novels one of which, "The Year the Yankees Lost the Pennant," became a highly successful comedy, "Damn Yankees."

J. DOUGLASS WALLOP, III:

Mrs. ~~J. Douglass Wallop, III~~ *no loc.*

and his wife Mrs. Lucille Wallop, who writes under the pen name of Lucille Fletcher, are personal friends of SA Carl Harris of the Identification Division.

REVIEW OF OCEAN FRONT:

Book Reviews

re

While, as the title implies, most of the story takes place at the ocean, Chesapeake Bay area, the story actually deals with a crime in Washington, D. C. Paul Braxton and his wife Linda, a young married couple in their early twenties, were awakened late at night while sleeping on the ground floor of their apartment in Washington, D. C., in the Capitol Hill area. An intruder awakened the couple with a flashlight after removing the screen from their bedroom window and pointed a rifle at the husband. The wife was abducted through the window and taken by the kidnaper to a waiting car. They apparently went to a field in Maryland where the wife was raped and pistol whipped. The novel is built around the relationship that springs up between the husband and wife after she finds her way to a farmhouse and recovers in a hospital. The husband, Paul Braxton, harbors feelings of cowardice, and his wife's father endeavors to browbeat the daughter into leaving her husband.

The FBI is mentioned frequently in the early chapters of the book because of its jurisdiction in the kidnaping case. None of the references are derogatory and no subsequent references are made as the crime itself is not really the subject of the novel but is only used as a tool by the author to show how such

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
 - 1 - Mr. Sullivan
 - 1 - Mr. Trotter
- JMM:alk (6)

also 11/10

June 7 62 - 46855 -
REC-7

MAY 14 1963

EX-114

CRIME RESEARCH

236
Book detached
and filed in
Bureau Library
5/13/63
JEL

MAY 20 1963

M. A. Jones to DeLoach memo
RE: OCEAN FRONT

a crime could have such moral implications on the individuals concerned. It also serves to open up old wounds, latent hatred, particularly between Linda Braxton and her father Hi Collins. Collins is cast as the "heavy" who tries to run everyone's life and also makes an attempt to put pressure on the FBI to reach a speedy solution to the case. The other characters in the book make it clear to him that it isn't possible to pressure the FBI. This would imply that the FBI tries harder in some cases than in others and that it responds to pressure (page 53); however, it was pointed out to Collins that the FBI doesn't need such pressure and that it carries out to the utmost its investigative responsibilities in all cases.

The dilemma between Paul Braxton and Linda is eventually removed after a series of dramatic incidents including a separation, a drunken binge by Linda and an unusual act of heroism by Paul's father who died from a heart attack after rescuing a retarded child from heavy surf at the beach, although he could not swim.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

GAC

BM *DA*

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS* *el-5/9/63* DATE: April 9, 1963

FROM : R. W. Smith *RS*

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS IN THE PRESENCE OF MY ENEMIES
BY REVEREND JOHN W. CLIFFORD, S. J.
CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

Background

Captioned book, which will be published on April 29, 1963, was forwarded to the Director by the author's publisher, W. W. Norton and Company, New York City. It was acknowledged by Crime Records Division on April 3, 1963, and forwarded to Central Research Section for review.

The Author

Father Clifford, who is on the Special Correspondents' List, is a brother of Special Agent Harry F. Clifford, of the San Francisco Office. He is now a university professor in Nationalist China.

Manual on Brainwashing

The book is a moving and vivid autobiographical account of Father Clifford's three years' imprisonment by Chinese communists following his arrest on an unspecified charge in June, 1953, in Shanghai, China, where he was serving as a Jesuit priest. At his release in May, 1956, he had not confessed nor given his captors any information of propaganda value.

What Father Clifford has written is a veritable manual on brainwashing. He holds there is nothing particularly "mysterious" or "irresistible" about the technique which communists have developed through years of intense experimentation. Brainwashing "relies upon a delicate balance of force and psychological manipulation to produce complete surrender and obedience." The only purpose in brainwashing an individual is to turn him into a helpless instrument to be manipulated. Communists probe relentlessly to reveal a prisoner's weaknesses which can be used against him.

Enclosure *retained in R. W. Smith's library*

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - Section tickler
- 1 - Mr. Garner

RS RSG/aab (8)

53 MAY 20 1963

XEROX 1

MAY 10 1963

CENTRAL RESEARCH
PERS. REC. UNIT

NOT RECORDED
199-MAY 10 1963

MAY 9 1963

162-46855-

*attached to
relayed in Bureau
Library 5/16/63
SLS*

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-55665-9

Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: BOOK REVIEW: IN THE PRESENCE OF MY ENEMIES
BY REVEREND JOHN W. CLIFFORD, S. J.

To effectively resist brainwashing, the author warns, the captive must realize that he can do nothing to improve his position with his captors. Unless he wishes to confess, he cannot accomplish anything by discussing his case with his interrogators or by even talking with them.

The only way a prisoner can defend himself successfully against brainwashing, emphasizes Father Clifford, is to rigidly adhere to "silence, strict noncooperation and a tough determination to hang onto his own dignity." The captive "who fights the communists with uncompromising dedication to his cause not only can survive but will emerge from imprisonment stronger than those who seek favors through collaboration." A sense of humor is also a valuable asset, he adds.

Direct physical torture is not an essential part of the brainwashing process today, says Father Clifford. Rather, the infliction of continued physical discomfort--insufficient food, sanitation, and sleep, isolation, petty rules, indignities, et cetera--combined with subtle psychological pressure are used to achieve the desired results. Moreover, the author has never found any clear evidence that Chinese communists used drugs.

Mention of FBI

The only reference to the FBI appears on page 143, where the author states that his interrogators knew that he had a brother who worked for the FBI.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. For information.
2. That the enclosed book be returned to Crime Records Division for inclusion in the Bureau Library.

GRC *D.M.* *Obs* *NES* *V*

- 2 -

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

May 1, 1963

R. W. Smith

**BOOKLET REVIEW:
TOTALITARIANISM: NEW PERSPECTIVES
BY WILLIAM EBENSTEIN
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER**

b7D

The Booklet

Captioned booklet, reviewed by Central Research Section, was published in 1962 by Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, which also published a book by this author entitled: "Two Ways of Life: The Communist Challenge to Democracy." There are no references to the Director or to the FBI in the booklet, which is attached.

The Author

The author, William Ebenstein was born in 1910 in Austria and is a professor of political science at the University of California. In 1945, he was listed as a member of a committee raising funds for the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee (JAFRC). In April, 1946, he spoke on German-American disputes at a meeting of the American Youth for Democracy (AYD). The JAFRC and the AYD have been designated as subversive pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

We conducted a limited Security of Government Employees Inquiry concerning Ebenstein in 1954. Confidential informants, acquaintances, associates and fellow employees advised that they were aware of no derogatory information concerning Ebenstein's loyalty, character or reputation. In January, 1960, a group of Soviet officials visited Princeton University and Ebenstein became acquainted with a representative of the Tass News Agency. Ebenstein voluntarily advised the FBI of his meeting with this Soviet national and voluntarily kept us apprised of his subsequent limited relationship with this Soviet. (148-4144-11 and [redacted])

CHECKED AND FILED IN

Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. M. A. Jones
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Smith
- 1 - Mr. Gray

- 1 - Mr. Keating
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - Section tickler
- 1 - 62-4653

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MAY 8 1963
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JJK/ash
(10) 51 MAY 15 1963

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

May 7, 1963

R. W. Smith

BOOK REVIEW

"A QUARTER CENTURY OF UN-AMERICANA,
1938-1963, A TRAGICO-COMICAL
MEMORABILIA OF HUAC"
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Attached book condemning the House Committee on Un-American Activities, published by Marzani and Munsell, Inc., New York, has been reviewed.

Anti-HUAC Stand

As would be expected from the title, this book comprises a contemptuous attack on Congressional investigating committees, singling out the HUAC for special emphasis. The book is a compilation of previously published headlines, short articles or quoted passages, and cartoons by various individuals and publications which have been critical of the activities of the HUAC since its formation in 1938. The material is sometimes sarcastic and othertimes vicious. The primary themes are that the HUAC is engaged in unconstitutional activities, has supported fascist or "right-wing" trends in this country, and has always opposed freedom of speech and thought. The book calls for the abolition of the HUAC and similar committees. It also condemns the Internal Security Act of 1950 (McCarran Act).

Charge of FBI Collaboration with HUAC

The book also charges that the Director and the FBI have collaborated with the HUAC, especially in providing information and "informers" for the HUAC in the latter's attempts to "harrass" its victims. The references to the Director and the FBI are slurring and scurrilous.

NOT RECORDED

128 MAY 13 1963

Sources Used

Material used against the HUAC comes from a variety of individuals whose words may or may not have been used with their knowledge or permission. They

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - M. A. Jones
1 - Mr. Sullivan

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Section tickler

1 - 62-46355

JMS/aab

(11)

MAY 16 1963

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b7c

ORIGINAL FILED IN 61-7582-539

RA

Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: "A QUARTER CENTURY OF UN-AMERICANA"

include the late Eleanor Roosevelt; Representative James Roosevelt (D-California); Chief Justice Earl Warren; Justice Hugo Black; Justice William O. Douglas; Murray Kempton of the New York Post; Cyrus Eaton, apologist for the Soviet Union; the late film actress, Marilyn Monroe; the London, England communist newspaper "Daily Worker"; "Mainstream," the American communist "cultural" publication; Frank Wilkinson, identified in the past as a Communist Party, USA, member and now executive director of the National Committee to Abolish the HUAC; and Carl Braden, also identified in the past as a CP member and now active in the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., suspected communist front now under investigation.

Levine Material Included

Also featured on pages 108 and 110 are parts of former SA Jack Levine's article in "The Nation," issue of October 20, 1962, which charges that the Director leans "heavily on right-wing support" and that Bureau informants are so numerous that their reports have become repetitious.

Publisher

Marzani and Munsell, Inc., New York, published the book. Both associates in the firm, Carl Aldo Marzani and Alexander Ector Orr Munsell, are on the Security Index. Marzani served two years in Federal prison (1949-1951) for making false statements regarding past Communist Party membership. Munsell has financially supported the Communist Party and its front groups in the past. Marzani and Munsell are active in efforts to abolish the HUAC.

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Editing of Book

The book was [redacted] (on Reserve Index), an employee of Marzani's firm, who has been active also in the anti-HUAC campaign. [redacted] Abraham L. Pomerantz (on Reserve Index) also a supporter of the campaign against the HUAC, has reportedly described [redacted] to an attorney as a schizophrenic who believes that the Federal Government has a "vendetta" against [redacted]

The foreword was written by Professor H. H. Wilson, apparently identical with Harper Hubert Wilson, professor of politics at Princeton University, who has been active in the past in anti-HUAC efforts. The "envoi" (postscript) to the book was written by James Baldwin, Negro writer, who has also supported the campaign to abolish the HUAC.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: BOOKLET REVIEW:
TOTALITARIANISM: NEW PERSPECTIVES

Purpose and Scope

The purpose of the booklet is to provide teachers with material on totalitarianism prepared by an expert who is also a specialist in teaching procedures. The booklet contains a penetrating analysis of totalitarianism and a comparison of its two modern forms--fascism and communism--with democracy. It is the belief of the author that a proper understanding of the nature and methods of totalitarianism is of crucial importance for the survival of human liberty because totalitarianism as a form of government and as a way of life is characterized by its fundamental purpose--the total control of man's life and thought by the state.

Comment

The booklet contains several astute observations. It studies and compares the conditions which existed in countries such as the Soviet Union, China, and Cuba before they were taken over by the communists, and the conditions which existed in countries such as Germany and Italy before the rise of Hitler and Mussolini. The author observes that the first background factor in an underdeveloped country that opens the door to communist influence is a government that possesses neither technical competence nor moral integrity.

In regard to the internal security of the United States, the booklet points up the danger of the crypto-communist, the sympathizer and fellow-traveler of communism who is deeply alarmed about the slightest violation of democratic principle in this country, but casually explains away communist slave labor camps by quoting the adage "You can't make an omelette without breaking eggs."

In regard to peaceful coexistence, it is stated that if totalitarian nations were to confine themselves to practicing their systems at home, time would tell which system during a period of peaceful coexistence would prove itself. But fascism and communism do not confine themselves to such peaceful competition by example and demonstration. Rather, they are determined to impose their ideas and practices on other nations by propaganda, infiltration, subversion, military occupation, and armed conquest.

The key issue between free nations and totalitarianism is correctly identified as the age-old issue of human liberty versus serfdom and slavery.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

MAY 15 1953

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

- 1 - Belmont
- 1 - DeLoach
- 1 - Sullivan
- 1 - Branigan

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

TO : W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

DATE: 4/30/63

FROM : W. A. Branigan *WAB*

- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - R. W. Smith
- 1 - Lee

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW: "THE BETRAYERS"
BY JONATHAN ROOT, PUBLISHED BY
COWARD - MC CANN, INCORPORATED
NEW YORK

Book Reviews

The purpose of this memorandum is to review the galley proof of the above-captioned book. This galley proof was loaned to the Bureau by [redacted] Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI), who reviewed it for possible purchase and use in United States Navy libraries.

THE AUTHOR:

Jonathan Root is a newspaper writer and [redacted] Lin Segal Root, who is the subject of a closed Security Matter - C case. He is now on leave from the San Francisco Chronicle to write this book.

THE PUBLISHER:

Coward - McCann, Incorporated, has published a book entitled "Toward Soviet America" by William Z. Foster, who was then chairman of the Communist Party, United States of America. This book by Foster was published in 1932.

THE PUBLICATION:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 8/5/86 BY 3042 Jmt/HWS
 86-1846 CV

The author claims his is the first objective story of the Rosenbergs' case. He states that he has relied on books, the trial record and other printed accounts of the Rosenbergs' case in his retelling of the story.

The author traces the lives of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg from their childhood in poverty in the Lower East Side of New York through the depression era and World War II and leaves the impression that the poverty and the depression period led them into the Communist Party. Root attempts to present his ideas of the public feeling in 1950 at the time of the arrest of the Rosenbergs and points out that the people were shocked to find out that within five years after the victories of World War II we

1 - 65-58236 (Rosenbergs)

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63 MAY 22 1963

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11 MAY 16 1963

EX-115

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Memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW: "THE BETRAYERS"
BY JONATHAN ROOT, PUBLISHED BY
COWARD - MC CANN, INCORPORATED
NEW YORK

were faced with another enemy, namely Russia. Thus he said the public was relieved when the Director announced the arrest of the Rosenbergs as communist spies. The author discusses the Security of Government Employees program and in so doing criticizes the Bureau for "poking into the lives of too many people." Root said it was not until after World War II that the Bureau acquired unprecedented investigative authority, which came about when the nation realized it could not trust Russia. Root does not mention or is unaware of the Presidential Directive of 1939 by which the Bureau was directed to handle investigations in the security field.

The description of the trial, the numerous appeals, the actions of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, and the execution of the Rosenbergs are given in a basically factual manner.

COMMENT:

This book is, at best, a rehash of an oft-told story and has no particularly new or novel approach to the subject. It will probably have a limited popular appeal.

ACTION:

New York has previously been instructed to obtain this book when published in June, 1963. When it is received it is recommended that it be placed in the Bureau library. The galley proof will be returned to ONI by liaison.

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Returned to
5/14/63
JMT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 5-6-63

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: NEWS ITEM ON BOOK TITLED:
 "ROOM 3603"
 NEW YORK DAILY NEWS, 5-5-63

Book Reviews

Jones
Smith

An article by Jerry Greene appeared in the May 5, 1963, issue of the New York Daily News titled: "Duped U. S. Into War, Briton Claims." The article dealt with a book just published in the United States titled "Room 3603." It is the story of Sir William Stephenson and British Intelligence in the U. S. during World War II. An autostat of this article is attached.

Although "Room 3603" has just been published in this country, it was published last year in England under the title "The Quiet Canadian." Under this latter title it was reviewed in Central Research Section on December 13, 1962, and that review is attached.

A comparison of the two books revealed that "The Quiet Canadian" contains 242 pages of text while the newest book, "Room 3603" contains 244 pages of text. Pages 243 and 244 contain nothing more than the author's description of the room where Stephenson lives today and a few words about what he is doing with his time. Also on page 243 are words attributed to Honorable David Bruce, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, concerning Stephenson and General William J. Donovan with a great deal of praise for Sir William Stephenson. The last page, 244, contains a tribute from a British woman agent concerning Stephenson. The first issue titled "The Quiet Canadian" contains several photographs scattered throughout the book, one of which was drawing of the Director opposite page 52. The second book, "Room 3603," contains no photographs. "The Quiet Canadian" contains a 2-page Foreword by the Honorable David Bruce while the new edition, "Room 3603," contains a 3 1/4-page Foreword by Ian Fleming. The book, "Room 3603," is attached.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information only.

162-46855-8 MAY 16 1963
 NOT RECORDED
 199 MAY 17 1963

1 - Mr. Sullivan

Enclosures (3)

BMS:vc

62 MAY 21 1963

XEROX
 MAY 17 1963

CRIME RESEARCH
Kent
BMS

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-25621-2

gm

February 19, 1963

PERSONAL



Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc.
383 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

b6
b7c

Dear :

I have received the book, "Strike in the West," which you so kindly sent me and want you to know how very appreciative I am of your thoughtfulness.

You may be sure that I will read it at the earliest opportunity.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely,

Clyde Tolson

Book Reviews

FBI

REC-19 80 05 FEB 20 1963

Sullivan

3 ENCLOSURE

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Belmont
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Casper
- Mr. Callahan
- Mr. Conrad
- Mr. DeLoach
- Mr. Evans
- Mr. Gale
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Sullivan
- Mr. Tavel
- Mr. Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Miss Holmes
- Miss Gandy

REC-30

62-46855-238

Book reviewed in memo Wamall to Sullivan 2-27-63

10 MAY 21 1963

Books detached and filed in Bureau Library 5/21/63 JES

F 7 8
REC-10 27 1963

With
the
Compliments
of

Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc.



FROM

HOLT, RINEHART AND WINSTON, INC.
PUBLISHERS

383 MADISON AVENUE · NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

RETURN REQUESTED

Mr. Gyde Tolson
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

9 1/2

5741

POSTMASTER: CONTENTS
EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS

EXPRESS AGENTS—If for any reason
be delivered, return.

62-46855-238

ENCLOSURE



Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc. • PUBLISHERS

383 MADISON AVENUE...NEW YORK 17, N. Y.



GENERAL BOOK DIVISION

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62-46855-238

ENCLOSURE



Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc.

383 Madison Avenue New York 17, New York

Murray Hill 8-9100

February 1, 1963

WHAT WAS HAPPENING IN WASHINGTON WHEN THE INTERNATIONAL CLOCK READ "HIGH NOON"?

Every American remembers what he was doing and thinking during the crisis over Cuba. What were our leaders doing and thinking in Washington?

The most complete presentation of the process of decision-making during one of the most significant crises of modern times may be found in *STRIKE IN THE WEST* by James Daniel and John G. Hubbell, to be published by Holt, Rinehart and Winston on March 1.

Every account of the Cuban crisis up to this point has been foreshortened in a peculiar way. Limited both by newspaper and weekly magazine deadlines, as well as an unprecedented policy of government-imposed secrecy, responsible authors have had to be content, for the most part, with reporting tangential aspects of the main events. But here, for the first time, is an account which links all the significant events of the Cuban crisis: the intricacies of Soviet deception, the unwillingness of official Washington to recognize the threat for what it really was, and, finally, the largely untold story of the massive American military response after the President made his fateful decision.

Authors James Daniel and John G. Hubbell have put together, in 192 pages, a gripping account of how Nikita Khrushchev by stealth and planned deception implanted within the Western Hemisphere sufficient nuclear weapons to overturn the delicately poised balance of power between the free world and Communist forces.

They describe how this was carried out under the horrified eyes of our intelligence forces, military services and anguished members of Congress and the alert American press. When finally our leaders in Washington saw the actual U-2 pictures and realized that the international clock read "high noon," Washington was faced with six choices:

- To do nothing
- To protest privately to Khrushchev
- To haul Russia and Cuba before the UN Security Council
- To place an embargo on military shipments to Cuba
- To make a surprise air attack
- To make a surprise invasion

STRIKE IN THE WEST is a report not only of the actual days of crisis and the embargo decision, but the story behind America's slow realization of the threat from Cuba, with recognition, at the same time, of the swiftness and sureness with which the crisis was finally faced. It is a case history of blunder and indecision about which the authors felt the American public should be aware, written with a sense of patriotism by two men who started out to write a short, hero-worshipful account of the Cuban crisis until they ran into conspicuous inconsistencies.

To quote James Daniel:

"Had our book been only a recital of confusion and evasion -- and incredible stupidity -- in Washington, D. C., prior to October 14th, it would have been pretty sour stuff. As Americans, Hubbell and I would have had to consider whether in the present tense international situation it was too damaging to put together the story. But we felt that the subsequent performance by our Government went far to redeem the earlier mistakes. Despite the blows we give the White House, State Department, et al., for errors prior to October 14th, the team members get their prizes for the way they subsequently handled themselves, particularly the superb military forces.

"We hope the book will encourage the spirit of self-examination which we have been privately assured is operating within Washington policy circles. It would be unfortunate if in the national euphoria of avoiding nuclear war we failed as a nation to inquire how the Cuban disaster occurred. We're not out of the woods, yet. The threat is still there. But we have a deep feeling that we're entering a new period when some of the old pride in being an American will return."

This is the first book written on the subject. A condensation of it will appear in the March Reader's Digest. The complete story is in the book with an immense amount of new information about the Cuban crisis, with documentation.

James Daniel has been a reporter for many years, having worked as the city editor of the Washington Daily News, been assigned to the national reporting staff of Scripps-Howard, and then joined the writing staff of Time. He is now a roving editor with Reader's Digest.

John G. Hubbell for the past twelve years has written on military affairs and covered military events for Reader's Digest, having become a staff writer in 1955 and a Roving Editor in 1961.

SAC, New York

2-Original & Copy

1-Yellow

1-Mr. N. P. Callahan

March 8, 1963

Director, FBI (100-352546)

1-Mr. Sullivan

1-Mr. J. F. Morley

1-Mr. B. M. Suttler

1-Mr. A. W. Gray

1-Section tickler

1- [Redacted]

Book
POLITICS, U.S.A.
BY ANDREW M. SCOTT AND
EARLE WALLACE *H.C.*
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Book Reviews

b6
b7c

The captioned book was published in 1961 by The Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, New York, and was priced at \$3.50 a copy, for the paperback.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the paperback edition of the above book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

*Book read 6/3
Re: [unclear]*

NOTE:

Assistant Director, W. C. Sullivan has requested the book be obtained for reference purposes. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library after perusal. Authors, Andrew M. Scott and Earle Wallace, are professors at the University of North Carolina. Earle Wallace was unidentifiable in BuFiles. Andrew M. Scott may be identified with subject BuFile 118-4864. Captioned book "... is a case book as opposed to the normal textbook and from the preface it would appear that the book is to be used in conjunction with a textbook..." (118-4864-19, p. 2)

AMB:cb
(10)

50 MAR 13 1963 *7/6*

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[Handwritten signature]

AMB

SAC, New York

April 15, 1963

Director, FBI (100-352546)

- 1 - Yellow file copy
- 2 - Original & copy
- 1 - N. P. Callahan
- 1 - F. J. Baumgardner
- 1 - B. M. Suttler
- 1 - A. W. Gray
- 1 -
- 1 - Section tickler

b6
b7C

"THE NEW SOVIET SOCIETY"
EDITED BY HERBERT RITVO
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER
CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

Book Reviews

The captioned book, paperback edition, is available from Paperback Division, The New Leader, 7 East Fifteenth Street, New York 3, New York, for 75 cents a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book (English translation, paperback) and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

*Rec'd. 6-5-63,
Fwd. to Baumgardner
AMB*

AMB/aab
(9)

NOTE: SA F. J. Baumgardner, Internal Security Section, has requested the book as a reference. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library.

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COMM-FBI

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- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
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APR 22 1963

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APR 15 1963

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : W. C. Sullivan *wes*

DATE: 5/16/63

FROM : W. A. Branigan *WAB*

- 1 - Belmont
- 1 - Sullivan
- 1 - R. W. Smith
- 1 - Branigan
- 1 - Lee

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS "HANDBOOK OF INTELLIGENCE AND GUERRILLA WARFARE" BY ALEXANDER ORLOV. PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN PRESS, ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

Branigan
R.W. Smith

This memorandum reviews the above-captioned book written by Alexander Orlov. Soviet defector currently in the United States.

THE AUTHOR:

Referral/Consult

Orlov is a former Soviet intelligence agent who was in Spain during the Spanish Civil War. He was born in Moscow in 1895 and after completing law school became active in the Soviet Government. He claims that he also became active in Soviet intelligence and was well known throughout Western Europe. In July, 1936, he went to Spain as an advisor to the Rebel Government and had the task of organizing the counterintelligence services against Franco. In 1938 he defected and traveled to Paris, then to Canada, and then to the United States. We learned of his presence in the United States in 1953 and began interviewing him.

THE PUBLICATION:

This book allegedly was originally written by Orlov in 1936 for use by officers of the NKVD and was used by Orlov in teaching intelligence tactics at the Central Military School in Moscow. This book is allegedly a reconstruction of that intelligence manual. The book outlines some basic ideas in intelligence work such as the two kinds of intelligence; namely, covert and overt; the two types of agents; namely, legal and illegal, and the different types of information in which the Soviets are interested. Orlov devotes most of the book to the problems which are encountered by illegal agents from the time they begin their training through the operations in the target countries. He also discusses in one chapter guerrilla warfare, which he claims is under the jurisdiction of the KGB.

105-22869

JPL:pa
(6)

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193
54 MAY 23 1963

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128 MAY 22 1963

12 MAY 22 1963

62-46855-
CENTRAL RESEARCH

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105-22869-352

Memo W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW: "HANDBOOK OF
INTELLIGENCE AND GUERRILLA
WARFARE" BY ALEXANDER ORLOV.
PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITY
OF MICHIGAN PRESS, ANN ARBOR,
MICHIGAN

COMMENT:

The author gives numerous examples of the various points which he makes in the book. Most of these examples are of the pre-World War II era in Europe, which is the time Orlov was operating. He mentions some of the more recent cases, such as the Gubichev and Abel cases in passing. No mention is made of the FBI.

ACTION:

It is recommended that this book be placed in the Bureau library

WCS
APL
over
AS
WCS

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

May 15, 1963

R. W. Smith

**BOOK REVIEW: FUTURE OF FREEDOM
BY CHARLOTTE AND DYSON CARTER
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER**

Book Reviews

Background

Captioned book, reviewed by Central Research Section, was first published in Canada in 1961, and the fourth printing was made in January of this year. On April 11, 1963, the Press Department Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C., received a shipment of the paperback edition of this book consisting of 89 cartons weighing 3,300 pounds. Other government agencies, Legat, Ottawa, and [redacted] have been advised on this shipment.

The Authors

Coauthor Herbert Dyson Carter, well-known Canadian communist, was born in 1910 in Winnipeg, Canada, and is handicapped as a hunchback. A brilliant student, he holds Bachelor of Science and Master of Science degrees. He was a member of the communist party in Canada as early as 1945 and was elected member of the national committee of that Party and president of the communist front, Canadian Soviet Friendship Society (CSFS) in 1949. He and [redacted] have visited the Soviet Union on many occasions and he has engaged in collection of overt intelligence for Soviet Embassy, Ottawa. He [redacted] in 1946. She was [redacted] of CSFC in 1954 and [redacted] Northern Book House, Gravenhurst, Canada. [redacted]

[redacted] have written many pro-Soviet books, articles, and pamphlets. (100-240803 & 105-61884-8)

References to Director and FBI

On pages 110 and 111, the authors correctly quote statistics from the Uniform Crime Reports - 1960. The Director is referred to as "noted head of the

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 - Section tickler
- 1 - Mr. Keating
- 1 - Mr. M.A. Jones
- 1 - Mr. F.S. Putman
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Gray
- ① - 62-46855

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63 MAY 24 1963

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184 MAY 20 1963

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Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: BOOK REVIEW: FUTURE OF FREEDOM

FBI." It is stated: "Back in 1958 Mr. Hoover said the increase in American crime was 'appalling.' In 1960 he called the further rise 'startling.' In 1961 he described a still faster crime growth as 'alarming.' Evidently the FBI chief hasn't done much about it. His public speeches are mostly concerned with attacking the people of the Soviet Union. Probably you are familiar with his favorite denunciation: 'Communism denies and destroys every spiritual value.'" This quotation concerning communism is taken from the Director's address to the National Convention of The American Legion, October 18, 1960.

The authors also state, "If Mr. Hoover would give himself a special permit to take a trip to the USSR, he would find that something certainly is being destroyed over there right now. Something that should interest the head of the FBI very much indeed." It is then alleged that there has been a lessening of crime in the Soviet Union and that jails are being closed and police forces reduced because they are no longer needed.

On page 135, the authors state there is a dearth of literature and culture praising the way of life in the free world. They ask satirically: "Have you ever heard of an artistic play based upon heroes of the FBI or RCMP (let's forget the ridiculous musical 'Rose Marie')?"

The Book

The book is Soviet propaganda pure and simple. It is a disgusting attempt to make the free world, and particularly the United States, look bad from every standpoint. At the same time, it unabashedly extols everything in the Soviet Union. For example, it is stated that the USSR has a vigorous, prospering economic system, free from public and private debts, with no inflation, no unemployment, no sign of any depression in the future. The purpose of the book is an attempt to convince noncommunists that communism is the solution to all the ills in the world. The theme is that the free world praises its freedom, but this only means freedom to be unemployed, freedom to be in debt, freedom to practice medicine as a business to make profits, freedom to make profits from slums, et cetera. While, in the Soviet Union, there is freedom to win a better life for yourself along with everyone else.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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TO : Mr. Sullivan

DATE: May 10, 1963

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: JOSEPH CLARK
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Book Reviews

The enclosed issue of "New Politics" contains (pps 56-76) a review by Joseph Clark of Denna F. Fleming's recent book "The Cold War and its Origins." Joseph Clark was formerly foreign editor of the "Daily Worker" and served as its Moscow correspondent from 1950 to 1953. He left the Communist Party, U.S.A. (CPUSA) in 1957.

"New Politics" is a quarterly Socialist publication "conceived as a forum permitting and encouraging a free play of discussion, controversy and counterposition of ideas...from left to right."

Author and Book

Fleming is professor of political science at Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tennessee and has never been investigated by the Bureau. During the early 30's he advocated American recognition of the Soviet Government in Russia. He has been affiliated with the Southern Conference for Human Welfare which has been cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA), and, in 1949, was among the signers of an open letter urging the dissolution of the HCUA. (100-414278)

The central theme of Fleming's book is that the cold war began when the West capitulated to Hitler at Munich, thereby forcing the Soviet Union to join forces with Germany; that it "blossomed" in 1945 when Truman succeeded Roosevelt as President and turned against the Soviet Union; and that U. S. policies have prevented peaceful development of the Soviet Union.

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Clark's Review

Clark denounces this analysis. He shows that the Nazi-Soviet nonaggression pact was an "alliance for conquest" and that, while the pact was in effect, the Soviet

Enclosure

ENCLOSURE

- 1-Mr. Belmont
- 1-Mr. Baumgardner
- 1-Mr. Sullivan
- 1-Mr. Gray
- 1-Section tickler
- 1-Mr. Condon

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 CENTRAL RESEARCH

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Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: JOSEPH CLARK

Union not only seized the Balkan States, but also furnished badly needed raw materials to Germany and helped Germany circumvent the English sea blockade by shipping goods from the Far and Middle East to Germany via the Trans-Siberian Railway and by establishing German naval bases on Soviet territory.

Fleming's claim that the cold war "blossomed" when Truman became President in 1945 is refuted by Clark who quotes from the Duclos article which caused the dissolution of the Communist Political Association and its reconstitution as the Communist Party, U.S.A. Clark points out that Duclos warned against "a political platform of class peace" and, since his article was regarded by communists everywhere as "gospel from the Kremlin," it set the general line for post-war communist activity.

Clark also shows the absurdity of Fleming's attempts to justify the communist takeover in the European satellite nations and the Soviet refusal to negotiate any agreement on nuclear weapons. By direct quotations from the book he shows the contradiction in Fleming's efforts to blame the United States for tension in the Far East. He points out forcefully the effect of Khrushchev's reappraisal of Stalin who is portrayed in the book as devoted to peace and improving the Soviet standard of living.

Clark concludes that, while our society has its faults, "it would be terribly untrue to equate the evils of American and Soviet civilization," because "American society has attained a level of freedom which is completely alien to the closed totalitarian societies of Communism," and to deny this fundamental distinction between the two "is to abdicate from all responsibility."

RECOMMENDATION:

That, in view of Clark's former position in the Party, the enclosed article be reviewed by the Internal Security Section of the Domestic Intelligence Division from the standpoint of possible use in the counterintelligence program.

S *W* *W*

SAC, New York

March 29, 1963

Director, FBI (100-359540)

- 2-Original & Copy
- 1-Mr. N. P. Callahan
- 1-Mr. B. M. Suttler
- 1-Mr. Gray
- 1-
- 1-Section tickler

"BOOKS ON COMMUNISM"
BY R. N. CARRV HUNT
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

b6
b7c

① Book Reviews

Captioned book, published by the Oxford University Press, 417 Fifth Avenue, New York 16, New York, sells for \$2.70 a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

NOTE:

Book requested as a reference and will be filed in the Bureau Library. A check with Bureau Library and General Indices proved negative.

62-46855-238X2

The book, arranged by subject and indexed, contains lists of books published in, or translated into, English on communism and communist-controlled or administrated countries since 1945.

AMB:cb
(8)

*S-1 Form to N.Y., 5-20-63,
re Bufile 3-29-63 app. as
above. Advise Bureau
re status. AMB*

*S-1 att. 5-23-63 "Above pub. in index but
dealer advised books presently "out of stock"
at Oxford University Press. Will be fwd
to Bureau as soon as received.
AMB*

REC-8 *94-50806-2*

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KREMLIN'S SELF-PORTRAIT

Only three times in their bloody history have the operators of Russian Bolshevism deigned to give their slaves and the world at large a formal report on the history and claims of their Marxist-inspired governmental system.

Soviet propagandists give their revered V. I. Lenin credit as author of Communism's first two Draft Programs. The Reds lie as usual. Actually, the first murky, Marxist blueprint was dreamt up by a social theorist named Georgi Plekhanov, in 1902. A 1919 report was written largely by Nikolai Bukharin, later liquidated by his murderous old buddy, J. Stalin.

The Kremlin's current summit paper is attributed to today's Big Red Brother, N. Khrushchev. By itself, it's nigh unreadable, as jampacked with dense, dreary Communist Party jargon as its two literary predecessors. Fortunately, though, this one is now available in a good English translation—and with a highly enlightening dividend in the form of copious and authoritative footnotes which debunk the Red "historians'" gibberish paragraph by paragraph.

Red Bunk Exposed The title of this valuable work is "The New Soviet Society," and its Commie-wise editor was Herbert Ritvo, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Center for International Studies.

Ritvo doesn't delete a single flapjawed word, for instance, from the Red tyrants' oily claims that they've always backed the miseried Russian peasants' aspirations to "peace, bread and land." But, just to keep the record honest, a wry footnote does remind the reader that poor Ivan today, after 45 years of alleged joy behind Communist barbed wire, still enjoys little peace, finds less bread on the table than his grandfather did under the Czars, and still isn't allowed an inch of ground to spit on or call his own.

"The New Soviet Society" isn't geared for fast, casual reading. But it is an invaluable reference book for all who would truly understand the vicious fraud still being peddled by the Kremlin's Red gangsters and their cynical little helpers.

A single copy of "The New Soviet Society" can be had for 75c. Larger quantities, at wholesale rates, can be ordered from the Paperback Division, The New Leader, 7 E. 15th St., New York 3, N. Y. We recommend it as an important and scholarly work which every public and private library and school in the U. S. can afford and should acquire.

Blumenthal
Bishop
R. W. [unclear]
Baumgardner

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star _____
 New York Herald Tribune _____
 New York Journal-American _____
 New York Mirror _____
 New York Daily News *23* _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 Date _____

~~100-352546-1975~~
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APR 8 1963

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

file 6-6-63

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TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 5-20-63

FROM : M. A. Jones

Book Reviews

SUBJECT: "THE CONVERSION OF CHAPLAIN COHEN"
BY HERBERT TARR

By note dated May 13, 1963, Bernard Geis of Bernard Geis Associates, Publishers, advised that Sam Engel had asked him to send the Director a copy of the above book. Mr. Sam Engel is on the Special Correspondents' List.

"The Conversion Of Chaplain Cohen" is a novel which concerns Rabbi David Cohen's two years as a Jewish Chaplain in the United States Air Force. The novel begins with his induction into the service, his attendance at the Chaplain Training School, his assignment to a Strategic Air Command base in Mississippi, and his subsequent temporary duty assignment at Goose Bay. It is a story of a Rabbi who becomes Chaplain to men of other religious beliefs and it is sprinkled with his own problems arising from conflict between the religious and military, including the moment when he takes a Negro Jewish airman to a Mississippi religious celebration. The book is an easily read novel, entertaining, and yet gives an insight into the problems of Chaplains of all faiths.

The author, Herbert Tarr, is an ordained Rabbi who served in the Air Force as Chaplain in the vicinities which serve as locations in his book. A graduate of Brooklyn College, he is now Rabbi of the Westbury Temple of Long Island. Bufiles contain no references identifiable with Tarr.

Bernard Geis Associates is a reputable New York publishing firm. In April, 1961, Geis was given permission, through Random House, Inc., to reprint portions of chapter 34 of "The FBI Story" dealing with the Weinberger kidnaping case in an anthology of nonfiction crime stories to be published by that company. It is noted that in August, 1948, Geis, then with "Collier's" magazine wrote the Director requesting him to furnish material in connection with an editorial feature in that magazine. An In-Absence letter was sent indicating that the Director had previously declined such requests. Former Assistant to the Director L. B. Nichols noted on the yellow of the outgoing "He is a pompous, overbearing person who has scorned us in the past." This apparently stemmed from the fact that in 1942 Geis called concerning an article on the Director and refused to talk to another Bureau official instead of the Director. (62-88226).

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached thank you letters be sent to Geis and Engel.

Enclosures
ULG:cho
(6)

sent 5-20-63

T-120

REC-84

MAY 22 1963

CRIME RESEARCH

ULG

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: June 4, 1963

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW
"CAN COMMUNISM BURY US?"
BY CHARLES RUBINSTEIN

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Casper _____
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- Tavel _____
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- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

7-3-63 AMB

Handwritten notes:
 M. L. ...
 635
 R.W.
 [Signatures]

Captioned paperback book was written and published by the author, Charles Rubinstein, who resides at 1546 Westchester Avenue, New York 72, New York. The complimentary copy of this book, sent to the Director, was acknowledged by the Crime Records Division on May 28, 1963. Bufiles indicated only one prior letter to Mr. Rubinstein, and no further identifiable data concerning him.

The Book

Contains no definite theme. It is the author's opinions and observations concerning the various facets of communism. He attempts to draw parallels as to what the people of America prefer and reject in their Government, leaders, and way of life as compared to the Soviet Union. He notes that copies of his book are being sent to Moscow. Contained within the book are complimentary letters to the author from prominent individuals with whom he has corresponded on communism and/or civic matters. Excerpts from such historical documents as the Gettysburg Address, Declaration of Independence, et cetera, are quoted throughout the book. There is also set forth the author's suggestions for joint cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union in matters of mutual interest.

The author (on page 150) suggests that anyone interested in furthering any of his ideas should write to their Senator, Congressman, and editor of their newspaper.

The book contains no reference to the Director or the FBI.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

Enclosure

62-46855

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Smith
- 1 - [Redacted]
- 1 - Section tickler
- 1 - Miss Lucey

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CENTRAL RECORDS

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*Book data ...
 returned in ...
 6/6/63*

SAC, New York

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan

June 5, 1963

Director, FBI (100-352546)

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

1 - Mr. A. W. Gray

1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler

1 - [redacted]

1 - Section tickler

2 - Orig & copy

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"EDUCATION FOR WHAT?"
BY P. C. BEEZLEY
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

① - Yellow file copy

Book Reviews

The captioned book is available at The Bookmailer, Box 101, Murray Hill Station, New York 16, New York, at \$3 a copy for the paperback edition.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of this book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

NOTE: SA A. W. Gray, Central Research Section, requests the book for reference purposes as background material in connection with the preparation of a teachers manual.

AMB:cr
(9)

*Book received
7-2-63; fwd
to Bureau Library
AMB.*

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June 28, 1963

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Title of Book TATA, TANTAN

Author VALENTIN CHU

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

Book Reviews

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Section and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(PLEASE INITIAL in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section, Room 639, Riddell Building.)

ROUTING	OBTAIN BOOK FOR REVIEW	BOOK REVIEW NOT REQUIRED BY THIS SECTION OR DIVISION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic Intelligence Division, R. B.		
<input type="checkbox"/> Central Research	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Espionage	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Internal Security	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Liaison	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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<input type="checkbox"/> General Investigative Division, J. B.		
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<input type="checkbox"/> Laboratory Division, J. B.		
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Nature of Book: See over

58 JUL 8 1963

File 62-46855



**China's Communists
indict themselves in**



TA TA, TAN TAN means "fight fight, talk talk" — a phrase the Communists use to describe how they have subjugated China. This explosive, thoroughly documented book brushes aside the Bamboo Curtain to present a vivid picture of Red China today, based on eyewitness reports and on what the Communists themselves admit — an astonishing revelation of false promises, chaos, brutality and failure. \$4.95

At all bookstores

W. W. NORTON & COMPANY, Inc.

THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

June 25, 1963

R. W. Smith

**BOOK REVIEW
"LABOR FACT BOOK 16"
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER**

Captioned book, published every two years, has been prepared by the Labor Research Association, 80 East 11th Street, New York 3, New York, an organization designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450 which is subject of current Bureau investigation. The book is published through the communist publishing house International Publishers, New York, New York, and priced at \$1.65 in the paper back edition and \$3.25 in the cloth covered edition.

While the book purports to be a research aid and reference work with facts and figures on United States economic trends, social and labor conditions, health and medical care, political affairs, and other matters, it is as could be expected from its origin, a mouthpiece for communist propaganda. Material presented is allegedly taken from government, business, and labor publications, but is presented in such a distorted manner as to "support" the communist condemnation of American society.

There are several derogatory references to the Director and the Bureau including a rehash of former SA Jack Levine's charges that the Bureau "encourages anti-liberal, anti-Negro and anti-Semitic attitudes among its officials and agents," and a charge that the Bureau harassed the defense of Teamster Union President James Hoffa in the 1962 trial in Nashville, Tennessee, which ended in a hung jury.

The book will be forwarded to the Bureau Library for retention.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

For information.

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. M. A. Jones
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

- 1 - Mr. Kleinkauf
- 1 - Section tickler
- 1 - 62-46855
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ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-35702-181

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

June 13, 1963

R. W. Smith

"THE COMING EXPLOSION IN
LATIN AMERICA" BY
GERALD CLARK
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Book Reviews

The Author

Clark was born in Montreal, Canada and was graduated from McGill University. A large part of his newspaper career, which began in 1939, has been spent as foreign correspondent for "The Montreal Star", of which he is now associate editor. He has travelled widely in Europe, including the communist nations, and another book, "Impatient Giant--Red China Today", was based on his assignment in China in 1958. Captioned book is the result of his interviews with "peasants and presidents, generals and priests, Communists and conservatives, intellectuals and laborers" while travelling over 50,000 miles throughout Latin America for over a year. Bureau files contain no derogatory information regarding Clark. (Dust Jacket; p. x)

Gloomy Prospect

The picture painted by the author is not a pleasant one. He sees the entire Latin American area, with the possible exception of Mexico, on the verge of a major social upheaval. Most of Latin America, he points out, is still in the feudal era. More than one half of its 200 million population is chronically undernourished and hungry. Three quarters of the arable land is owned by only two percent of the population. Practically all industry is either foreign controlled or owned by a few wealthy native families, and over one half of the population is illiterate. Yet, with the exception of Costa Rica, every Latin American nation maintains an inflated army whose main function is to keep the present "oligarchy" in power. At the same time,

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Wannall

- 1 - Section tickler
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - 62-46855

- 1 - Mr. Gray
- 1 - Mr. Condon

JFC:cr
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62-46855 -
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 21 1963

JUL 2 1963

Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re "THE COMING EXPLOSION IN LATIN AMERICA"
BY GERALD CLARK

the author finds a growing awareness on the part of the vast majority of the Latin American population that their present status is not inevitable and that all men are entitled to some financial security and personal dignity. The two major immediate reforms which Clark regards as essential are land reform (both greater distribution to the peasants and better utilization of available land) and income-tax reform.

Castro and Communism

While Clark deplors the communist takeover in Cuba, he views Castro's movement, "Fidelismo", as the greatest single force in Latin America today and predicts that it will long outlast Castro, whose personal prestige is gradually declining. Those who accept "Fidelismo", with its promise of social reform and its challenge to the United States, have not, in Clark's view, abandoned the democratic principles of personal and economic liberty, but, are prepared to risk even these liberties to bring about needed social and economic reform. The author claims that, with the exception of Chile, communism made small inroads in Latin America until it was given the stimulus of the Cuban Revolution, which was engineered by Latin Americans; brought about social, political, and economic reforms; gave Cubans personal dignity; and, at the same time, embarrassed the United States. What success communism enjoyed, prior to Castro's triumph was due, not to its ideological appeal, but to its promises to institute practical reforms which would eliminate specific social, economic, and political injustices.

Alliance for Progress

The book concludes with a chapter on the Alliance for Progress, which, Clark notes, emphasizes self help by the Latin-American nations and insists on land and tax reform. Clark describes the Alliance as "an honorable and imaginative project" but warns that it faces almost insurmountable difficulties. The major problem is that it fails to take into account the diehard mentality of the ruling Latin-American oligarchy which, because it is incapable of adjusting to a revolutionary situation, will not support any measure which will reduce its profits and which is still hoarding its funds abroad. Other problems include overcoming chronic mistrust of the United States, resentment over what is regarded as our past neglect of Latin America, and our reluctance to intervene too drastically in Latin-American domestic affairs for fear of creating even stronger anti-United States sentiment.

Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re "THE COMING EXPLOSION IN LATIN AMERICA"
BY GERALD CLARK

U. S. Intervention Necessary

In Clark's view, however, United States intervention, on a greater scale "hidden if possible, overt or active if necessary is essential." This intervention should be designed to assist "liberal forces, truly reformist movements" dedicated to a program of land reform and "moderate socialism," which, Clark believes, is "the only hope for Latin America." He goes so far as to suggest that the Alliance establish a school in Latin America (preferably in Mexico) to train democratic revolutionaries in overthrowing undesirable governments, peacefully, if possible, but if necessary through "physical upheaval," in order to establish reformist governments. Both the State Department and Central Intelligence Agency are criticized for supporting right-wing governments and military dictatorships merely because they are friendly to the United States and with no regard for their domestic policies.

The only mention of the FBI appears on p. 323 where Clark recounts meeting an American, Paul Wilson, in a bar in Havana. Wilson claimed that while in the U. S. Army he was convicted of grand larceny and forging military orders and that after his prison term, he was released on parole on the condition that he remain in Miami. Wilson told Clark he was attempting to raise additional funds to go to Brazil, "far from the reach of the F. B. I." Bureau files contain no information which can be identified with Wilson.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. DeLoach

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DATE: 6-5-63

FOI/PA # 24340
 APPEAL # _____
 CIVIL ACT. # _____
 E.O. # 12354
 DATE 3/22/85 INITIATED BY [Signature]

FROM : M. A. Jones

Book Reviews

SUBJECT: "THE FAR RIGHT" BY DONALD JANSON
AND BERNARD EISMANN

[Signature]

Reference is made to Victor Lasky's column in the 5-26-63, issue of "The Pittsburgh Press," which states that captioned book discloses that labor leader Walter Reuther has urged Attorney General Kennedy to curb Mr. Hoover's crusade against communism. Mr. Hoover noted on the clipping "Let me see review of this book containing Walter Reuther's memo."

REVIEW OF "THE FAR RIGHT":

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE
Classified by SP8 b/jmg
Declassify on: OADR 3/20/85

Captioned book is described in the foreword as an attempt to catch an image of "The Far Right" and to assess its importance. Its authors make a point of distinguishing between the "extremist element and responsible conservatives" and make the comment that only the Far Rightist "attributes Pro-Communist motivation to all who disagree with him." The book begins with a brief summary of the emphasis of "The Far Right" on internal subversion and its condemnation of such things as Social Security, Income Tax, Supreme Court, United Nations and water fluoridation. A brief resume of extremist groups in our Nation's history, such as the Know-Nothings and the American Protective League, is set forth. The authors state that fear begets the social illness which foments these extremist movements.

The book deals largely with the various groups which make up the extremist movements, such as The John Birch Society, Dr. Fred Schwarz's Christian Anti-Communism Crusade, and Billy James Hargis' Christian Crusade, all of whose activities are discussed in detail. Harding College in Searcy, Arkansas, under George Benson's leadership is mentioned as "the academic seat of the Ultra Right." Kent and Phoebe Courtney of New Orleans who specialize in publishing inflammatory pamphlets are discussed. A chapter is included on the National Indignation Convention which operated for a short time in Texas as protest to the training of Yugoslav pilots by the Air Force. Brief discussion follows regarding the Minutemen, other assorted "extremist groups and individuals," such as Texas oilman H. L. Hunt; We The People, which proposes repeal of income tax; Carl McIntire, the fundamentalist preacher, Major Edgar Bundy and George Lincoln Rockwell.

A section is included on various aspects of our society in which these groups operate. The authors list "The Far Right's" use of the printed word in spreading their propaganda through numerous publications. The book notes that extremist groups have

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Central Research Section

JVA:jct/ (7)

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AUG 2 1963

Referral/Consult

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Source 7 is

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M. A. Jones to DeLoach
Re: "The Far Right" by Donald Janson
and Bernard Eismann

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

sought to evaluate books and provide "patriotic" study material for schools in some areas. The authors commend the American Bar Association, The American Legion and the National Education Association for stressing that communism should be taught in the schools factually and without panic. General Edwin Walker's pro-blue program in the Armed Services is discussed as an example of extremism in the military. The book notes that some military cold war seminars have included extreme rightists as participants; however, the seminars conducted under the auspices of the Defense Department are generally responsible programs.

The authors deal with extremist groups in politics, pointing out that they have as a whole been unsuccessful in electing candidates for office. The Far Right's espousal of Goldwater has proved an embarrassment to him and extremist elements in the Republican Party have proved a hindrance to Nixon. The Kennedy Administration's disdain for extremist groups is cited. The book concludes that public opinion is rejecting the extremists and that many now associated with the Far Right will eventually recognize its fallacies and realign themselves with responsible conservatism.

PERTINENT REFERENCES TO THE DIRECTOR AND THE FBI:

Individuals such as Dan Smoot and Cleon Skousen who are identified as ex-FBI men, as well as Herbert Philbrick, identified as a former FBI undercover man, are mentioned several times as among those promoting extremism. On page 8 Mr. Hoover is included among those who have recently denounced extremists. Page 18 states that some scientists objected to the Atomic Energy Act which ordered employee investigations by the FBI, since they felt that the FBI didn't have the ability or right to judge them as individuals. On page 90 Billy Hargis is referred to as saying that Mr. Hoover had appealed to groups to adhere to facts and avoid generalities; Hargis stated that his Christian Crusade was accepting Mr. Hoover's challenge to "properly indoctrinate "anticommunist forces."

Page 130 refers to extremists quoting Khrushchev as saying that Americans can be given small doses of socialism until they awaken to find they have communism; the authors note that Federal agencies, including the FBI, have been unable to find a record of Khrushchev having said this.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

M. A. Jones to DeLoach
Re: "The Far Right" by Donald Janson
and Bernard Eismann

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(We have previously checked out the alleged Khrushchev statement for a Congressman and were unable to locate it.) Page 168 states that Chicago schools teach an excellent course about communism which lists authors such as Mr. Hoover in its bibliography. Page 238 notes that most extremists are emotionally troubled and don't put faith in the FBI to expose communism adequately.

WALTER REUTHER MEMO:

Pages 227-231 discuss this memo which suggests that the Administration consider measures such as curbing rightists in the military; having FBI Agents infiltrate Ultra-Right groups to determine if they should be put on the Attorney General's subversive list; checking tax-exempt status of rightist groups; taking steps to end the Minutemen; and putting the communist problem in the proper perspective for citizens. Reuther's memo here states that though Mr. Hoover had made an "admirable recent statement concerning the radical right," he exaggerates the domestic communist menace, thus helping the Far Right. His memo suggests that "without forbidding dissenting officials from expressing a contrary viewpoint," Administration efforts to take a realistic view would probably cause these officials to fall in line. The book notes the Administration took no formal action on Reuther's memo.

The authors state that Mr. Hoover, "whose book 'Masters of Deceit' has been a favorite of anti-Communists," has recently counseled self-restraint among Rightists, and in a 1962 American Bar Association Journal article commended the legal group for "the approach it had taken compared with that of the Hargises and Welches." (This article does not mention any of these individuals or any groups.) Also quoted are excerpts from this article calling for adhering to facts rather than emotionalism in fighting communism. These excerpts, which are accurately quoted, are: "Just because the Communists have no respect for law and order does not mean that we should retaliate in kind. Cries for legal shortcuts, vigilante methods and less reliance on legal processes, though based on the most patriotic motives, are most shortsighted.... Emotional outbursts, extravagant name-calling, gross exaggerations hinder our efforts. We must be very careful with our facts and not brand as a Communist any individual whose opinion may be different from our own. Today far too many self-styled experts on Communism are plying the highways of America giving erroneous and distorted information. This causes hysteria, false alarms, misplaced apprehension...."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

M. A. Jones to DeLoach
Re: "The Far Right" by Donald Janson
and Bernard Eismann

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DATA IN BUFILES ON AUTHORS JANSON AND [REDACTED]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Referral/Consult

Donald Janson is not identifiable in Bufiles. Bufiles reflect that the parents of one [REDACTED] an applicant for the Navy's Officer Candidate School in 1954, had signed a Communist Party nominating petition in 1943. [REDACTED] s-1(c)

[REDACTED] In 1/63, [REDACTED] of CBS News contacted the Chicago Office regarding a subpoena for his appearance in the Claude Lightfoot hearing, and advised that he would like to have the subpoena suppressed as he was planning a vacation abroad. The Department then suppressed his subpoena.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information. ✓

JFW

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

File to 7-26-63

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach
- Evans _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan *lacy*
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *wes*

DATE: July 2, 1963

FROM : R. W. Smith *RWS*

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW: THE RADICAL RIGHT
EDITED BY DANIEL BELL
(62-46855)

R. W. Smith
[Signature]

Background

Captioned book, containing essays by eight American educators and edited by Daniel Bell, was published in 1963 by Doubleday and Company, Garden City, New York. It is a revision of a book, The New American Right, which appeared in 1955 and was originally stimulated by the Ford Fund for the Republic.

Radical Right Exploits Communist Threat

The "radical," or "fundamental," right in the United States, as defined in this book, is typified by the John Birch Society, which stands between the "hate" right of the John Kaspers and George Rockwells, and the "semi-respectable" right of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the White Citizens Councils.

The three most important radical right movements of the past three decades, the book points out, have been Coughlinism in the 1930's; McCarthyism in the early 1950's; and the John Birch Society in recent years; which has become a force primarily because of frustration stemming from the international struggle with communism. The theme of the radical right, the book maintains, is that not only is communism more of a menace today than ever before, but the threat is as great domestically as it is externally.

The consensus of the authors is that the 1960's will be a decade of expansion for the radical right in this country because of the continuing acute frustration for American foreign policy and the danger posed by the domestic racial issue.

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 -

- 1 - Section tickler
- 1 - Mr. Garner

RSg:cr
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EX-114

55 JUL 12 1963

CENTRAL ARCHIVE

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re THE RADICAL RIGHT
EDITED BY DANIEL BELL (62-46855)

References to Director and FBI

The Director and the FBI are mentioned several times, once in a slighting vein on page 35. Daniel Bell observes that it would be interesting to confront "the radical right with the problem of explaining the belief in the rising internal threat of Communist infiltration into government with the continued presence of J. Edgar Hoover--the one figure who seems to be sacrosanct to the right--as director of the F. B. I." Bell, noting that the Director has been in office all through the years when communism was allegedly growing as a domestic threat, wonders how the radical right could balance its claim of a growing communist threat with the ostensible inability of the FBI to cope with this state of affairs.

The Editor and Contributors

Summary

WJF

Daniel Bell (born Kaplan), the book's editor, is a long-time student of communism and socialism and has been associated with a series of published studies on the influence of communism on American life which were financed by the Ford Fund for the Republic. In the early 1940's he was managing editor of The New Leader, a Socialist magazine, and was later labor editor of Fortune Magazine. He is now professor of sociology at Columbia University. In the past, our Agents have frequently contacted Bell concerning individuals active in socialist and allied movements and have always found him cooperative. (100-391697-65)

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The contributors to the book--Nathan Glazer, Richard Hofstadter, Herbert H. Hyman, Seymour M. Lipset, Talcott Parsons, David Riesman, and Alan F. Westin--are college professors, six of whom have worked on projects financed by the Ford Fund for the Republic. (140-26813-16; 116-14283; 100-391697-292, 579; 138-2572; 100-401397-27)

There is no evidence of current Communist Party membership on the part of any of these individuals, although Westin has admitted Party membership in 1948-1949. (100-401397-27) Both Hofstadter and Parsons were affiliated with a communist front organization years ago. (62-60527-27445, 50023; 138-2572) More recently, in 1958, Riesman urged abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA), and Lipset was active in a fund to defend Robert Meisenbach, who was arrested in the San Francisco riot in May, 1960, protesting the HCUA. (100-346566-542) (105-101858-5) Glazer, in 1960, signed a petition asking clemency for

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re THE RADICAL RIGHT
EDITED BY DANIEL BELL (62-46855)

Morton Sobell and Harry Gold, figures in the Rosenberg case, and, in 1961, signed an affidavit to reduce the prison sentence of Junius Scales, communist leader convicted under the Smith Act. (140-26813-21)

The book will be forwarded for inclusion in the Bureau Library.

Handwritten note:
fwd to
Bureau
7-5-63
AMB

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

Handwritten initials and marks:
SME, RSG, S, J, B, W, V

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

DATE: August 6, 1963

FROM : R. W. Smith *RWS*

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW
OUR RIGOROUS RACE WITH RUSSIA
BY GILBERT P. RICHARDSON

R. W. Smith

Mr. Gilbert P. Richardson of Lakeland, Florida, forwarded to SA Charles D. Brennan a copy of his publication "Our Rigorous Race With Russia." It is a 36-page pamphlet, with photographs, which sells for \$1.00.

Review

The pamphlet is a travelogue resume of the author's visit to Russia. It contains information and statistics on various phases of Soviet life, such as education, Russian women, bomb shelters, Soviet youth, the U-2 plane, and propaganda, together with the author's comments and opinions. His impression of Russia is that it is "considerably short of Heaven, but not a land of weeping, wailing, and gnashing of teeth."

The following are a few of the author's observations and criticisms:

Russia, having lost much of her religion, is trying to compensate for that loss with political vigor.

Because of the Young Pioneers (youth organization), Russia has kept juvenile delinquency to a minimum. However Hitler's Youth Korp started in the "same harmless fashion."

Russia has its share of delinquents, thieves, and prostitutes.

62-46855

REC- 36

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

- 1 - C. D. Brennan
- 1 - [Redacted]
- 1 - Miss Lucey
- 1 - Section tickler

62-46855-243

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CENTRAL RESEARCH
CONCERNED

Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: BOOK REVIEW

OUR RIGOROUS RACE WITH RUSSIA

The present communist one-Party system existing in Russia today is historically unsound, and Russia has not yet reached a political maturity that would enable her to operate two political parties at once.

The Soviets have resorted to an "almost paranoic" race to acquire status in society. A good education is the most likely route to a lifetime status in the Soviet Union.

East Germany is costing Russian pride more than it is worth and a treaty of Russian exodus is the only way out.

The Soviets have deep subways which provide bomb shelter. In contrast, there is a lack of bomb shelters of this type in Washington, D. C.

A radio jamming station in Moscow pushes favorite radio programs from Western nations off the air. However, Radio Free Europe was effective during the "Hungarian episode."

The communist system is free-loading on capitalist U. S.

References on the Author

Bureau files contain no identifiable information. However, enclosed within the pamphlet was a detailed biographic sheet on which Richardson was listed as an educator, columnist, and lecturer on foreign travel and the American Image in Political and Social Contrast.

References to the Director and the FBI

None.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

Sp *over* *ways*
As

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

July 28, 1963

H. W. Smith

BOOK REVIEW: DISARMAMENT, A
BLUEPRINT FOR SURRENDER,
BY KENT AND PHOENIX COURTNEY
(62-107783)

On 7/11/63 Mrs. Phoenix Courtney forwarded the above-mentioned book to the Director, calling attention to the chapter in which he was quoted. Mrs. Courtney received an in-absence reply. The book was referred to the Domestic Intelligence Division for review.

Review of the Book

This is another publication typical of those emanating from the far right. It was published in 1963 by the Conservative Society of America, New Orleans, Louisiana. Its raison d'être is to discredit the past and present efforts made by United States Government officials to maintain world peace. In this particular instance, the Courtneys have settled on the issue of disarmament.

The Courtneys have tried to establish the existence of a conspiracy between the Council on Foreign Relations and its resident and nonresident members who hold influential positions in the Government.

The Council on Foreign Relations is described in Puffles as a noncommercial, nonpolitical organization which studies American foreign relations in an impartial and scholarly spirit. Allen Dulles was president of the organization in 1947. (62-5286)

According to the book, America is being disarmed through the 'slavering' posture of lawning U. S. State Department planners and it has been through the studied efforts of such quailings that the Soviet Union has gained a nuclear supremacy.

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach

- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - Section Chief
- 1 - 62-46855

1 - [redacted]

62-46855

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141 AUG 2 1963

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AUG 9 1963

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-10722-1

Massa Shalh to Sullivan

RE: BOOK REVIEW: DISARMAMENT, A BLUEPRINT FOR SURRENDER

The book contends that it will be through the failure of President Kennedy and his entire administration that this country will find itself one day in the not too distant future completely disarmed and groveling for mercy beneath the marauding Soviet heel.

To support this judgment, the authors utilize quotations from the writings and speeches of ranking Government officials such as President Kennedy, McGeorge Bundy, Dean Rusk, John J. McCloy and many others.

An entire chapter, entitled "The Rostow-Moscow Axis," is devoted to discrediting Walt Whitman Rostow, Counselor and Chairman, Policy Planning Council of the State Department. Rostow is described as one of the most influential policy makers in the Kennedy Administration. Through quotations from his book, The United States in the World Arena, Rostow is shown to advocate the "end to our nationhood" and to envision America as "a continental island off the great land mass of Eurasia." The Courtneys liberally quote Rostow's writings and speeches and the opinions of those who have criticized him to establish this Government official as one whose "accommodating tactics are not in the best interests of the United States." (pp. 48-63)

The authors urge each reader to contact his own senators plus Senators Strom Thurmond and John Stennis in a nationwide demand for the abolishment of the Disarmament Treaty, the Test Ban Treaty, and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency which threaten our national sovereignty. Both treaties are considered by the Courtneys as serving no purpose other than giving the Soviet Union time to attain a military advantage.

References to the Director and the FBI

On two occasions, pages 12 and 81, the authors refer to the Director and the FBI. Neither reference is derogatory. The first merely quotes the December, 1961, Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications which gives excerpts from the Director's testimony on 3/26/47 describing communist fronts. The Guide also quotes Masters of Deceit to define communist front organizations.

On page 81, in criticizing the Disarmament Agency, the authors explain that even if the FBI, through a full field investigation, found a Disarmament Agency employee to be a security risk, his dismissal or retention would rest with the too-powerful Director of the Disarmament Agency.

Memorandum to Sullivan

RE: BOOK REVIEW: DEARMAMENT, A BLUEPRINT FOR SURRENDER

Information in Bufiles re Conservative Society of America

This organization was formed in Chicago on April 15, 1961, as a political action organization with the ultimate aim of becoming the third political party in the election of 1964. This organization, the National Chairman of which is Kent Courtney, has no faith in either the Democratic or Republican parties and expects to run a Conservative candidate for President in the 1964 elections. The Bureau has not investigated this group. (62-107722)

Information in Bufiles re the Authors

The Courtneys are an extreme right husband-and-wife writing team, self-identified as "super patriots," who publish and edit a paper called The Independent American which they founded in January, 1956. The paper is allegedly dedicated to the defeat of socialist and communist influences and to the promotion of individual and organizations which believe that a political party based on constitutional states rights is the answer to socialism. The Courtneys also publish TAX FAX pamphlets advocating a "conservative" position on international issues.

On 1/17/61, Kent Courtney submitted a copy of his newspaper to the Bureau and advised that he had been sending the paper to us so that we would have a complete file on his activities. He requested that his paper be placed on our list to receive press releases and also complimented the Director on his work in exposing the communist conspiracy. Courtney, of course, has not been furnished releases.

The Courtneys seem as equally interested in profit as ideas. When a Life editorial called the Courtney's book on the troubles of General Edwin A. Walker silly, Courtney was quoted as saying "Go right on calling it silly. That silly little book just bought me a new Ford station wagon."

Any correspondence received from the Courtneys is answered by an in-absence reply. They have not been investigated by the Bureau. (62-5-11687)

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 7-3-63

FROM : M. Jones

Book Reviews

SUBJECT: "SPECTACULAR ROGUE: GASTON B. MEANS"
BY EDWIN P. HOYT
BOOK REVIEW

- B Tolson
- Belmont
- Mohr
- Casper
- Callahan
- Conrad
- DeLoach
- Egans
- Gale
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tavel
- Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Holmes
- Gandy

R. W. Smith

Set forth below is a review of the book "Spectacular Rogue: Gaston B. Means" by Edwin P. Hoyt.

REVIEW OF "SPECTACULAR ROGUE":

Captioned book is a narrative of the life of Gaston B. Means who is described as a braggart and liar who swindled widows and governments and was accused of virtually every crime in the book--forgery, theft, conspiracy, obstruction of justice and murder. The author makes no attempt to "glorify" Means, but while he injects ironic and satirical remarks concerning Means' activities, he does manage to portray Means as a "spectacular character."

Throughout the book Means' close relationship with William J. Burns, onetime Director of the Bureau of Investigation, is emphasized, and Burns' faith in Means--even when he is under fire--is almost unbelievable.

The author highlights Means' swindle of Mrs. Maude King, his trial and acquittal for her murder, and his attempt to present a forged "second will" of her husband. Considerable space is given to Means' activities as an espionage agent for Germany prior to World War I and his testimony on German activities in the United States before a Congressional committee. Hoyt touches on Means' employment with the Bureau of Investigation, his suspension, and his bootlegging and influence-peddling activities.

Means' audacity and skill in concocting his various swindles are vividly portrayed. He had several schemes going at once and successfully swindled even those who knew he could not be trusted. When the Justice Department sought to bring him to trial in 1924, he threw in with Senator Burton K. Wheeler and the Select Committee on Investigation of the Department of Justice. His "testimony" could only be verified by people who were dead and his "evidence" always disappeared mysteriously just at the crucial moment--even if he had to forge a senator's name to a demand for surrender of his papers to account for their disappearance.

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57 SEP 23 1963
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~~NOT RECORDED~~
145 SEP 17 1963
22 SEP 16 1963

Book sent to February

CRIME RESEARCH
OVER

Handwritten initials/signature

M. A. Jones to DeLoach
Re: "Spectacular Rogue: Gaston B. Means"

The book concludes with Means' conspiracy in connection in the Lindbergh kidnaping case and his conviction for taking \$104,000 from Evalyn Walsh McLean.

REFERENCES TO THE DIRECTOR AND THE FBI:

There are numerous references to the Director and the FBI (including the old "Bureau of Investigation") throughout the book. Obviously, the references to the Bureau of Investigation, particularly during William J. Burns' directorship, are not very complimentary. Referring to Burns' resignation on page 246, the author indicates that the new Director of the Bureau, "the youthful J. Edgar Hoover," came before the Wheeler Committee to give statistical information and "gave the information in such a manner that no one doubted his efficiency or his ability to clean out the musty corners of the government's major detective bureau."

References to the FBI's investigation of Means in connection with the Lindbergh kidnaping conspiracy are also complimentary. It is noted that Hoyt's version of the conversation between Means and the Director in the court room following Means' testimony is slightly different from the version given in the Whitehead book and in the Director's book "Persons In Hiding," although it is similar. (p. 312)

INFORMATION IN BUFILES RE EDWIN P. HOYT:

Bufiles reflect Edwin P. Hoyt is the son of Palmer Hoyt, Editor and Publisher of "The Denver Post" with whom the Bureau has had considerable difficulty in the past. Edwin P. Hoyt, who was formerly on the staff of "Colliers" magazine, has been cooperative with the Bureau and furnished information he obtained as a result of interviews he had with highly placed Communist Party officials. He wrote to us in June, 1962, indicating that he planned to write a book on Gaston B. Means and requested assistance. He was referred to "The FBI Story" by Don Whitehead and "Persons In Hiding." By letter 9-17-62, he propounded several questions concerning Means and stated he would be in Washington in October and hoped that he might see the Director for a few minutes. He appeared at the Bureau on 10-19-62 where he spoke with SA John W. O'Beirne of the Crime Research Section who furnished him with additional public source data. It is noted that he credits the Director and SA O'Beirne in the list of acknowledgments at the conclusion of the book. (p. 325)

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

gmc

JRC/ab

✓
DeLoach

SAC, New York

Director, FBI (100-352546)

**"MONGOLIA: UNKNOWN LAND"
BOOK BY JORGEN BISCH
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER**

Book Reviews

- 1-N. P. Callahan
- 1-W. C. Sullivan
- 1-F. A. Tansey
- 1-B. M. Suttler
- 1-A. W. Gray

August 15, 1963

- 1- [redacted]
- 1-Section tickler
- 2-Orig & copy
- 1-Yellow file copy

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JA

The captioned book, translated from the Danish by Reginald Spink, was published in March, 1963, by the E. P. Dutton & Company, 201 Park Avenue, New York 3, New York, and retails at \$5.95 a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the book, as soon as possible, and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

NOTE: SA [redacted] Espionage Section, has requested the book for reference purposes. Several bookstores and Bureau Library checked; negative. After receipt, book will be filed in the Bureau Library.

AMB:fbl
(10)

*Book received 8-22-63.
To Library to be carded.
AMB.*

W

MAILED 2
AUG 15 1963
COMM-FBI

62-46855-243X
REC 14 ~~100-352546-1984~~

19 AUG 14 1963

EX 104

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

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

DATE: August 21, 1963

FROM : R. W. Smith *RWS*

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS SOVIET UNION PARADOX AND CHANGE
EDITED BY ROBERT T. HOLT AND JOHN E. TURNER
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
DeLoach	_____
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Gandy	_____

RWS

Captioned book reviewed by Central Research Section. Book is a collection of articles written by ten professors who travelled extensively in the Soviet Union during the Summer of 1958 and one journalist who had previously travelled in Russia. There is no pertinent information in Bufiles concerning any of the authors.

The Preface notes the book is not "a report of a visit" to the Soviet Union, but rather was written to answer certain questions constantly asked by audiences who attended lectures given by members of the group following their return from Russia. The book deals with seven selected aspects of the Soviet scene, each authored by one or more of the professors whose professional field of interest includes the growth of cities, economic changes, agricultural production, science and technology, education, youth, and radio and television.

Opening chapter briefly furnishes historical background on Soviet Union and political changes since Stalin's death. It indicates that while present-day Russia follows pattern of previous regimes, a pattern of change reflects urgent problems of a more advanced era. Succeeding chapters analyze these changes in each of the seven selected areas. Each author furnishes numerous statistics and information obtained through research of Soviet documents and previous studies by Western scholars rather than information he gathered while in Russia. No new information is introduced, but each chapter is a thorough and scholarly analysis of the particular aspect of Soviet society.

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Suttler
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
- 1 - [Redacted]
- 1 - Section tickler

CAKH/fbl
(7)

REC-28 62-46855-244

EX-103

12 AUG 23 1963

CENTRAL RESEARCH

Agate

b6
b7c

62 AUG 28 1963

Memo Smith to Sullivan

re BOOK REVIEW: SOVIET UNION, PARADOX AND CHANGE
EDITED BY ROBERT T. HOLT AND JOHN E. TURNER
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

In final chapter, authors give "Speculative Glances into the Future." They completely eliminate two popular notions concerning the future of the Russian dictatorship which are widespread in the West: that dictatorship will mellow, evolving into a liberal socialist democracy; and that Russian people will revolt and overrun the dictatorship. The third notion that the Soviet dictatorship is a feature of the Russian "national character," is static, and will not change in the foreseeable future, they feel, should not be fatalistically accepted because it ignores "important patterns of change that have developed in nearly all industrial societies, whether democratic or nondemocratic." These changes reflect the enormous problems that confront a dictatorship as it strives to become an industrial and military giant. Although authors recognize these developing changes, their image of "the Soviet future should be of little comfort to the citizens of the free world."

"We anticipate the continuation of a dictatorship, but one that is more coldly rational than that of Stalin, and that will enjoy wider support from its citizens. Unless the antagonisms between China and the USSR split the Communist world apart and the Soviet Union is forced to seek rapprochement with the West, we shall be faced in the international arena with a stronger and more effective competitor, a more willing perhaps, but a tougher negotiator than the one we have known since the end of World War II."

The book contains a bibliography, divided according to the chapters covered, and an index. It should be a valuable reference book. The book will be routed to the Bureau library.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

over

WEL

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-352546)

DATE: 8/21/63

FROM : *JPM/om*
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: *A* "BOOKS ON COMMUNISM"
BY R. N. CAREW HUNT *NO LOCALITY*
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

L

ReBulet 3/29/63.

Book Reviews

Captioned book is not available at a number of the larger book dealers located in New York City.

62-46855-244X

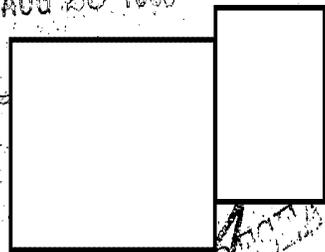
Inquiry at the Oxford University Press revealed that the book is currently out of stock and has been out of stock for a number of months. Oxford University Press has advised that they expect to receive some additional copies but the exact date of receipt is uncertain.

77
REC-10 *100-352546-1985*

The foregoing is submitted for the information of the Bureau and UACB the NYO will continue in its efforts to locate a copy of captioned book.

6-AUG 23 1963

- ② - Bureau *returned 635 RB.* EX-103
 - 1 - New York (100-87235) *REC 53 11 05 AM '63*
- EKD:IM
(3)



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179
62 AUG 28 1963

SEARCHED

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 9-4-63

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: A. MITCHELL PALMER: POLITICIAN
BY STANLEY COBEN
BOOK REVIEW BY WALTER JOHNSON

R. W. Smith

BACKGROUND:

New York Times Book Review section, 9-1-63, contains review by Walter Johnson, History Department, University of Chicago, of Stanley Coben's book, "A. Mitchell Palmer": Politician." The Director has asked "What do we know of Coben and Johnson?"

STANLEY COBEN:

I l h.

By letter 6-2-58 to Director, Stanley Coben advised he was writing political biography of A. Mitchell Palmer for Ph. D. degree at Columbia University. He had a number of questions, most of which dealt with the "Palmer's Raids." Coben not identifiable in Bufiles and by letter 6-6-58, the Director declined to be of assistance. By letter 7-27-58, Coben renewed request for material. The Director again declined by letter of 7-31-58 and referred Coben to Don Whitehead's book, "The FBI Story," which contained material about the so-called "Palmer's Red Raids."

DR. THOMAS WALTER JOHNSON:

The FBI has conducted two investigations of Dr. Johnson; in 1950 under the Loyalty Program, and January, 1962, as subject of White House Special Inquiry. It later developed in May, 1962, that Dr. Johnson was a presidential appointee to the U. S. Advisory Commission on International Educational and Cultural Affairs. In connection with the 1950 investigation, the Civil Service Commission advised in May, 1952, that Johnson was found "eligible on loyalty."

Dr. Thomas Walter Johnson born 6-27-15, Nahant, Massachusetts, graduated Dartmouth College, 1937, with A. B. degree. He received A. M. degree in 1938 from University of Chicago and Ph. D. degree in History, 1941. He has been employed continuously by that University since that time and was Chairman of the Department of History from 1951 to September, 1961. He has authored several books on history and political affairs and was active in behalf of Governor Adlai Stevenson in 1952. During the 1950 investigation, several derogatory associations and affiliations were developed on Dr. Johnson with respect to numerous Communist Party front groups and individuals of questionable loyalty. Dr. Johnson signed interrogatory on March 28, 1951, regarding information received in the 1950 investigation of him. This summarized as follows:

Director's relation

37 SEP 13 1963

1 - Mr. DeLoach

JMM:cmk:bsp

REC-1

62-46855-245

EX-117 22 SEP 9 1963

CENTRAL FILE ROOM

M. A. Jones to Mr. DeLoach memo
RE: A. Mitchell Palmer: Politician

Dr. Johnson claimed he had not spoken before the American Youth for Democracy (AYD) (cited by AG) in 1946, adding that he was perfectly aware of the "color" of the AYD and that while this organization was active on the University of Chicago campus, he was the faculty sponsor of another organization of students which was in bitter conflict with the AYD. Dr. Johnson advised he was a member of the American Student Union (cited by House Committee on Un-American Activities) while at Dartmouth College and he joined the organization for one or possibly two years. He also admitted attending a rally either in 1935 or 1936 at Dartmouth College sponsored by the American League Against War and Fascism (cited by AG) and he paid \$1 for subscription to its publication.

Dr. Johnson admitted that early in 1945 he joined the Midwest Division of the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions (cited by HCUA) and served on the Midwest Board of Directors until May, 1946, when he resigned. To the disclosure that Johnson was a sponsor of the Chicago Committee for a National Youth Assembly against Universal Military Training, Johnson stated this was an "irritating mistake on his part" stating that he was for selective service legislation but not Universal Military Training Legislation. He agreed to join the organization and when he received a letter listing him as a sponsor, he requested that his name be removed from the letterhead. In connection with his associations with individuals active in the communist movement which were set out in the above referred-to investigations, Johnson either denied knowing the individuals or disclaimed any knowledge that these individuals had communist leanings.

The name of Walter Johnson, University of Chicago, was listed as a signer of a petition calling for the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, in a letter dated 12-21-60 to the HCUA. He was also identified as a contributor to the Southern Conference Educational Fund in 1958.

Johnson was coauthor of a college history textbook which was severely criticized by several educators as containing Marxist terminology and distortions which degraded American achievements (The United States--Experiment in Democracy, by Avery Craben and Walter Johnson.) Part of controversy arising from the book is attributed to a book by the right-wing writer E. Merrill Root, publisher of "Brainwashing in the High Schools."

According to the book review, the Director is accused of having rounded up over 3,000 radicals (Palmer's Raids). This is not a new claim against the Director and as pointed out in Don Whitehead's book the Director had nothing to do with the arrests or so-called persecution of the individuals but merely handled the prosecution of many of the cases as a Special Assistant Attorney General. That book also revealed that the Director deplored the incident connected with the arrests of the aliens involved in the Palmer Raids.

With respect to Coben's book, the Crime Records Division has been aware of its intended publication and since mid-August has been endeavoring to obtain a copy of the book through the Library of Congress. A check today at the various bookstores in Washington was likewise negative. The New York Office is now attempting to get the book and it will be appropriately reviewed as soon as it is received.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

EMC

JH

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8/4

DO-7

FROM

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

- MR. TOLSON _____
- MR. BELMONT _____
- MR. MOHR _____
- MR. CASPER _____
- MR. CALLAHAN _____
- MR. CONRAD _____
- MR. DELOACH _____
- MR. EVANS _____
- MR. GALE _____
- MR. ROSEN _____
- MR. SULLIVAN _____
- MR. TAVEL _____
- MR. TROTTER _____
- MISS HOLMES _____
- MISS GANDY _____

- SEE ME _____
- NOTE AND RETURN _____
- PREPARE REPLY _____
- SEND MEMO TO ATTORNEY GENERAL _____
- FOR YOUR RECOMMENDATION _____
- WHAT ARE THE FACTS? _____
- HOLD _____

REMARKS:

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 What do we know of Cohen & Johnson?

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 9/17/63
 TAMI

62-46855-245

CLOSURE

Potomac Fever of a Dangerous Type

A. MITCHELL PALMER: POLITICIAN.
By Stanley Coben, 351 pp. New
York: Columbia University Press.
\$7.50.

By WALTER JOHNSON

DURING the fateful months from October 1919 to March 1920, while the Senate of the United States was debating whether the nation should join the League of Nations, the great protagonist of the League lay stricken and paralyzed in the White House. At the same time the public faced a run-away inflation: desperate workers, including the Boston police, (in 1919), struck across the country protesting low wages and inadequate working conditions; and many otherwise sensible people feared that the Bolsheviks were about to take over the nation.

Into the vacuum created by Woodrow Wilson's illness stepped his able, ambitious Attorney General. He led the attack on profiteers, hoarders and the meat trust. And, although he stayed neutral during the steel strike, A. Mitchell Palmer secured an injunction against John L. Lewis's miners and arrested a number of the strike leaders of the railway unions. But most of all during these months Palmer emerged as the leading symbol of the Red Scare.

For months he resisted demands for action against alleged radicals, then after a series of bombings in the summer of 1919 he moved drastically. In November, his agents rounded up hundreds of aliens, arresting many of them without warrants. On Dec. 21, 249 of them were deported to Russia. Then on January 2, 1920 came the most spectacular of the Palmer Raids. Over 3,000 "radicals" were arrested. At least as many other suspects were taken into cus-

Mr. Johnson is a member of the department of history at the University of Chicago.

tody, held for periods ranging from a few hours to several months, and finally released without ever having been officially arrested.

Fortunately, despite the hysteria in the Attorney General's office, the Assistant Secretary of Labor, L. F. Post, fought back and refused to issue deportation orders for most of those who had been rounded up by J. Edgar Hoover and his associates. (Hoover was then Chief of the General Intelligence Division in the Justice Department). Then, when a reign of terror by radicals predicted by Palmer and Hoover for May Day did not occur, the country at large began to realize that the Attorney General was suffering from hallucinations.

At first glance, Palmer's activities as Attorney General are puzzling. While a member of Congress from Pennsylvania, he had been an important liberal influence guiding New Freedom laws through the House of Representatives, sponsoring labor legislation, and supporting strikers in his home district. But, as Stanley Coben of Hunter College points out in this well-written biography, Palmer had been bitten early by "Potomac fever".

"To a large extent he gambled on policies which seemed likely to win the Presidency," Coben observes. "Already the leading symbol of the Government's fight against both Reds and strikers, Palmer attempted to combine these groups into one gigantic enemy. . . His intention was to accent the need of an experienced battler against Bolshevism in the White House, while emphasizing his own availability."

Palmer's willingness, however, to move with what he thought was the public mood backfired. By the time of the Democratic

Convention, the bulk of the country was deeply unconcerned with the Red Scare, and Samuel Gompers and other union leaders were among the effective forces denying the Attorney General the nomination.

Although most of Palmer's important records and personal papers have disappeared, Mr. Coben has researched widely in official records and in the papers of Palmer's associates. Coben writes with an excellent grasp of the intricacies of politics and he analyzes the story of Palmer's life with clarity and skill.

In summing up Palmer's career, the author comments: "Certainly a public official is obligated to heed the will of a vocal majority . . . and an ambitious politician ignores public demands at the peril of his career. The crucial question raised by Palmer's actions as Attorney General and Alien Property Custodian is whether a leading government official has a higher duty than giving the public—or his party—what it wants."

It should be remembered, however, that some politicians of courage—Senator George W. Norris, a contemporary of Palmer's, for instance—have defied the public emotion and survived. And, moreover, a perceptive leader knows that public opinion is not static. If he has the requisite qualities of principle, skill, guts and appeal he can re-mold public attitudes or, failing that, he can resist the public clamor until the mood begins to shift. Coben is closer to the mark when he concludes: "If Palmer was one of the most dangerous men in our history, it was not because he attempted to impose his rule or his policies upon the people, but because he tried to win power by carefully attuning himself to what he felt were the strong desires of most Americans."

The New York Times Book Review

9-1-63

*James B. DeLoach
9/1/63*

62-46855-275



Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer, second from left, with assistants from the Justice Department, at the outset of his campaign against "radicals," July, 1919.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: September 13, 1963

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION
CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

Origin and Purpose

The Book Review Control Desk was established in the Central Research Section in January, 1959, as a central control and repository for book reviews at the Seat of Government.

Scope

The Book Review Control Desk: (1) evaluates requests for books to be purchased and reviewed, (2) handles recommendations as to what Division should write the review, and (3) maintains a record of pending book review assignments, completed reviews, and other pertinent data concerning each review.

Cost of Operation

Creation of this Desk has not resulted in any additional cost to the Bureau's operations, since the work was absorbed by combining the new function with that of the previously existing Publications Desk without any increase in personnel.

Control

Records of all book reviews are maintained in a main control file (62-46855), which is checked monthly to ascertain whether existing instructions are being complied with by Bureau supervisors preparing reviews. A card index system is maintained regarding each review showing the title, author, official who ordered the review, Section to which the review was assigned, and completion date. These index cards are maintained for an indefinite period, for they are of continuing practical value and demand only a minimum of upkeep.

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 -
- 1 -
- 1 - Section Policy Folder
- 1 - Section tickler

62-46855-246 X

~~100-352546-1289~~

REC-20
ST-10

SEP 17 1963

CENTRAL RESEARCH

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AMB/fbl
(6)

64 SEP 25 1963

Memo Smith to Sullivan, 9-13-63

Re: BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION
CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

Final decision for the purchase of books rests with the Administrative Division, which clears and approves the recommendation for the purchase of any book suggested for review or for reference purposes.

Reviews Conducted

During the period September 28, 1962, through September 12, 1963, a total of 138 books was received by Seat of Government personnel for review or reference. Seventy-two books were reviewed (one pending) and thirty-nine books were obtained for reference purposes. All books requested are retained for future reference purposes. Twenty-six books were received at the Bureau from outside sources. Of the forty-one book reviews completed by the Domestic Intelligence Division during referenced period, thirty-five were done by the Central Research Section. Four books requested have not been received.

Instructions

Complete, current instructions concerning the Book Review Control Desk are included in Section 62 of the Supervisors' Manual.

Over-All Value

The Book Review Control Desk performs a valuable service because it: (1) eliminates duplication both in the purchase of books for review and in the writing of reviews, (2) insures immediate determination as to whether a book review has been or is being written, (3) enables Seat of Government personnel to obtain quickly copies of book reviews for reference, (4) and, because of knowledge of current publications, frequently alerts personnel to the appearance of new books pertinent to the Bureau's work and operations.

Future Action

The work of the Book Review Control Desk will continue to be closely examined and evaluated by the Central Research Section for any streamlining measures to improve its operation. A suggestion to streamline the handling of purchases of inexpensive books is now pending. A status report will be submitted annually.

RECOMMENDATION:

None; for your information.

STEMS *WEL* *MS*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 9-12-63

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: A. MITCHELL PALMER: POLITICIAN
BY STANLEY COBEN

SYNOPSIS:

Book Reviews

R. W. Smith Jr

Captioned ^{US}book, recently reviewed in the New York Times, has been received. Bufiles reflect that Coben wrote the Director in 1958 that he was writing Palmer's biography and requested data on the "Palmer Raids." Coben was referred to Whitehead's "The FBI Story."

The book deals with Palmer's political career, chiefly with his tenure as Attorney General. The author states that Palmer at first resisted pressure for action against radicals, moving against them on public and congressional demands in mid-1919. He asserts that Palmer permitted his assistants to take unwarranted action against radicals. The "Palmer Raids" are discussed in some detail, including abuses by arresting officers. A chapter is devoted to the "Red Scare," with Coben discounting the communist menace at that time.

Mr. Hoover's name is mentioned on a number of occasions in connection with the "Red Scare" and "Palmer Raids." Coben implies that Mr. Hoover was among those exaggerating the communist menace and its influence. The General Intelligence Division (GID), with Mr. Hoover as its head, is discussed, including Mr. Hoover's study of communism. Coben states that Mr. Hoover "bore the major burden of organizing the January raids" and recommended a change in a rule, which change would insure protecting of government interests before advising an arrested alien of his right to counsel. Coben includes a footnote stating that Mr. Hoover told a Senate Judiciary Committee that the change was made at the request of immigration officers. The book also notes that Mr. Hoover, knowing that Communist Party (CP) and Communist Labor Party (CLP) had similar aims, had advised the Labor Department that CLP members would be treated the same as CP members with respect to their deportability. Labor Department officials later protested when CLP members were included in those on whom warrants were requested for the January raids. Coben states that Mr. Hoover told a Senate inquiry in 1921 that he did not know the number of warrants involved in the January raids. Mention is also made that Hoover had been sent to New York after the raids and reported that there had been brutality. Hoover's anger at Post for releasing radical aliens is also noted. The book also states that Hoover's GID alarmed citizens about forthcoming strikes and bombings on May Day, 1920, which never came off. Coben alleges that men such as Mr. Hoover were partly responsible for Palmer's later reputation as a violator of civil liberties. A footnote in the book indicates that Hoover has denied any other role in the roundups other than the one of liaison man.

ENCLOSURE Deleted in Bureau

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Central Research Section
JVA:cho

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25 SEP 17 1963

Continued Page 1A

Coben's book is slanted to discount the communist menace during that period. His allegations concerning Mr. Hoover in trying to place responsibility on him for the "Palmer Raids" are along the lines made by such individuals as Max Lowenthal. As pointed out on previous occasions, Mr. Hoover was not engaged in operational activities during the raids, but his duties were administrative in nature. Mr. Hoover, has of course, deplored the abuses committed by arresting officers in connection with the raids.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

V.

RM

TW

*Book detached and
filed in Bureau Library
9-25-63 (JSS)*

DETAILS:

Captioned book, recently reviewed in the New York Times, has been received. A Bufile check on Coben, the author, reflected that in 1958 Coben wrote the Director that he was writing Palmer's biography and requested data on the "Palmer Raids." Coben was referred to Whitehead's "The FBI Story" for such data.

A. MITCHELL PALMER: POLITICIAN:

The book begins with Palmer's entry into Pennsylvania politics and describes his role as a Congressman who was known as a reformer. Discussion is included on his rapid rise in Democratic politics, with considerable comment on his role in making Woodrow Wilson president. It describes his activities as Alien Property Custodian as "high handed" in dealing with disposition of this property.

Much of the book deals with Palmer's tenure as Attorney General, mentioning his "ineffective" policy to control the high cost of living and his efforts to settle labor strikes. The author notes that when Palmer first became Attorney General he advocated protection of individual rights and resisted pressure for action against radicals, moving against them only on public and congressional demand and also after several bombings in mid-1919. The author asserts that Palmer then permitted his assistants in the Department to take unwarranted and rash action against radicals in arranging for their deportation. The raids on radical aliens are discussed in detail, including abuses perpetrated by arresting officers in these raids. A chapter is devoted to the "Red Scare" in which Coben discounts the menace of communists in the country at that time. Coben notes that the Justice Department was later ridiculed for exaggerating the Red menace and for violation of civil liberties in the raids. The book concludes with Palmer's unsuccessful effort to become Democratic Presidential nominee in 1920.

MENTION OF MR. HOOVER IN THE BOOK:

The back flap of the jacket mentions the "role played" by Mr. Hoover in the "Red Scare" and "Palmer Raids." On page 188 Coben states that Mr. Hoover declared in a public hearing on 4-24-20 that "at least 50 per cent of the influence behind the recent strikes was traceable directly to communist organizations." Coben's source is New York Times, 4-25-20. Page 207 discusses the creation of the General Intelligence Division (GID) with Mr. Hoover as its head, which set up an index of cards on radical activities and leaders. Also mentioned is Mr. Hoover's study of communism and his responsibility in interpreting purposes and gauging strength of American radical organizations. Coben goes on to say that the men Palmer depended on to inform him about American radicalism were "extraordinarily susceptible to the fear and extravagant patriotism so prevalent in 1919," and mentions on page 208 that Mr. Hoover testified in April, 1920, that the Communist Labor Party was a "gang of cut-throat aliens who have come to this country to overthrow the government by force."

On Page 221 the author mentions that when an attorney for the National Civil Liberties Bureau complained of abuses during one of the raids, Mr. Hoover informed his superiors he had heard of no such violence and advised against a reply to the lawyer; Coben's source is correspondence in Justice Department records. On page 223 Coben states that Mr. Hoover "who bore the major burden of organizing the January raids" had recommended a change in Rule 22, which change would insure the protection of government interests before advising an arrested alien of his right to counsel; Coben's source is listed as a communication in Justice Department records. Footnote number 15 on page 318 notes that when Mr. Hoover was questioned before the Senate Judiciary Committee in 1-21 he indicated that the change in Rule 22 was made at the insistence of immigration officers and that the Justice Department had no part in the change.

Pages 223 and 224 mention a memo on the Communist Party (CP) sent by Mr. Hoover to Mr. Caminetti, Immigration Commissioner, which Caminetti used as basis for a brief recommending that a Marion Bieznuk be deported because of membership in the Communist Party; Coben's source is listed as Department of Justice records. Page 224 goes on to note that Hoover, knowing that the CP and Communist Labor Party (CLP) had similar aims, did not ask the Labor Department's opinion on the deportability of CLP members. He wrote a memo to Caminetti advising that the GID would treat CLP members the same as CP members. Subsequently these members were included in those on whom warrants were requested for the January raids. Coben notes that officials in the Labor Department later protested against inclusion of CLP members in the warrants.

Page 227 notes that Palmer confessed ignorance about much that occurred during the raids and told a Senate inquiry in 1921 to ask Mr. Hoover, "who was in charge of this matter," about warrants issued in the January raids. Mr. Hoover asserted that this was a matter for local Bureau of Investigation officials and he did not know the number of warrants. Also included on page 227 is a statement by an immigration officer who in reply to a question as to why he adopted "cumbersome" procedures in the raids, stated he had obeyed instructions received at a conference in the Labor Department with Mr. Hoover and another Justice Department official; Coben's source is the House Committee on Rules Hearings and "To The American People" by the National Popular Government League, a group of lawyers who investigated the Palmer Raids.

Pages 228 and 229 mention that Mr. Hoover had stated he was sent up to New York later by Assistant Attorney General Garvan and reported back that there had been brutality in the raids; the source listed is Fletcher Knebel's Look magazine article on the Director in May, 1955.

Pages 232-33 discuss Labor Assistant Secretary Louis Post's release of many aliens whose testimony indicated they were deportable, and mentions that Mr. Hoover was angry at Post's actions. Page 233 states that Mr. Hoover assured newsmen in 1-20 that at "least 3,000 of the 3,600 aliens arrested by the Justice

Department were 'perfect' deportation cases." Coben mentions several instances of Mr. Hoover protesting releases of proven anarchists, listing as his sources communications in Justice Department records.

Page 235 states that Mr. Hoover's GID alarmed Americans with bulletins about general strikes and bombings which were allegedly planned by radicals for May Day, 1920; Coben states that these calamities never came off and that the Justice Department was later ridiculed for its prophecy of a reign of terror on May Day.

Page 244 notes that Palmer's name is associated with violations of civil liberties, but that the character and attitudes of assistants such as Garvan and Hoover helped determine Palmer's political fate and later reputation.

Footnote number 27 on page 319 states that communications from Agents during the "Palmer Raids" were to be addressed to Mr. Hoover; however, Mr. Hoover has denied any other role in the roundups than the "passive one of liaison man." Whitehead's "The FBI Story" is listed in the Bibliography of Coben's book.

OBSERVATIONS:

Coben's entire theme is obviously slanted to discount the communist menace during 1919-20 and he does not recognize the danger posed by communist elements in the country at that time. With reference to his allegations concerning Mr. Hoover, these are along the lines made by such individuals as Max Lowenthal who have attempted to place responsibility for the "Palmer Raids" on Mr. Hoover. As pointed out on previous occasions, Mr. Hoover's activities as Special Assistant to the Attorney General were purely administrative in nature. He was not engaged in operational activities during the time of the raids. Bureau of Investigation Agents were not under his supervision and he was not in a position to give orders to them. The letters of instructions concerning the arrests of aliens in the "Palmer Raids" were sent to Bureau of Investigation field offices by Frank Burke, Assistant Director and Chief of the Bureau at that time. Regarding these instructions which note that communications from Agents during the raids should be sent to Mr. Hoover, it is obvious that Mr. Hoover was responsible for correlating information on the arrests for record purposes and for issuance of a public statement following the arrests.

Furthermore, as also pointed out on previous occasions, Harlan F. Stone, who had been one of the first to protest the "Palmer Raids," would not have appointed Mr. Hoover as Director of the Bureau of Investigation had he felt him in any way responsible for the raids. It will also be recalled that Morris Katzeff, a Boston attorney who was counsel for some of the aliens arrested, stated in 1940 that Mr. Hoover had nothing to do with the irregularities and harsh treatment of aliens arrested. Katzeff also related at that time that Mr. Hoover had deplored the circumstances connected with the arrests of aliens in New England.

The portion of Coben's book dealing with the "Palmer Raids" is quite obviously an attempt to discredit Mr. Hoover by misinterpreting records and slanting his material to make it appear that Mr. Hoover played a major role in the raids.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 9-11-63

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: ^{Book} REVIEW OF BOOK TITLED, "A MAN NAMED JONES"
(FORMER SAC GUS T. JONES)
BY GEORGE ELLIS

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

R. W. Smith

SYNOPSIS:

Above titled book is story of former SAC Gus T. Jones, San Antonio, Texas, his background, his work in major FBI cases such as Urschel kidnaping, Kansas City Massacre, et al. Author tried to obtain Bureau approval to write this book and sell stories to CBS-TV in December, 1960. Bureau refused to assist Ellis and advised him of Director's strong opposition to glamorizing one employee. Ellis said he liked Director and Bureau, but would write book regardless of Director's objections. Robert A. Huffman, Legal Representative, Mar-eth Productions, told Bureau they were interested in TV series based upon book, asked if Bureau would give technical assistance, then learned of Director's extreme displeasure over program and was told Bureau would render no assistance. Huffman said Ellis had been holding out on company, and had indicated FBI approved TV programs. Ellis wrote Attorney General and said Director had gone on record to use full power of Attorney General's Office to prevent Jones selling future stories to TV regarding his experiences in FBI. Ellis stated this was clear violation of Jones' civil rights. DeLoach contacted Assistant Attorney General Katzenbach, told him whole story and agreed to prepare reply to Ellis affirming Bureau's position in matter. This was done.

Director mentioned in book as follows: Page 7. Author said Jones worked under three Directors: "Bruce Bielaski, William J. Burns, and from 1924 to 1944 under J. Edgar Hoover." Page 37. Author said arrest of Durkin was Bureau's answer to underworld and, "It meant that, under the brilliant leadership of J. Edgar Hoover, they had rebuilt" etc... Author said capture of Durkin was notice to criminals across nation that Justice Department agents had been "imaginatively trained, led, and backed to the limit by Director Hoover, and were in the crime business to stay." Page 60. Leavenworth Prison Break. Author said "Director Hoover had alerted his offices across the country to an all out effort to track down past owners of the weapons used in the break." Page 69. Kansas City Massacre. "J. Edgar Hoover gave Gus one order: 'Get the Kansas City killers!' ... The thunder of the machine guns had died away at 7:28 A. M. By 11:30, Director Hoover's force

Enclosure

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126 SEP 19 1963 25 SEP 19 1963

CRIME RESEARCH

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-54644-13

PERS. REC. UNIT

BOOK REVIEW - "A MAN NAMED JONES
DETAILS

was air-bound for Kansas City." Author said police authorities across the world regard Kansas City Massacre investigation as one of the outstanding pieces of police teamwork in history of crime detection. "It was proof that J. Edgar Hoover's department had come of age." Page 75. Urschel kidnaping. "Telephone orders sped from J. Edgar Hoover to Gus Jones"... Page 84. Conversation between Mrs. Urschel and Director quoted as follows: "This is Mrs. Charles F. Urschel in Oklahoma City-- I wish to report a kidnaping." "The voice answered, 'This is J. Edgar Hoover, Mrs. Urschel. Give me every detail you can.' "

A chapter by chapter review is attached in detail. Book is a 190 page paperback containing eight chapters. First chapter deals with background of Gus Jones. Second chapter deals with Martin Durkin, his background, killing of Agent Shanahan and author continually refers to handsomeness of Martin Durkin during his six years of criminal activity. Chapter three deals with the Leavenworth Prison Break and furnishes detailed investigative techniques used by Jones in solving break method, which might be of help to convicts desiring to make future escapes. Such details would alert convicts to destroy every scintilla of evidence concerning their escape. Chapter four deals with Kansas City Massacre. Chapter five Urschel kidnaping. Conversations between Urschel and his guards, Urschel and FBI Agents and letters written by Urschel concerning ransom notes quoted in detail as well as letters from Machine Gun Kelly to Urschel. Chapter six devoted to life of Harvey Bailey, reflects his wide range of criminal activity. Author states Bailey probably had no part in planning or execution of Urschel kidnaping and only received \$1,000 of ransom money for watching Urschel at hideout while kidnapers were arranging for ransom money. Bailey received life sentence when tried for his part in Urschel kidnaping. Author says Bailey had many hundreds of thousands of dollars buried in caches about the country, but gave no source of his statements to this effect.

Chapter seven deals with Dillinger Gang and showed Harry Pierpont as leader of gang until his apprehension in January, 1934. Author fails to mention that Inspector Sam Cowley was leader of Dillinger raiding party in Chicago and gave Purvis credit for leading raiding party and killing of Dillinger. Author gets a bit sickening when he says "50 feet from the box office Purvis' voice came softly over his shoulder, 'Stick 'em up Johnny. We have you surrounded!' " He then states Purvis shot Dillinger and as Dillinger's elbow hit cobblestones of alley, his pistol flew upwards and the "crouching Purvis caught it in mid-air." Chapter eight deals with part Gus Jones played in movement of dangerous criminals from Atlanta and Leavenworth prisons to newly opened Alcatraz prison. Also contained in this chapter are quoted letters from Kidnaper Albert L. Bates, addressed to Urschel, answering Urschel's letter of September 10th. Urschel had asked Bates what happened to ransom money. This chapter contains long letter from George R. (Machine Gun) Kelly to Urschel asking Urschel to inform him regarding oil prospects of Wise County, where he, Kelly, owned property. Urschel searched for Kelly's property intending to levy against it to recover portion of the ransom money, but he found no record of any such property. Book ends with Jones talking to his wife in Mark Hopkins Hotel, San Francisco and philosophizing on criminal gangs of future and how they would be made up of foreigners controlled by Mafia.

SEE NEXT PAGE FOR RECOMMENDATION

BOOK REVIEW - "A MAN NAMED JONES"
DETAILS

RECOMMENDATION:

Attached airtel be sent Los Angeles, copy to San Antonio, instructing both offices to follow this matter closely to develop any information indicating renewed interest in this book and/or Jones' career.

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BOOK REVIEW - "A MAN NAMED JONES"
DETAILS

GUSTAVE T. JONES
BORN 7-17-82, TEXAS

Former SAC Gus Jones entered on duty 6-23-16. Retired and dropped from rolls 12-31-43. Served as SAC at El Paso and San Antonio and worked on many highly publicized cases including Kansas City Massacre and Urschel kidnaping case. Was assigned to Legat, Mexico, during World War II. Department of Agriculture inquired about Jones' FBI employment in 1947. Director noted "Only give dates of employment. H." On 1-27-49 a confidential inquiry was made of former Special Agent William Harvey which reflected that

Director noted on this memo: "This certainly is a subtle way to beat the law re dual compensation. H." Director wrote Jones in September, 1956, wishing him a speedy recovery after an operation. Mr. C. F. Urschel, victim, kidnaping case, wrote Director 1-57 requesting that an autographed copy of "The FBI Story" be sent to Jones which was done.

Referral/Consult

GEORGE ELLIS, AUTHOR AND
BACKGROUND ON BOOK
"A MAN NAMED JONES"

"A Man Named Jones" is a 190 page paperback book which deals with some of the big FBI cases handled by Gus Jones with a brief synopsis of his early life in chapter one. No derogatory data is contained in the book as far as the Bureau or the Director are concerned. Complimentary references are made to the Director which will be pointed out in this memorandum.

Bufiles contain no information identifiable with George Ellis. Ellis first came to the Bureau's attention on 12-22-60, when he called at the Los Angeles Office, described himself as a former newspaperman and a former employee of CBS, New York. He contacted the Los Angeles Office to obtain Bureau's feelings on his writing a book and TV show concerning interesting cases participated in by former SAC Gus Jones. He said some work had already been done on the book; however, no publisher had been secured at that time. He said a CBS-TV Executive is apparently interested in story, but wanted Ellis to check with FBI before going any further. Copy of Public Law 670 furnished Ellis and law explained to him. New York's inquiry at CBS determined Ellis had never been employed but could have been free-lance writer. No criminal record located for Ellis. SAC San Antonio advised that in 1961 he had been in recent contact with former SAC Jones, and he, Jones, had never mentioned anything concerning proposed book or TV series. (Memo 1-5-61 Jones to DeLoach)

BOOK REVIEW - "A MAN NAMED JONES"
DETAILS

GUSTAV T. JONES
LCR 7-17-62, 111113

On the above cited memo of 1-5-61, Mr. Tolson said "We should discourage this in every way. We will not cooperate; we will not review manuscript; we will not assist in any manner. T." Mr. Hoover said "I most certainly agree. We should definitely indicate our disapproval. H."

On 1-18-61, George Ellis was interviewed by Agents of Los Angeles Office and firmly advised that Director disapproved his proposed book publicizing former SAC Gus Jones. He was told Bureau's reputation was built on united efforts of many employees; that publicizing one particular employee is against every precept on which FBI was organized; that no cooperation could be expected from Bureau and manuscript would not be reviewed. Ellis stated he felt Jones had a right to authorize publication of his life's story which would contain items concerning his FBI service; that book was not being written to glorify Jones, but to give interesting highlights of his career as a law enforcement officer. Ellis indicated attorneys had been consulted concerning the legal aspects involved in preparing this story. Ellis expressed admiration for Director Hoover and said he would not write anything that would reflect unfavorably on FBI, but intended to complete the story, in spite of the Bureau's objections. At that time he was rewriting the first chapter and claimed that arrangements had tentatively been made to have Doubleday, Inc., publish his story and that Hubbell Robinson, Hollywood TV Producer is interested in producing a TV series. Agents stated Ellis seemed dismayed at Bureau's reactions but nevertheless, intended to complete the project. (94-54644-5)

On 2-17-61, Robert A. Huffman, Attorney with firm of Carlson, Lupardus, Matthews, Holliman and Huffman, Tulsa, Oklahoma, was interviewed at Bureau Headquarters by Mr. Kemper. Huffman said he was legal representative of Mar - eth Productions, Inc., and they were interested in a TV series based upon the proposed book "A Man Named Jones" by George Ellis. Kemper told Huffman of Bureau's extreme displeasure concerning this publication and enumerated various reasons. Huffman seemed shocked and said he gained a different impression from the writer, Ellis, in Los Angeles. Kemper then took Huffman to Mr. DeLoach's Office where the matter was discussed in detail. Huffman asked if Bureau would consider giving technical assistance and was advised Bureau would give absolutely no assistance whatsoever nor would Bureau review or even look at the scripts. He was told of Director's extreme displeasure over this program and that Bureau would use every means possible to fight it. Huffman said Ellis had apparently been holding out on the Company; that he had been on a lucrative salary for a year and a half and living in a plush Beverly Hills apartment. (67-626-450) Huffman's superior when furnished facts, indicated project would be dropped.

A letter was written to Huffman at his request on 2-30-61 by Director advising him that Ellis appeared at our Los Angeles Office on 12-22, and 23-60, and advised he had been in touch with CBS concerning possible TV program based on proposed book and at that time Ellis was furnished a copy of Public Law 670, which protects Bureau's name and initials from commercial exploitations and was advised FBI would give absolutely no cooperation in this matter. Huffman was advised that upon Director's instructions, Ellis was contacted on 1-18-61 and told that Director definitely disapproved of this publication and most certainly would afford no cooperation. (94-54644-8)

BOOK REVIEW - "A MAN NAMED JONES"
DETAILS

GUSTAVE T. JONES
BORN 7-17-28, [REDACTED]

On 5-12-61, an airtel was received from Los Angeles stating that when contacted upon another matter on 5-12-61, Hubbell Robinson, former CBS Executive and presently independent TV producer, advised he had some story material based on experiences of a former FBI Agent by the name of Gus Jones. Robinson referred to a file containing a number of typewritten sheets which were apparently resumes of interesting cases in which Jones had participated. Robinson expressed understanding of FBI objection to TV series or program relating to present activities of organization, but felt that stories based on long past experiences and investigations could be appropriately portrayed without disclosing any confidential techniques.

Robinson commented that an unidentified contact of his in Washington, D. C., is undertaking to contact Attorney General Kennedy concerning the use of some of Jones' material in TV program. He did not indicate whether a series or individual feature TV program would be produced. Mr. Hoover commented on this information, "DeLoach should alert Guthman, H." (94-54644-10)

On 10-3-61, Director received a memo from [REDACTED] Office of Legal Counsel, attaching a letter to the Attorney General dated 9-1-61, from George Ellis, Laguna Beach, California. This letter from Ellis told the Attorney General that he, the Attorney General, had acted as narrator for a Playhouse 90 program "Sounds of Eden" in 1959, relating the story of the Urschel kidnaping and that program was designed as the first in a series of TV programs dealing with the law enforcement career of Gus Jones; that now Mr. Hoover had gone on record stating he would use the full power of the Attorney General's Office to prevent Jones from selling any future stories to TV dealing with his experiences in the FBI. Ellis stated that such use of the powers of the Attorney General's Office was a clear violation of Mr. Jones' civil rights. His letter was a long two-page rambling collection of his own thoughts on how Mr. Jones' rights had been violated. [REDACTED] drafted a two paragraph reply stating the Department would have no interest in the matter unless a claim were made therein, either expressly or by implication, that they have the approval of the Department of Justice or the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the series. (67-586-454) b6 b7c

On 10-6-61, a memo was prepared furnishing the entire background which has been related herein and advising the then current developments concerning [REDACTED] memo and answer. Mr. DeLoach recommended that he personally straighten out this matter with [REDACTED] and the Director agreed. On 10-10-61, in a memo from Jones to DeLoach it was pointed out that DeLoach had contacted [REDACTED] that day, pointed out to him the strong moral considerations arising from the confidential nature of FBI files, the confidential nature of interviews conducted with witnesses and other persons and the "team effort" aspect of our investigations which makes it unfair and inaccurate to single out any person, such as former SAC Jones, for special consideration.

BOOK REVIEW - "A MAN NAMED JONES"
DETAILS

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When these points were spelled out to him, [redacted] completely reversed his stand and requested that the Bureau prepare a reply to Ellis for [redacted] signature. This was done and a letter to Ellis dated 10-11-61, was prepared indicating that the protests of Mr. Hoover were in complete accord with the long-standing policy of the Department of Justice to prohibit commercial exploitations by former employees. The confidential nature of the reports which passed across Mr. Jones' desk--reports carefully restricted by Departmental regulations from disclosure to unauthorized persons, could have formed the basis for the articles or scripts prepared about Jones' investigative experiences.

It was further pointed out that many witnesses have talked to Jones in confidence because he was an FBI employee. The fact that Jones was no longer affiliated with the FBI, did not give him the liberty to violate the trust of persons who furnished him information in confidence. The letter to Ellis reiterated everything the FBI had told Ellis concerning their objections to the story and to the TV series. It was a strong letter setting forth the Bureau's position in this matter. (67-626-455)

COMMENTS ABOUT
DIRECTOR IN BOOK

PAGE 7. Author mentions Gus Jones' law enforcement background and then states he served in the Bureau under three Directors: "Bruce Bielaski, William J. Burns, and from 1924 to 1944 under J. Edgar Hoover."

PAGE 37. (Martin Durkin Story) The author states that to the agents of the Bureau the arrest of Durkin meant more than the capture of one criminal; that it was their answer to the underworld, and to the watchful eyes of police departments across the world "It meant that, under the brilliant leadership of J. Edgar Hoover, they had rebuilt from the wreckage caused by the spoils policy of Harry Daugherty; they had been blooded and had fought back." After the capture of Durkin, the author stated that from that day on, notice was served to criminals all across the nation that Justice Department agents, working in superb, selfless coordination across the entire country "and imaginatively trained, led, and backed to the limit by Director Hoover, were in the crime business to stay."

PAGE 60. (Leavenworth Prison Break) "Director Hoover had alerted his offices across the country to an all out effort to track down the past owners of the weapons used in the break."

PAGE 69. (Kansas City Massacre) "J. Edgar Hoover gave Gus one order: 'Get the Kansas City killers!' ... The thunder of the machine guns had died away at 7:28 A.M. By 11:30, Director Hoover's force was air-bound for Kansas City." The author

BOOK REVIEW - "A MAN NAMED JONES"
DETAILS

related that police authorities across the world regard the Kansas City Massacre investigation as one of the outstanding pieces of police teamwork in the history of crime detection. Then the author says "It was proof that J. Edgar Hoover's department had come of age."

PAGE 75. "On July 23, a multi-millionaire oil man was kidnaped from the sun porch of his Oklahoma City mansion by two hoodlums, one of whom brandished a Thompson machine gun. . . . Telephone orders sped from J. Edgar Hoover to Gus Jones. A new task force of agents was being formed to track down the kidnapers. Gus was directed to turn over his work in Kansas City to another agent-in-charge, fly at once to Oklahoma City, and take charge of the kidnaping case."

PAGE 84. (Urschel Kidnaping) Author relates that Mrs. Urschel called the FBI kidnap number after reading an article in "Time" magazine that day which featured an interview with Attorney General Cummings and gave the kidnap number. He relates her conversation with Mr. Hoover as follows: "This is Mrs. Charles F. Urschel in Oklahoma City--I wish to report a kidnaping." "The voice answered, 'This is J. Edgar Hoover, Mrs. Urschel. Give me every detail you can.'"

CHAPTER BY CHAPTER
REVIEW OF BOOK

The book is divided into eight chapters. The author furnishes minute details which could have come from only one or two sources, notes made by Gus Jones at the time he investigated the cases or the imagination of the author George Ellis and/or Gus Jones. The chapters are as follows:

CHAPTER ONE - "A Lawman's Lawman." This chapter deals with background data on Gus Jones. The author says on page 11 that Jones "successively became a Texas Ranger, U. S. Customs border agent, U. S. Immigrations border agent, and, in 1916, a special agent in the Investigative Division of the U. S. Department of Justice. One year later he was named special agent-in-charge of the El Paso, Texas, office." Some of the highlights of his career in the agencies prior to his service with the Bureau are outlined in this chapter.

CHAPTER TWO - "Never Kill a G-Man." This is the story of Martin James Durkin. The author spends a great deal of time on Durkin's background, the fact that he compiled an outstanding record as a sharpshooter in World War I; that because of his age, 16, he was turned down by both the Army and Navy, he went to Canada and enlisted as a private in a Canadian horse guards outfit. Because of his age, he never saw active duty but compiled his record as a sharpshooter with every known firearm. During the course of this chapter, the author continually refers to how handsome Martin James Durkin was during his earlier years and covers his various marriages and escapades with women as well as his six years of criminal activity up until the time he shot and killed Special Agent Ed Shanahan.

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Beginning on page 30, the author relates the part Gus Jones played in the apprehension of Martin Durkin and the fact that regardless of a raging blizzard which downed telegraph and telephone lines, Gus Jones managed to get through a call to warn the St. Louis Office of the Bureau that Durkin boarded a train in New Orleans which would arrive in St. Louis at a certain time. Agents received the message in time and arrested Durkin on the train outside of Webster Groves, Missouri, near St. Louis, before Durkin reached his destination.

CHAPTER THREE - "The Leavenworth Prison Break." This is a story of seven heavily armed convicts who escaped from Leavenworth prison at 9:15 a. m. on December 11, 1931. The author says on page 38 "One hour later, Gus Jones hurried aboard a Kansas City bound airliner which had been held for him. His orders were: 'Make a complete investigation of Leavenworth break; call on Kansas City office for any men you need; remain at Leavenworth until break-method solved.'" The author then relates the names of various convicts who escaped; their eventual apprehension and the gun battle which killed and injured some of the convicts, then goes into the techniques used by Gus Jones, in his office in the prison, to solve how the prison break was accomplished. Investigative information of the type given in this chapter certainly does not help investigative officers, but would be of help to convicts desiring at some future date to make their escape. It would alert them to destroy every scintilla of evidence of their escape.

CHAPTER FOUR - "They Came to Kill." This is the story of the Kansas City Massacre. It is accurate as far as the facts are concerned. It is a rehash of material printed many times before. The names of all law enforcement officers involved as well as the criminals involved in the actual shooting are related. It also relates how the services of those criminals were obtained through the efforts of Dick Gallatis, an underworld character of Hot Springs, and Herb Farmer, an underworld contact in Joplin, Missouri.

CHAPTER FIVE - "The Sounds of Paradise." This is the story of the Urschel kidnaping. The facts as stated are generally correct but, of course, in this chapter as in all the chapters of the book the author uses his literary license to quote exact conversations carried on between various individuals which he must have obtained as nearly as possible from Gus Jones. There is no way to verify such conversations in the Bureau's files such as exact conversations had between Urschel and his guards at the hideout and similar conversations. Copies of the letters Urschel wrote to John Catlett and E. E. Kirkpatrick concerning the ransom money and the delivery of it are set out on pages 91 and 92. Also the letter written to E. E. Kirkpatrick by the kidnapers is set out on pages 93 and 94. Copies of these letters must have been retained by Gus Jones and turned over to the author unless they were subsequently published in newspapers and magazines.

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There is nothing new in this chapter and most of the facts have been published at various times during the past 30 years except for the exact conversations held between various individuals. A letter from J. T. Faith, Sheriff of Wise County, dated March 2, 1934, addressed to Mr. Urschel is contained on pages 116 and 117; a letter from George R. (Machine Gun) Kelly to Mr. Urschel addressing him as "ignorant Charles" and undated, is set forth on page 119, and a telegram sent to J. C. Tichenor of Memphis, Tennessee, is set forth on page 120. This telegram was in connection with the eventual apprehension of George Kelly in Memphis. Apparently Gus Jones kept detailed notes on the cases he investigated.

CHAPTER SIX - "Harvey Bailey - Symbol of an Era." This entire chapter is devoted to the life of Harvey Bailey and reflects the wide range of his criminal activities. On page 130, the author relates a prison break led by Bailey and several other long-term convicts such as Wilbur Underhill. This break was from the Kansas State Prison at Lansing which is referred to as Lansing Prison. When Bailey received a sentence of from 10 to 50 years in this prison, the author states that because of his long criminal record, "Bailey was accorded the top spot among his fellows," (fellow convicts). Bailey arrived at Lansing prison on August 20, 1932, and by May 29, 1933, he had organized and planned a prison break for that date.

The author states that "Harvey Bailey probably had no part in the planning or execution of the Urschel kidnaping," but the two kidnapers asked him to keep an eye on things in their absence while they were making arrangements to obtain the \$200,000 ransom, and in appreciation, each of them gave Harvey Bailey \$500 of the ransom money for his services. (page 142) Bailey was sentenced to life imprisonment in a federal prison for his part in the Urschel kidnaping. The author states that on November 15, 1962, Bailey's federal term came to an end but he found Kansas Deputy Harold Wayne Dennis waiting for him at the gates to return him to Kansas State Prison at Lansing. This time he was to serve the balance of the fifty-year term interrupted by his escape.

The author, on several occasions during the course of the book, mentions the fact that certain criminals were handsome or fine looking men. For instance on page 143 when Bailey finished his federal sentence in 1962 the author states "Bailey stood tall and erect in his inexpensive blue flannel suit, looking far younger than his seventy-six years. Only the glistening whiteness of his hair, and his cracked and wrinkled hands, indicated his age. The proof of its toll lay in the fact that only one deputy had been sent to guard him on the twelve-hour trip to his new home."

The author states that, "Bailey has many hundreds of thousands of dollars buried in caches about the country. By now, he may even have forgotten where much of it lies."

BOOK REVIEW - "A MAN NAMED JONES"
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CHAPTER SEVEN - "The Dillingers Come to Texas." This chapter deals with John Dillinger and members of the criminal gang with which he was affiliated. According to this story the brains of the gang was Harry Pierpont and it was he, rather than Dillinger, who gave the orders which Dillinger and all other members followed until Pierpont was arrested with Dillinger, Hamilton and Clark in Tucson, Arizona, on January 25, 1932. Dillinger subsequently escaped. Pierpont died in the electric chair on 10-17-34. It was after Pierpont's arrest in January, 1934, that Dillinger formed his own gang, met Baby Face Nelson and associated with Nelson until his death.

The last three pages of this chapter, 168, 169 and 170, deal primarily with the last two days of Dillinger's life, from the time Anna Sage reported to the FBI in Chicago that she knew the whereabouts of Dillinger, until his death the next night. The facts given by the author are not true in every detail. The author states that, "Purvis assembled his thirty three raiders in his offices in the Banker's Building in Chicago's Loop, and sat back to wait for the tip," from Anna Sage.

The author further states that Purvis stood at the entrance to the theater waiting for Dillinger to come out and when he did he was to light a cigar, the signal for the original party to move in and capture him. Part of the story was correct, but the author fails to mention that Inspector Sam Cowley was the leader of the raiding party and only 16 Agents were involved instead of 33, but Inspector Cowley also had some assistance from the East Chicago Indiana Police Department.

On page 169, the author gets a little sickening when he says: "Fifty feet from the box office Purvis's voice came softly over his shoulder, 'Stick 'em up Johnny. We have you surrounded!'"

The author states that Melvin Purvis shot Dillinger and as Dillinger's elbow struck the rough cobblestones of the alley, his pistol flew upwards and the "crouching Purvis caught it in mid-air." This, of course, is fiction. Purvis was not one of the three men designated by Inspector Cowley to move toward the alley after Dillinger left the Biograph Theater. His position was to stand in front of the theatre and light a cigar.

CHAPTER EIGHT - "To Alcatraz - One Way!" This chapter relates the movement of dangerous criminals from Atlanta and Leavenworth prisons to the newly opened Alcatraz Prison. According to the author, Gus Jones rode the trains from Atlanta and from Leavenworth to the coast and accompanied the train cars taken by barge from California to Alcatraz. He states it was Gus Jones who handled the security of the prisoners from both of these prisons to Alcatraz.

On page 184 the author quotes a letter dated October 9, 1942, from Albert L. Bates, "the least smooth of the Urschel kidnaping gang," addressed to Mr. Urschel, answering Urschel's letter of September 10th which had been forwarded to him by

BOOK REVIEW - "A MAN NAMED JONES"

DETAILS

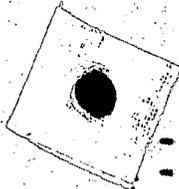
Director James V. Bennett, Director of Bureau of Prisons. Apparently Urschel had asked Bates what happened to the ransom money and what was Bates' portion of it and Bates answered his questions in a rather lengthy letter.

Pages 186, 187 and 188 contain a long letter from George R. (Machine Gun) Kelley to Mr. Urschel indicating to Urschel that he owned some property along with his Father-in-law, Shannon, in Wise County, Texas. He asked Urschel to give him the "low down" on what was going on at that time and would appreciate any information Urschel might give him regarding the oil prospects of Wise County, especially the prospects around his farm.

The author relates that Charles Urschel instituted a search for the property described by Kelly, intending to levy against it to recover a portion of the ransom money. But no record was found of any property owned by George Kelly.

The book ends with the completion of Gus Jones' second trip to Alcatraz with the prisoners then meeting his wife at the Mark Hopkins Hotel in San Francisco where he tells her, "Mary, that fog bank is a symbol. The day of the kind of criminal we've known is just about over. We're moving into a new era. The next wave of criminals is going to be largely made up of foreigners, controlled by the Mafia."

He and his wife then discuss the possibility of Japan and the United States going to war against each other and he tells his wife it will all be new stuff--secret agents, secret codes, espionage, sabotage. He said he was looking forward to "what those boys will be throwing at me. But maybe I can show them a trick or two, myself." Mary, his wife, allegedly then said, "Damn it--you don't have to tell me. I know you're looking forward to it."



- N. P. Callahan
- W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Central Research
- 1 - W. T. Forsyth

SAC, New York

- 1 - B. M. Suttler
- 1 - [Redacted]
- 1 - [Redacted]

Director, FBI (100-352546)

**PURCHASE OF BOOKS
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER**

no necessary
Book Reviews

M. L. King

The following books have been written by Martin Luther King: "Stride Toward Freedom--the Montgomery Story," New York, Harper, 1958; "Strength to Love," New York, Harper & Row, June, 1963. "Why we Can't Wait," written by M. L. King will be published October 22, 1963, by New American Library of World Literature, Inc., 501 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of each of these books as soon as possible and forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

LLW:rlh
(10)

5-14 N.Y. 6-25-63 "Re Bulet 9-19-63, above caption. Urgent need of book of King 'Why we Can't Wait' by Martin Luther King, published by Harper, N.Y.

NOTE: *Book "Why we Can't Wait" by M.L.K. King, Jr.*

Books requested by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan. Bureau Library, Publications, and General Indices negative. Books will be placed in Bureau Library.

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1 - N. P. Callahan
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - Central Research
1 - W. T. Forsyth
8/19/63

SAC, Philadelphia

Director, FBI (100-352546)

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1 - B. M. Suttler
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**ACQUISITION OF BOOKS
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER**

Book Review

"The Measure of a Man," written by Martin Luther King, was published by the Christian Education Press in Philadelphia, in 1959. King also wrote an article entitled "Something Happened to the Negro" which was published in "The Lutheran," United Lutheran Publication House, 2900 Queen Lane, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, issue of September 11, 1963.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of each of these publications as soon as possible and forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

LLW:rlh
(11)

NOTE:

"The Measure of a Man" requested by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan. Magazine article requested by SA S. F. Phillips, Internal Security. Bureau Library, Publications, and General Indices negative. Book will be placed in Bureau Library.

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SAC, Boston

Director, FBI (100-352540)

THE NEGRO PROTEST
BOOK BY KENNETH P. CLARK
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

1 - N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. T. Forsyth September 20, 1963

1 - Mr. J. F. Morley
1 - Mr. W. L. Smith
1 - [redacted]
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler

1 - [redacted]
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Author of Book Reviews

"The Negro Protest," a collection of three interviews by Kenneth P. Clark with James Baldwin, Malcolm X, and Martin Luther King, will be published by Beacon Press, 25 Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts, on October 31, 1963. The book will retail for \$2.00.

You are requested to obtain discreetly one copy of this book when available and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

NOTE: Book requested by SA R. W. Smith

*Book received
10-16-63 AUB.
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September 20, 1963

Legal Attache, Canada

- 1 - N. P. Callahan
- 1 - W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Central Research Section

Director, FBI (100-352546)

- 1 - B. M. Suttler
- 1 - Lish Whitson
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see

"M. I. 5"
 BOOK BY JOHN BULLOCH
 CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER'S

Book Reviews

"M. I. 5," a book written by British newspaperman John Bulloch, has been published by McClelland and Stewart, Toronto, Canada, for \$5.25.

It is requested that you discreetly obtain one copy of this book and forward it to the Bureau attention of the Central Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1 - Foreign Liaison (Route through for review)

NOTE: Book requested by SA Lish Whitson

Book room

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*Book rec'd 10-11-63.
Routed to L. Whitson.
This be filed in Bureau Library.
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REC-56

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62 SEP 30 1963

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September 11, 1963

Title of Book THE FOREST: A Personal Record of the Huk Guerrilla Struggle in the Philippines

Author WILLIAM J. POMEROY

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Section and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(PLEASE INITIAL in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section, Room 639, Riddell Building.)

Book Reviews

ROUTING

OBTAIN BOOK FOR REVIEW

BOOK REVIEW NOT REQUIRED BY THIS SECTION OR DIVISION

Domestic Intelligence Division, R. B.

Central Research

Espionage

Internal Security

Liaison

Nationalities Intelligence/ ~~LEAVITT~~

Subversive Control/ ~~BLAND~~

Identification Division, I. B.

Training Division, J. B.

Administrative Division, J. B.

Files & Communications Division, J. B.

General Investigative Division, J. B.

Laboratory Division, J. B.

Crime Records Division, J. B.

Special Investigative Division, J. B.

Inspection Division, J. B.

Nature of Book: SEE ATTACHED 1963

500 OCT 2 1963

File 62-46855

62-46855-247

EX-117

NOT RECORDED
6 SEP 24 1963

[Handwritten signatures and initials]
CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

9



INTERNATIONAL'S FALL LIST

—SEPTEMBER—

THE FOREST

A Personal Record of the Huk Guerrilla Struggle in the Philippines
by William J. Pomeroy

Cloth \$3.95

ECONOMIC GROWTH AND UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRIES

by Maurice Dobb

NWP* \$1.00; Cloth \$2.00

CONDITIONED REFLEXES AND PSYCHIATRY

by Ivan P. Pavlov

NWP \$1.95; Cloth \$5.00

—OCTOBER—

THE FAILURE OF PSYCHOANALYSIS

From Freud to Fromm

by Harry K. Wells

Cloth \$3.95

PROGRAM OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION

With a Special Introduction

by N. S. Khrushchev

NWP \$1.45; Cloth \$3.95

ILLUSION AND REALITY

A Study of the Sources of Poetry

by Christopher Caudwell

NWP \$2.25; Cloth \$5.50

THE FURTIVE WAR

The United States in Vietnam and Laos

by Wilfred G. Burchett

(Cloth \$3.95) NWP \$1.85

—NOVEMBER—

HISTORY OF THE LABOR MOVE- MENT IN THE UNITED STATES

Volume III: The AFL and the Early IWW

by Philip S. Foner

Cloth \$6.00

ECONOMIC AND PHILOSOPHIC MANUSCRIPTS OF 1844

Edited, with an Introduction, by Dirk J. Struik

by Karl Marx

Cloth \$5.00

CAUSE, PRINCIPLE AND UNITY

A New Translation, with Notes, by Jack Lindsay

by Giordano Bruno

NWP \$1.95; Cloth \$5.00

DIDEROT: INTERPRETER OF NATURE

Selections, with an Introduction by Jonathan Kemp

NWP \$2.25; Cloth \$5.00

STUDIES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF CAPITALISM

by Maurice Dobb

(Cloth \$5.00) NWP \$2.25



***NEW WORLD PAPERBACKS**, the quality series launched last September, will include 35 titles by this Fall, covering a wide range of subjects in history, philosophy, economics, psychology, world affairs, and literature. Included are originals published simultaneously in cloth, as well as reprints.

International Publishers, 381 Park Ave. S., N.Y. 16, N.Y.

ENCLOSURE

AUGUST 26, 1963

62-46855-247⁹⁹

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

file to 10-1873 A-13

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Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 9-24-63

FROM : M. A. Jones

Book Reviews

SUBJECT: WITH LOVE AND LOATHING
BOOK BY JOHN CROSBY

R. W. [Signature]

Captioned book has been reviewed by the Crime Research Section. It contains a selection of Crosby's columns which have appeared in the New York Herald Tribune, and which deal with his criticism on various aspects of our society, including American cities, architecture, traffic problems, modern-day music and art, movies and television. His comments, in the usual Crosby fashion, are vitriolic and abusive toward the objects of his wrath.

PORTION DEALING WITH MR. HOOVER AND THE FBI:

In Crosby's book on pages 196-198 is a reprint of the column which appeared in the 10-2-61 issue of the Herald Tribune, (at that time we protested to John Hay Whitney of the New York Herald Tribune regarding this vicious attack on the Director and the FBI.) Crosby deals with Mr. Hoover's message which was made available to a New York City radio station in July, 1961; the message was an appeal to citizens to help local law enforcement in combating crime. Crosby alleges that crime has made its most substantial gains in the years Mr. Hoover has been head of the FBI, and that the FBI has always opposed a national police force to do something about organized crime.

It is noted that whereas Crosby's original column stated that crime costs the American taxpayer \$22 billion a year (which is the correct figure), his book lists the cost as \$32 billion a year.

[Redacted]

[Redacted] antagonism for the Bureau has been apparent for many years. He has earned a reputation as a very heavy drinker and an associate of persons such as Fred Cook, who has criticized the Bureau.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

1 - Central Research Section

JVA:blh
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62-46855-248

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CRIME RESEARCH

*Book detached and filed
in Bureau Library 9-27-63
ORIGINAL FILED IN 92-53-164*

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September 17, 1963

REC-56

Title of Book M. I. 5 by John Bulloch

Author John Bulloch British Newspaperman

England

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Section and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

Book Reviews

(PLEASE INITIAL in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section, Room 639, Riddell Building.)

ROUTING

OBTAIN BOOK FOR REVIEW

BOOK REVIEW NOT REQUIRED BY THIS SECTION OR DIVISION

- Domestic Intelligence Division, R. B.
- Central Research
- Espionage (TURNER)
- Internal Security
- Liaison
- Nationalities Intelligence
- Subversive Control

- Identification Division, I. B.
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- Training Division, J. B.
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*Book read
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Nature of Book:

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Date 9-12-63

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For information in view of reference to FBI. "MacLean's" is a biweekly Canadian magazine

~~ENCLOSURE~~

See reverse side

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Office Legat, Ottawa

CENTRAL RESEARCH

ENCLOSURE

62-46755-249

MACLEAN'S REVIEWS

CANADA'S NATIONAL MAGAZINE

SEPTEMBER 21, 1963

VOLUME 76 NUMBER 18



ROBERT FULFORD



This is a British counterspy, but he's not telling

ON COUNTERESPIONAGE: in the end, all the heroes are bunglers

BEFORE THE FIRST WORLD WAR, when the romantic and richly comic story of British counterespionage began, security precautions in England were comparatively simple. They seem to have consisted mostly of preventing German naval officers from sitting in full view of Portsmouth harbor and sketching gun emplacements. These officers, when apprehended, were not necessarily sent to prison; they were sometimes just told to go home, or anyway stop sketching. This modest concept of security began to die after 1909, when an office of what might be called preventive intelligence was first opened in London. That development, and some of the events which followed it, are described in *M.I.5*, by the British newspaperman John Bulloch.

M.I.5 (the M.I. means Military Intelligence) looks after counterspy work inside Britain and is not to be confused with *M.I.6*, which employs the British spies in other countries, like Russia. The men who head both of these groups are supposedly anonymous; their identities are kept "secret" by the British press, though they are known to hundreds of people, they turn up at public trials, and by now, certainly, only the lowest-echelon Russian agents are unable to identify them on sight. These men cannot become public heroes, like Allen Dulles, the former head of the C.I.A. in the United States, but John Bulloch has decided to make a hero of one of their predecessors,

Vernon Kell. He set up *M.I.5* as a one-man bureau, with not even a clerk to help him, in 1909; by the time he retired, in 1940, as Major-General Sir Vernon Kell, aged sixty-seven, he had a huge organization which not only defended Britain against spies but did some spying itself by planting informers within the ranks of domestic communists and fascists.

Kell, in fact, may have been the first spymaster anywhere to organize, on a large scale, the infiltration of suspicious political groups. There had always been police spies recruited from among liberals and anarchists and socialists in the European countries, but it was Kell's habit to plant his people intentionally within the ranks of the communists and fascists. In 1931, for instance, he placed a certain Miss X among the communists; she displayed so much revolutionary zeal that by 1938 she had risen to be the partner of a major spy. She testified at a trial and sent three Soviet agents to prison. At the same time, Kell impartially had infiltrated the Mosleyite fascists, also with zealous workers. In the famous East End London riots, when the Mosleyites clashed with Jews and other antifascists, one of the rioters who was arrested by the police and fined for his part in the violence was an agent of *M.I.5*. These techniques — which Bulloch believes Kell pioneered — have been adopted enthusiastically everywhere in the world, and in the United States have reached such a level that one ex-F.B.I. agent recently suggested that the F.B.I., through its undercover men, will soon achieve working control of the American Communist Party.

It may seem, at first glance, that 1940 was a curious year for Kell to choose as the time of his retirement; it was, after all, the most crucial year in England's history, and Kell was then England's most experienced intelligence officer. But the embarrassing fact is that he didn't choose to retire; he was fired. And that is the sort of embarrassment that occurs throughout the careers of spies, even heroic spymasters like Kell — their blunders are often as notable as their successes. John Bulloch doesn't try to ignore the fact: "Because it is the way of governments to seek a scapegoat when things go wrong, it was decided he would have to go. Kell did so reluctantly, as he firmly believed his experience would be invaluable in combating the new influx of spies which was bound to come . . ."

THINGS THE COUNTERSPIES COULD NEVER EXPLAIN

Things had indeed gone wrong. The Germans had pulled off two extremely clever pieces of work, and both of them fell roughly in the territory of *M.I.5*. In October, 1939, just after Kell had convinced himself that he had broken the German spy network by imprisoning suspicious aliens, a German submarine slipped through Kirk Sound to Scapa Flow, sank the battleship *Royal Oak*, and slipped right out again and back to Germany. It was obvious that the Germans had fresh and very detailed information about defenses and ship movements, but Kell and his men failed to find out how it happened. Two months later, *M.I.5* learned that an attempt was to be made to sabotage a gunpowder factory in Essex; *M.I.5* investigated, but the factory blew up anyway. Again *M.I.5* couldn't explain it, and Kell was retired.

Disasters like this were not entirely new to *M.I.5*. In the First World War, a German agent successfully penetrated the postal censorship branch and during four years of hard work sent home thousands of items of information (fortunately for our side, the Germans matched this with a counterblunder — through a lack of co-ordination they failed to use some of his best material). Nor, of course, did the disasters end when Kell left the service. Only a decade ago, when the United States was enduring the McCarthy period, people used to say that the British handled security matters much better than the noisy Americans: the British did it discreetly, sensibly, and professionally. Today not even Ian Fleming could say that with a straight face. The spy Vassall was checked by four *M.I.5* men, none of whom learned that he was a homosexual, that he lived far beyond his income, or that he was in the habit of taking secret documents home with him for the night. Naval intelligence several years ago apparently approved, for a secret post, a man who had earlier been fired from the British Embassy in Warsaw because he drank too much and talked about his work all the time; as a result, the Russians got away with a handsome collection of submarine secrets. Over at *M.I.6*, the real-life equivalents of James Bond's chief, "M," continued to employ Kim Philby for years after he gave every cause for suspicion and even after suspicions about him were voiced in the House of Commons. It was only when he suddenly moved to Russia that the British realized Philby had been functioning as history's first quadruple agent: he was working for the British, the Russians, the *London Observer*, and the *Economist*.

John Bulloch's *M.I.5* is, by necessity, sketchy on First World War activities and much sketchier on later events: unfortunately for those of us who are addicted to realistic spy stories, the files of *M.I.5* are permanently closed. Within his limits, however, Bulloch writes an entertaining story, marred only by his naive hero-worship of Kell and other counterespionage men — he tends to overrate their successes and explain away their failures. But I suspect most of his readers will tend to agree with Malcolm Muggeridge, a former Secret Service man himself, who recently wrote: "If I might venture respectfully to offer a word of advice, the mess is now beyond clearing up, and the only possible course is to disband the whole show, fumigate its premises, and begin again."

M.I. 5, by John Bulloch, McClelland and Stewart, 206 pages, \$5.25.

ON MARY MCCARTHY: in the end, Vassar's like anywhere else

TWO YOUNG MATRONS, graduates of Vassar, are talking about their adult life as mothers and wives:

"You really feel our education was a mistake?" Priss asked anxiously.

"Oh, completely," said Norine, "I've been crippled for life."

The educated, privileged citizens of the United States may not actually be crippled by their education and their privileges, but it is Mary McCarthy's chosen duty in life to make

John Bulloch is
now RSP
FBI

67-11695-2119



Mary McCarthy: this time, her classmates get it

them feel crippled, and she continues to perform this duty, brilliantly, in her latest novel, *The Group*, from which the above sentences are quoted. In past novels and stories Miss McCarthy has dissected the neuroses, the hypocrisies and the general helplessness of various upper levels of American life: the university community, the left-wing literary intellectuals, the art-patronizing class, and the artistic bohemians. Now, in *The Group*, she turns on eight women from the Vassar class of 1933, the very class with which Miss McCarthy herself graduated.

Miss McCarthy has been writing *The Group* for more than a decade, and bits of it were published years ago in magazines. As a result, it has had the unique distinction of being quoted in another important novel several years before its own publication as a book. In Philip Roth's distinguished first novel, *Goodbye, Columbus*, published in 1959, the young hero tells his mistress that she should buy birth-control equipment. "You can go to Margaret Sanger, in New York," he says, "they don't ask any questions." She asks: "You've done this before?" "No. I just know. I read Mary McCarthy." And she replies: "That's exactly right. That's just what I'd feel like, somebody out of her." This refers to a section of *The Group*, published some years ago, in which Miss McCarthy gives what must surely be the most detailed description of birth-control methods ever offered outside a medical book.

Philip Roth's use of that reference was exactly right: a well-read twenty-three-year-old like his hero would be sure to learn just this sort of thing from Mary McCarthy. And not only this. Her books are crammed with what she has called "The Fact in Fiction." Like Charles Dickens, who is one of her heroes and whom she increasingly resembles, Miss McCarthy piles fact upon fact in her books. *The Group* at times is like a manual of social and sexual history. It abounds in data on the 1930s: the fringe politics, the conflicting theories of psychology, the various approaches to culture. There is a long, densely worked passage on the controversy over breast-feeding, and another on the book publishing business in New York in the 1930s, and still another on the way rich people reacted to the revolutionary events of the New Deal. At times the book appears to be an anthology of bright young people's 1930s opinions on food (the casserole is just coming in), sex (adultery is growing popular) and politics (communism is tolerated and even admired). There is one long paragraph devoted to a list of the magazines that a progressive middle-aged woman of the period reads regularly.

The most remarkable fact about *The Group* as a novel — or a collection of linked stories — is that its weight of fact never crushes its cool but involved spirit and never obscures its

theme. Through incident after incident, the theme becomes stronger, the evidence builds up, and Miss McCarthy produces a detailed critique of the ideals that lay beneath many of the public and some of the private activities of the United States in the era of Roosevelt. Her theme is the failure of progressive ideals to transform the people who hold them.

The eight girls who group together at Vassar and then set forth in the world are mostly rich and, in the 1930s, conscious that their class is dying. (At least, that's what their boy friends tell them; as it turned out, their class only flourished.) With the help of Vassar, the girls have turned themselves into liberals of one sort or another, and one by one have embraced progressive ideals in everything from industrial design to child care.

They look to these ideals to lift them to a higher awareness of themselves and the world, and perhaps to give them a kind of noble happiness in a life filled with self-sacrifice. The ideals fail — not necessarily because they are false in themselves but because they are so easy to adopt, because they can be overlaid conveniently on a life of privilege, and because they can often be merely symbols rather than realities. In the end the girls are vicious, silly, intelligent, kind and useful in just about the same proportion, the reader is led to suspect, as if they had never seen the inside of Vassar, and never heard of the New Deal. In the course of showing all this Mary McCarthy has written an important and fascinating book.

THE GROUP, by Mary McCarthy, Longmans, Canada, 378 pages, \$6.95.



NEW MOVIES

CLYDE GILMOUR

THE STRIPPER: An unsuccessful Broadway play by William Inge has been made into a film which tries hard to show the sleazy side of backwater show business and the crumbling confidence of a bubble-dancer (Joanne Woodward) stranded in her Kansas home town. The results are mildly interesting.

THE MIND BENDERS: The first half of this British space-age drama vividly focuses on "sensory-deprivation" experiments that explore the reflexes of astronauts. Submerged in warm water in a rubber diving suit, with nothing to see, hear, taste or smell for several hours, a young scientist (Dirk Bogarde) becomes an inert jellyfish, ready for brainwashing. His colleagues convince him that his pregnant wife (Mary Ure) is a faithless slob. The story turns into a trite soap-opera before the finish and includes a detailed obstetrical scene to cash in on the craze for surgical crises.



Bogarde, Ure: one long, hot bath, and he hated her

NEW RECORDS



Bonnie Dobson: a sweet \$450 for a sweet voice

The free, easy — and suddenly rich — life of young Canadian folk-singers

THE MARIPOSA FESTIVAL, described on pages 19 to 23, is one outcropping of what people in the music business call the "folk boom" — a revival of interest in folk music that has made coffee-houses one of the most profitable investments in show business (there is now a string of them from Montreal to Vancouver) and has put guitar sales up five hundred percent in the last four years. Another outcropping, and one that can be enjoyed by a great many more people, is a few new records by some of the young singers who were at Mariposa and are riding the folk boom to fame and fortune.

Bonnie Dobson, for instance, is a twenty-two-year-old Toronto girl with a sweet true voice of whom many Canadian music fans may not yet have heard, but who commands an average of \$450 a week in folk clubs here and in the United States. She now lives in Chicago, where her husband is a professor of biochemistry, but enough of her material is Canadian that she is still a genuine Canadian folk-singer of the new breed. Some of the most pleasant items on her first record, *Dear Companion*, are of Canadian origin; she has taken a Nova Scotian lament called *When I Was In My Prime*, for example, and made it her own.

The characteristic that sets all these singers apart from their older and probably more genuinely folksy colleagues is that they take any song they particularly like and style it to suit themselves. This is heresy to more passionate folklorists who believe a folk song isn't a folk song unless it has forty verses, each changing by about two syllables. But for my money Ian and Sylvia, two Canadians, singing W. C. Handy's *Got No More Home Than A Dog*, are a lot more pleasant than listening to a creaky old farmer from Peterborough, Ont., droning into a tape recorder a song he really did learn from his grandma, who couldn't sing either.

Probably the most successful of all the new singers are the five members of the group called The Travellers. Their latest release, their third, is a collection of songs they sang on a tour of Russia and the Ukraine in 1962 and, while it is up to the standards this clever and musical group has always set for itself, it is a little marred, I felt, by a long introduction in Russian. And, although these singers have a right — aye, a duty — to sing what they want to sing, I'm getting a little tired of *When the*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memoranda

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

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: October 22, 1963

FROM : R. W. Smith

Book

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW: THE NEGRO PROTEST
JAMES BALDWIN, MALCOLM X, MARTIN
LUTHER KING TALK WITH KENNETH B. CLARK
(62-46855)

J. Edgar Hoover
W. J. Mohr
Rosen
Sullivan

This book, published by Beacon Press, Boston, sets out three television interviews conducted by Dr. Kenneth B. Clark, Negro author and psychologist at the City College of New York, in May and June, 1963. Those interviewed were James Baldwin, Negro author; Malcolm X, one of the leaders of the Nation of Islam; and, Martin Luther King, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Clark first questioned each about his early life and then asked direct questions relating to the struggle for integration in the United States. The program was produced for the National Educational Television by WCBH-TV, Boston. The producer, Henry Morgenthau III, wrote the last chapter.

The Interviews

Clark first interviewed James Baldwin whose answers were in many instances incoherent. Although he never mentioned the word "assimilation," it would be the most appropriate word to describe his "plea." "It is entirely up to the American people," he said "whether or not they are going to face and deal with and embrace the stranger whom they maligned so long."

Malcolm X, representing the views of the Nation of Islam, criticized nonviolence and stated that the Negro's hopes lay in segregation. The solution, he stated, is "complete separation; not only physical separation but moral separation."

The integrationist, Martin Luther King, optimistically declared that the tide of world opinion, aroused conscience, determination of the Negro, and the growing industrialization of the South will conjoin to bring about integration.

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - [Redacted]

- 1 - Section tickler
- 1 - Mr. Garner
- 1 - [Redacted]

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 157-10

RSG/pc: cr
(10)
XEROX
OCT 29 1963

REC-105

62-46855-250
OCT 28 1963

EX-108
NOV 1 1963

[Handwritten signature]
62-46855

Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: BOOK REVIEW: THE NEGRO PROTEST JAMES BALDWIN,
MALCOLM X, MARTIN LUTHER KING TALK WITH KENNETH B.
CLARK

References to the Director and FBI

There are no references to the Director or the Bureau.

Data in Bufiles re Baldwin, Malcolm X, King, Clark, and Morgenthau

N.Y. ~~James Baldwin~~ has been prominent in the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, and in 1960 was an active member of the pro-Castro propaganda organization called the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. In 1961, he sponsored a news release from the Carl Braden Clemency Appeal Committee distributed by the Southern Conference Educational Fund, successor to the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, an organization cited as communist by the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA). Braden was a communist convicted of contempt of the HCUA. Baldwin has been extremely critical of the Director and the FBI. Baldwin is possibly a homosexual. He has not been investigated by the Bureau. (100-3-116-388; Memo Scatterday to Rosen, 9/24/63, p. 5)

N.Y. ~~Malcolm X~~, whose real name is ~~Malcolm K. Little~~, is considered the Number Two man in the Nation of Islam (NOI), the all-Negro, racist, hate organization. The NOI is under active investigation by the Bureau. (100-399321, after 67)

N.Y. Del. ~~Martin Luther King~~ has become nationally famous for his nonviolent resistance to segregation. In recent years, he has been closely allied with communists. (100-106670-173)

~~Dr. Kenneth B. Clark~~ is currently a psychologist at the City College of New York. He received a Ph. D. from Columbia University in 1940. He is an active figure in the integration movement, having served as a member of the New York Board of Education's Commission on Integration in the Schools in 1959. He has not been investigated by the Bureau. (157-6-34-78)

~~Henry Morgenthau III~~ is the oldest son of former Secretary of Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr. In 1954, an allegation was received by the Bureau that Morgenthau in 1945, while serving with the U. S. Army, was in sympathy with the communist regime in Czechoslovakia. Investigation failed to substantiate the charges. (105-31440-5)

The book will be forwarded for inclusion in the Bureau Library.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

Demphores

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Wey

RBI

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

DATE: September 25, 1963

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner *FJB*

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Rozamus

SUBJECT:

[Redacted Subject]

Baumgardner
b6
b7C
b7D

BOOK REVIEWS

Cleveland letter of 9/6/63 forwarded to the Bureau a copy of a manuscript entitled [Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

The copy of the manuscript was made available to the Los Angeles Office by [Redacted] who is the actual author having based his writings on information furnished to him by [Redacted]

CALL

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[Redacted] Bufiles disclose that [Redacted] a [Redacted] and that he has been described by the Los Angeles Office as being favorably inclined toward the FBI. [Redacted] have advised the

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-382107

A review of the book disclosed no comments which were unfavorable to the Director or the FBI. In fact, whenever the Director or the FBI is mentioned, the comments are in a very commendatory light. [Redacted] views are obvious in almost every

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b7C

100-382107

Enc. *2* *9-26-63*

62-46455-

MJR:bgc
(7)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4.1.96 BY SP3BTJ/B

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126 SEP 30 1963

4 SEP 27 1963

50R
Rogers

64 OCT 8 1963

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan

RE: [redacted]

100-382107

chapter. For instance, numerous comments are set forth relative to international matters which are obviously outside of [redacted] experience and interest. Such comments may tend to reduce the appeal of the book and, therefore, reduce its effectiveness against communism.

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Matters of Particular Interest to the FBI

[redacted]

OBSERVATIONS:

The contents of the manuscript are fairly accurate as to names, dates and places. Much of the material consists

[redacted]

contains no statements which appear to be of possible embarrassment to the Bureau nor any statements which apparently could discredit

[redacted]

[redacted]

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In view of the [redacted] and [redacted] the Bureau should not offer any suggested changes in the manuscript either to [redacted]. They should be informed by the Los Angeles Office that the FBI appreciates their courtesy in providing a copy of the manuscript; however, no comments nor observations can be made concerning the contents of the manuscript.

rbm
rbm

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan

RE: [redacted]

100-382107

RECOMMENDATION:

The attached letter be sent to the Los Angeles Office instructing that during any future contact with [redacted] these individuals be informed that the FBI appreciates their courtesy in making available a copy of the manuscript; however, no comments or observations can be made concerning the contents of the manuscript.

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MJR

gmm

WWS

OK

OK

WWS

✓

rbm

NBM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

DATE: 9-24-63

FROM : R. W. Smith *RWS*

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS THE CRAFT OF INTELLIGENCE
BY ALLEN DULLES

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

R. J. Smith

Background:

An advance copy of captioned book was sent to the Director by the publisher, Harper & Row, New York City, which was acknowledged by the Crime Records Division by letter 9-13-63 and was then forwarded to the Domestic Intelligence Division for review. The book is an amplified version of a book-length article which appears in the 1963 edition of the Britannica Book of the Year. We reviewed page proofs of this article which Dulles had given us before the article was published and found the article favorable to the FBI.

Book Is Story of CIA:

The book is a detailed and lucid account of the intelligence and counter-intelligence techniques and practices utilized by men and nations from Biblical days to the present day. Actually, Dulles' book is, in a sense, the story of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), of which he was its long-time director and for which he naturally has high praise and respect.

Dulles traces the evolution of intelligence in the United States from the American Revolution to World War II. He tells how the need for a centralized national intelligence organization as a permanent agency of the Government became starkly apparent in the face of Soviet intransigence and aggression at the end of World War II, which culminated in the establishment of the CIA in 1947. The book shows that intelligence has come a long way since the time of the American Revolution when George Washington expended \$17,000 on secret intelligence and ran operations out of his hat.

Enclosure (*sent separately*)

RSG:bjb
(11)

62-46855-
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145 SEP 30 1963
25 SEP 27 1963

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|-----------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 - Mr. Belmont | 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan | 1 - Mr. Wannall |
| 1 - Mr. Mohr | 1 - Mr. D. J. Sullivan | 1 - Mr. Garner |
| 1 - Mr. DeLoach | 1 - Mr. Branigan | 1 - [Redacted] |
| | | 1 - Section Tickler |
| | | 1 - 62-83338 |

64 OCT 7 1963

62-83338-99

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

Memorandum for Mr. Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW: THE CRAFT OF INTELLIGENCE
BY ALLEN DULLES
62-46855

The author describes the enormous, painstaking, and time-consuming task involved in planning, coordinating, and collecting intelligence, in conducting counterintelligence operations, and in processing intelligence information, the end product of which is so vital in the formation of national estimates and national policy.

Dulles explains the necessity for and the role of intelligence in the "cold war" of today's world by saying that "we are not really 'at peace' with them (the communists), and we have not been since Communism declared its own war on our system of government and life."

Dulles is not one to entertain fear that an intelligence or security service may endanger our freedoms, as some critics claim. He is confident that our free, open society and its constitutional safeguards will never permit a Secret police to take root in our Nation. "It is not our intelligence organization which threatens our liberties," he concludes. "The danger is rather that we will not be adequately informed of the perils which face us.

The book highlights the need for and the problems confronting the intelligence community in meeting and countering the mounting Soviet-bloc intelligence offensive directed against this country.

References to FBI:

A number of references are made in the book to the FBI (pages 42, 104, 115, 122, 128, 130, 157, 199, 206, 210, 233, 244, and 252), most of them dealing with espionage cases--German, Soviet, and satellite--in which the FBI played a leading or prominent part. All of these references are favorable and accurate.

Dulles states that the FBI and the CIA do not work against each other or in competition, but work very closely in the field of counterintelligence. "Relations between the two agencies," he says, are on a "wholly satisfactory basis. Each agency passes to the other all information that belongs to its special province. There is no failure of coordination." Dulles also mentions that the FBI has performed effective work in penetrating and neutralizing the Communist Party in the United States.

Memorandum for Mr. Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW: THE CRAFT OF INTELLIGENCE
BY ALLEN DULLES
62-46855

RECOMMENDATION:

1. For information.

2. That the enclosed book ^{sent separately} be returned to Crime Records
Division for inclusion in the Bureau Library.

JP *Sullivan* *Q*

V

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-352546)

DATE: October 8, 1963

mlh
FROM :

Legat, Ottawa (94-18) (RUC)

SUBJECT: "M. I. 5"
BOOK BY JOHN BULLOCH
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

REC-19

Book Reviews
ReBUlet 9-20-63.

efh

In compliance with the Bureau's request, there is being forwarded under separate cover a copy of the captioned book.

sent in under sep. cover

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
- 1 - Ottawa
- MLI: hc
- (4)

*Encl. filed in Bureau Library
Room B*

EX-111-1068

REC-19

62-40855-251

~~100-352546-2002~~

14 OCT 11 1963

Rec. MR

OCT 11 2 53 PM '63

OCT 12 4 58 PM '63
AS
REC-19

UNITED STATES GOV

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: October 7, 1963

FROM : C. A. Evans

SUBJECT: "THE RADICAL RIGHT IN AMERICA TODAY"
BY VICTOR REUTHER

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

Book Reviews

Recently [redacted] of the Attorney General's Office furnished to me the attached memorandum prepared by Victor Reuther and submitted by Walter Reuther to the Justice Department December 19, 1961. [redacted] stated that he had had a number of inquiries from members of Congress asking about this memorandum and, consequently, he had had a number of copies prepared to answer these inquiries.

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Bureau files indicate that the existence of this memorandum first came to the Bureau's attention when a new book entitled "The Far Right" by Donald Janson and Bernard Eismann was published in May, 1963. This book purports to delve into the activities and background of right-wing groups in the United States. The book makes reference to the Reuther memorandum, which memorandum in effect urges the Attorney General to curb the Director's crusade against communism. A review of the book was prepared June 5, 1963, and is attached hereto. See 100-421183-4

ACTION:

Inasmuch as Bureau files do not contain the complete Reuther memorandum, the attached copy will be completely indexed and filed.

ENCLOSURE

62-46855

OCT 15 1963

NOT RECORDED
46 OCT 16 1963

Enclosures
1 - Mr. DeLoach
CAE:bjp
(4)

NINE

NOV 1 1963

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-95586-264

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO :

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-352546)

DATE: 10/11/63

FROM :

SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-33191) P

SUBJECT:

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Book Reviews

ReBulet 9/19/63.

A thorough canvass of the book stores in downtown Philadelphia failed to locate a copy of "The Measure of a Man" by MARTIN LUTHER KING or the 9/11/63 issue of "The Lutheran."

Contact was made with the Lutheran Book Store, 2900 Queen Lane, Philadelphia, Pa., to have these items sent directly to the residence of Agent to whom this case is assigned.

The book store suggested the book is out of print and delivery could be expected in two to possibly three weeks.

Both items will be forwarded to the Bureau when received.

REC

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62-46855-252

~~100-352546~~

NOT RECORDED
6 OCT 14 1963

- 2 - Bureau (100-352546) (RM)
- 1 - Philadelphia (100-33191)

JRW:JLB
(3)

137
53 OCT 16 1963

file 100-352546

J.C. Sullivan (mp)
S.F. Phillips (mp)
H.R.

relocate

JRW:JLB

Wester
Kusner
Sales
Bryant

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 10-8-63

FROM : M. A. Jones

Book Review

SUBJECT: "THE PSEUDO-ETHIC"
BY MARGARET HALSEY

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

The 10-5-63 issue of the "Washington Daily News" contains a review of the captioned book, indicating that the book criticized the FBI in the Hiss case. Mr. Hoover noted, "Review the Halsey book."

REVIEW OF "THE PSEUDO-ETHIC":

Halsey's book begins by noting the moral delinquency of our society, stating that many accept this situation as inevitable. The author indicates that present-day commercialism and corruption are actually symptoms which can be cured by changing the human institutions causing them. Today's dominant institution is business, which has led our society backward rather than forward. The "pseudo-ethic" which allows for payola, cheating, etc., is a facet of the business world which has contaminated the rest of our society. (Mrs. Halsey injects that because of her ideas, she has been called a communist, but states that she has never been one.)

The false ethic, which upholds lying, has been promoted by the late Whittaker Chambers, according to Mrs. Halsey. Chambers' testimony in accusing Hiss of treason was contradictory and showed him up as a "pathological liar and a blot on American justice." Yet, the Government and the press accepted him as believable, thus extending his reprehensible influence on our moral standards. Halsey also castigates Charles Van Doren, of quiz-scandal fame, for an unhealthy influence on our moral climate.

Pseudo-ethics, Halsey goes on to explain, is a twisted code of behavior which defines good as that which maintains the one-institution society. Unlike the traditional Judeo-Christian ethic, which looks to God or the teachings of superior people for its sanction, the pseudo-ethic derives its sanction from the idea that "whatever is popular is right." She scores Richard Nixon's "Checkers" speech in the 1952 campaign as an example of the pseudo-ethic which states that few actions are so bad that they cannot become acceptable through popularity.

Mrs. Halsey insists that action should be taken, so that Congressional witch hunts, McCarthyism, etc., will not recur; yet, there is an inertness on the part of the American people toward these blights on our society. She goes on to criticize President Kennedy for promoting artistic education of the public rather than political education. She

1 - Central Research Section

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(7) 8 OCT 23 1963

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CENTRAL RESEARCH

ORIGINAL FILED IN

100-223584-20

M. A. Jones to DeLoach Memo.

Re: "The Pseudo-ethic" by Margaret Halsey

claims that keyed in with the pseudo-ethic is the "fight against communism" which is used as an excuse for letting down ethical bars.

Halsey discusses the Judeo-Christian ethic which upheld respect for the individual and for social justice. This ethic, she asserts, cannot be combined with the pseudo-ethic, which means a decline of moral standards. However, she alleges that Dwight Eisenhower tried to compromise the two, thereby deceiving the public. She lambasts Eisenhower as a "moral booby trap," who thrived on "popularity."

After World War II, those who still held to the traditional ethic--sometimes referred to as reformers, bleeding hearts, etc.,--were out of step with the new false ethic and had "to be gotten rid of." Witch-hunts, communists-in-government, etc., provided the disguise by which groups such as Congressional Committees could destroy these moralists.

Halsey again brings up Chambers as the symbol of the pseudo-ethic, stating that his image must be destroyed if we are to renew our traditional ethic. She asserts that those persons who had communist sympathies or involvements in the 1930's need not apologize for such actions, and further that those who did apologize were wrong. She calls for a responsible public which will reject today's writers who promote the pseudo-ethic through shoddy literature. In conclusion she sets forth the need for a pluralistic society, the cutting back of business so that it does not override government, religion, etc.

MENTION OF THE FBI IN THE BOOK:

Halsey discusses the FBI's role in the Hiss case, implying that Hiss was framed through forgery by typewriter. On page 105 she mentions Nixon's "Six Crises" which stated that the FBI had found the Hiss typewriter (later corrected by Nixon). She also quotes from a House Committee report commending the FBI for locating the typewriter. On page 106 she notes that the FBI denied it had ever had the typewriter in its possession. Halsey intimates that Hiss' defense was hampered because potential witnesses were afraid to offend the FBI. She quotes from Fred Cook in her criticism. Halsey feels that an investigation should be conducted to resolve all doubts about fraud in the Hiss case.

Mrs. Halsey is obviously an apologist for Hiss and is rehashing allegations designed to create confusion regarding this case. As pointed out before, the typewriter introduced into evidence was never the key to the case. The Government never alleged that the Chambers documents were typed on that particular typewriter--the FBI did prove that these documents had been prepared on the same typewriter as had correspondence sent by the Hisses to other persons during the 1930's.

DATA RE MARGARET HALSEY:

Bufiles reflect that Margaret Frances Halsey was born in Yonkers, N. Y. on 2/13/10 and is a graduate of Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. and Columbia Teachers College. "Who's Who in the East," 1963 edition, reflects that Halsey married Henry William Simon in 1935 and that this marriage ended in a divorce. Simon has been Vice-President and Deputy Editor -in-Chief of Simon and Schuster, N.Y., since 1957.

M. A. Jones to DeLoach Memo
RE: "The Pseudo-Ethic" by Margaret Halsey

There are voluminous references in our files on Halsey. She has been connected with several organizations designated by Executive Order 10450 including the American Russian Institute, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee and American Youth for Democracy. She was also one of the 401 signers of the "Friend of the Court" brief on behalf of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA) in connection with the case against the Party under the Internal Security Act of 1950 argued before the Supreme Court in 10/60. The 10/29/46 issue of the CPUSA publication "New Masses" contained an article by Halsey entitled "Woman Looks at a Negro." Bufiles also reflect an allegation that Halsey made a contribution to the Alger Hiss Defense Fund.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

Mh *2/9/6* *V*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-352546)
(Attention: Central Research Section)

DATE: October 14, 1963

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (100-35486)

SUBJECT: **Book Reviews**
"THE NEGRO PROTEST"
BOOK BY KENNETH B. CLARK
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

ReBulet dated September 20, 1963.

Enclosed for Central Research is a copy of captioned book requested in referenced letter.

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
- 1 - Boston
- JFN:bab
- (3)

B

Book detached and sent to Bureau release prep. 10/21/63

Book reviewed

10/21/63

Res/jm

ENCLOSURE

REC-11

62-46855-253

~~100-352546-2004~~

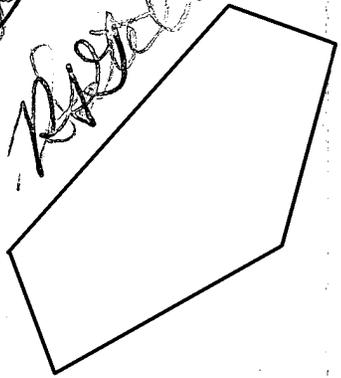
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Chamberlain

Res: R. Stollite



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- 1 - Belmont
- 1 - Rosen
- 1 - Mohr
- 1 - DeLoach

W. C. Sullivan

10-21-63

W. R. Wannall

- 1 - McGrath
- 1 - Sullivan
- 1 - Wannall
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - Little

b6
b7c

BOOK REVIEW

"Trujillo: The Last Caesar"
By Arturo R. Espallat

SYNOPSIS:

Arturo Espallat, former chief of Dominican intelligence, has written a rambling account of rise and fall of Trujillo. He attributes Trujillo's long reign as a dictator to his ability to control the armed forces and economic facilities of Dominican Republic. He discloses Trujillo's use of conspiracy, bribery, sex and fighting communism to stay in power. Espallat charges Trujillo spent exorbitant sums to bribe U. S. officials and congressmen but discloses no names but does indicate some congressmen who spoke favorably of Trujillo. Espallat alleges Jesus de Galindez, Columbia University professor who disappeared in New York City on 3-12-56, was an anti-Franco Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) Agent with contacts in Central American countries. Espallat names American financial advisors to Trujillo. Espallat is not critical of Bureau in book but is highly critical of CIA and Department of State. Espallat is now in Martinique, French West Indies.

ACTION:

For information.

DETAILS:

Background: An advance copy of captioned book was made available to Chicago Office by [redacted] Henry Regnery Company, Publishers, who advised publication date is set for 11-25-63. Espallat, a West Point graduate (1943), served fifteen years (1945-1960) in the late Generalissimo Rafael Trujillo's intelligence service and for a short time was Chief of Intelligence. Espallat also was a Brigadier General in Dominican Army, Under Secretary of Defense and Dominican Consul General in New York City and Dominican Delegate to United Nations.

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105-52901

D- 62-46855 (Book Review File)

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(11)

62-46855

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191 NOV 18 1963

49 NOV 20 1963

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-52901-523

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan

Re: BOOK REVIEW

"Trujillo: The Last Caesar"

By Arturo R. Espallat

105-52901

Trujillo's Ruling Techniques: On assuming control of Dominican Republic, Espallat states Trujillo imposed military discipline on people. He maintained strict control of armed forces constantly moving officers, playing one against the other to arouse envy and to create distrust among them to prevent their uniting in a common plot. He sought best brains in country and pressed these individuals into service. His cabinet ministers were mere puppets and he made a practice of naming relatives to top political and military posts. Trujillo controlled economy of country through systems of crop monopolies. Under government decree main crops had to be sold to an official monopoly. This enabled government to set ridiculously low prices for producer and export crops at higher world prices making millions for Trujillo.

Use of Pavola to Gain Influence Abroad: Espallat states Trujillo's star began falling in January, 1960, when the Catholic Church denounced him. Furthermore, in June, 1960, it was exposed that Trujillo backed plot on life of Venezuelan President Romulo Betancourt resulting in censure by Organization of American States (OAS).

Espallat estimates during last five years of Trujillo's regime, \$5,000,000 was spent on Washington officials and some U. S. Congressmen. No names are mentioned by Espallat. In 1957, Trujillo became alarmed over communist surge in Caribbean area but his warnings to CIA and State Department were ignored so Trujillo decided to take facts directly to U. S. Congress. Espallat alleges Trujillo gave \$75,000 to a "powerful Atlantic Seaboard Senator." The Senator's committee embarked on an investigation and the Senator and his "bagman" visited Dominican Republic. The Senator was promised data supplied by Dominican intelligence and Espallat states the Senator made one "silly" speech in Congress denouncing those "damned Reds" and altogether payoffs to that Senator totaled \$225,000.

Bureau files disclose that on 10-1-62, [redacted] a [redacted] for Trujillo and Espallat's ghost writer for this book, advised in 1957 Senator Olin D. Johnston (Democrat - South Carolina) and his [redacted] visited Dominican Republic. Johnston's committee was looking into communist influence in Caribbean area and Senator Johnston used material contained in a survey prepared by [redacted] for a speech in Congress laudatory of Trujillo. [redacted] claimed he saw a document indicating Senator Johnston was paid \$75,000. (58-5205)

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b7c

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan

Re: BOOK REVIEW

"Trujillo: The Last Caesar"

By Arturo R. Espallat

105-52901

Espallat alleges Trujillo had a price list for some U. S. Congressmen as follows:

An ordinary run-of-the-mill Representative - \$5000 or less;

A few House Committee chairmen - \$15,000 (depending on the committee);

Senators come higher, a chairman of a key committee - \$50,000 to \$75,000.

Espallat stated available politicians were listed under code names using female names like Jean, Paula, et cetera, with their asking price. Espallat added Trujillo had to pay plenty to get a congressman to "sound off" in his behalf but the "birds would sing when Trujillo scattered lots of birdseed."

Bureau files disclose that on 6-28 and 29-62, Espallat was interviewed in Canada by Charles W. Lyons, Executive Officer, Office of Security, Department of State, regarding Espallat's knowledge of payoffs to State Department officials. Espallat insisted he had no personal knowledge of payoffs but Dominicans had allocated money for payoffs to John W. McCormack (Democrat - Massachusetts); Senator Olin D. Johnston and Senator Allen J. Ellender (Democrat - Louisiana). Espallat alleged in about 1961, \$100,000 was allocated for Senator Johnston of South Carolina and \$25,000 was earmarked for Roy Rubottom then Assistant Secretary of State for Latin-American Affairs. Lyons stated Espallat did not enlarge on these allegations. We had previously received information indicating Trujillo used girls names to protect the identity of Congressmen. We interviewed Rubottom who denied the allegation. (58-5205)

Sex a Substitute for Favor: Espallat states Trujillo used sex to influence U. S. officials and Congressmen. Trujillo used girls from good families who, by some sexual mishap, had spoiled their marriage prospects. They were referred to as "semi-senoritas." According to Espallat, some congressman formed lasting attachments with Trujillo's courtesans. One prominent Southern Senator fell in love with one Palace girl and she was shipped to Dominican Embassy, Washington, D. C., where she would readily be available. Another girl was sent to Washington, D. C., to become permanent mistress of a New York Congressman. (We have no information as to the identities of the Senator and Congressman.)

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan

Re: BOOK REVIEW

"Trujillo: The Last Caesar"

By Arturo R. Espaillat

105-52901

Land Grab Attempted by U. S. Congressman: Espaillat discloses an attempt in September, 1960, by a U. S. Congressman from Boston aided by a registered Dominican, Washington, D. C., lobbyist, to lay claim to most of the Dominican Republic by virtue of old deeds and other legal documents owned by American West Indies Company, organized in New York State in 1862 by William and Jane Casneau. According to Espaillat, the lobbyist stated he had intercepted a bill which was to be presented in Congress which would have wiped out the Dominican sugar quota. Lobbyist claimed he prevailed on author of bill to delay his rash action and had assured the Congressman that Trujillo would rectify the situation so that such a catastrophe as represented by bill would be averted. The Congressman forwarded a separate letter to Trujillo indicating he and some associates were interested in American West Indies Company which had been "done out" of its holdings in and around the city of Azua, Dominican Republic, (where oil drillings were then being made).

Trujillo instructed that "our Washington friend" be referred to the Land Court and instructed the Land Court to prepare a back tax bill on all the property. According to Espaillat, the Congressman had professed to be a "bosom buddy" of Trujillo's, especially when Trujillo's "birdseed" inspired him to heights of voluble affection. He also stated the lobbyist was on "our payroll" and he merited those crisp bills which reached him regularly as he was allergic to paying income taxes. (It is noted that we have previously received information that Congressman John W. McCormack and James Donohue unsuccessfully attempted to gain control of land in the Dominican Republic. Donohue was subject of Registration Act investigation and the Department requested that he amend his registration statement.)

Alexander Guterma Case: Espaillat also mentions that Alexander Guterma in 1959 prevailed on Trujillo to take over the Mutual Broadcasting System to alert the American people of the truth about Castro. He stated Guterma took Trujillo for \$750,000 and shortly thereafter, the Security and Exchange Commission (SEC) pricked the Guterma bubble. (It is noted Guterma was investigated by Bureau for a violation of the Foreign Agents Registration Act; was indicted 9-1-59; pleaded nolo contendere; and was sentenced to eight months to two years imprisonment and fined \$10,000.) (97-3828-328)

Igor Cassini Case: Espaillat states that there was no doubt that Igor Cassini was considered by Trujillo and his staff as an agent but raised the question as to why Cassini, a "relative minnow," was selected for indictment when there are political whales who could be harpooned.

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan

Re: BOOK REVIEW

"Trujillo: The Last Caesar"

By Arturo R. Espallat

105-52901

Jesus de Galindez-Suarez Case: Regarding Galindez, Columbia University professor who mysteriously disappeared on 3-12-56 in New York City, Espallat charges he was an anti-Franco CIA Agent with contacts in every Central American country. He states Trujillo spent five to ten million dollars to defend himself but got nothing in return. Espallat lists the following who made speeches in Congress praising Trujillo:

John W. McCormack (then House Majority Leader - Democrat - Massachusetts);

George S. Long (Democrat - Louisiana);

Donald L. Jackson (Republican - California);

Patrick J. Hillings (Republican - California);

James G. Fulton (Republican - Pennsylvania);

Daniel J. Flood (Democrat - Pennsylvania);

Victor L. Anfuso (Democrat - New York);

Abraham J. Multer (Democrat - New York);

Barratt O'Hara (Democrat - Illinois);

Clement J. Zablocki (Democrat - Wisconsin). Referral/Consult

Espallat states despite all of the nice speeches they failed to stop "operation Galindez" as it is referred to in Dominican Republic. Espallat states in 1958 Trujillo at suggestion of his Washington agent, Frank Rosenbaum, proposed that New York City Attorney Morris L. Ernst and publicist, Sydney S. Baron, be retained to investigate case. Espallat insinuates that

Trujillo's Death: Espallat alleges the assassination trail of Trujillo led to the U. S. Consulate in Dominican Republic and states he would wager that someone in State Department had insisted that CIA's anti-Castro operation be "balanced off" by knocking Trujillo "out of the saddle." He offers no facts to support this assumption.

Interview of Espallat by FBI: Espallat states after Lyons interviewed him in Canada he was interviewed for two days by a team of FBI men at Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) Headquarters. He states it was obvious U. S. Government was conducting two separate investigations and FBI and State Department seemed to view each other with mutual suspicion.

Sources advised in 8/68 [redacted] was an observer from LBJ, Calif to the founding convention of the Peace & Freedom Party held at the U of M, Ann Arbor Mich on 8/17-18/68. Participants referred to it as a "convention of radicals" and the CP faction was branded as the "furthest right" of the three Peace factions at the convention.

67-11-423-107

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan

Re: BOOK REVIEW

"Trujillo: The Last Caesar"

By Arturo R. Espallat

105-52901

A review of our files disclose that Espallat was interviewed 8/8-9/62 by two Agents at the specific request of the Criminal Division, Department of Justice, to determine if he had information regarding payoffs to U. S. officials and the Galindez case. Espallat denied personal knowledge of payoffs but stated Trujillo told him he had paid money to Congressman John W. McCormack and Senators Olin D. Johnston, Allen J. Ellender, and James O. Eastland. He stated Manuel de Moya, former Dominican Ambassador to U. S., told him between 1956 and 1960 he had paid money to American Consul Harry M. Lofton. He denied any personal knowledge of the Galindez case and alleged Galindez had been caught in the middle between State Department and CIA.

Appropriate dissemination of results of our interview with Espallat has been made.

Trujillo's Financial Advisors: Espallat named following as Trujillo's financial advisors:

Herbert May - May is former Vice President of Westinghouse Air Brake Company and husband of Marjorie Merriweather Post May, daughter of founder of Postum Cereal Company. In 1958 we investigated May on charge he acted as agent of Dominican Republic but no specific data developed. Our Agents in Dominican Republic in connection with Igor Cassini case found a letter dated 4-4-46 to Trujillo stating Trujillo's gift of \$34,000 placed May in a better position to carry out activities for Trujillo. May is under investigation and is now hospitalized in Pittsburgh and soon as his health permits, we will interview him. (105-67736)

[redacted] a Washington, D. C. Attorney, is presently under investigation by Bureau for possible violation of Registration Act on charge he was instrumental in arranging investigation of Galindez case by Morris Ernst and [redacted] (97-3397)

James Donohue - He has been identified previously and was investigated by Bureau in 1961-1962. On basis of our investigation Department solicited his registration and to date he has not filed an acceptable statement. The matter is under advisement with the Department. (97-3580)

[redacted] - On 8-17-60 [redacted] executed a registration statement listing his foreign principal the Commission for the Defense of Sugar and Promotion of Cane in the Dominican Republic. (97-47053)

Igor Cassini - Cassini was indicted in early 1963 on two counts of willfully failing to register and two counts of conspiracy to violate the Registration Act. On 10-8-63 he entered pleas of nolo contendere to all counts and is awaiting sentence. (97-4587)

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Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW
"Trujillo: The Last Caesar"
By Arturo R. Espailat
105-52901

[redacted] - He was a White House [redacted] during the Truman Administration. On 4-26-56 he registered with Department as a legislative and economic consultant for Dominican Republic and this connection was terminated on 5-31-58. (97-0-787,1025)

General George Olmstead - On 2-28-61 a source of the Washington Field Office advised that General George Olmstead, retired from the U. S. Army, attended a dinner given in Washington, D. C., in celebration of Dominican Independence Day. Source stated Olmstead was connected with the International Banking Corporation and the Union Trust Company, Washington, D. C. and had financial interests in the Dominican Republic. (105-95904-167)

We have never investigated Olmstead.

Present Whereabouts of Espailat - Espailat departed from Canada on 10-9-63 for Dominican Republic in lieu of deportation. On 10-11-63, [redacted]

Referral/Consult

OBSERVATIONS:

It is noted that Espailat was not critical of the FBI in his book but seemed to take every opportunity to criticize CIA and Department of State. Espailat also charged that State and CIA had advance information that President Carlos Castillo Armas of Guatemala would be assassinated in July, 1957, and did nothing to prevent this happening despite fact that the U. S. Government had a huge investment in money and prestige in his Government.

DIRECTOR'S NOTATION:
Send memo to A.G.
& O'Donnell.

A.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO
FROM
SUBJECT:

Director, FBI (100-352546)

DATE: 10/18/63

SAC, Philadelphia (100-33191)(P)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter 9/19/63 and Philadelphia letter to Director 10/11/63.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "The Lutheran" dated 9/11/63 as requested in reBulet. "The Measure of a Man" will be forwarded when received.

attached. routed to SA SF. Phillips. filed in Phila. Files. 10-22-63 AUB.

- 2 - Bureau (100-352546)(Encl.1)(RM)
- 1 - Philadelphia (100-33191)

JRW:JGR
(3)

ENCLOSURE

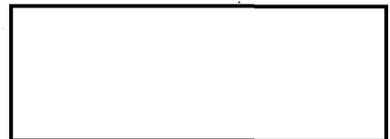
62-46855-254

~~100-352546-2003~~

REC-31

OCT 22 1963

EX-102



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RESEARCH-SATELLITE

~~55 OCT 24 1963~~

NOV 20 1963

REC-10

Title of Book

REVOLT IN THE MAFIA

Author

By Raymond V. Martin

Book Reviews (62-46855)

Central Research Section Unit

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Section and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(PLEASE INITIAL in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section, Room 639, Riddell Building.) *Satellite*

ROUTING

OBTAIN BOOK FOR REVIEW

BOOK REVIEW NOT REQUIRED BY THIS SECTION OR DIVISION

Domestic Intelligence Division, R. B.

Central Research

Espionage

Internal Security

Liaison

Nationalities Intelligence

Subversive Control

Identification Division, I. B.

Training Division, J. B.

Administrative Division, J. B.

Files & Communications Division, J. B.

General Investigative Division, J. B.

Laboratory Division, J. B.

Crime Records Division, J. B.

Special Investigative Division, J. B.

SA Staffeld, 1529

Inspection Division, J. B.

Nature of Book:

357 See mem

53 NOV 8 1963

*Book received 10-31-63
Fwd to SA Staffeld.
Shel to placed in
Bn Library
JMB*

EX-114

REC-10

62-46855-255

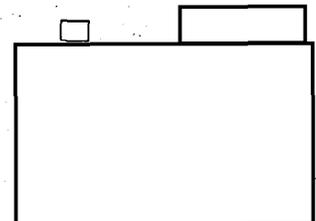
NOT RECORDED

6 NOV 1 1963

RESEARCH SATELLITE

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file 62-46855



Ch
11-7

CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE SEC.
SPECIAL INVESTIGATIVE DIV.

Nov 7 6 04 PM '63

OCT 16 3 59 PM '63

REC'D
DOM INTELL DIV

F. B. I.
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

NEWS

PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY

REVOLT IN THE MAFIA

The headlines tell of mob wars, ex-syndicate big-wigs spilling Mafia secrets, criminal influence in high places. *Revolt in the Mafia* by Raymond V. Martin is a dramatic and disturbing look behind the headlines revealing the daily inner workings of the powerful criminal enemy in our midst. The author was one of America's most respected cops, former chief of detectives in Brooklyn South, heart of the Cosa Nostra's territory. Martin's investigation of successive gang 'hits' (murders) uncovered an all-out revolt against the top Mafia Don by his own former trusted "pistols."

Martin learned of the Mafia code of honor; of the "omerta" (silence unto death) that seals the lips of the brotherhood; of the notorious crime school that recruits tough young hoods for the gang; of the Mafia's influence with businessmen, labor leaders, political leaders. Mafia kingpins, says Martin, are practically untouchable legally, which reflects the widespread poverty of ethics in the public at large. Not since the Roaring 20's has so much attention centered on organized crime in America. *Revolt in the Mafia* is already being talked about as the most explosive, most timely book of the year on this grave national danger.

(Duell, Sloan & Pearce • October • \$4.95)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (~~100-352546~~)

DATE: 10/28/63

*JJZ
Jm*

FROM : SAC, Philadelphia (100-33191)(C)

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b7c

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

@Book Reviews

97

Re Philadelphia letter to Director, 10/18/63.

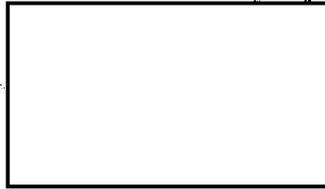
Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of ^{*Book*} "The Measure
Of A Man" by MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

- 2 - Bureau (100-352546) (ENCL. 1) (REGISTERED MAIL)
- 1 - Philadelphia (100-33191)

JRW:rdc
(3)

*1 Encl (Book) detached,
routed to A.C. Sullivan;
to be filed in Bu Library
10-31-63 A.W.B.*

m



REC-104

62-46855-256
~~100-352546-2007~~

11 OCT 29 1963

ENCLOSURE
NOV 1 1963

NOV 13 1963

*210
PLW.*

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

RA Memorandum

TO : W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

DATE: 11/15/63

FROM : R. W. Smith *RWS*

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

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Research-Satellite
- 1 - [Redacted]
- 1 - Mr. Garner

- Tolson
- Belmont
- Mohr
- Casper
- Callahan
- Conrad
- DeLoach
- Evans
- Gale
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tavel
- Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Gandy

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW: FIRST PERSON SINGULAR EDITED AND WITH INTRODUCTION BY HERBERT GOLD

R. W. Smith
Casper

Captioned book, published by The Dial Press, New York, 1963, is a collection of 16 essays on the life and times of the 1960's by the following contemporary American novelists and playwrights; Nelson Algren, James Baldwin, Saul Bellow, Herbert Blau, George P. Elliott, Herbert Gold, Paul Goodman, Elizabeth Hardwick, Seymour Krim, Mary McCarthy, Arthur Miller, Warren Miller, William Saroyan, William Styron, Harvey Swados, and Gore Vidal. The essays cover such varied topics as Harlem housing projects, the isolation of California from the rest of the world, Barry Goldwater, airline pilots, Khrushchev, and life in Miami Beach.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-19-99 BY 9803RDD/ty
346259

References to Director and FBI

There are half a dozen references to the Director and the FBI, most of which appear in an essay entitled "The Devolution of Democracy," by Paul Goodman. This essay criticizes "the present feudal system of monopolies, military and other bureaucracies, party machines, communications networks, and Established institutions" which comprise the United States. Goodman mentions "the massiveness of the status quo and its established powers, venal, blimpish, police-ridden, prejudiced, and illiberal; officially existing in the Pentagon, the Treasury, the FBI, the Civil Service, the Scientific corporations, a large part of Congress" (page 109). In commenting on the numerous groups that constitute the Government, he says that the FBI and CIA are "activist-violent in disposition. The FBI is more lower-class, the CIA more middle-class" (page 114). Goodman observes that J. Edgar Hoover, in condemning the extreme right as unwitting fomenters of communism, "sounded like the anti-anti-Communists of 1953" (page 122).

Paul Goodman

According to a biographical sketch in the book, Goodman was born in New York City in 1911, graduated from the City College of New York, and received his Ph. D. from the University of Chicago.

62-468558

REC-18 62-46855-257

RSG:rlh (8) 53 DEC 10 1963

5 NOV 21 1963

~~74 DEC 2 1963~~ ~~DEC 6 1963~~

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

EX-114

Memorandum R. W. Smith
To W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW: FIRST PERSON
SINGULAR EDITED AND WITH
INTRODUCTION BY HERBERT GOLD
62-46855

Referral/Consult

In December, 1960, in an interview during the course of
an investigation conducted by the [redacted]

[redacted] (140-4039-8 enc., p. 48A)

In an article entitled "Pornography, Art & Censorship" in the March, 1961, issue of "Commentary," a magazine published by the American Jewish Committee, Goodman made several references to the Director. He remarked that "When J. Edgar Hoover favors us with his periodic philippics about the frighteningly increasing rate of crime, flood of pornography, theft of autos, etc., and asks for more teeth in the laws and more money for enforcement...there is the possibility that his methods, since they do not work, might be the wrong methods." Again, in the article, Goodman said that he was not "impressed by the bellow of J. Edgar Hoover that the police cannot wait for the experts to make up their minds, since one of the few things that is demonstrable is that ignorant suppression is wrong." (100-365785-8, 9)

Herbert Gold

Bureau files contain no identifiable information concerning this individual.

The book will be forwarded for inclusion in the Bureau Library.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

Kezarc
BW
Law
A

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-352546)

DATE: 11/14/63

FROM : JEM.
 SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: Book Reviews
PURCHASE OF BOOKS
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

62-46855-246X1
ReBulet, 9/19/63.

*Rec'd 11-14-63
To B.L. for reading
AmB.*

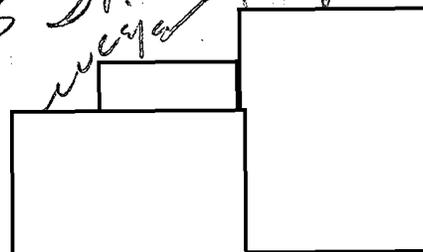
A copy of "Stride Toward Freedom -- the Montgomery Story", and "Strength to Love", by MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. has been obtained and forwarded to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. BOOK

Inquiry as the New American Library of World Literature, Inc., reflects that the book, "Why We Can't Wait" by M. L. KING, has been dropped from the production schedule for an indefinite period of time. There is no indication as to whether this book will be published by the company. BOOK

The foregoing is submitted for your information.

- 2 - Bureau (RM) *ice retained 629 RB. AmB.*
- 1 - New York (100-87235)

*5 J.C. Sullivan
info*



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b7c

EKD:mfd
(3)

62-46855-258
~~100-252546-300~~

EX-102
REC-31

NOV 15 1963

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

DEC 3 1963 *me*

SAC, New York

Director, FBI (62-46855)

- 1 - N. P. Callahan
- 1 - W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - R. S. Garner
- 1 - B. M. Suttler

December 11, 1963

"FUNDAMENTALS OF MARXISM-LENINISM"
 REVISED, ENGLISH EDITION
 BOOK REVIEWS

- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - Section tickler
- 2 - Orig. & copy
- ① - Yellow

b6
b7c

A new revised, English edition of the captioned book (a manual) is in print. The previous edition, edited by Clemens Dutt, was published by the Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow, Russia. The price of the revised edition is not known.

You should discreetly obtain three copies of the revised, English edition of the captioned book for the use of the Bureau and forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: The requested edition of the above book is not available in the Bureau Library. The revised edition of this manual supposedly contains some changes in and additions to the contents. Personnel of the Research-Satellite Section feels that the revised edition of this book should be available to Bureau personnel for reference purposes. One copy of the book will be placed in the Bureau Library; one copy will be retained by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan; one copy will be retained in the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

AMB:cr
 (10)

*3 cc's rec'd
 12-12-63
 Filed as in above memo
 AMB*

MAILED 30
 DEC 10 1963
 COMM-FBI

REC-50 2-46855-259

EX-108

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MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 11-15-63

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: HENRY STEELE COMMAGER
REVIEW OF FORMER PRESIDENT DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER'S
BOOK, "MANDATE FOR CHANGE"

R. Smith

BACKGROUND:

BOOK REVIEW



The November 10, 1963, issue of "The Washington Post" in its book review section contains a review by Henry Steele Commager of former President Dwight D. Eisenhower's current book, "Mandate for Change." References to the FBI in the book review are as follows: In commenting on presidential appointments, Commager relates that Eisenhower asked the FBI to investigate every potential judicial appointee. Commager comments "Could anything be more centralizing?" In commenting upon Eisenhower's appointments to the Supreme Court, he asserts in his first of four criteria, "First, every appointee shall be thoroughly investigated and approved by the FBI." Commager comments that Eisenhower's criteria constitutes an abandonment of good sense. "Does not the President see that it is his responsibility to judge character, not that of the FBI? Does he forget so quickly that he and Secretary Dulles had to override the misguided advice of the FBI on the appointment of Ambassador Bohlen?" These are rhetorical questions offered by Commager.

"MANDATE FOR CHANGE" BY DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER:

A copy of former President Eisenhower's book has been obtained by the Bureau Library and the following references to the Director and the FBI were noted.

On Page 90 in discussing the formation of his cabinet, Eisenhower states that the man he picked for a particular post would have to pass with flying colors an exhaustive examination by the FBI as to his past record, reputation and standing in his community. At this point Eisenhower digressed that he heard rumors to the effect that the Director had been out of favor in Washington. "Such was my respect for him that I invited him to a meeting, my only purpose being to assure him that I wanted him in Government as long as I might be there and that in the performance of his duties he would have the complete support of my office."

ENCLOSURE

62-46855-6 NOV 20 1963

On Page 213 Eisenhower discusses his discussion of his nomination of Charles E. Bohlen as an Ambassador to Moscow. He referred to the controversy in the Senate over the naming of this individual and Eisenhower stated, "The suggestion that Bohlen was unacceptable to the FBI led to Senators' demands to see the security file."

1 - Mr. DeLoach

1 - Mr. Sullivan

JMM:bsp
(6)

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-81792-205

62-46855

M. A. Jones to Mr. DeLoach memo
RE: HENRY STEELE COMMAGER

He then outlined how he had ordered the Attorney General to allow two Senators to see the FBI summary.

On Page 226 Eisenhower discusses his decisions with respect to appointments to the Supreme Court and how he directed Attorney General Brownell to use the FBI in making a thorough investigation of a prospective appointee's reputation and of every pertinent detail of his life.

In his chapter on "Problems of Internal Security," on Page 309 Eisenhower makes a passing reference to the FBI which conducted full field investigations on those individuals who worked in sensitive jobs or where the Civil Service Commission developed disloyal data on the individual involved.

On Page 314 and 315 references are made to the FBI in connection with the investigation of Harry Dexter White. He referred to a speech by the Attorney General on November 6, 1953, whereby White was characterized as a Russian spy and these statements were based on information from the FBI. He also referred to the fact that the Director supported the Attorney General by testifying that at no time did the FBI approve the previous administration's promotion of White for the avowed purpose of making it easier to keep him under FBI surveillance.

On Page 331 in discussing Senator McCarthy's Senate censure and McCarthy's investigations he stated that the benefits flowing from them "do not loom large." Eisenhower states he was told by members of the Executive Departments, including the FBI, that those discovered by the subcommittee (McCarthy's) to be disloyal or unreliable were few in number.

HENRY STEELE COMMAGER:

Commager was the subject of a special inquiry investigation by the FBI in August, 1962, the results of which were furnished to the Secretary of State and the White House in August and September, 1962. Commager is a prolific writer and many of his writings have been critical of the Government, its loyalty program, and security measures. He has been a long-time hostile critic of the FBI. Commager is on the Bureau's Not to Contact List as a result of his previous critical statements. The derogatory subversive information on him reflects that he was a member in 1942 of the National Committee of American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom (cited as communist front) and in 1945 supported position of Academic Council of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties (cited by the Attorney General).

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

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A RELUCANCE TO REFLECT

Mr. Eisenhower sheds scant light on the decisions of his era

By Henry Steele Commager

MANDATE FOR CHANGE, 1953-1956: The White House Years, Volume I. By Dwight D. Eisenhower. Illustrated. Doubleday. 650 pp. \$6.95.

The Founding Fathers invented the office of President—there had been nothing quite like it before, and it was a long time before there was anything quite like it elsewhere in the world. Even the Founding Fathers were not quite sure what it was they wanted to invent; by a happy circumstance of history they modeled the office pretty much to the man who was to be its first incumbent. "The executive power," so the Constitution says, "shall be vested in a President." But what the executive power is, and how the President is to exercise it, was left in the womb of time. Historically the executive power has been, quite simply, the power successfully exercised by Presidents. It is for this reason that the record is of such momentous importance—the record of what Presidents actually did and the record, too, of the influences and considerations that went into the decision-making.

Happily, that record is unusually full. A number of our Presidents have left detailed accounts of their Presidency—diaries by John and John Quincy Adams, an autobiography from Van Buren, a detailed Presidential diary from James K. Polk, memoirs by Hoover and Truman, voluminous correspondence of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Theodore Roosevelt, Wilson, and Franklin Roosevelt—and now these substantial volumes from President Eisenhower. We cannot, therefore, complain of paucity of material. But we can, perhaps, complain about the persistent failure of Presidents to speculate, to reflect, to interpret, their experience with the great office.

Ordinarily the task imposed on Presidents in the 20th century leaves little room for maneuver. This seems to be increasingly true with every passing decade—and every Presidency. Certainly Eisenhower had little room for maneuver. He was elected to play an historical role and to fulfill an historical function; he did play that role and fulfill that function. What was it and how did he perform it?

Walter Lippmann, it will be remembered, supported Eisenhower in 1952 on the ground that his election was the only way to prevent the Republican party from being captured by the extremists, and thus to save the two-party system and, for that matter, the dignity and honor of the nation. In retrospect this attitude is a persuasive one. The election of Eisenhower did save us from extremism, did preserve the two-party system, and did guarantee that the United States would continue to fulfill her obligations in world affairs. What is more, the Eisenhower victory—repeated in 1956 (and had it not been for the "vindictive" Twenty-second Amendment it would doubtless have been repeated in 1960 as well)—kept the Republican party from being driven to frenzy by the persistent triumph of the Democrats.

Long persuaded that it was the only party fit to govern, and that God and destiny intended that it should in fact govern America, the Republican party was no more able to understand why the American people thrust it aside than the Federalist party had been after 1800. The triumph of Democracy—not just the Democracy of FDR, but of Truman as well—could be explained only by conspiracy or by the palpable fact that the Republicans persisted in a policy of what the conservatives called Me-tooism, that they failed to offer the American people a real alternative to the New Deal and the welfare state. The election of Truman in 1948 immensely strengthened the extremist elements of the party. This was the situation in 1952 when moderates succeeded in grooming Eisenhower for the Presidency and forcing his nomination over Taft. The moderate strategy was successful—but it is by no means clear that it was permanently successful, for the divisions within the party appeared to be both grave and permanent. ENCLOSURE

We look then with special eagerness for Eisenhower's analysis of and appreciation of his historic role. This is implicit rather than

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- The New Leader _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The National Observer _____
- People's World _____
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ENCLOSURE

explicit in "The White House Years." Yet even in these judicious and, it must be confessed, somewhat monotonous pages, we can feel something of the drama of resolution of this issue. The extreme Right was by no means prepared to accept defeat, and during the first Eisenhower administration, certainly, gave the President far more trouble than did the extreme Left or, for that matter, the Democratic opposition. The Republican extremists tolerated McCarthyism, though they were ashamed of it. They supported MacArthur in defiance of the constitutional commander-in-chief. They were apparently prepared to risk war over Korea if that was necessary. They endorsed the Bricker Amendment designed to deprive the President of effective control over the conduct of foreign affairs and to return the United States to the condition of the Confederation in this arena. Eisenhower was, and is, aware of this, but he seems to accept it with characteristic amiability.

The first volume of "Mandate for Change" is a curiously one-dimensional book. President Eisenhower gives us the facts as he sees them; he tells us what he did and, occasionally, what he thought. But he rarely goes back to reflect on his judgments or his decisions. He rarely gives us the benefit of experience, the benefit of time and judgment.

He welcomed and embraced Nixon after the special fund crisis, called him "my boy," and said his speech was an example of courage without parallel in his experience; does he still think so?

He accepted the verdict of the Gray Committee on Robert Oppenheimer and denied him security clearance, even though he believed him a loyal citizen; does he still think that was a wise move, one which benefited the country?

He endorsed Dulles' "liberation" program, saying in a speech in Boston that the conscience of the nation could never rest easy while the satellite countries were under Communist domination. The Hungarian uprising was a tragic commentary on the false hopes aroused by liberation policy; does Mr. Eisenhower still think that was a wise policy?

Against his better judgment he went into the Wisconsin primaries and even omitted his tribute to General Marshall; is he satisfied that those sacrifices were really necessary, and that a bolder course would not have helped clear the air of McCarthyism at that time?

He accepted (and presumably still accepts) without question Attorney General Brownell's conclusion that Harry Dexter White was a traitor, and quotes without protest or qualification that politically-minded Attorney General's astonishing statement that those who appointed White to office—that is, Harry Truman—knew that he was a traitor. He says nothing of the effort to subpoena ex-President Truman, a gesture which he presumably endorsed at the time. Does he still think that Brownell was right, and that it is proper to test the loyalty of ex-Presidents by subpoena?

He was convinced that unbalanced budgets were dangerous to the safety and welfare of the nation; in 1959 his own budget was out of balance by over 12 billion. ~~Is he still~~ persuaded that an unbalanced budget spells ruin?

We look in vain for answers to these questions, or even for recognition that the questions are there and that they are of importance. Eisenhower has never shown vanity or arrogance, yet apparently it never occurs to him to question his own judgment. The past is prologue, but for Eisenhower it is merely history, and without consequences.

In another respect, too, these memoirs are disappointing. Nothing is more interesting than the processes by which Presidents arrive at major decisions, but President Eisenhower does not illuminate these. He rarely gives us the background, the pressures, the reasonings which explain the major decisions. He gives us facts, but not perspectives of the facts; he gives us

conclusions, but not how or why he arrives at the conclusions. Full now of dignity and of honor, his place in history secure, President Eisenhower has a matchless opportunity to reflect on the meaning of his experience, to counsel future executives. Alas, he does not do this.

We are familiar enough with President Eisenhower's political philosophy; it is summed up for us in the comforting phrase "the middle of the road." President Eisenhower, indeed, assures us that this is the traditional American political philosophy and he tells us somewhat astonishingly that the Founding Fathers took "the middle of the road." This would have surprised Sam Adams and John Adams, Thomas Jefferson and Tom Paine, and even more the British. Americans of that generation, and Europeans as well, thought that the New World was striking out on new roads, and we know now that they were right.

"The middle of the road," the avoidance of major issues and of personalities, was all very well when Rutherford B. Hayes undertook to heal the wounds of strife by a policy of sectional peace, or when William Howard Taft saved the Republic by vetoing the admission of Arizona to statehood. Not too much was at stake here, nor can we say that the price paid for peace was too high. Can the same be said for the efforts of President Hoover and Eisenhower to slow down the processes of history—that the price the country paid for marking time was not too high? Is it all right to go down the middle of the road if you don't know what road it is or where the road is taking you—or even which direction you are going?

President Eisenhower maintains a curious detachment about all this; one feels, somehow, that he never really gave it his careful thought. So many of his con-



At the Taft headquarters following the 1952 nomination

clusions, even on matters of fundamental importance to our political and social system, seem instinctive rather than studied.

Centralization of power, so Eisenhower asserts, leads inevitably to ruin, but we have been on the road to centralization of power for the last three-quarters of a century, certainly since the I. C. C. Act. And the chief agent of centralization in the last quarter century (that is, in the whole period of Eisenhower's public life) has been the demands of the military—military security, war, and the cold war—precisely that enterprise to which the President himself was so long attached and whose significance he commented upon so judiciously in his final Presidential message. This is not a partisan issue. It is not even a political issue. It is part of the stream of history. No one is at fault here; history, the kind of world in which we live, the responsibilities which we have assumed, are at fault. Would Eisenhower change this—and how? But how are we to fight wars, how are we to maintain security, without a far greater degree of centralization than in the past? Eisenhower himself, for example, went so far as to ask the FBI to investigate every potential judicial appointee. Could anything be more centralizing?

And is President Eisenhower really prepared to say that this centralization in the political and military realm has led to ruin? Are we in fact in ruins? If not, is there not an obligation in a great public figure to

whom we all look for counsel and for guidance to refrain from sensational prophecies? Might we not say with Jefferson or with Macbeth, "Shake not thy gory locks at me?"

Eisenhower was implacably opposed to centralization but equally critical of that great experiment that more than any other offered something of an alternative to centralization—the TVA—which provided a laboratory for the fragmentation of central authority. Logically Eisenhower should have welcomed it as an alternative to centralization, but he failed to appreciate its significance, clear as it was and is.

Equally illuminating and no less disconcerting are the principles which President Eisenhower here establishes for appointments to the Supreme Court. He gives us four criteria: first, every appointee shall be thoroughly investigated and approved by the FBI; second, no one with "extreme legal or philosophical views" shall be appointed; third, each appointee shall have the approval of the American Bar Association; fourth, appointees shall be drawn from the state or Federal judiciary.

Now collectively these criteria constitute not only an abandonment of good sense, but a drastic departure from American constitutional practice and a radical abdication of the Presidential prerogative. Does not the President see that it is his responsibility to judge character, not that of the FBI? Does he forget so quickly that he and Secretary Dulles had to override the misguided advice of the FBI on the appointment of Ambassador Bohlen? As for extreme philosophical views, would not that principle have excluded Holmes,

Brandeis and Frankfurter, all of whose views seemed extreme at the time to the conservative elements of the American bar? Even more astonishing is the proposal to abdicate to a private organization veto power to the highest bench. As soon grant to the American Bankers Association a veto on the Secretary of the Treasury or to the American Legion a veto on the Secretary of State. And what shall we say of the suggestion that all appointees should have judicial experience, except that this criterion would have denied us the services of John Jay, John Marshall, and Joseph Story, of Chief Justice Hughes, Chief Justice Stone, and *mirabile dictu*, Chief Justice Warren?

What indeed, shall we say, but that President Eisenhower's actions were better than his theories, his instincts sounder than his maxims?

In perspective, it was in the crucially important area of foreign affairs that the choice of Eisenhower was vindicated, that the Eisenhower policy of reasonableness and compromise was a blessing. For however much he may have been the instrument of the conservative wing of the party on such matters as conservation, hydroelectric power, taxation and the budget, he clearly allied himself with the liberal internationalist wing on matters concerning America's responsibilities to the rest of the world, America's role as a world power. His appointment of John Foster Dulles as Secretary of State; his energetic support of NATO and of the United Nations; his vigorous advocacy of a comprehensive foreign aid program which had taken shape under Truman; his imaginative adoption of the atoms for peace program; his reasonableness in his relationships with the Communist world; his refusal to be stampeded by the situation in Vietnam, Berlin and elsewhere—all these meant that foreign policy was largely eliminated as a partisan issue; that the Republican Party escaped the fateful error of embracing isolationism as it had under Harding and his successors.

There were minor failings here, to be sure, but history will accord Eisenhower a major part of the credit for the generosity and maturity with which the United States accepted and discharged her obligations during the Fifties; it will accord him credit for preventing the Republican Party—and perhaps the country—from going down the dusty road to a sterile isolationism at a crucial moment in history.



SAC, New York

Director, FBI (62-46855)

- 1 - N. P. Callahan
- 1 - W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - R. W. Smith
- 1 - R. S. Garner

December 11, 1963

- 1 - B. M. Suttler
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**"THE STRATEGY OF DECEPTION:
A STUDY IN WORLDWIDE COMMUNIST TACTICS
EDITED BY JEANE J. KIRKPATRICK
BOOK REVIEWS**

- 1 - Section tickler
- 2 - Orig. & copy
- 1 - Yellow

The captioned book, published in November, 1963, by the Farrar, Straus & Company, Incorporated, 19 Union Square West, New York 3, New York, sells for \$6 a copy.

You should discreetly and expeditiously obtain one copy of the above book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: Book not available in Bureau Library. Requested for review by SA R. W. Smith, Research-Satellite Section. After review, book will be filed in Bureau Library.

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Reviewed by
R. S. Garner, R.S.S.
Filed Bu Library
Am. S.*

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UNITED STATES GOV

Memorandum

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 12-24-63

FROM : R. W. Smith

- 1 - DeLoach
- 1 - Sullivan
- 1 - Section tickler
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - R. S. Garner
- 1 - [redacted]

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SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW: "THE WORLD CONSTITUTION" BY THOMAS BREITNER
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Captioned booklet was furnished to the Director by the author. Its receipt was acknowledged by the Crime Records Division on December 19, 1963, and it was thereafter forwarded to the Domestic Intelligence Division for review.

This study is the result of the author's conviction that the world today is gravely imperiled by the existence of nuclear weapons. According to the author, this threat can be met only through general disarmament joined together and coordinated with the parallel creation of an effective world government. He suggests that the most powerful countries should meet in a world constitutional convention with other countries participating in an advisory capacity. The convention would draft a comprehensive world constitution, and a plan of implementation which would then be submitted to every country in the world for open public debate and ratification.

The author then proposes, in constitutional form, specific requirements for the establishment of the legislative, executive, and judiciary sections of the government; a bill of rights; a space law; organization of political parties; a system of career civil service; and the creation of a world security force to implement the prohibition of nuclear weapons and armed aggression.

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There is no mention of the Director or the FBI.

Bureau files reflect prior correspondence with [redacted] in 1957 when he furnished the Bureau a theoretical paper on prohibition.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

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Mr. Belmont

December 12, 1963

C. A. Evans

**"REVOLT IN THE MAFIA"
BY RAYMOND V. MARTIN
ASSISTANT CHIEF INSPECTOR (RETIRED)
NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT**

Book Reviews

The central theme of this book concerns internal mob warfare within one of New York's "families" in La Cosa Nostra, such publicized during the past few years as the Gallo-Prefaci war. The author, Assistant Chief Inspector (retired) Raymond V. Martin, New York City Police Department (NYCPD), is a National Academy graduate in good standing (62nd Session, August-November, 1958). He reviews his personal experiences as commander of the Brooklyn South Detectives, the territory which was the locale of most of the violence resulting from the struggle between "Commission" member, Joseph Profaci's parent group, and the insurgent group headed by the Gallo brothers.

Inspector Martin, whose periodic references to the Bureau are complimentary, begins his book by recalling that when the then New York City Police Commissioner Stephen Kennedy assigned him the Brooklyn South Detective command in late 1958 to take some positive action on a number of unsolved gang murders in that area, he commented to Martin that his FBI course at the National Academy should be of considerable assistance to him in this important and sensitive assignment. Martin then touches briefly on his experiences in connection with his attendance at the National Academy, considering it an honor to be picked for this training, and indicating delight and satisfaction at his successful completion of the course, culminating in his graduation in the presence of the Director and Commissioner Kennedy, who had come to Washington for the occasion.

Inspector Martin explains that his assignment to deal with the above-mentioned series of mob murders, which to him portended the outbreak of large scale mob warfare, was particularly difficult inasmuch as the NYCPD did not officially subscribe to his belief of the

- 1 - Crime Records Division
- 1 - Training Division
- 1 - Room 635, R.B.
- 1 - Bufile (1-8590)

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Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
 Re: "REVOLT IN THE MAFIA"

existence of a cohesive racket organization, which he refers to variously in his book as the syndicate, mob, and Mafia, exerting control over racket activities in New York City and elsewhere. He comments that without such a working "hypothesis" the true meanings of certain gang murders, and the interrelationship among leading racket figures can not readily be gauged. In discussing this problem he also brings up the interesting point that an effective effort against organized crime must take the form of organized and concerted action against the underworld, rather than reaction to individual crimes. He notes that this is not the policy of the NYCPD or, for the most part, of most police departments, explaining that they wait for a specific violation to occur and then try to backtrack, in reaction against the crime. Inspector Martin observes that syndicated crime devotes its entire corporate energy to the promotion of its various racket endeavors, and, unfortunately, racket bosses know how to take advantage of such a negative law enforcement policy.

On the other hand, the author remarks that the FBI accepts the existence of the Mafia (La Cosa Nostra) as a fact and exerts steady pressure against it.

Inspector Martin's tracing of violent incidents transpiring in the Gallo's revolt against Profaci is at times, as indicated above, a surprisingly frank commentary on New York City Police Department procedures and policies. He does not shy away from discussion of corruption, acknowledging that there are "Mafia" payoffs to police, judges, politicians and other officials to insure this organization's uninterrupted control of top racket revenue producers, such as gambling. He acknowledges petty jealousies existing within this vast police organization, and he touches on recurring differences of opinion between agencies representing different law enforcement functions, such as police commands and district attorneys' offices.

With regard to the Gallo-Profaci war itself, Martin generally pictures it as a recklessly ambitious move on the part of the Gallo brothers inasmuch as they, as leaders of a comparatively small and poorly financed group, faced almost insurmountable odds in challenging Profaci, one of the most powerful "Mafia" bosses in this country, and a man who could enlist the aid of literally hundreds of guns from various parts of the country, if necessary, against the insurgents.

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: "REVOLT IN THE MAFIA"

In describing positive police action taken during his detective command's coverage of this underworld warfare, he credits the FBI with furnishing valuable information on which a series of raids and arrests were launched against the Gallo group. As mentioned above, Martin's references to the Bureau in this book are complimentary, and none of these references infer that there was anything but a most favorable degree of cooperation between New York City police and the Bureau in the handling of various developments in the Gallo-Prefaci warfare.

In assessing the strength of the "Mafia" (La Cosa Nostra), which he considers law enforcement's most formidable adversary, Inspector Martin expresses his belief that the entire La Cosa Nostra empire in New York City, counting hard-core leaders, individuals related through business or other ties to these leaders, those engaged in the numbers racket, bookmakers and their employees, may well embrace 250,000 people. He states that of all their varied racket ventures, gambling in the mob's lifeline. Inasmuch as a significant percentage of the citizenry, in Martin's opinion, is disposed to gamble, he does not believe that it can be prevented. He proposes that the underworld's lifeline should be cut by legalization and Government control of gambling.

Inspector Martin relates that at the height of his detective command's police action against the New York underworld, he was publicly rebuked by Commissioner Kennedy for the handling of two murder subjects who were charged with killing two NYCPD detectives. He explained that the rebuke resulted from protest made by civil liberties groups as a result of television coverage of New York City police taking one of the subjects from a plane at Idlewild Airport upon his return from Chicago, where he was apprehended. Martin explains that it was necessary to use some force in propelling the subject through an angry crowd that gathered, but nevertheless he was held responsible for what the protesters considered to be police brutality. Martin states that he mentions this only to explain that such a public rebuke, and his resultant disagreement with the police commissioner over the justification of the rebuke, for practical purposes ended his usefulness as a police commander and, within a short time, he retired.

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: "REVOLT IN THE MAFIA"

In summing up, Inspector Martin states that his experience in dealing with racket leaders and their criminal organization has convinced him that only a positively directed and concerted, continual program against organized crime will have any effect in combating this most serious menace to our society. In his opinion, sporadic police attention to this underworld organization and a policy of reaction, rather than action, will only result in further strengthening this organization, and will allow it to burrow even more deeply into the fabric of our society.

In concluding, Inspector Martin places some of the blame for the tremendous power achieved by organized crime on our corruption as a people. He notes that mob - controlled bookies have customers on Madison Avenue as well as in the slums; that businessmen in trouble employ syndicate arsonists to burn down their establishments; burglarized businesses are content that they are insured against theft and show no particular concern over the apprehension of the burglars; that some businessmen go so far as to place orders for the kind of stolen goods they are prepared to buy; others are not forced into partnership with the mob through extortion, but actually seek out the "syndicate" to improve their competitive position through terrorism and corrupt labor deals; that lawyers who once worked for the Government sometimes head illegitimate mob enterprises.

Inspector Martin closes on a note of pessimism, commenting that he is left with the feeling that new power spheres in the organization (La Cosa Nostra) are forming, and that the wily old "mustachios" are winning again, by playing a patient, waiting game, assisted by the lethargy of officialdom.

ACTION:

For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

DATE: 12-24-63

FROM : R. W. Smith *RS*

- 1 - Belmont
- 1 - Mohr
- 1 - DeLoach

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- Belmont
- Mohr
- Casper
- Callahan
- Conrad
- DeLoach
- Evans
- Gale
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tavel
- Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Holmes
- Gandy

SUBJECT: *0* BOOK REVIEWS "THE STRATEGY OF DECEPTION: A STUDY IN WORLD-WIDE COMMUNIST TACTICS" BY JEANE J. KIRKPATRICK CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

- 1 - Sullivan
- 1 - D. J. Brennan
- 1 - Section tickler
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - Garner

R. W. Smith
Casper

Captioned book, just published by Farrar, Straus and Company, New York, is a compilation of 15 essays by scholars and political leaders from seven countries showing the means by which communist parties outside the Soviet Union attempt to capture power.

[redacted] former Special Agent of the FBI and now [redacted] for the United States Information Agency, is interested in any comment the Director might care to make concerning this book for use on the book's dust jacket.

KEY TO SUCCESS

The book's thesis is that communists are not swept into power on the tide of historical inevitability. Except where they gain control through military conquest or occupation, the success of communist parties is determined by the political skill of communist leaders in exploiting their opportunities. Communists, who are essentially pragmatists and master politicians, are not hampered by dogmatic ideological considerations or ethical inhibitions.

The key to the growth, strength, and success of communism outside the Soviet Union, the book explains, is not due to communism's inherent revolutionary appeal, but its uncanny ability to obscure its aims and identify itself with popular symbols, slogans, and traditions. Thus, communist parties in the underdeveloped countries strive to identify themselves with slogans of nationalism and anticolonialism; American communists have gone so far as to adopt Tom Paine and Abraham Lincoln as their own heroes.

The book tells how communist parties pose as the "vanguard of the proletariat" in nations with no proletariat, no capitalists, and no industry; military conquest, subversion, and coups d'etat are substituted for proletarian revolutions; small elite groups of intellectual freebooters are substituted for the working masses.

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Memo Smith to Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW: "THE STRATEGY
OF DECEPTION: A STUDY IN
WORLD-WIDE COMMUNIST TACTICS"
BY JEANE J. KIRKPATRICK

COGENT POINTS

The book makes a number of other cogent points, among which are the following:

(1) The doctrine of the inevitable class struggle, as expounded by Karl Marx, perished with the Hungarian revolution of 1956. To communists, the class struggle has come to signify nothing more than the conflict between communists and noncommunists.

(2) In Red China, the communist party successfully captured the symbols of nationalism and progress, as well as the support of a large portion of Chinese intellectuals and students.

(3) In India, communist strength will continue to grow, but it will not overwhelm Indian democracy. The tragedy of China need not recur in India.

(4) The most important ingredient of communist success in the take-over of Czechoslovakia was failure on the part of democratic political leaders to comprehend fully the character of the force which challenged them and Czech democracy. The communists easily staged their coup in that unfortunate country because they never abandoned their conspiratorial operations while acting as a legal political party.

(5) Communist infiltration of the Congress of Industrial Organizations demonstrates the vulnerability of democratic organizations to penetration and colonization by a disciplined minority, but it also illustrates the capacity of a democratic majority--operating within the context of a free society--to reclaim control of its affairs.

(6) In Africa, a communist take-over or even broad foreign policy cooperation with the Soviet Union or Red China is not likely. The remarkable opportunities offered by the rise of African nationalism were missed by the communist bloc, and future opportunities for penetration will be less widespread and less dramatic.

(7) It is dangerous to look upon Latin American communists as mere "agrarian reformers" or "harmless" nationalists, for they are integral members of the international communist movement.

Memo Smith to Sullivan

RE: BOOK REVIEW: "THE STRATEGY
OF DECEPTION: A STUDY IN
WORLD-WIDE COMMUNIST TACTICS"
BY JEANE J. KIRKPATRICK

REFERENCES TO DIRECTOR AND FBI

The book contains no references to the Director or to the
FBI.

OBSERVATION:

As previously indicated, [redacted]
[redacted] for the United States Information Agency, is interested in
any comment the Director might care to make concerning this book
for use on the book's dust jacket. However, since this book consists
of contributions by scholars and political leaders from seven foreign
countries, it is not believed advisable for the Director to make any
comment or endorsement.

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JEANE J. KIRKPATRICK

Mrs. Kirkpatrick is a member of the political science
faculty of Trinity College, Washington, D. C., and is a consultant
for various Government agencies. She received her A. B. from
Barnard College, and her M. A. from Columbia University, where she
is now completing her Ph. D. According to Bufiles, she was employed
as a researcher for the Ford Fund for the Republic from January, 1956,
to September, 1957.

Her husband, ^{mes} Dr. Euron M. Kirkpatrick, is a well-known
lecturer, researcher, and advisor on political science and has
worked for various Government agencies in the past. He has been
the subject of several Security of Government Employees investiga-
tions, all of which were favorable.

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The book will be retained in the Bureau Library.

RECOMMENDATION:

1/3/64 [redacted] USIA
advised Lynn - [redacted]

Since this book does not appear to be the type of book
the Director should comment on or endorse, [redacted] should be
appropriately advised by Liaison.

DEM/AD
GX
Wes
[Signature]

ADJ

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

*file 1-14-64
AUB*

- Tolson
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- Gale
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tavel
- Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Holmes
- Gandy

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: December 23, 1963

FROM : C. A. Evans

Book Reviews

SUBJECT: "THE GREEN FELT JUNGLE"
BY ED REID AND OVID DEMARIS
INFORMATION CONCERNING

*mainly
AUB*

SYNOPSIS:

This book, which purports to be the inside story of Las Vegas and its underworld interests, is co-authored by a former Las Vegas newspaperman, Ed Reid, and Ovid Demaris, another onetime reporter and ex-wire service correspondent who has also indicated plans to write a story on the FBI. Even though Reid has at times been described as an irresponsible newspaperman, guilty of dishonest reporting, this book appears to be reasonably factual and generally in accord with the picture of Las Vegas as we know it through our investigations.

The book penetrates the curtain of respectability behind which the hoodlum-controlled gambling casinos try to exploit the human weaknesses of the millions of tourists who visit Nevada yearly. Figures from our Uniform Crime Reports are used to show Nevada as having the highest crime rate in the country.

The book identifies the hoodlum groups which control the major casinos and discloses the hypocrisy and corruption that surrounds public officials on virtually every level of Government. Senator Barry Goldwater is pictured as a close friend of Gus Greenbaum, hoodlum-controlled gambling casino operator, and Willie Bioff, "convicted panderer, extortionist and celebrated stoolie."

The authors claim that Goldwater personally chauffeured Bioff in his private plane all over the Southwest. Goldwater, it says, protested that he had no idea that his friend William Nelson was the notorious Willie Bioff. (Author Demaris advised us earlier of these derogatory references and Senator Goldwater was confidentially alerted on September 25, 1963)

References to the FBI include use of FBI Uniform Crime Report statistics on Nevada, an inaccurate description of former SA Leo Kuykendall, now Chief of Police in Las Vegas, as head of the "Las Vegas FBI Bureau" for 21 years, and mention of the FBI raid on Roxie's, "the most fabulous brothel in Las Vegas history." None of these references are derogatory.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-5893-2-11

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

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162-46855
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46 DEC 30 1963

DEC 27 1963

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VFL:sma/rap (9)

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: "The Green Felt Jungle"

On the whole the book is a rather interesting, easy reading account of the hoodlum's development of Las Vegas into the vice capital of the United States.

RECOMMENDATION

For information. A more detailed review of the book is attached.

W

J

Smith

J. P.

W. H. C.

Q

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: "The Green Felt Jungle"
By Ed Reid and Ovid Demaris
Information Concerning

DETAILS:

"The Green Felt Jungle" is a 242 page book co-authored by Ed Reid and Ovid Demaris. The book was published by Trident Press, New York City, on December 5, 1963. According to the publishers release, Ed Reid won the Pulitzer Prize in 1951 for his reporting on the multi-million dollar Harry Gross bookmaking syndicate. He was said to be a former reporter for the "New York Daily News," the "Brooklyn Eagle" and the "Las Vegas Sun." The "Las Vegas Sun" of course is the newspaper run by Herman Greenspun whose background is well known to the Bureau. Among Reid's published books are "The Mafia," "Shame of New York" and "City without Clocks."

Ovid Demaris was formerly with the "Boston Record," the "Los Angeles Times" and was a correspondent for the "United Press." Demaris has written 19 books, among them "The Extortioners," "Lucky Luciano," "The Dillinger Story," "The Parasite" and "The Lindbergh Kidnapping Case." We have reviewed the latter two books and while "The Lindbergh Kidnapping Case" appears to be an objective account of this infamous crime, "The Parasite" is a sensational story about corruption in the Los Angeles Police Department and it is liberally sprinkled with sex, slang and profanity.

A Tourist Trap: The book opens with the assertion that Las Vegas is "a jungle of green-felt crap tables, roulette layouts and slot machines in which the entire population directly or indirectly is devoted to fleecing tourists." The immoral character of Las Vegas is frequently noted with comments such as "unless you are addicted to gambling, drinking or fornication, the Las Vegas action soon becomes a bore." The book describes the live and let live attitude of Nevada officialdom and even some of the clergy to whom are attributed statements such as "a man or a woman who gets into trouble through gambling in Las Vegas would also be getting into trouble through gambling in some form anywhere in this world."

Nevada Crime Statistics: Several pages of the book are devoted to statistics showing that Nevada has the highest crime rate in the country as well as the highest suicide rate. The FBI Uniform Crime Report, it states, "bluntly testifies to the lawlessness in the jungle."

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: "The Green Felt Jungle"
By Ed Reid and Ovid Demaris
Information Concerning

The Best First: The most interesting section of the book is the early chapters which deal with the movement of notorious eastern hoodlums to the West Coast and thence to Las Vegas where through the vision of Benjamin "Bugsy" Siegel, the fabulous Flamingo Hotel was opened in 1945. Following Siegel's assassination by the mob in 1947, the author notes the take over by Meyer Lansky, et al, who placed Gus Greenbaum in charge of the Flamingo.

The Mayor of Paradise: This title refers to the official proclamation of Gus Greenbaum as the first Mayor of Paradise, the area in which the section known as the Las Vegas "strip" is located. This section which deals almost entirely with Greenbaum also refers to the association of Senator Barry Goldwater with Greenbaum and with the notorious Willie Bioff, convicted panderer and extortionist. The book alleges that Goldwater and Bioff were "often seen together and Goldwater (who was a Brigadier General in the Air Force Reserve) personally chauffeured Bioff in his private plane all over the Southwest to attend various parties."

The bodies of Gus and Bess Greenbaum were found with their throats slashed in their home in Phoenix, Arizona, on December 3, 1958. Until shortly before his murder, Gus Greenbaum had been the operator of a casino in the Riveria Hotel, Las Vegas, Nevada, and he had also operated the casino of the Flamingo Hotel in that city which was reportedly owned by slain racketeer, Ben Siegel. No suspects were developed in connection with the death and murder of the Greenbaums and the name of Senator Goldwater never came up in connection with our contact with sources in following the Greenbaum case as an anti-racketeering matter.

Bufiles do reveal a constituent type inquiry from Senator Goldwater on April 3, 1957, to former Bureau official Louis B. Nichols regarding a possible presidential pardon for Willie Bioff, then deceased. Bioff too was killed in gangland style when his pickup truck was blown up by a bomb on November 4, 1955. The letter from Bioff's [redacted] to Senator Goldwater indicated the Senator might have been personally acquainted with [redacted] also known as [redacted]

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Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: "The Green Felt Jungle"
By Ed Reid and Ovid Demaris
Information Concerning

Who Owns Whom: Hoodlum interest in the gambling casinos is the subject of the 4th chapter which is entitled, "The Temples of Mammon." Here the authors get down to business and name with considerable accuracy the hoodlum figures who control the various gambling casinos. The image of Wilbur Clark, well-publicized President of the Desert Inn, is deflated with statements such as "Wilbur is, has been, and always will be a well-dressed puppet to the gambling fraternity," and "the depth of Wilbur's ignorance is surpassed only by the height of his ego."

Hoodlum interest holders such as Moe Dalitz, Frank Costello of New York, Carlos Marcello of New Orleans, Isador Blumenfeld, also known as Kid Cann of Minneapolis, Joseph "Doc" Stacher and Frank Sinatra are mentioned in this section.

Skimming: There is a brief reference to skimming which the authors refer to as "slicing off the top." In this manner, they say, Las Vegas contributes millions of tax-free dollars to the coffers of organized crime. The authors note that the gambling is a hard-cash proposition and that even if Revenue men could manage to get into the counting room three times a day in all the casinos, the gamblers would still have a dozen other cheating tricks that would make a straight count impossible.

Teamster Money in Las Vegas: A chapter entitled "Hoffa's Fountain of Pension Juice," deals with the millions of dollars on loan from the Teamster's pension fund, which has been used to finance an expansion program for some of the larger hotels, including the Fremont, Dunes and Stardust Hotels.

Sex for Sale: This chapter on prostitution in Las Vegas goes into some detail concerning the FBI raid on Roxies on April 28, 1954, which resulted in the prosecution of Roxie and Eddie Clippinger on White Slave Traffic Act charges as a result of their operation of the "most fabulous brothel in Las Vegas history." This case resulted in the expose' of the corrupt Clark County Sheriff Glen Jones.

Sheriff Jones' million-dollar libel suit against Herma Grossman of the "Las Vegas Sun" resulted in the use of the infamous Pierre La Fitte, also known as Louis Tabet, as an undercover operator whose goal was to obtain evidence against Sheriff Jones in order to neutralize the afore-mentioned libel suit. Verbatim transcription of conversations recorded by La Fitte exposes the political corruption evident at all levels of government in Nevada resulting in the resignation of Nevada Lieutenant Governor Cliff Jones as Democratic National Committeeman.

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: "The Green Felt Jungle"
By Ed Reid and Ovid Demaris
Information Concerning

Political Corruption: The political maneuvers of the late Senator Pat McCarran "the most powerful politician in Nevada's history" is outlined in the chapter entitled "Kingmakers and Tax Dodgers." Reference is also made to visits of various public officials to Las Vegas at tax payer expense including the April, 1962, junket of Senators Barry Goldwater (R., Arizona), Howard Cannon (D., Nevada), and Frank Moss (D., Utah) along with 50 Air Force Reserve members from Goldwater's unit. The group arrived in Las Vegas in President Kennedy's official airplane for an "inspection tour" of Nellis Air Force Base. The authors stated inspection consisted of a one-half hour look at a display of 5-105's after which the group went to town to see the sights of Las Vegas.

How to Make Friends and Stay out of Jail: This entire chapter deals with Joseph "Doc" Stacher as the number one man behind the Sands Hotel operation, describing Stacher and "his usually untouchable pal Meyer Lansky" as the "two richest and most powerful Jewish mobsters in America today." Reference is also made to the Los Angeles Grand Jury investigation of Stacher and the Sands Hotel where witnesses Carl Cohen, Aaron Weisberg, Charles Kandel and Leo Durr of the Sands and Eddie Levinson and Edward Torres of the Fremont refused to testify because of electronic listening devices discovered in the Sands Hotel.

The Last Two Chapters: These chapters entitled "Jungle Warfare, Las Vegas Style" and "The Mafia Code of the Jungle" deal with the gangland slayings attributed to the underworld forces that control Nevada's gambling industry. Principal attention is given to the warfare between Benny Binion, long time boss of the Horseshoe Club, and his Dallas, Texas, enemy Herbert Novel.

The book closes with a reference to and quotations from Attorney General Kennedy's book, "The Enemy Within." The authors point out that this is a citizens fight against the enemy within, that money, not a gun, is the power of the underworld "used to corrupt and debase the very foundations of democracy."

FBI References: Other than quoting FBI Uniform Crime Report statistics the only references to the FBI are the FBI raid on Roxie's mentioned above, reference to former SA Leo Kuykendall, now chief of police of Las Vegas, "head of the Las Vegas FBI Bureau" for 21 years and description of one "Chink" Rothman as a "stoolie" for the FBI. None of these references are derogatory.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 11/22/63

FROM : R. W. Smith

- 1 - Belmont
- 1 - Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Research - Satellite
- 1 - [Redacted]
- 1 - Mr. Garner

- Tolson _____
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SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW: THE ANATOMY OF LIBERTY BY WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS

BOOK

An advance copy of captioned book, to be published on November 25, has been sent to the Director by the publisher, Trident Press, New York City. Its receipt was acknowledged by the Crime Records Division by letter 11/15/63 and the book was forwarded to the Domestic Intelligence Division for review.

The Author

Supreme Court Justice Douglas is well known to the Bureau. He has been a long-time critic of the Government's loyalty-security program and, on occasions, he has been critical of the Bureau's role in this program. We have never investigated him.

No Reference to FBI

Neither the Director nor the FBI are mentioned in the book.

Rule of Law

In his book, Douglas maintains that constructive authority emanates from truth, not from power. He holds that only durable institutions built on the rule of law can save the world from destroying itself in a thermonuclear holocaust.

Douglas' credo is that a world without war "can be achieved in this century if, instead of expending our energies on exploiting deterrent power, we make an understanding of the anatomy of liberty both at the local and at the world level our preoccupation."

A staunch advocate of the United Nations, Douglas feels that this organization is today the expression of world opinion that the cult or regime of force must be replaced by a measure of world law. He favors the admission of Red China to the United Nations because China is too big to ignore and the Peking regime is firmly established.

62-46855

RSR:rlh
(9)

1 - 94-33476 (W. O. Douglas)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4/13/81 BY SP-1 GSA/MP

JAN 20 1964

94-33476

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84 JAN 27 1964

Memorandum to W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW: THE ANATOMY OF
LIBERTY BY WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS
62-46855

Grand Alliance Needed

While Douglas recognizes the ideological differences that produce dangerous conflicts, he urges that we try to identify and stress those things, qualities, and interests which are shared by all peoples. An important condition to making the rule of law a way of life, Douglas emphasizes, is the need for the West to work for a grand alliance with Russia so that military clashes can be avoided. In addition, he says there is a need to intensify the search for a political rapprochement between the West and the Soviet-Sino bloc, although he realizes that no quick, easy solution is likely.

Communism Will Mellow

Douglas subscribes to the view that communism will mellow with the passage of time. "Communism will run its course," he confidently predicts. "Belgrade is as far to the right of Moscow as Moscow is to the right of Peking. Once the Russian armies are withdrawn from Eastern Europe, there will be a flowering in some countries that will also put them far to the right of Russia. Russia itself will soon be an affluent society, more interested in internal contentment than external aggression. Time will soften the clashes between the Western world and the communist bloc as it did between Christianity and Islam."

The book has been forwarded for inclusion in the Bureau Library.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

Q

Sullivan

V.
Russell

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : *[Handwritten mark]* W. C. SULLIVAN

FROM : R. W. SMITH *Ruse*

SUBJECT: *O* BOOK REVIEW:
VOCABULARY OF COMMUNISM
By Lester De Koster
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

- 1 - Mr. [redacted]
- 1 - Mr. [redacted]
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- DATE: January 22, 1964
- 1 - F. J. Baumgardner
- 1 - R. S. Garner
- 1 - Section Ticker
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - M. M. Chamberlain

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Mich.

Captioned book was forwarded to Central Research Unit by Crime Records Division for review.

As the author, Lester De Koster, writes: "Criticism is unmeaningful without understanding." If we hope to master an enemy we must master his beliefs. To aid in the study and understanding of communism, the author has compiled this inclusive glossary of key communist terms and central ideas. The book also includes short biographies of select contemporary and historic personalities connected with the communist movement, describes significant things and events, and sets out short summaries of communist classics and anticommunist works.

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This is a scholarly study and will be of inestimable value as a reference book for all Bureau personnel involved in communist research.

K

References to Director and FBI

There are two references to the Director. These are very favorable and appear on pages 11 and 222-223. On page 11, De Koster opens his "Introduction" by referring to Mr. Hoover's advice to Americans to study communism. On pages 222-223, in listing summaries of anticommunist books, he begins with the Director's book A Study of Communism which he describes as a "clear, scholarly and unequivocal confrontation of Communism with Democracy." Students, he writes, are not likely to find another book "which does the job Mr. Hoover set out to do better than it is done here."

Data in Bufiles Regarding Author and Publisher

The Bureau has not conducted any investigation of the author nor is there any derogatory information concerning him in Bufiles. He holds an M.A. degree in philosophy and

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REC 36

22 JAN 27 1964

53 JAN 30 1964

RESEARCH SATELLITE 62-46855



[Handwritten signature]

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW: VOCABULARY OF COMMUNISM
By Lester De Koster

library science from the University of Michigan and frequently lectures on communism as well as Christian education.

Regarding the publisher, William B. Eerdmans Publishing Company in Grand Rapids, Michigan, Bureau files reflect correspondence with this company in the past regarding the publication of another book by De Koster entitled Communism and Christian Faith. Mr. Eerdmans furnished the Director a complimentary copy of the book for which the Director thanked him on 3/7/62.

RECOMMENDATION:

In view of the value of this book to the Central Research Unit, it is recommended that it be retained in Central Research library and that a permanent chargeout card be prepared in the Bureau library.

DONE
RAB

over
AD *weys* *Q* *RAB*
RAB

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

TO : W. C. Sullivan *W.C.S.*

DATE: 2/5/64

FROM : W. A. Branigan *W.A.B.*

- 1 - Belmont
- 1 - Sullivan
- 1 - R.W. Smith
- Atten. [redacted]
- 1 - Branigan
- 1 - Lee

SUBJECT: *B.K.* BOOK REVIEW OF "BURGESS AND MACLEAN" BY ANTHONY PURDY AND DOUGLAS SUTHERLAND

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b7C

R.W. Smith

This memorandum is prepared to show the above-captioned book has been reviewed and has been found to be an outdated rehash of the Burgess-Maclean case.

THE AUTHORS:

U.S.A.
Anthony Purdy is described as a free-lance writer who has done magazine, television, and book work for the past three years. This is his first book published in the United States. Douglas Sutherland is described as a World War II veteran and a former Conservative candidate for Parliament. Bufiles contain no identifiable information concerning either name. Both writers are British nationals.

PUBLISHING COMPANY:

This book was published by Doubleday & Company, Inc. Bufiles show this is one of the largest publishing firms in the field. Bufiles show we have generally had cordial relations with this firm.

THE PUBLICATION:

The book retells the story of Burgess and Maclean, British diplomats who fled to Russia in May, 1951, when they were forewarned of the probable arrest of Maclean. The book goes into great detail concerning the college life of both men, showing how they were communists in college. It details their careers and attempts to show how their obvious faults were overlooked.

The book is extremely critical of MI-5, MI-6, and the British Foreign Office for alleged mishandling of the case. The author claims that Burgess was tipped off by a friend in MI-5 of Maclean's impending interview and probable arrest. The book does not mention [redacted], and who was [redacted]

- 1 - 100-374183 (Burgess [redacted])
- 1 - 65-68043 [redacted]

EX 104

REC-9 100-374183-267

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Enclosure
57 FEB 14 1964

100-374183-267
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Memo Branigan to Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW OF "BURGESS AND
MACLEAN" BY ANTHONY PURDY AND
DOUGLAS SUTHERLAND

[redacted] It is
interesting to note that the announcement of the defection of [redacted]
was made by the Prime Minister of England and included the statement b6
that [redacted] admitted that he had warned [redacted] through Burgess of his b7C
impending arrest. The book also fails to mention the death of Burgess,
which occurred in Moscow in August, 1963.

There are no derogatory references to the FBI.

ACTION:

It is recommended that the attached book be placed in the
Bureau library. - done 2/6/64
(LSS)

JFA
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - van
1 - H. L. Edwards
1 - Wannall

- Tolson _____
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- Evans _____
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- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

TO : W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

DATE: 2-11-64

FROM : W. R. Wannall *WRW*

1 - O'Brien

SUBJECT: "CUBA AND THE RULE OF LAW"
PUBLISHED BY THE INTERNATIONAL
COMMISSION OF JURISTS (ICOJ),
GENEVA, 1962

Edwards *Wannall*
Book Reviews
R. W. Smith

A review of captioned publication was requested by Inspector H. L. Edwards.

Bureau files contain no derogatory information regarding the ICOJ. A news clipping from the Washington Daily News 1-4-57 describes the ICOJ as an unofficial group of 15 international lawyers from 15 nations. This news clipping indicated the ICOJ previously published two papers on the Russian intervention in Hungary which are described as classics in the interpretation of international law. The Commission describes itself, regarding its publication, as a non-governmental organization which has consulted the State Department, the United Nations Economic and Social Council. The list of members of the ICOJ includes Dudley B. Bonsal, U. S. District Judge, Southern District of New York, and immediate Past President of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. We conducted DAPLI investigation of Bonsal in connection with his appointment as U. S. District Judge and no derogatory information was developed. Other members of the ICOJ are listed as representatives of a number of other countries and biographical data indicates all have impressive legal backgrounds.

Captioned publication, generally, is an indictment of the activities of the present revolutionary government of Cuba with regard to enforcement of law, handling of the Judiciary, and denial of civil and political liberties. The government of Fidel Castro is described as having moved in less than four years of existence, from a moderate climate of reform into the violent atmosphere of an extremist authoritarianism.

This document divides into four parts. The first part is in the nature of background and deals with the social, economic and political features of Cuba. It traces the deterioration of the Judiciary/ the Castro regime's efforts to reorganize the Judiciary according to the democratic patterns of the Cuban 1940 Constitution. The second part is composed by the writer and the Castro regime who demanded a "popular military" according to the new aims of the Cuban Revolution." The Castro's popular militia was organized. This group took on the function of magistracy and militia.

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108 MAY 28 1964
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128 MAY 21 1964

15 MAY 19 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 109-12-210-441

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
Re: "CUBA AND THE RULE OF LAW"
PUBLISHED BY THE INTERNATIONAL
COMMISSION OF JURISTS (ICOJ),
GENEVA, 1962

Reforms put into effect by the Castro government deprived the Cuban Supreme Court of its original jurisdiction in constitutional questions as well as administrative functions regarding members of the Judiciary and its employees. A purge of the Cuban Judiciary resulted in the resignation or dismissal of many of the leading members of the Cuban courts.

On 8-21-61, the "socialist character of the new Cuban revolutionary justice" was announced. Judges were to be "active guardians of socialist legality" and to implement this trend, courses of "socialism" were organized largely for members of the Judiciary.

"Emergency" laws, which originally had applied to those who held posts of responsibility under Batista, were gradually extended to deal with any opposition to the Castro regime.

Part Two deals with the constitutional legislation of Cuba. The Cuban Constitution for the Republic was adopted July 8, 1940, and governed Cuba for twelve years. On 3-10-52 the constitution was suspended by Batista and at this time the 1940 Constitution became the banner under which the fight was carried out against Batista.

On 2-7-59 the 1940 Constitution was replaced by the Fundamental Law of the Castro government. Sixteen amendments to the Fundamental Law have been passed.

While the dogmatic part of Castro's Fundamental Law is practically the same as the 1940 Constitution, alterations in the text of the 1940 Constitution made the Fundamental Law the basis for the present totalitarian government in Cuba. All amendments to the Fundamental Law reveal their purpose as the concentration of arbitration power in the hands of the ruling group.

Part Three deals with criminal law in Cuba. The main trends, with regard to present substantive and procedural legislation regarding the current Cuban criminal law, are noted as follows:

(1) Retroactivity of criminal legislation may be applied to the detriment of the accused.

(2) The death sentence may be imposed for a variety of political offenses.

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
Re: "CUBA AND THE RULE OF LAW"
PUBLISHED BY THE INTERNATIONAL
COMMISSION OF JURISTS (ICOJ),
GENEVA, 1962

(3) Total confiscation of property may be ordered against political offenders by court sentence as well as in extra-judicial administrative proceedings.

(4) Those indicted for political offenses are deprived of the right of habeas corpus.

(5) Those indicted for political offenses are prevented from attacking the violation of guarantees contained in constitutional legislation before the Supreme Court of the land.

There follows an analysis of substantive criminal legislation under Castro. This analysis points out the expanding scope of acts punishable under revolutionary legislation, the vagueness of the concept of counterrevolutionary crimes, and the broad jurisdiction of the revolutionary tribunals with their extreme and usually sudden penalties.

Part Four deals with statements taken by the ICOJ from witnesses and participants in the arena of revolutionary justice under the Castro regime. These accounts of alleged justice in Cuba under the present system leave no doubt that human dignity, human rights, the basic fundamentals of substantive and procedural law, have been brushed aside to suit totalitarian objectives and political aims of Castro and his followers.

ACTION:

None. For information.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO: *yc* Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 2-4-64

FROM: M. A. Jones

Book Reviews

SUBJECT:

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

Legislative and Legal Section of the

Department, furnished the Bureau a letter from [Redacted] and a copy of captioned book for our information. Hoffman also furnished his proposed reply to [Redacted]. The Director noted, "Who is this character [Redacted]"

[Redacted]

[Redacted] has previously come to the Bureau's attention. He first wrote the Bureau in 1957, alleging that the FBI had been overzealous with reference to his activities, stating that an FBI Agent posing as an Army Captain had been checking on him. We ascertained that the Air Force had recently investigated [Redacted] relative to his employment with them. Air Force investigators had indicated that [Redacted] suffered from a mental disorder. He was the subject of an investigation in 1957, for making omissions on a Government Personnel Security Questionnaire; prosecution was declined by the U. S. Attorney, as he felt prosecution would be unsuccessful.

62-46855-

[Redacted] has subsequently addressed several letters to the Bureau alleging FBI interference, causing him to be refused employment; his letters were rambling and incoherent and no acknowledgment was made to them. The White House and the Attorney General have also in the past forwarded us copies of material from [Redacted] and in each instance the material was returned to [Redacted] without cover letter. In 1963, the [Redacted] advised that [Redacted] was applying for [Redacted] and had alleged that the [Redacted]

[Redacted] we advised the [Redacted] [Redacted] had made false statements about the Bureau. In August, 1963, [Redacted] forwarded the Bureau a copy of captioned book for our information; the book was returned to [Redacted] for transmittal to [Redacted]

A review of the book reflected that [Redacted] is obviously mentally unbalanced. It contains rambling accounts of individuals following him and persecuting him. [Redacted] mentions the FBI throughout, charging that we had harassed him and prevented him from holding engineering positions. The book

JVA:jol (6)

(Continued next page)

22 FEB 17 1964

CORRESPONDENCE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-10296-36
RESEARCH-SATELLITE

M. A. Jones to DeLoach

RE:

[Redacted]

contains copies of [Redacted] letters to the Director, as well as letters to various Congressmen about the FBI. Also included is a letter from the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights to [Redacted] advising they could find no evidence the FBI had prevented him from obtaining employment. The inside cover of the book reflected that only very limited quantities of the book were printed.

Consideration has in the past been given to interviewing [Redacted] concerning his allegations, but in view of his mental condition, it was felt no useful purpose would be served in doing so.

RECOMMENDATION:

That someone in your (Mr. DeLoach's) office should return the material to [Redacted] in the Department and advise him that [Redacted] has previously come to the FBI's attention, that his allegations against the FBI are false, and that individuals who have contacted [Redacted] consider him to be suffering from a mental disorder. It should be tactfully suggested to [Redacted] that material received from [Redacted] has in the past been returned to him without cover letter, and that [Redacted] proposed reply, if sent, might only encourage [Redacted] in his false allegations.

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Yes.
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 1-27-64

FROM : M. A. Jones

Book Reviews

SUBJECT: "THE ASSASSINS"
BY ROBERT J. DONOVAN

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

Robert J. Donovan originally published the above-captioned book in 1952 and has come out with a new edition, January, 1964, in a pocketbook by Popular Library to include a chapter on the assassination of President Kennedy. Donovan has obviously done a hurry-up job and his research is undoubtedly based on newspaper accounts. Possibly he has also had access to FBI material in the possession of the Warren Commission. Generally, the chapter on the assassination of President Kennedy follows events which are substantially correct, however, Donovan has also used considerable literary license in dramatizing some of the story.

There are some statements which are inaccurate and are set forth as follows:

Page 22 Donovan states the rifle was purchased for \$12.78. The actual cost as reported in the FBI report made available to the Warren Commission is \$21.48.

Page 24 Donovan claims Oswald qualified as a sharpshooter in the Marine Corps. U.S. Marine Corps records reveal Oswald received a "marksman" rating.

Page 31 It is stated Oswald started work at the Texas School Book Depository on October 15, 1963. Oswald actually started work on October 16, 1963.

Page 33 It is claimed that Dallas Patrolman J. D. Tippit presumably heard the police radio sounding an alarm for a man of Oswald's appearance and that the bulletin had been broadcast after a check of employees at the Book Depository revealed that Oswald was missing. It will never be known what caused Patrolman Tippit to pursue Oswald. He certainly had not responded to a police alarm. He was last heard from by the police dispatcher at 12:54 p. m. and the next recorded transmission from his police car was at 1:18 p. m. when a private citizen announced over the radio that a police officer, apparently from that vehicle, had been shot.

162-46855-5 FEB 2 1964
NOT RECORDED

Page 34 Donovan alleges that one of the three bullets fired by Oswald was recovered from the President's body. No bullets were recovered from President Kennedy's body. Donovan states that the police discovered a map of the city in Oswald's rooming house on which the approximate trajectory of the fatal shots had been plotted. This is one of the early rumors appearing in the newspapers which was discounted and discredited. Donovan is probably referring to a map prepared by [redacted] showing possible employment locations in Dallas for Oswald.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan

1 - Mr. Rosen

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ORIGINAL FILED IN 77-6887-26

M. A. Jones to Mr. DeLoach
RE: "THE ASSASSINS" BY ROBERT J. DONOVAN

Page 35 Donovan states Jack Ruby shot Oswald with a snub-nosed .32 calibre revolver. It was a .38 Colt-Cobra.

ROBERT J. DONOVAN:

As indicated on the cover, Mr. Donovan is author of "PT 109: John F. Kennedy in World War II." He is now chief of the Los Angeles Times Washington Bureau and was formerly associated with the Washington Bureau of "The Herald Tribune." He is also author of the pro-Eisenhower book captioned "Eisenhower: the Inside Story."

Donovan was investigated at the request of the White House in August, 1955. No derogatory information was developed with the exception of a reference to him as having attended the Fifth National Conference of American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born at Atlantic City, New Jersey, in 1941. It developed that Mr. Donovan attended this in connection with his newspaper assignment. On October 31, 1957, the Director congratulated Mr. Donovan on his appointment as head of the Washington Bureau of "The New York Herald Tribune."

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In October, 1961, we had a run-in with Mr. Donovan in connection with an article in "The New York Herald Tribune" relating to the case involving [redacted] and New York State Supreme Court Justice J. Vincent Keogh. The newspaper item in question ^{was} attributed to a "trusted FBI source." It appeared that Donovan was challenged by [redacted] of the Department over a statement in "The Herald Tribune" to the effect that a Brooklyn Congressman had been involved in the case when in fact he had not. Donovan through his New York office was endeavoring to run the story down and was told the story came from the U. S. Attorney's office in New York City and a "trusted FBI source." Donovan interpreted this to be a source the FBI had used in the past and [redacted] apparently interpreted this as a source within the FBI. It appeared that "The New York Herald Tribune" had made an erroneous statement and was trying to clean their own skirts by blaming the FBI.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

JAW *D. J. [unclear]* *V. Keogh*

Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) file: 62-HQ-46855:
Book Reviews, Section 7

BRARY
O N.Y.U.

Donates His
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Books of The Times

The Brutal Business of Espionage

By ORVILLE PRESCOTT

THE SPY WHO CAME IN FROM THE COLD.
By John Le Carré. 256 pages. Coward-Mc-
Cann. \$4.50.

AT 50 Alec Leamas was old for operational work. He had been working in Berlin for a long time, perhaps too long. At first he had obtained excellent results, but now that a series of deaths had eliminated all the important members of his network in the German Democratic Republic it was not surprising that he was summoned back to London.

Tough, clever, contemptuous of instructions and worn by brutal experience into a state of angry cynicism, Alex was about ready to retire from the organization. A man can't go on being a secret agent indefinitely. If only he had some money he would quit. How Alec tried to earn a tidy nest egg on one last dangerous operation is the story told by John Le Carré in his "The Spy Who Came in From the Cold."

Graham Greene, who has written several of the best spy stories of modern times, says that this is the best spy story he has ever read. It may be the best anybody has ever read. The verdict, of course, depends on one's taste in these matters. Those who enjoy glamour, sex, impudent daring and masterful heroics in their spy stories may not care for "The Spy Who Came in From the Cold."

But this cold-blooded tale's harsh emphasis on the ruthlessness, treachery and deliberate frightfulness of contemporary espionage should fascinate and appall hordes of admiring readers. And while they shudder over the double and triple crosses of Mr. Le Carré's superbly intricate plot they will find that its slow start, accelerating pace and final explosive denouement leave them limp from excitement.

John Le Carré is the pseudonym of a British civil servant employed in one of the Whitehall ministries. Whether he has had personal experience of intelligence operations is an intriguing question. If he hasn't, he should be recruited at once by some sinister hush-hush outfit. He has the ability to imagine the most devilish conspiracies and a thorough respect for practical details.

Since each step of Mr. Le Carré's plot is surprising in itself, it is no easy task to suggest what it is all about without revealing too much. Perhaps it will be sufficient to say that Alex Leamas's last operation required him to assume the part of a disgruntled defector. That wasn't too difficult, for Alec was a talented actor. But maintaining his assumed personality while dealing with enemy agents was harder. It was still harder to keep up the deception while being interrogated, beaten and tried for his life in East-ern Germany.

There are numerous conclusions, none of them pleasant, to be drawn from reading "The Spy Who Came in From the Cold." One

is that a secret agent has no business loving anybody, particularly not loving a girl foolish enough to have joined the Communist party. Another is that a spy has nearly as much reason to fear his superiors in his own organization as the members of the opposition. Another is that any given plan is probably much more complicated and much more dangerous to operate than the spy suspects.

Alec's boss had some interesting ideas about espionage: "We do disagreeable things, but we are *defensive*. That, I think, is still fair. We do disagreeable things so that ordinary people here and elsewhere can sleep safely in their beds at night. Is that too romantic? Of course, we occasionally do very wicked things. And, in weighing up the moralities, we rather go in for dishonest comparisons; after all, you can't compare the ideals of one side with the methods of the other, can you, now?"

"I mean, you've got to compare method with method, and ideal with ideal. I would say that since the war our methods—ours and those of the opposition—have become much the same. I mean you can't be less ruthless than the opposition simply because your Government's *policy* is benevolent, can you, now?"

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62-46855-268

ENCLOSURE

File 62-46855-269

2-17-64

Title of Book "SOVIET FOREIGN PROPAGANDA"

Author FREDERICK C. BARGHOORN

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Research - Satellite Section

NS

This book has come to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Section and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

PLEASE INITIAL in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Research-Satellite Section, Room 629, Riddell Building.)

ROUTING

OBTAIN BOOK FOR REVIEW

BOOK REVIEW NOT REQUIRED BY THIS SECTION OR DIVISION

Domestic Intelligence Division, R. B.

- Internal Security
- Liaison
- Nationalities Intelligence
- Research-Satellite
- Soviet
- Subversive Control

Identification Division, I. B.

Training Division, J. B.

Administrative Division, J. B.

Files & Communications Division, J. B.

General Investigative Division, J. B.

Laboratory Division, J. B.

Crime Records Division, J. B.

Special Investigative Division, J. B.

Inspection Division, J. B.

Research-Satellite

REC-43
EX-103
62-46855-269
NOT RECORDED
25 FEB 20 1964

Nature of Book: See attached.

ENCLOSURE
68 FEB 27 1964

File 62-46855



**Frederick C.
Barghoorn**

SOVIET FOREIGN PROPAGANDA

"The kind of frank analysis of Soviet outlook and methods presented in this book... has given Professor Barghoorn his reputation as an astute student of Soviet affairs. In all likelihood this reputation accounts for his arrest and detention in the Soviet Union in 1963, as a symbol of the type of investigation that the Soviet leaders seek to suppress."

—CYRIL E. BLACK

\$6.00 at all bookstores

Princeton University Press



Page 8 "Book Week" ("The Wash. Post") 2-16-64

ENCLOSURE

62-46855-269

M. A. Jones to DeLoach Memo

RE: "PEACE IS A THREE-EDGED SWORD," by LLOYD MALLAN

In my memorandum to you of 4-26-62, it was recommended that no cooperation be furnished [] in connection with his book and that he be so advised by telephone. Mr. Wick subsequently told [] that Mr. Hoover and the FBI could not discuss the topic of Soviet espionage and the probability of nuclear devices being sneaked into the United States by the Soviets.

Our files reveal that [] subject of a closed Security Matter-C case, is a [] who in [] a series of articles for "True" magazine which claimed that Russian scientific developments were greatly exaggerated. His claims resulted in a Congressional Hearing at which [] voluntarily stated he had never been a communist. A San Diego woman, however, claimed that [] had recruited her into the Young Communist League in the 1930's. Data in Bufiles reflected that [] had gone to Spain in the 1930's as a member of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade (ALB). [] himself admitted being hoodwinked by Kremlin propaganda into fighting with the ALB in Spain in the 1930's. [] traveled to Russia in 1958 to acquire a behind-the-scenes story of Russia in the science field.

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OBSERVATIONS:

Since Inspector Wick gave absolutely no cooperation to [] in connection with this book except to make the general statement that the FBI has jurisdiction over internal security and sabotage matters, [] evidently obtained his other information from reprint material we have prepared relative to our responsibilities in the internal security field, and then faked the question and answer technique utilized.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

- Tolson
- Belmont
- Mohr
- Casper
- Callahan
- Conrad
- DeLoach
- Evans
- Gale
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tavel
- Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Holmes
- Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 2-17-64

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "THE CHALLENGE TO AMERICAN FREEDOMS,"
BY DONALD JOHNSON

Captioned book, published by the University of Kentucky Press in 1963, has been brought to the Bureau's attention. A copy has been obtained from the Library of Congress for review.

"THE CHALLENGE TO AMERICAN FREEDOMS":

The book deals with the rise of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) during World War I and its activities immediately thereafter. The author indicates that the civil liberties movement began as a pacifist and antimilitarist group opposed to conscription, and that the group, with Roger Baldwin as one of its leaders, defended conscientious objectors. The group was also active in fighting the Espionage Act of 1917 and the Sedition Act which it claimed illegally suppressed the rights of citizens to criticize our Government. Considerable discussion is devoted to the Industrial Workers World (IWW) and the civil liberties group's efforts in trying to prove that the IWW was not subversive. The book contends that the Government was overzealous in persecuting members of this group.

"The Red Scare" is discussed in some detail by the author who alleges that the Justice Department persecuted alien radicals unreasonably. The Justice Department "raid" at the Communist Party's Bridgeman, Michigan, Convention in 1920 is also criticized. The author gives the ACLU credit for helping expose the "illegal activities" of the Justice Department in connection with alien deportations and other activities in dealing with radicals. In conclusion the book states that the ACLU made an impressive record during this period in its fight for civil liberties.

PERTINENT REFERENCES TO MR. HOOVER AND THE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION:

Pages 90-2 discuss the raid by Federal agents on IWW offices, the implication being that these raids were illegal. Pages 137-43 state that "federal agents under the supervision of J. Edgar Hoover" conducted raids on radicals and arrested hundreds of aliens. The author states that Mr. Hoover refused to believe charges that his Agents had been brutal during these raids and didn't investigate the charges.

1 - Research-Satellite Section *Notes Ampts.*

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(5)

REC-7
EX-112
62-46155-270
FEB 28 1964
CONTINUED NEXT PAGE.....

53 MAR 31 1964

62-46155

M. A. Jones to DeLoach

RE: "THE CHALLENGE TO AMERICAN FREEDOMS"

Also discussed is the obtaining of 3,000 arrest warrants by Mr. Hoover and his urging that Federal agents use every effort to find documentary proof of Communist Party membership. The author goes on to state that Mr. Hoover was in charge of the raids. Page 166 notes that Mr. Hoover admitted in 1924 that the Justice Department theoretically had no right to investigate communist activities as no Federal laws had been violated.

Pages 174-5 discuss Attorney General Stone's placing the Bureau under Mr. Hoover's direction. The book states that Roger Baldwin was suspect of Hoover at first, but after an interview with him was assured that Mr. Hoover had played an "unwilling part" in previous Justice Department activities. The author comments that Mr. Hoover has continued to deplore the manner in which the raids were conducted. Page 202 mentions that the Bureau was completely reorganized under J. Edgar Hoover.

The author's documentation for references to Mr. Hoover comes from Justice Department documents as well as the book "A. Mitchell Palmer: Politician," by Stanley Coben. Also included in the Bibliography on Page 222 is Max Lowenthal's "The Federal Bureau of Investigation," which is described as the "best treatment" of the Bureau's role in "The Red Scare." Don Whitehead's book "The FBI Story" and "Masters of Deceit" are also mentioned as having played down or ignored Mr. Hoover's role in "The Red Scare." On Page 227 the author notes that Fred Cook gives an "excellent if somewhat biased account of Hoover's career" in the Bureau in his "Nation" article.

DONALD JOHNSON:

The book gives no identifying data on Johnson other than that he prepared a doctor's dissertation at Columbia University in 1960. He is not identifiable in Bufiles.

OBSERVATION:

Johnson's book is slanted to underplay the dangers posed by communism in the country during the post World War I era and as such is not appreciative of the Justice Department's concern over the situation. His favorable references to Lowenthal and Cook reflect his obviously biased attitude toward Mr. Hoover and the Bureau. It is noted that we recently reviewed Coben's book and it follows the line of the Lowenthal book in trying to place responsibilities for the "Palmer Raids" on Mr. Hoover. As has been pointed out on previous occasions, the Director did not have charge of the raids; his role was purely administrative.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: March 3, 1964

FROM : R. W. Smith

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

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW
 ANTI-KOMMUNISM IN LATIN AMERICA
 BY JUAN JOSE AREVALO (translator Carleton Beals)
 CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Captioned book was forwarded to Central Research Unit by Crime Records Division for review.

The Author

Juan Jose Arevalo Bermejo, President of Guatemala from 1945 to 1951, is an educator by profession, and politically has been considered a leftist, liberal, nationalist, and, by his own admission in 1944, a socialist. During his presidency, communists were appointed to key positions in Guatemala; however, he has stated that he is not a communist. He is supposedly opposed to all "imperialist" nations and has been consistently critical of the United States. A previous book of his, "The Shark and the Sardines" (shark--the United States, sardines--Latin American countries), was critical of U. S. State Department policies toward Latin America during the 20th century. Arevalo has recently been connected with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in Santiago, Chile, and reportedly plans to make a lecture tour of the United States in 1964. (Memo, Jones to DeLoach 1/29/64 re Juan Jose Arevalo; 64-31077-98; 105-105398-3)

The Translator

Carleton Beals, American author and lecturer, is the subject of a continuing Internal Security-Cuba investigation and is listed in Section A of the Reserve Index. No evidence of Communist Party membership

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| 1 - Mr. Belmont | 1 - Mr. Sullivan | 1 - Section tickler |
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| 1 - Mr. DeLoach | 1 - Mr. Meier | 1 - |

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ORIGINAL COPY FILED

W. Wannall
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M. Casper
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Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: ANTI-KOMMUNISM IN LATIN AMERICA
BY JUAN JOSE AREVALO

has been developed but he has been active in communist-influenced organizations since the 1930s. For about 40 years he has made a livelihood, through his writings and speeches, as a professional critic of American Government policy. In 1961, he toured Latin America for Prensa Latina, Cuban news agency. In 1963, another government agency furnished information indicating that Beals and others in the United States were participating in an operation supporting Cuban-sponsored revolutionary movements in Latin America. This information has not been substantiated to date. (100-333614-63, 73, and last section of file)

Mention of the Director and the FBI

The FBI is mentioned on page 217 where the author refers to an anti-communist congress held in Latin America in April, 1957. According to Arevalo, one of the delegates was from Cuba; "Senor De La Fe, said to work for the F.B.I." De La Fe is possibly identical with Ernesto De La Fe, former Secretary General of the anticommunist Confederacion Interamericana De Defensa Del Continenta, and a former cabinet member in the government of ex-President Fulgencio Batista of Cuba. While in the United States in December, 1958, he requested an interview with the Director and was interviewed by a representative of the Domestic Intelligence Division. Shortly thereafter he returned to Cuba and was immediately imprisoned by Castro. There is no indication that he ever worked for the FBI. There is no mention of the Director. (64-42367-8, 7; 64-21981-219)

The Book

In this book, Arevalo accused the United States Department of State, the "Police Rulers" of most of the Latin American countries, and the Catholic Church of labelling all those individuals favoring social reform and seeking individual and intellectual freedom as communists. Such individuals he says, are then repressed in the name of anticommunism. Arevalo spells this type of "Kommunism" with a "K" to differentiate it from the Soviet variety spelled with a "c"

He claims that the "police states" of Latin America are subordinate to the dictates of the U. S. Department of State, which, in turn is controlled by the millionaire monopolies in the United States. According to Arevalo, this control is aided and abetted by a corrupt press both in the United States and in Latin America. While affirming his belief in Catholic theology, he claims

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: ANTI-KOMMUNISM IN LATIN AMERICA
BY JUAN JOSE AREVALO

that the Catholic Church today prostitutes its faith in order to augment its political and material strength.

He concludes by stating that the three kinds of anti-Kommunists-- the Police Rulers, the millionaires, and the Catholic Church--have now created a "diabolic alliance which makes them sisters in the grand task: first to slow up, then destroy the march of democratic principles; to wipe out the liberal spirit that inspires contemporary social life and smash down every little expression of 'personality' in the ordinary man." (pp.167-168)

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

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Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW: "THE NAKED SOCIETY"
BY VANCE PACKARD

credit investigators, and private "eyes" as well as by the mounting use of lie detectors, personality and psychological tests of all types, census questionnaires, consumer surveys, and similar media of interrogation and inquiry.

Use of Electronic Devices

Fantastic advances in the field of electronic devices--such as wire taps, microphones, tape recorders, closed circuit television cameras--and their public sale are cited as inviting and encouraging an alarming increase in indiscriminate eavesdropping and surveillance by amateurs and unauthorized persons. The author regards as an invasion of privacy the extensive use of hidden cameras, one-way mirrors, peepholes, and hidden microphones in department stores, supermarkets, banks, factories, apartment houses, and other buildings for the purpose of keeping people under observation.

Packard laments all kinds of intrusions of privacy, ranging from noise--such as portable transistor radios, pneumatic drills, and telephone solicitations--to infringement of the right to "hold unfashionable opinions." In this conjunction, he is critical of the manner in which former chairmen of the House Committee on Un-American Activities--notably Martin Dies, J. Parnell Thomas, and Francis E. Walter--took a vigilante approach and resorted to trial by publicity.

Aroused Public Opinion Needed

The present mass surveillance of the American people, Packard feels, is a violation of the Bill of Rights of the Constitution, but he insists that such an intrusion of privacy is not really necessary and that a mobilized public opinion could do much to alleviate this unfortunate and insidious trend.

References to Director and FBI

The book contains a number of references to the Director and the FBI but only in passing and none of which can be construed as unfavorable.

The Author

Vance Packard graduated from Pennsylvania State University in 1936 and received a master's degree in journalism from Columbia University a year later.

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW: "THE NAKED SOCIETY"
BY VANCE PACKARD

He is a former newspaper reporter and magazine writer and editor and is now a free-lance writer and lecturer. Bureau files contain no derogatory information on him.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

RWS/oc
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RAZ

to : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: March 10, 1964

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: "THE SOCIALIST THEORY
OF INTERNATIONAL LAW"
RESEARCH-SATELLITE MATTER

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Book Review

The captioned analysis was reviewed by the Research-Satellite Section. It was written by Bernard A. Ramundo [redacted] and was issued by the Institute for Sino-Soviet Studies, The George Washington University. The enclosed copy was sent to the Director by Dr. K. L. London, of the Institute, and was acknowledged by Bureau letter dated March 3, 1964.

The Authors

Bernard Ramundo received his LL. B. degree from Columbia University in 1949 and is a specialist in Soviet law and Soviet affairs on which he has written extensively. He is assigned to the office of the Judge Advocate General of the Army and holds the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. [redacted] was graduated from the School of Law, University of Latvia, in 1929 and received his Ph. D. from the Univeristy of Munich in 1947. Employed as a research specialist in the Law Library of the Library of Congress, he specializes in the legal systems of the communist nations and has written for several legal journals in the United States and in Europe. Bureau files contain no derogatory information regarding either Ramundo [redacted]

Basic Dilemma

"The Socialist Theory of International Law" is a highly specialized analysis of the problems faced by the Soviet Union in its search for a satisfactory theory of international law which fits within the framework of communist ideology and the efforts of Soviet international legal experts to provide legal support for Soviet foreign policy. The technical nature of the study is best indicated by the fact that a total of 538 sources, both communist and noncommunist, are cited by the authors in support of their interpretation, which is set forth in only 58 pages.

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- ① 62-46855

- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - Section tickler
- 1 - J. F. Condon

Enclosure
JFC/cr

[Handwritten signature]

62-46855
NOT RECORDED
170 MAR 19 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-46855-240-111

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: "THE SOCIALIST THEORY OF
INTERNATIONAL LAW"

In the authors' view, the basic dilemma of the Soviet legal experts arises from their attempt to apply the Marxist view of law as primarily a by-product of economic activity and as an instrument of oppression of the ruling class to the dynamics of international relations. The current official Soviet view of international law as neither capitalist nor socialist does not correspond with the Marxist view of law as the tool of one class against another. Another basic problem is posed by the Soviet recognition, both implicit and explicit, that cooperation and mutual agreement are essential in formulating international law. This, however, contradicts the classic communist formula of an international class struggle.

One Body of International Law

The authors trace the development of what is described by the communists as socialist international law, allegedly based on the principle of proletarian internationalism and hailed as the international law of the future. As opposed to tendency prevalent in the Soviet Union during the 1940's and 1950's to refer to a separate system of international socialist law, the authors point out that the current Soviet policy is to emphasize a single body of international law in which socialist principles are becoming decisive as a result of the claimed shift in the world balance of forces in favor of socialism. The authors stress that the current theory of peaceful coexistence, which does not imply any abandonment of the class struggle, is applicable to relations with nations outside the communist bloc where the international class struggle is still a factor. Socialist international law, on the other hand, allegedly characterized by political, economic, and cultural cooperation, prevails among the socialist nations. Since these are mutually exclusive, the current Soviet position is that socialist internationalism is the more permanent institution and that peaceful coexistence, which will be applicable only so long as states with different political, social, and economic systems are contending against one another in international affairs.

The Final Withering Away

When, because of the continued growth of the communist movement, the class struggle terminates, peaceful coexistence, because it is based on this struggle will also end. The growing world of socialist states will be governed by a socialist general international law until a world communist society finally emerges, at which time both state and law, on the international scene, will wither away as Karl Marx predicted.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information. The analysis is enclosed.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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DeLoach	_____
Mohr	_____
Bishop	_____
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Tavel	_____
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Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 2-27-64

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR DIRECTOR TO REVIEW
"THE NAKED SOCIETY"
BY VANCE PACKARD

Handwritten notes and signatures:
 [Large handwritten signature/initials]
 [Handwritten scribbles and lines]
 [Handwritten text: "PACKARD"]

BACKGROUND:

By letter dated 2-25-64 Joel Wells, Editor, "The Critic," published by The Thomas More Association, asked if the Director would be interested in reviewing Vance Packard's latest book, "The Naked Society." Enclosed was a publicity release from Packard's publisher, David McKay Company, Inc., New York City. Alternative dates of March and May were given if the Director could comply with the request.

INFORMATION IN BUREAU FILES:

We have just received an advanced copy of "The Naked Society" which was forwarded by the Publisher which enclosed a form indicating the book was being sent for review and the Publisher would like to receive copies of any review made. An in-absence reply was sent under date of 2-26-64 to [redacted] David McKay Company, Inc., New York, New York, in which an acknowledgment was given for receipt of the copy of "The Naked Society." The book was forwarded to the Research-Satellite Section of the Domestic Intelligence Division for review. From a cursory look at the book and the accompanying publicity as pointed out in Morrell to DeLoach memo to you of 2-26-64, it was indicated the book was obviously controversial, and it was strongly critical of society's loss of privacy brought about by Government interference, investigations by private agencies, wire taps, etc.

Bufiles contain numerous references to the author, Vance Packard, and other books he has written, "The Hidden Persuaders," "The Status Seekers," and "The Waste Makers." Most of these references were citizens' inquiries and none are pertinent to Packard's current book.

Bufiles contain no information identifiable with Joel Wells, his publication or The Thomas More Association.

- Enclosure sent 2-28-64 62-46855
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Morrell

NOT RECORDED
145 MAR 3 1964

12 MAR 2 1964

MAR 9 1964
JMM:bsp
(6)

TIME RESEARCH

Jones to DeLoach memo

RE: REQUEST FOR DIRECTOR TO REVIEW

"THE NAKED SOCIETY" BY VANCE PACKARD

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That the correspondent be advised the Director does not furnish comments, evaluations, etc., on books or publications not authored by the Bureau or in which the Bureau has not taken a part in its preparation.

2. That the attached letter to Joel Wells, Editor of "The Critic," be approved and sent.

JH
I concur.
K
D. J. [unclear]
2/1/68

DO-6

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

February 24, 1964

The attached book was sent to
the Director by [redacted]
[redacted] McKay, Wash-
burn & Luce, Inc., Publishers,
119 West 40 Street, New York 18,
New York.

Numerous references are made to
the Director and the FBI throughout
the book.

- MR. TOLSON _____
- MR. BELMONT _____
- MR. MOHR _____
- MR. CASPER _____
- MR. CALLAHAN _____
- MR. CONRAD _____
- MR. DELOACH _____
- MR. EVANS _____
- MR. GALE _____
- MR. ROSEN _____
- MR. SULLIVAN _____
- MR. TAVEL _____
- MR. TROTTER _____
- MR. JONES _____
- TELE. ROOM _____
- MISS HOLMES _____
- MRS. METCALF _____
- MISS GANDY _____

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jad

nm

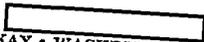
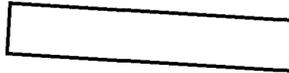
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67-46855

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

CHICKERING 4-5000



McKAY • WASHBURN • LUCE

750 Third Ave.
119 WEST 40TH STREET
NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

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b7c

ENCLOSURE

62-46855

ENCLOSURE

BOOK NEWS FROM **DAVID MCKAY**
COMPANY, INC.

710 THIRD AVENUE • NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017
MC 6-7900

FOR RELEASE: March 16, 1964

VANCE PACKARD'S "THE NAKED SOCIETY" ASSAILS LOSS OF PRIVACY

Vance Packard's THE NAKED SOCIETY will be published March 16, 1964, by David McKay Company. The exploration of the rapidly disappearing right of privacy will, according to all omens, be Mr. Packard's most controversial and important book to date.

Privacy is becoming harder and harder to obtain, surveillance--much of it clandestine--more and more pervasive. This surveillance intrudes upon most of us where we work, live, go to school, or seek solitude. THE NAKED SOCIETY is an urgent call to each citizen to learn how his right to privacy and his traditional rights as guaranteed by the Bill of Rights are being undermined and to start doing something about it before it is too late.

The timeliness of Mr. Packard's new book is underlined by two recent stories and an editorial in the New York Times.

The most striking incident, as reported by Arthur Krock on February 7, 1964, and Cabell Phillips on February 8, 1964, stemmed from the Bobby Baker investigation and detailed how adverse information allegedly from secret F.B.I. and Air Force Intelligence files was leaked to newspaper editors by highly-placed Government figures in an attempt to discredit the testimony of Don B. Reynolds, a witness in the Congressional investigation. An entire chapter in THE NAKED SOCIETY concerns itself with the danger inherent in the uncontrolled amassing of personnel files on individuals and how these can be used against the individual for political purposes.

The other episode concerned the sale by the New York State Bureau of Motor Vehicles of the names and addresses on automobile registration lists to the highest

ENCLOSURE 62-46835-

bidder, reported in the Times on January 30. The situation might well have remained dormant had not one purchaser of the names discovered that a competitive firm was getting them for nothing. Said purchaser thereupon brought suit for \$3 million against the rival and the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles charging conspiracy to commit fraud and contract violations!

In an editorial called "Licenses and Privacy," on February 8, 1964, the Times commented:

"A new body of law is developing in this country built around the right of privacy--the right to be left alone. Modern devices--from telescopic cameras to wire taps to sound detection apparatus--are sometimes used unlawfully to intrude into our home and lives. We see a clear violation of privacy in the sale by the State Department of Motor Vehicles of automobile registration lists to the highest bidder. A small profit has been made by the state in selling the information to mailing-list companies...names and addresses and the type and number of vehicles owned can be used by commercial list and advertising companies to bombard the owners with sales pitches in doorways and mailboxes and over the telephone. This intrusion can come from literally dozens of different persons and companies. The law permitting vehicle registration information to be sold commercially ought to be repealed."

The traffic in private information is one of the most shocking themes of THE NAKED SOCIETY. Information ranging from names and addresses to very intimate and personal information is for sale. It is rumored in investigative circles in New York City that an approximate price list of personal information available is as follows:

An individual's arrest record.....	\$10.00
An individual's credit report (to a non-subscriber).....	\$5.00-10.00
Contents from police memo pad concerning an accident.....	\$10.00
Unlisted phone number.....	\$20.00
Birth certificate.....	\$15.00 to \$50.00
(\$15. each if ordered wholesale by an investigating firm;	
\$25. for a single certificate to an investigator;	
\$50. to lawyers and other "outsiders")	

(more)

Telephone toll slips, old phone bills, or pair numbers for tapping.....	\$50.00 minimum
Complete hospital record on a patient suffering physical ailment.....	\$300.00
Mental hospital record on patient.....	\$500.00 minimum
Medical examiner's report.....	\$500.00 minimum

Among the basic reasons Mr. Packard adduces for the rise in surveillance are the pressures of abundance, the increase in urbanization, and the tremendous growth in recent years of methods for probing, observing, and examining people. There has been a proliferation of electronic eyes and ears -- the industry has indeed boomed.

According to Mr. Packard's report, tools for one of the more elementary kinds of direct wire tapping, a popular form of snooping, cost less than \$25.00. And for \$4.25 one can purchase a little device that feeds a telephone conversation into a tape recorder. When one gets into transmitters, automatic recorders, and many of the microphoning tools, however, prices soar, and the overhead for eavesdroppers becomes fairly heavy. An examination of four catalogs issued by producers of surveillance equipment indicate that a transmitter that can be concealed on the body costs \$150.00 to \$220.00, a transmitter that can be concealed in a picture frame, \$215.00. But, as Mr. Packard points out, a leading electronics magazine has advertised for \$22.50 a "Be a Spy" correspondence course that includes instruction in bugging.

It is obvious from Mr. Packard's examination of the current scene that very few are exempt from surveillance whether he be private citizen, public official, teacher, or even school or college student. The net result is what Mr. Packard views as a "massive, insidious impingement upon our traditional rights as free citizens to live our own lives."

Can anything be done about it? Emphatically yes, says Mr. Packard, and in the last chapter of his book he details specific steps that can be taken by

(more)

individuals and groups to bring a halt to the take-over of our privacy. And, warns Mr. Packard, the steps must be taken soon, for the right to privacy is at the very heart of our basic concept of personal freedom.

Mr. Packard's previous books--THE HIDDEN PERSUADERS, THE STATUS SEEKERS, THE WASTE MAKERS, and THE PYRAMID CLIMBERS--have all been national best sellers. He has been at work on THE NAKED SOCIETY for the past two years and has interviewed hundreds of persons in connection with it. In bringing to light what has happened and is happening to our right to privacy, Mr. Packard continues to develop that broad theme that has interested him since the publication in 1957 of THE HIDDEN PERSUADERS. That theme is what is happening to the individual in the face of the new kinds of pressures generated by our violently-changing society.

February 14, 1964

###

From:

[Redacted]

BN, RC, ANG, EDU,
RTV, S

b6
b7c



WE TAKE PLEASURE

in sending this book for review.

Publication date

THE NAKED SOCIETY
By Vance Packard
March 16, 1964

*May we have two copies of your review? Please do not
release reviews before date of publication.*

DAVID MCKAY COMPANY, INC.

~~119 West 40th Street~~
750 Third Avenue

~~New York 18, New York~~
New York, N. Y. 10017

DAVID MCKAY CO., INC.

IVES WASHBURN, INC.

119 WEST 40 STREET
NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

ROBERT B. LUCE, INC.

TO

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

17 DIRECTOR
17 FEB 24 1964

EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS

ENCLOSURE

63-116555
ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

*7-26-64
v. Sullivan
C. L. B.*

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

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 3/30/64

FROM : W. A. Branigan

- 1 - Belmont
- 1 - Sullivan
- 1 - Branigan
- 1 - [Redacted]
- 1 - Litrento

SUBJECT: **BOOK REVIEW:**
 Strangers On A Bridge
 (The Case of Colonel Abel)
 By James B. Donovan
 Publisher: Atheneum, New York

*R.W. Smith
Branigan*

b6
b7c

The above book on the Abel case appeared on the book stands last week. Our Washington Field Office purchased a copy for the Bureau's perusal.

THE AUTHOR:

James B. Donovan is the court-appointed New York lawyer who defended Rudolf Ivanovich Abel, KGB officer convicted on espionage charges in New York in 1957. Donovan, born 1916 in New York City, has an A.B. degree from Fordham University and law degree from Harvard Law School. He is a member of the firm of Watters and Donovan with offices at 161 William Street, New York City. The Martindale-Hubbell Law Directory gives Donovan a very high rating. He is a former Office of Strategic Services (OSS) officer who was associated with Mr. Justice Jackson in the prosecution of the Axis war criminals at the Nuremberg trials. In 1962 he went to East Germany as an unofficial representative of the United States Government and successfully arranged with the Russians the exchange of Abel for Francis Gary Powers, U-2 pilot. In 1963 he handled negotiations with the Castro government for the release of over 9700 Cubans and Americans from Cuba. He is presently serving as President of the New York City Board of Education. The Bureau has had limited contact with Donovan in connection with the Abel case and on other matters where essential to our investigative interests.

THE PUBLISHER:

Bufiles identify Atheneum, New York, as a publishing house at 162 East 38th Street, New York City. There is no other information in our files concerning this company.

THE PUBLICATION:

EX-103

REC-52

5 APR 9 1964

This book is a detailed account written in chronological or diary form of Donovan's part in the Abel case. It begins with his appointment by the court to represent Abel on the recommendation of the

1 - 65-64538 (Abel case)

RESEARCH & ANALYSIS

5 APR 12 1964

File 62-46555

65-64538-1

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Memo W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW: Strangers On A Bridge

Brooklyn Bar Association; his contacts with Abel in preparing this case for trial; highlights of the trial itself; the various appeals to the Circuit Court of Appeals and the United States Supreme Court; his trip to East Germany and negotiations with East Germans and the Soviets in arranging for the exchange of Abel.

Donovan tells the reader that he knew he was assuming an unpopular role as the attorney for a Soviet agent, but felt he should accept to show Abel and the world an example of American justice. He points out that his fee of \$10,000 was divided among Fordham University, Harvard and Columbia Law Schools.

Donovan raises again in this book the legality of the search of Abel's hotel room at the time of his arrest even though the Supreme Court upheld the search as legal by a 5-4 decision. It is still Donovan's opinion that this search was in violation of the 4th Amendment of the Constitution, which deals with searches and seizures.

The part played by the FBI in this case is prominent throughout the book and his only criticism is that the FBI was attempting to play a dual role in this case; that is, acting both as a law enforcement agency and a counterespionage agency. It is Donovan's opinion that when Agents initially approached Abel in his hotel room and solicited his cooperation, they were acting as a counterespionage agency. When Abel refused to cooperate they immediately had Abel taken into custody by Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and subsequently obtained evidence through its search which enabled the FBI to bring espionage charges against him. It is his contention that the FBI had no right to seize the property as evidence of a crime (espionage) with which Abel had not been charged at the time. As indicated by the decision of the Supreme Court, Donovan's contention was not upheld.

The book contains one item on pages 61 and 62 that an FBI Agent during the interrogation of Abel at the INS Detention Station, McAllen, Texas, became exasperated and lost his temper. Abel claimed the Agent cuffed him across the face and "the blow knocked my glasses to the floor." This charge was made at the time of the trial and was emphatically denied by the two Agents who interrogated Abel. Inasmuch as it is possible this incident may be given publicity at this time, it is included herein in this review. (65-64538-697)

Memo W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW: Strangers On A Bridge

It is interesting to note that on page 79 Donovan in discussing Reino Hayhanen, the principal witness against Abel, stated that Hayhanen, four years after the trial, was killed in a mysterious automobile crash on the Pennsylvania Turnpike. This, of course, is erroneous. Hayhanen died in a hospital in York, Pennsylvania, on 8/22/61 due to complications caused by his heavy drinking. Hayhanen's death has not been publicized.

ACTION:

It is recommended that this book be retained in the Bureau library.

Book fwd. to Bur. Library, 4-13-64, Am.B.

Am

WAL

V.

Mr. DeLoach

3-20-64

M. A. Jones

Book Review

**DEWITT COPP; FORTHCOMING BOOK ON
SOVIET ABUSE OF UNITED NATIONS**

By memoranda dated December 23, 1963, and January 14, 1964, I advised you that DeWitt Copp had visited the Bureau in connection with a book he is writing about Soviet "use and abuse" of the United Nations. My memoranda pointed out that Copp was planning to devote part of the book to Soviet exploitation of United Nations personnel for espionage purposes; and it was recommended and approved that public-source-type data along these lines be made available to him.

RECENT ACTION:

Copp, a Connecticut schoolteacher and author of nonfiction books, is a boyhood friend of Assistant Director Tavel. He has sent Mr. Tavel a copy of the proposed chapter dealing with espionage activities of Soviet United Nations personnel. He would like to have any observations or suggested changes the Bureau may desire to make.

The manuscript for this chapter (Chapter 6 of Copp's forthcoming book) has been reviewed by the Crime Research Section. The chapter contains statements highly favorable to the Bureau and the Director. It is strongly anti-Soviet and emphasizes the espionage threat posed by Soviet-bloc personnel at the United Nations.

The chapter contains a number of errors (misspellings, typographical errors and the like). In addition, it contains a great deal of material from sources other than the Bureau and has a number of statements of opinion or conclusions drawn by Copp which are not always supported by facts.

In the interest of clarity and accuracy, several suggested changes have been made directly on the manuscript for Chapter 6 of Copp's forthcoming book. Since the chapter includes some matters which are not within the Bureau's jurisdiction or sphere of firsthand knowledge, primary attention has been directed upon those matters which involve the FBI, and it is felt this should be clearly

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

Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Tolson
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Tavel
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Tavel
- 1 - Mr. Tavel

162-46855-
NOT RECORDED
46 MAR 27 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN

M. A. Jones to DeLoach Memo
RE: DeWitt Copp

pointed out to Copp so that he will not have the false impression that we have verified the accuracy of all material in this chapter.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached manuscript, with suggested corrections and observations noted directly thereon, be approved and be returned to the Crime Research Section for return to Mr. Copp.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: March 10, 1964

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: **BOOK REVIEWS "'68--**
A NOVEL OF PRESIDENTIAL POLITICS"
BY PETER SCAEVOLA
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Published By W. W. Norton and Co.

Synopsis:

"'68" is a novel scheduled to be released later this month with Nation-wide advertising. In deploring the existence of prejudices, particularly anti-Semitism, in the United States, it may well fan them. It is heavy-handed satire against American customs; religion; the ultraright; and those who are combatting communism, including J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI. It can only be applauded by the Communist Party, USA, and those who seek to destroy the American heritage. The book is being placed in file as a enclosure to this memorandum because it is not suitable to be placed in the FBI Library.

Background

An advanced copy of captioned book was mailed to the Director, and an "in absence" reply was sent to the author, in care of the publisher, on February 26, 1964. According to "Publisher's Weekly," journal of the book industry, this novel is to be released later this month with major advertising in national magazines and newspapers.

The Author

Bureau files contain no information identifiable with the author. Several reference books, such as "Who's Who," were checked for any information concerning the author with negative results. This, plus the fact that Scaevola is the name of a famous family of ancient Rome, suggests the possibility that Scaevola is a nom de plume.

Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Morrell
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Bland
- 1 - [Redacted]
- 1 - Section tickler
- 1 - Mr. Keating

7 JEK/ab
 (11) *Feb 2 1964*
 ENCLOSURE

62-46855-
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 47 MAR 30 1964

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Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: BOOK REVIEW: "'68--A NOVEL OF
PRESIDENTIAL POLITICS"

The Book

The book is a novel written with a generous sprinkling of the language of the gutter, and with the 1968 presidential campaign as a background. The novel deals primarily with the successful campaign of William A. Reason, who advocates a strong policy, including military action, to halt the advance of communism; is sympathetic to the views of the ultraright; and is obviously the Republican candidate. Reason is pictured as a whiskey-drinking, somewhat immoral bachelor who is extremely anti-Semitic and anti-Negro. Reason's campaign theme is: "Stamp out treason, Vote for Reason." His initials are, of course, WAR.

The campaign is seen through the eyes of an ultraliberal, pseudo-intellectual New York newspaper reporter whose father was a personal friend of Reason and who has known Reason since childhood. He joins Reason's campaign entourage as a speech writer, but leaves Reason one week before the election in protest against Reason's views.

Through the medium of a speech alleged to have been made by Reason's opponent, the author presents an apology for the Soviet Union. He contends that there are little differences between the Russian and American social systems, including their attitude toward religion. Further, the two systems are moving closer together and the United States is on the road to socialism.

The book is very critical of many aspects of American life. It legitimately deplores, but greatly exaggerates, the existence of anti-Semitism in this country. Practically all aspects of anticommunism and defense against communist aggression are criticized or satirized. This includes the John Birch Society, Minute Men, personal fall-out shelters, civil defense, and the FBI.

Mention of Director of FBI

The newspaper reporter, mentioned above, at one point muses: "What was there about the FBI that sharpened the edge on so many people? The agents were uniformly courteous, clean-cut, honest, efficient--especially so in contrast to the parochial, fat, slow-minded local cops everywhere. Perhaps that was it. They appeared too effective, too lean, omnipresent, secretive...and Hoover seemed a pompous little green god, a bourgeois amateur sociologist handing down dogma on Communism. He was more than that, of course: the archbishop of a

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW: "'68--A NOVEL OF
PRESIDENTIAL POLITICS"

police priesthood both mysterious and sacrosanct. Was this just a liberal cliché? Was it a radical Left animus that had seeped into a large part of the intellectual's response pattern? Or was it simply (for any thinking man) too much anonymous power, on one hand, coupled with a too-quick obedience to the executive mood? I ought to think about it..." (p. 74)

"The J. Edgar Hoover books" are mentioned as among literature for sale at a PTA meeting in Connecticut at which a motion was passed asking the Board of Education not to renew the contract of a teacher who was "soft on communism." (pp. 203, 206)

The FBI is referred to throughout the book in the person of Dick Isaacs, an "FBI man," who is Jewish and is assigned to protect Reason on his campaign tour. In many instances, he is depicted as being unhappy and contemplating leaving this country to take up residence in Israel. (p. 62) On election night, Isaacs is killed protecting Reason from a would-be assassin. (p. 259)

The following exchange takes place between the newspaper reporter and Isaacs: "We don't have enough tame Jews to go around, you know," the FBI agent said. He opened his eyes, as if surprised at what he had uttered. The position of Jews in the Bureau: They had discussed that some eon ago--one week? two weeks? Mainly he had talked around the subject, but it had been clear enough." (p. 57)

The Agent is described, on an earlier assignment, as "a strutting little Napoleon... marshaling the local police here and there, chewing out his sentries for lack of zeal, decreeing that he himself, alone, would walk the Negro carpenter and his wife to their new home." (pp. 58, 59) In one discussion with the newspaper reporter, the Agent says, "Reading other people's mail is part of my business." (p. 56)

In connection with anti-Semitism, the point is made that the FBI has denied that 72 per cent of Communist Party members are Jewish. (pp. 18, 191)

Observation:

While the novel exaggerates anti-Semitism in the United States, it does Jews little service in pointing out that Marx was a Jew, Trotsky a Jew, Lenin a half-Jew, and the Rosenbergs, Greenglass, Fuchs, Soblen, the Cohens and others were Jews.

Memo Smith to Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW, "68-FA NOVEL OF
PRESIDENTIAL POLITICS"

Speaking through the newspaper reporter, the author deplores the obsession with communism in the United States. Only communists and those who want to destroy America could see any merit in this book of filth.

We could protest the references to the Director and the FBI in this book. However, because the book has been published, contains obscenities, and is of such a nature that only a writer for "The Worker" or "The Nation" would be proud to admit authorship, it is felt that we should not even dignify it with a protest to the publisher, W. W. Norton & Company, Inc., of New York.

RECOMMENDATION:

De Loach, through his contacts, attempt to determine the name of the author who is apparently writing under pseudonym.

OK.
OK.
W ed
W ed

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: May 14, 1964

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: "THE TRIPLE REVOLUTION"
BOOK REVIEW
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

R. W. Smith
W. C. Sullivan
J. Edgar Hoover

"The Triple Revolution" is a 27-page statement published in March, 1964, by the Ad Hoc Committee on the Triple Revolution, Washington, D.C. The committee reportedly is the outgrowth of a "conversation" at the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions at Santa Barbara, California, an enterprise of The Ford Fund for the Republic. This statement was mailed by the committee to President Johnson, members of Congress, and the Secretary of Labor, and has precipitated considerable discussion in the press.

Signers of Statement

Book Review

Among the signers of this statement are such controversial figures as: A. J. Muste, ordained minister who has actively engaged in numerous peace groups during the past 45 years and on occasions urged amnesty for convicted Smith Act subjects; Michael Harrington, author and member of the National Committee of the Socialist Party-Social Democratic Federation; Linus Pauling, Nobel Prize winner who has been affiliated with several communist front groups in the past; W. H. "Ping" Ferry, Vice President of The Ford Fund for the Republic; Ralph Helstein, President of the United Packinghouse Workers of America who has been closely associated with various communist front groups and Communist Party members; and Bayard Rustin, Deputy Director of the March on Washington in August, 1963, former member of the Young Communist League, and current associate of Communist Party members. (100-16922-70, 75), (100-411314-82), (100-353404-364), (100-420181-55), (100-141277-27), (100-3-104-34-575)

The Statement

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REC-49

62-46855-273
NOT RECORDED
15 MAY 26 1964

This statement contends that there are three separate but mutually reinforcing revolutions now taking place (cybernation,* weaponry, human rights)

*A term used to refer to both automation and computers.

1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Smith
1-Mr. Garner

1-Mr. Baumgardner
1-Section tickler

File 91042

MAY 21 1964

LLW/bb 68

(6) 224

56 JUN 2 1964

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Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: "THE TRIPLE REVOLUTION"
BOOK REVIEW

with the revolution in cybernation taking precedence. It assumes that the rapidly increasing efficiency of machines will raise unemployment to such an extent that displaced workers will have no new jobs to turn to thus creating a permanently depressed class in the United States. At the same time, cybernation will create an economy of abundance which can sustain all citizens in comfort and economic security whether or not they work. Therefore, the authors "urge that society, through its appropriate legal and governmental institutions, undertake an unqualified commitment to provide every individual and every family with an adequate income as a matter of right."

During the transition period between the present and the time when society can provide such an income, the authors suggest the following steps: (1) massive public works; (2) a massive program to build up our educational system; (3) a massive program of low-cost housing; (4) development of rapid transit systems; (5) public power system; (6) rehabilitation of obsolete military bases for community or educational use; (7) major revision of our tax structure aimed at redistributing income; (8) organizing the unemployed; (9) government direction of the speed and direction of cybernation.

All of this should be done under government control at national, regional, and local levels through planning agencies. According to the authors, a central assumption of planning institutions would be the "central assumption of this 'statement,' that the nation is moving into a society in which production of goods and services is not the only or perhaps the chief means of distributing income,"

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

over *WCL* *ASD*

[Redacted]

Pittsburgh 1 21

May 14, 1964

Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Caspe	b6
Mr. Callahan	7C
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

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

Dear Sir:

I have attached a copy of John A Stormer's book called "None Dare Call It Treason" and I hope that you and your organization are familiar with it, because I want your opinion of it. I have only read the first 150 pages but my inclination is to run out and buy a bunch of copies to pass around to friends and associates, in an attempt to stir a few from their lethargy.

However, because it is so strong, I want to be sure that it is not just a case of a writer using half-truths and innuendo to malign others for using half-truths and innuendo. Similarly, it is not always easy (when reading newspapers and books) to separate the communist who advocates the violent overthrow of the government from the deluded reformer being used by the advocate of violence, or from the true social reformer who just happens to be law abiding, however liberal. If the last two are consciously or unconsciously aiding and abetting the first, I agree they should be stopped but I would want the social reformer who is willing to use due-process-of-law to have the same freedom of speech and action as more conservative citizens.

Within this briefly described point of view then, my questions are as follows:

1. Is this book a close enough approximation of what you know it, that I should feel free to acquaint my friends and associates with it?
2. Is it clear that in most usages of the term "communist" - i.e., when the author is suggesting that a person or organization is a communist or has aided the communists-- is it clear that he is almost always referring to those who advocate the violent overthrow of the gov't?
3. If Mr Stormer's allegations about the U S Supreme court's liberality aiding and abetting the communistic (violent) cause is true, what can citizens do to change the situation? either short term or long term.
4. If the allegations about the news media are true, what can be done?

If your reply indicates that the book is worthy of a broad distribution, I would want permission to copy your letter to pass out with the books I might spread around.

BOOK REVIEWS

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 b6
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62-46855-274

NOT RECORDED as you know it, that I should feel free to acquaint my friends and associates with it?
191 JUN 3 1964

MAY 20 1964

CORRESPONDENCE

[Redacted]

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Belmont	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mohr	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Callahan	<input type="checkbox"/>
Conrad	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DeLoach	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Sullivan	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tavel	<input type="checkbox"/>
Trotter	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input type="checkbox"/>
Holmes	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gandy	<input type="checkbox"/>

TO : W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

DATE: June 3, 1964

FROM : R. W. Smith *RWS*

SUBJECT: *Book*
 REVIEWS OF ARTICLES
 "WHO IS MORE DANGEROUS FOR THE WEST,
 MAO OR KHRUSHCHEV?"
 "UNJUSTIFIED ILLUSIONS"
 BY GREGORY GURJIAN
 CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER (62-46855)

R W Smith

Background

By letter dated May 16, 1964, Gregory Gurjian, 444 Vermont Street, Brooklyn 7, Massachusetts, self-styled former Soviet economist and former inmate of Soviet concentration camps, furnished the Bureau copies of two articles he had written concerning communist penetration of the Free World. This letter was acknowledged by Crime Records Division on May 22, 1964, and the articles were furnished to the Domestic Intelligence Division for review. Gurjian has previously furnished articles regarding communism to the Bureau through the auspices of [redacted] the Russian Immigrants' Representative Association in America, New York City, of which Gurjian is a member. [redacted] was previously considered as [redacted] by the New York Office prior to making indiscreet disclosures concerning inquiry of him by Bureau Agents. (100-14799)

The Articles

In the first of two brief articles, the author delves into the Sino-Soviet dispute and its effect upon the Free World. In his opinion, there will never be an armed conflict between the communist nations and the Western countries inasmuch as he contends Red China is contained by Japan and Nationalist China who are allies of the West. Khrushchev, on the other hand, is pursuing the tactic of peaceful coexistence rather than open war to achieve the goal of a world-wide communist society. Both the Soviet Union and Communist China are essentially interested in the promotion of the communist cause and would not split up in order to provide

- 1-Mr. Sullivan
- 1-Mr. Belmont
- 1-Mr. DeLoach

- 1-Mr. Garner
- 1-Section tickler

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LLW:bb bb
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EX-110

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JUN 17 1964

Whitaker
RESEARCH & SATEL LITER

Memo Smith to Sullivan

RE: REVIEW OF ARTICLES

"WHO IS MORE DANGEROUS FOR THE WEST, MAO OR KHRUSHCHEV?"

"UNJUSTIFIED ILLUSIONS"

democracy as we know it a chance to become established in the uncommitted countries of the world.

In the second article, Gurjian states that American anticommunist propaganda is far inferior to communist propaganda in the West and particularly in the United States. Americans, he contends, have been lulled by the premise that there will be a gradual evolution toward freedom in Russia; however, events for the past 40 years in the Soviet Union have emphatically disproved this contention. He warns that this imbalance of pro-American and pro-Soviet propaganda must be reversed if the United States is to win its fight for a Free World.

Mention of FBI or Director

There is no mention of the Director or the FBI.

RECOMMENDATION

For information.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

about

Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Belmont	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mohr	<input type="checkbox"/>
Casper	<input type="checkbox"/>
Callahan	<input type="checkbox"/>
Conrad	<input type="checkbox"/>
DeLoach	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Evans	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gale	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rosen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sullivan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tavel	<input type="checkbox"/>
Trotter	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input type="checkbox"/>
Holmes	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gandy	<input type="checkbox"/>

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

DATE: June 1, 1964

FROM : R. W. Smith *[Signature]*

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW: "NONE DARE CALL IT
TREASON" BY JOHN A. STORMER
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

R.W. Smith

A copy of captioned book, published by Liberty Bell Press, Florissant, Missouri, was forwarded to the Director 5/14/64 by one [redacted] of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, who requested the Director's opinion and recommendation of the book. [redacted] letter was acknowledged by Miss Gandy on 5/22/64. Crime Records Division forwarded the book to the Domestic Intelligence Division for review.

Review of the Book *REVIEWS*

This 236-page paperback is comprised of "documented" facts to prove that, since World War I, the American people have been almost irrevocably outwitted by communist- and socialist-minded individuals who have pushed themselves into positions of influence. It is a right-wing indictment of American leaders in government, religion, education, communication media, psychiatry, business, politics, economics and labor.

According to the author, the Roosevelt, Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, and Johnson Administrations have retreated so far in the face of communism that men such as Owen Lattimore, Alger Hiss, John Stewart Service, Harry Dexter White, and others have been able to contort American national and international policy into a form advantageous only to the Soviet Union.

The author alleges that leaders in the National Education Association and authors of textbooks have continually tried to orientate youthful minds toward a new socialist world. Patriotic figures and patriotism itself have been brought into disrepute through a re-writing and reorientation of history. He claims that through the schools, churches, PTA's, changes in mental health legislation, and indiscriminate branding of patriotic Americans, such as General Edwin Walker, mentally ill, the warped practitioners work to create the amoral mind which will accept the one-world

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JUN 8 1964

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- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. Mohr *775*

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan *JUN 5 1964*
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner

- 1 - Research-Satellite Section
- 1 - [redacted] *b6*
- 1 - Mr. Garner *b7c*

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Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW: "NONE DARE CALL IT
TREASON" BY JOHN A. STORMER

socialistic government. All who oppose the communist trend are subjected, as was Senator McCarthy, to ridicule and ruin.

Typical of the author's extreme views is his allegation against the Warren Commission. He states that three days after the official communist publication, The Worker, recommended the appointment of a commission under Chief Justice Earl Warren to investigate the assassination of President Kennedy, President Johnson appointed the Warren Commission and so loaded it with "liberals" as to "build suspicion of a planned coverup of any leftist involvement in the killing."

References to Director and FBI

There are numerous references to the Director and the Bureau. They consist mostly of quotations from the speeches, publications, and articles prepared by Mr. Hoover and are not critical. There is, however, an ambiguous reference on page 127 which could create a question in the minds of readers. Speaking of the effect the "Marxist conspirator", Fabian and communist" have had on the church in America, the author writes:

"...The National Council of Churches, its subordinate organizations, and the leaders of many of its affiliated denominations and their publications consistently parallel or follow the Communist Party line, as exposed by J. Edgar Hoover...."

The author's documentation for this statement is "The Communist Party Line, J. Edgar Hoover, SISS (Senate Internal Security Subcommittee) 1961," but, unless checking it, a reader could interpret this as meaning Mr. Hoover has exposed communist infiltration in all segments of the National Council of Churches.

Reference to Assistant Director William C. Sullivan

The author also makes reference to a speech of Assistant Director William C. Sullivan at the Highland Park Methodist Church, Dallas, Texas on October 19, 1961 in which Mr. Sullivan stated that on a national scale, there has been no substantial communist infiltration of the American clergy. The author states that Mr. Sullivan

Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: BOOK REVIEW: "NONE DARE CALL IT
TREASON" BY JOHN A. STORMER

is correct, but that these remarks are used, while ignoring other remarks, to discredit the anticommunists who are concerned with the few hard-core clergymen who are serving something other than God.

The Author and Publisher

John Stormer is identified in the book as the former editor and general manager of a leading electrical magazine and presently chairman of the Missouri Federation of Young Republicans and a member of the Republican State Committee of Missouri. A list of recommended reading at the back of the book includes Masters of Deceit, as well as publications by such professional anticommunists as Fred Schwarz, Cleon Skousen, and Dan Smoot. Bufiles contain no derogatory information concerning Stormer who in 1961 and 1963 was furnished routine replies about communism.

There is no derogatory information in Bufiles concerning the Liberty Bell Publishers, Florissant, Missouri.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

✓

Handwritten initials and scribbles:
A large circle with a vertical line through it.
A signature that appears to be "W. J. ...".
Other illegible scribbles.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

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- Belmont _____
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- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
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- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

DATE: May 28, 1964

TO : MR. SULLIVAN *we*
6/16

FROM : MR. BRANIGAN *BR*

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. Sizoo

SUBJECT: "WHO KILLED KENNEDY?"
BOOK BY THOMAS G. BUCHANAN

SYNOPSIS: *Book Review*

Captioned book has been obtained and reviewed in accordance with the Director's instructions. Buchanan, born 1919, Baltimore, Maryland, active in communist causes in this country 1948-56 and has admitted past Communist Party (CP) membership to Bureau Agents. He is carried on Reserve Index. Buchanan's articles in French newspaper "L'Express," earlier this year cast doubt on Lee Harvey Oswald's guilt; claimed Oswald was FBI informant and/or Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) agent; and set forth theory about conspiracy to kill President Kennedy. Commission has been furnished copies of articles and translations thereof. Preface of book claims the text was filed with Commission in March, 1964; states he discussed his views with a Commission representative after an interview with Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach, that interview having been arranged by Senator Edward Kennedy. Buchanan's thesis is that Oswald was merely a minor member of conspiracy to kill President Kennedy because he was negotiating with communists and this displeased wealthy and influential Texas oilmen. Buchanan alleges a Texas millionaire "Mr. X," authored assassination plot. Buchanan thesis on method of assassination and conspirators involved admittedly based on speculation. According to Buchanan assassin 1 fired a shot from railway overpass in front of President's motorcade; assassin 2 fired three shots from Texas School Book Depository (TSBD); Oswald, as accomplice 3, aided assassin 2; accomplice 4 let Oswald leave building; accomplice 5 ordered Oswald's arrest prior to time he was discovered missing from TSBD; accomplice 6 followed Oswald and signaled accomplice 7 (Dallas police officer J. D. Tippit) who was to kill Oswald although it was Oswald who killed Tippit. Jack Ruby, according to Buchanan, was used by conspiracy to silence Oswald. Buchanan sets forth so-called "official" version and doubts single assassin Oswald fired all shots. Refutation of his doubts set forth. Buchanan alleges the assassination plot was not a communist plot since communists would not have benefited from President Kennedy's death. Buchanan claims that Oswald was associated with FBI and probably CIA. He also claims that municipal and Federal police investigators are conspiring to hide evidence in the assassination and

Branigan
R.W. Smith
W. J. ...
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SOVIET SECTION

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MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE "WHO KILLED KENNEDY?"

to persuade important witnesses to change or to withhold their testimony because the "truth" would tend to discredit the Government of the U.S. Buchanan devotes 40 of 192 pages to historical discussion on the assassinations of President Lincoln - 1865; President Garfield - 1881; and President McKinley - 1901. Buchanan's book does not present any facts which would cause us to change our conclusion that Oswald acted alone as the assassin of President Kennedy. Set forth as an enclosure to the attached letter to the President's Commission is a listing of some claims made by Buchanan on the assassination matter in his book as well as our refutations of those claims. The attached letter also encloses for the Commission a copy of the French version of book entitled "The Assassins of Kennedy," which has been reviewed at the Bureau and found to make the same claims in a somewhat abridged form.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter be sent to the President's Commission.

DETAILS:

Re memorandum Mr. Rosen to Mr. Belmont 5-14-64 captioned "Book Entitled 'Who Killed Kennedy?'" which indicated the President's Commission has asked the Bureau to review the book for our comments. The Director noted: "I want it thoroughly reviewed. H."

The book has been obtained and reviewed in accordance with the Director's instructions. As requested during the testimony of the Director and Assistant to the Director Belmont, the Commission is being advised by attached letter of allegations of Buchanan in the book which can be refuted by facts as well as our conclusion that Buchanan presents no facts on the assassination which contradict our findings in the assassination matter.

AUTHOR:

The author of the book is Thomas Gittings Buchanan, Jr., who was born 3-14-19, Baltimore, Maryland. He attended Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, for one year 1936-37 and The George Washington University, Washington, D. C., for one year 1939-40. Buchanan was inducted into the U.S. Army in 1942 and released from active duty in 1946 with the rank of captain. Our investigation of Buchanan disclosed extensive Communist Party history. He joined the CP in 1948 while working for the "Washington Evening Star" as a reporter and was discharged in 1948 by that paper after admission of CP membership to an official of the paper. He was extremely active in communist causes

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: "WHO KILLED KENNEDY?"

from 1948 to 1956 and on interview by Bureau Agents in 1952 and 1953 admitted CP membership. During an interview in 1957 he claimed to have left the CP in 1956. He was on the Security Index from 1949 to 1961. He is now carried on the Reserve Index in view of his connection with the field of journalism. According to the jacket on his book, Buchanan now lives in Paris and is involved with a firm planning the maintenance of the City of Paris accounting records by means of electronic computers.

Buchanan was the author of several articles in the French newspaper "L'Express" in February, March, and April, 1964, which cast doubt on Oswald's guilt in the assassination, claimed Oswald was an FBI informant and/or CIA agent, and set forth his theory about a conspiracy of wealthy men in Texas to kill President Kennedy because he was negotiating with Premier Khrushchev and reducing "cold war" tensions. Copies of the articles and translations thereof have been furnished the President's Commission.

PREFACE OF BOOK:

According to the Preface, the "entire text of the report you are about to read" was filed in Washington in March, 1964, with the President's Commission at the request of a "staff member of that commission." Curiously enough, Buchanan states that he is dedicating the book to the "group of men who are conducting the investigation of the President's Commission," who have an "immensely difficult assignment" which cannot be carried out unless each citizen with knowledge comes forward to disclose it. He also states that extracts of the report first appeared in "L'Express" in Paris. Buchanan claims that he discussed his views on the assassination with a Commission representative after an interview with Deputy Attorney General Nicholas DeB. Katzenbach, that interview having been arranged by Senator Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts. We were aware of and have previously reported on Buchanan's contacts with Katzenbach and the Commission.

THESIS OF BOOK:

Buchanan's thesis is that Lee Harvey Oswald was merely a minor member of a conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy. The plot was organized because President Kennedy's progress in negotiating with the communists, such as the 1963 Moscow agreement to ban nuclear weapons testing, displeased wealthy and influential Texas oilmen. Buchanan claimed that such wealthy men did not want to see an end to the "cold war" because disarmament would injure their investments in the oil and defense-type industries.

Another reason they had for wanting to eliminate President Kennedy was for fear he would reduce the 27½ per cent oil depletion allowance which benefited them so greatly.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: "WHO KILLED KENNEDY?"

Buchanan states that the wealthy oilmen felt that while President Kennedy's successor, President Johnson, might hold nearly the same views on civil rights and foreign policy matters as President Kennedy, President Johnson had been chosen by them to succeed the late Speaker Sam Rayburn to defend their interests in Washington. Buchanan states that it would be fantastic if President Johnson was in any way involved in the plot to kill President Kennedy. He further states that no such implication is intended.

Buchanan alleges that a Texas millionaire identified only as "Mr. X" was the author of the plot to kill President Kennedy. "Mr. X" supposedly had three enemies: 1. The Italian oil magnate Enrico Mattei whose extensive business holdings and undercutting of American oil prices upset "Mr. X"; 2. President Kennedy; and 3. Soviet Premier Khrushchev. All of these men, according to Buchanan, stood between "Mr. X" and world domination. Buchanan implies that "Mr. X" could have been behind the airplane crash in October, 1962, in which Mattei was killed in Italy. He states that "Mr. X," by having President Kennedy assassinated, would not only get "rid of" him, but would also discredit Khrushchev by having everything point to the fact that Oswald was a communist who had been trained in Russia. To prevent Oswald from revealing anything about the authors and plans of the conspiracy, he was, according to Buchanan, to be killed before capture. Since this was not done, then it was necessary for the conspirators to arrange for him to be killed before being brought to trial.

BUCHANAN VERSION:

Buchanan sets forth his version of the way the assassination was carried out by seven individuals working for "Mr. X." In introducing his version, Buchanan admits that he is dealing with the realm of speculation and that all the elements of his hypothesis, some of which may be incorrect in detail, are based on probabilities. This approach by Buchanan shows the weakness already attributed to him by responsible reviewers of his writings about the assassination of President Kennedy. Buchanan, as well as others who oppose Oswald's guilt as the sole assassin, admittedly are basing their case on: 1. reports in the press which during the early days after the assassination were confused and contradictory; 2. false and vicious rumors and hoaxes which have been fostered by irresponsible public officials as well as by individuals; 3. motives which could be monetary; and 4. views which represent their economic, political, and social thinking. It would be surprising, indeed, if Buchanan with his communist background did not disclaim Oswald as a real communist and claim that he was instead a double agent working or to be working in the future against communist causes. In addition, commentators such as Buchanan are hurrying into print before the report of the President's Commission is

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: "WHO KILLED KENNEDY?"

published to capitalize on interest in the matter. Facts already known to us on the assassination, if published, would refute many of the claims being made now concerning the assassination.

SEVEN CONSPIRATORS:

According to Buchanan, there were 2 assassins. Assassin 1 fired one shot from the railway overpass in front of the President's motorcade and fled, leaving his murder weapon on that bridge. Assassin 2, who had been hidden in the TSBD between closing time the night before and opening on the morning of the assassination, fired 3 shots with a weapon brought to him by Oswald or some other person working in the building. His 3 shots had three purposes: to accomplish the assassination of the President if Assassin 1 could not carry out his mission; to act as a diversion to permit the escape of Assassin 1; and to show some shots came from the building where Oswald had been working so that he could be caught as the scapegoat in the plot. Assassin 2 probably escaped the TSBD dressed as a policeman.

Oswald, according to Buchanan, was Accomplice 3. He purchased the rifle for the plot, guided Assassin 2 into the TSBD and the stockroom, brought him the rifle, and immediately after the assassination, was found on the second floor of the TSBD. Thereafter, Oswald was permitted to leave the building in violation of police orders.

Accomplice 4 gave the order to let Oswald leave the building. He is reportedly a police officer.

Accomplice 5 is a police official who gave the order to arrest Oswald prior to the time he was discovered missing from the TSBD. He had fore knowledge of Oswald's part in the plot.

Accomplice 6 was probably a detective not dressed in official uniform. He followed Oswald after leaving the TSBD and when Oswald left his boarding house Accomplice 6 gave the signal to Accomplice 7 who was waiting in a police car around the corner.

Accomplice 7 is identified by Buchanan as Dallas Police Officer J. D. Tippit who, best evidence shows, was killed by Oswald. According to Buchanan, Accomplice 7 was to kill Oswald so that the latter's knowledge of the conspiracy would be silenced. Accomplice 7 was given the assignment to "make amends for a career in which he had not ever managed to secure the favour of the officers above him." However, Accomplice 7 "bungled" his last assignment. Later, Oswald was captured alive in the Texas Theatre.

According to Buchanan, Jack Ruby, a gangster with whom the Dallas Police were on "intimate terms," must have been involved in "some

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: "WHO KILLED KENNEDY?"

way with the man he slew" (Oswald). Buchanan claims that men like Ruby do not kill out of patriotic fervor or to avenge the widow of a "martyred leader," but to prevent someone from confessing and from implicating associates in a crime.

We have developed no facts or documents to substantiate Buchanan's speculative theory of conspiracy and seven conspirators.

BUCHANAN DOUBTS "OFFICIAL" VERSION:

Buchanan states that the "official" theses which he sets forth on the assassination will be those on which the police of Dallas and the FBI appear to be in general agreement. He also states that his analysis of them is not based on mere press speculations but on the official sources. What he fails to mention is that his analysis actually speculates on what has been reported to have been said by the police of Dallas and the FBI.

Buchanan states that the first "official" thesis is that the shots fired at the presidential car came from one direction, a lone assassin in the 6th floor window of the TSBD. He says he doubts this because the doctors at Parkland Memorial Hospital in Dallas first reported the wound in President Kennedy's throat as an entrance wound indicating the bullet came from in front of the motorcade, but were later talked into changing their report on the wound after the autopsy at Bethesda Naval Hospital reported the wound in the throat was an exit-type wound. Doctors at Parkland Hospital have stated that their main purpose was to sustain life and not to closely examine the sources of wounds and the paths of projectiles inside the President's body.

Buchanan states some witnesses reacted as if the shots had come from in front of the motorcade. In our inquiries there were several who said this, but numerous others have said they believe the shots came from behind the President.

Buchanan also, in his effort to show the shots came from in front of the President, states that an assassin could have been on the railway overpass in front of the motorcade since the overpass was unguarded on that day. Buchanan either is lying deliberately or does not know the facts: there was a police guard on the railway overpass and he, along with several civilian witnesses also on that bridge, denied seeing anything to indicate an assassin fired a weapon from the bridge.

Buchanan states that no mention was made of a wound in President Kennedy's back by doctors at Parkland Hospital although the autopsy at Bethesda Naval Hospital claims that there was such a wound.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: "WHO KILLED KENNEDY?"

He states it hard to believe that doctors at Parkland failed to discover the wound in spite of the statement by those doctors that the reason they did not notice it was because President Kennedy was lying on his back during their life-saving efforts. He implies that the wound was invented to prove all the shots came from behind.

Buchanan claims that the second "official" thesis is that the marksman who fired all the shots was Oswald. He claims that an investigator for the President's Commission informed him that if more than three shots are conclusively established, it may be assumed that there were two assassins. This is so because the investigator stated that no man could have fired four shots in the 5 to 6 seconds. He claims that a news story shortly after the assassination claimed a small round bullet hole in the windshield of the President's car. What Buchanan fails to state is that the newsman later said the glass splintering could have been caused by a ricochet from inside the car. Laboratory examination of the windshield showed that it was cracked by a projectile from behind.

Buchanan claims that Oswald's Marine Corps record for marksmanship shows that he was one of the worst shots in the Marines or in any other military service and could not have been the successful assassin based on his past record. This seems hard to accept since Oswald was rated in the "sharpshooter" class which even Buchanan admits is the intermediate class between the top class, "expert," and the bottom class, "marksman."

Buchanan states that the third "official" thesis is that police have proved by scientific evidence that Oswald fired the murder weapon. He states that the FBI has denied that palm prints were found on the rifle used in the assassination. No such statement has been made by a representative of this Bureau. The truth is that a latent print lifted from the rifle barrel was identified by the Identification Division as the right palm print of Oswald.

Buchanan claims that the paraffin test made on Oswald's hands and cheek by the Dallas PD after arrest revealed that he had powder residues on his hands but none on his cheek. This means, Buchanan claims, that Oswald may have fired the pistol said to have been used in the killing of Police Officer Tippit, but that the absence of powder on his cheek shows he did not fire the assassination rifle since there would have been gunpowder residues on his right cheek. Buchanan does not tell all about the paraffin test. It is regarded as unreliable and inconclusive. Evidence by Bureau experts has been given to the Commission already to that effect.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: "WHO KILLED KENNEDY?"

Buchanan states that the fourth "official" thesis is that Oswald remained upstairs in the school book building while fellow-workers went to the street to see the President, and that after they had left, he went into the stockroom and remained alone there. He claims there are no witnesses to confirm this. In fact, he says, a photographer filmed the 6th floor window at 12:30. The photograph shows two silhouettes in the stockroom as well as a large clock on the roof of the building which shows the time as 12:30. The Bureau is not aware of such a photograph although we do have a photograph of the 6th floor reportedly taken about the assassination time. It does not show what can be identified as human forms in windows on the 6th floor of the building.

Buchanan claims that the fifth "official" thesis is that after the assassination Oswald hid the rifle, descended to the second floor lunchroom, took out a bottle from the automatic drink dispenser and began to drink it before the TSBD superintendent, Roy S. Truly, and a policeman reached the second floor in checking out the building. Buchanan alleges that Oswald must have been the "fastest runner since the great Olympic title holder, Jesse Owens," to have done all the above before Truly and the policeman arrived on the second floor. Truly has advised that he saw Oswald on the second floor of the building in about two or three minutes after the assassination. A survey was made by Bureau Agents to determine the times taken using various routes and rates of speed to arrive at the first floor from the assassination window on the 6th floor. The longest normal time period was just over three and a half minutes.

NOT A COMMUNIST PLOT ACCORDING TO BUCHANAN:

Buchanan alleges that the assassination of President Kennedy was not a communist plot in spite of Oswald's past defection to the Soviet Union and his pro-Castro activities in the months prior to the assassination. He claims that the Soviet communists could not have gained in their efforts to aid world peace by having President Kennedy killed. Such a move would have hurt peace efforts by the Soviets. He claims that Castro Cuba would not have gained either since a campaign was underway both by Kennedy and Castro to relieve the tensions between Cuba and the U.S. As for the Chinese Communists, Buchanan claims they too would have gained nothing from the assassination since President Kennedy had reportedly said that he did not think the islands of Quemoy and Matsu off the China coast in the hands of Chiang Kai-shek should be defended by American naval forces if attacked by the Chinese Communists. Buchanan also states that "domestic" communists in the U.S. could not have benefited from

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: "WHO KILLED KENNEDY?"

President Kennedy's assassination since the drive against American communists under the Truman and Eisenhower Administrations had not been intensified under the Kennedy leadership.

Buchanan alleges falsely that the Director has stated that "there was no basis to believe that U.S. Communists had been involved in Oswald's plot in any way." Stories appearing in the press leaked from our report to the Commission in December, 1963, stated that evidence pointed to Oswald as a lone killer of Kennedy. Our report did not single out any group as not being involved.

OSWALD LINKED TO GOVERNMENT AGENCY:

Buchanan alleges that Oswald was associated with the FBI and probably the CIA. He bases his claims on the fact that the press reported that the name, telephone number, and license number of SA James P. Hosty were in Oswald's notebook and that Oswald received a passport within 24-hours in New Orleans in June, 1963, despite his prior defection to the Soviet Union and his participation in pro-Castro activities. He also looks on the statement of Chief Justice Warren about the necessity to withhold some matters in the inquiry from the public as evidence of an association of Oswald with a Government agency.

BUCHANAN OPINION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT:

According to Buchanan, "every citizen of the United States knows privately" that if you "know" someone at Police Headquarters you can "fix" a parking ticket and that if you know somebody high enough it is "quite literally possible to get away with murder." This negative attitude is undoubtedly responsible for a claim he makes on the final page of his book--page 192--to the effect that municipal and Federal police investigators are engaged in a conspiracy to hide key evidence in the assassination and to persuade important witnesses to change or to withhold their testimony because the "truth" in the assassination case (as alleged by Buchanan) would tend to discredit the Government of the United States.

In a discussion of the extent of organized crime in the United States, Buchanan states that business executives, labor leaders, and politicians have been guilty of employing "gangsters" to accomplish their objectives. He also refers to the Director as stating in 1939 that files on all major criminals sought by the FBI show that these criminals were on "intimate and cordial terms with professional politicians." The statement by the Director closest to the meaning of Buchanan's reference was found in the Director's speech to the International Association of Chiefs of Police in San Francisco on 10-10-39:

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: "WHO KILLED KENNEDY?"

"Since we are frankly considering the problems and difficulties of law enforcement, let us examine another evil wrecker of popular public respect. I refer to the matter of corruption. There have been instances wherein vicious criminals, even professional murders, have been allowed to go free by persons who blemished the name of law enforcement by calling themselves peace officers. It is true that law enforcement has been stifled by crooked politicians."

Curiously enough, after building up the idea of corruption among politicians in this country in the past, Buchanan later claims that today there is "less corruption of the politicians on the highest levels than there used to be" when the Director made the remarks above.

HISTORICAL MATERIAL IN BOOK:

Buchanan devotes 40 out of 192 pages of his book to a discussion of the assassinations of President Lincoln in 1865, President Garfield in 1881, and President McKinley in 1901 and the implication of the assassins in various conspiracies. He uses this approach to claim that the 3 assassinations were the result of conspiracies or beneficial to opponents of the 3 assassinated Presidents and thus history shows that the pattern of conspiracy in the past was, therefore, present in the assassination of President Kennedy in 1963.

INCONSISTENCY OF BUCHANAN BOOK AND ARTICLES:

In Buchanan's article in "L'Express" of 4-9-64, Buchanan set forth his version of the conspiracy to kill President Kennedy and stated that leading the wealthy oilman behind the conspiracy was a "Mr. H." Buchanan, it is noted, openly mentioned in the article that Mr. H. L. Hunt was one of the wealthy men in Dallas, and while he did not specify that Mr. H. L. Hunt was the "Mr. H" behind the conspiracy, Buchanan certainly made that inference. In his book "Who Killed Kennedy?" Buchanan omits any mention of Mr. Hunt by name and has changed the author of the conspiracy from "Mr. H" to "Mr. X." What Buchanan had in mind in making the change is not known. However, it is possible to offer conjecture that he wanted to avoid possible libel suits in connection with the book.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: "WHO KILLED KENNEDY?"

CONCLUSION:

As a result of a thorough review and analysis of Buchanan's book "Who Killed Kennedy?" it has been determined that Buchanan presents no facts which cause us to change our conclusion that Oswald, acting alone, was the assassin of President Kennedy. Set forth as an enclosure to the attached letter to the President's Commission is a listing of some claims made by Buchanan on the assassination matter in his book as well as our refutations of those claims.

FRENCH VERSION OF BOOK:

The French version of "Who Killed Kennedy?" has been reviewed after receipt from the Legal Attache, Paris. It is entitled "The Assassins of Kennedy" and is a somewhat abridged version of the English text. It covers the same claims and items that Buchanan sets forth in the English version although the wording is reduced in certain portions. The French version also includes several photographs of the assassination area in Dallas which are attributed to the French newspaper "L'Express" in which Buchanan's articles appeared earlier. A copy of the French version is also being furnished to the President's Commission by attached letter.

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May 22, 1964

62-46855-274

R. W. Gandy
Handwritten signature

[Redacted]

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15221

Dear [Redacted]

Mr. Hoover received your letter of May 14th with the enclosed copy of "None Dare Call It Treason" and asked me to explain that information contained in the files of the FBI must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice. Further, it is contrary to his policy to comment on literature not prepared by personnel of this Bureau. Therefore, he trusts you will understand why he is not in a position to comment along the lines you have requested.

Enclosed is some literature which it is hoped will be of interest.

Sincerely yours,

Helen W. Gandy
Secretary

Handwritten signature

- Enclosures (4)
- Let's Fight Communism Sanely!
- 4-1-61 LEB Intro.
- 4-17-62 Internal Security Statement
- Faith in Freedom

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SEE NOTE NEXT PAGE.

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NOTE: Correspondent was the subject of an Atomic Energy Applicant Investigation in 1950. Nothing derogatory was developed. "None Dare Call It Treason" has been brought to our attention in the past and a cursory review of it gives a reflection of the conservative approach and thought about issues and events on the global and national scene pertaining to the inroads of communism into the affairs of our Government and society. It is self-described as dissecting the failures of the Eisenhower Administration just as effectively as it details the blunders of the Roosevelt, Truman, Kennedy and Johnson Administrations. It allegedly documents the concurrent decay in American's schools, churches and press which has conditioned the American people to accept 20 years of retreat in the face of the communist enemy. Many references are made to the Director and "Right-wing" figures such as Dan Smoot, Skousen and Schwarz and others are recommended reading. The HCUA and U. S. Government Printing Office are suggested as sources of additional material. The Director's book, "Masters of Deceit," is also recommended reading. Bufiles reflect this book has yet to be reviewed and due to the many references to the Director, FBI and Assistant Director's William C. Sullivan's speeches on communist infiltration into the clergy, this book will be forwarded to the Domestic Intelligence Division for appropriate review.

SAC, New York

June 18, 1964

Director, FBI (62-46855)

- 1-N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
- 1-W. C. Sullivan
- 1-W. A. Branigan/J. M. Sizoo
- 1-R. S. Garner
- 1-B. M. Suttler 1 Section T.
- 1- ① Yellow
- 2-Orig & copy

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PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You should discreetly and expeditiously obtain the indicated copies of the following books and forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit.

#1
2 cc's rec'd
7-10-64
1 cc Budling
1 cc - 105-82555
(Oswald)
AmB

1. OSWALD: Assassin Or Fall Guy? by Joachim Joesten, published by Marzani & Munsell, Incorporated, 100 West 23 Street, New York 11, New York; \$3.95. (Publishers' Weekly, 6-8-64, advertised the publication date as June 15, 1964.) TWO COPIES
2. THE DALLAS AFFAIR by Leo Sauvage, to be published September 18, 1964 (according to Publishers' Weekly, 6-8-64), by Random House, Incorporated, 457 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York; price not known. ONE COPY

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UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

NOTE: Above books requested by Soviet Section for review in connection with the "Oswald Case," The books are not available in numerous bookstores in the city nor in the Bureau Library. After the books have served their purpose in the Soviet Section they will be filed in the Bureau Library.

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- 1 - Belmont
- 1 - Mohr
- 1 - DeLoach
- 1 - Rosen
- 1 - Sullivan

June 3, 1964

REC-41 ~~105-82555-4020~~

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
 General Counsel
 The President's Commission
 200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
 Washington, D. C.

- 1 - Malley
- 1 - Branigan
- 1 - Sizoo
- 1 - Mail Room

See Harvey Oswald

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to the request of the Commission for this Bureau to review the book, "Who Killed Kennedy?" by Thomas G. Buchanan. *DC*

France

Attached are two copies of a memorandum dated June 3, 1964, at Washington, D. C., containing certain claims made by Buchanan on the assassination of President Kennedy that are not substantiated by the results of our inquiry. For your information, Buchanan presents no factual material which would contradict the results of our inquiry in the assassination matter or which would substantiate Buchanan's speculation that a conspiracy was involved in the assassination of President Kennedy.

Also, enclosed is a copy of the French version of Buchanan's book entitled "The Assassins of Kennedy." Copies of the English and French versions indicate that they contain the same allegations although the wordage varies in length. It is noted that the French version contains several photographs attributed to the French newspaper "L'Express," which carried the Buchanan articles previously furnished to you.

BY COURIER SVC.
 5 JUN 5
 COMM. E.H.

ENCLOSURE Background information concerning Buchanan from the files of this Bureau was furnished you by my letter dated March 17, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: See cover memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan, 5/28/64, captioned "Who Killed Kennedy?" Book by Thomas G. Buchanan, prepared Enclosures (3) by JMS:hrt:tef.

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1 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr. Mohr; 1 - Mr. DeLoach; 1 - Mr. Rosen;
1 - Mr. Sullivan; 1 - Mr. Malley; 1 - Mr. Branigan; 1 - Mr. Sizoo

June 3, 1964

"WHO KILLED KENNEDY?"
By Thomas G. Buchanan

CLAIMS AND RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

1. **CLAIM:** The railway overpass toward which the President's motorcade was heading when the assassination shots were fired was left unguarded on November 22, 1963, "contrary to the most elementary security provisions." Page 81.

INVESTIGATION: Our inquiry shows that the railway overpass was guarded by a patrolman of the Dallas Police Department on November 22, 1963, at the time the President's motorcade approached that point. In addition, there were several individuals who were on the overpass at the time the President was killed. None of the above individuals has furnished any evidence that an assassin fired at the President from the overpass.

2. **CLAIM:** The doctors who attended President Kennedy at Parkland Memorial Hospital, Dallas, reportedly told reporters that the first shot struck the President in the throat from the front and that the second shot struck the right side of his head, apparently coming from behind the President's car. According to Buchanan, several weeks after the assassination doctors at Parkland Memorial Hospital, following a visit by Secret Service Agents showing them a document described as the autopsy report at Bethesda Naval Hospital, retracted their original statement concerning the nature of the throat wound. These doctors also stated that a new wound discovered at the autopsy had not been noticed in Dallas inasmuch as President Kennedy was lying on his back during efforts made to sustain his life and a back wound consequently would have been hidden from them. Pages 82-86.

INVESTIGATION: Doctors at Parkland Memorial Hospital

did not retract previous statements made by them but did state that their efforts had been directed at keeping the President alive and not at performing an autopsy. The autopsy report prepared at

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PREPARED FOR DISSEMINATION TO PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION BY
LETTER 6-3-64.

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"WHO KILLED KENNEDY?"

the Bethesda Naval Hospital concludes that the throat wound was an exit-type wound and that all the bullets striking President Kennedy were fired from a point behind him.

3. CLAIM: Oswald was one of the worst shots in the Marines or for that matter in any other military service. Page 81.

INVESTIGATION: Buchanan himself has stated that Oswald was in the "sharpshooter" class in his shooting in the Marine Corps. In addition, Buchanan has admitted that the "sharpshooter" class is an intermediate class between "expert" on the top and "marksman" on the bottom.

4. CLAIM: The FBI denied reports that Oswald had been seen repeatedly driving a car into a Dallas rifle range for target practice. Page 91.

INVESTIGATION: The FBI has made no such public denial. However, our investigation has shown that Oswald was lacking in ability to drive a car.

5. CLAIM: The FBI in an off-the-record briefing denied that palmprints were found on the rifle associated with the assassination of President Kennedy. Page 93.

INVESTIGATION: The FBI made no such denial. As a matter of fact, the FBI Identification Division identified a latent impression taken by the Dallas Police Department from the barrel of the rifle as the right palmprint of Oswald. It is noted that Mark Lane, in the "National Guardian" of December 19, 1963, alleged that the FBI in off-the-record briefings had announced that "no palm prints were found on the rifle."

6. CLAIM: The paraffin test made of Oswald's hands and right cheek following his arrest by the Dallas Police Department showed a residue of gunpowder on his hands but none on his cheek. Therefore, according to Buchanan, the test proves that Oswald could not have fired a rifle inasmuch as the rifle would have deposited residue of gunpowder on his right cheek. Pages 93-96.

INVESTIGATION: The paraffin test has been found by the FBI Laboratory to be extremely unreliable and inconclusive as to whether or not a person has fired a weapon.

HRT

"WHO KILLED KENNEDY?"

7. CLAIM: A photographer filmed the sixth-floor window of the Texas School Book Depository building at 12:30 the day of the assassination. This photograph shows two silhouettes in the stockroom and a clock on top of the building indicating the time as 12:30. Pages 96-97.

INVESTIGATION: Such a photograph is not known to the FBI. However, the FBI has a copy of a photographic print made from a movie film reportedly taken at the assassination scene. In the print an object appears in the window from which the assassination shots were fired. This photograph has been examined by the FBI Laboratory and the U.S. Navy Photographic Interpretation Center, Suitland, Maryland, and the conclusion was reached that the image seen in the window does not depict the form of a person or persons and is probably a stack of boxes later determined to have been in the room. No clock on top of the building appears in this photograph.

8. CLAIM: No employee who had access to the lunchroom at the Texas School Book Depository would have eaten his lunch on the sixth floor - "especially not Oswald, since it risked additional incrimination." However, an "outsider," hiding for a period of time prior to the assassination in the room on the sixth floor, would have required food. Pages 96-98.

INVESTIGATION: An employee of the Texas School Book Depository has advised that he ate lunch near the third double window on the southeast corner of the building on the sixth floor, sometime between 11:30 a.m. and 12 noon on November 22, 1963. The employee has stated that he left the remnants of his lunch, including bones of fried chicken, near the window after he had finished eating. He has also stated that he left the sixth floor a few minutes after noon to join two fellow employees who were eating their lunch on the fifth floor of the building. He has stated that he did not see Oswald or anyone else at the windows on the south side of the building during the time he was on the sixth floor for lunch.

9. CLAIM: Oswald would have had to have been "the fastest runner since the great Olympic title holder, Jesse Owens," to have fired the assassination shots, hidden the rifle on the sixth floor, descended to the second floor lunchroom, and obtained a soft drink from a dispensing machine before the building superintendent, Roy S. Truly, and a Dallas policeman confronted Oswald at the second floor lunchroom. Pages 98-100.

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"WHO KILLED KENNEDY?"

INVESTIGATION: A survey was conducted by FBI Agents to determine the time taken by various routes and speeds to follow Oswald's actions immediately after the assassination shots. It is noted that the survey was conducted at a fast walk except in areas where an individual would have walked at a normal pace so as not to arouse suspicion. The survey showed that, walking from the window on the sixth floor via stairways, it would have taken Oswald about one minute and forty-five seconds to reach the front door of the Texas School Book Depository. The longest period of time to make the same journey, allowing 30 seconds in the lunchroom and involving the use of a passenger elevator for part of the descent to the second floor, was found to be three minutes and forty-nine seconds. It is noted that Truly has advised that he and the police officer arrived at the lunchroom on the second floor of the building in about two or three minutes after the assassination took place.

10. **CLAIM:** The assassin who fired at President Kennedy from the railway overpass fled the scene and left the murder weapon on that bridge behind him. Page 107.

INVESTIGATION: Our investigation has failed to develop any indication that a second rifle used in the assassination was found near the railway overpass and that a second assassin was involved in the killing of President Kennedy.

11. **CLAIM:** The name of the rifle used in the assassination appeared on the rifle. Page 108.

INVESTIGATION: Examination of the rifle used in the assassination does not reveal the name of the manufacturer of the weapon. However, it is noted that there is an inscription thereon that the rifle was made in Italy.

12. **CLAIM:** The Post Office Box in Dallas to which Oswald had the rifle mailed was kept under both his name and that of "A. Hidell." Page 111.

INVESTIGATION: Our investigation has revealed that Oswald did not indicate on his application that others, including an "A. Hidell," would receive mail through the box in question, which was Post Office Box 2915 in Dallas. This box was obtained by Oswald on October 9, 1962, and relinquished by him on May 14, 1963.

HRT

"WHO KILLED KENNEDY?"

13. CLAIM: A detailed and "remarkably correct description" of Oswald was sent out over the police radio in Dallas at 12:36 p.m., November 22, 1963. Pages 114-116.

INVESTIGATION: The radio logs of the Dallas Police Department and the Dallas County Sheriff's Office show that no description of Oswald or any suspect in the assassination was broadcast at 12:36 p.m., November 22, 1963. Beginning at 12:43 p.m. and 12:49 p.m., respectively, and continuing until Oswald was taken into custody, the Dallas Police Department and the Dallas County Sheriff's Office broadcast descriptions of an unnamed suspect described as a slender white male, 30 years old, five feet ten inches tall, 155 or 165 pounds, who was possibly carrying a rifle. This suspect was reportedly seen running from the Texas School Book Depository after the assassination. A description of Oswald taken from background information and the autopsy report on him indicates he was 24 years old, five feet nine inches tall, weighed an estimated 150 pounds and had brown hair and blue-gray eyes. Although the descriptions broadcast approximated Oswald's height and weight, those descriptions were not accurate as to his age and lacked specific details regarding the colors of his hair and eyes. No broadcasts were made before Oswald's arrest that named Oswald as a suspect or gave a description of him. It is also noted that inquiry has shown that Oswald did not become a suspect until he was reported missing from the book building at approximately 12:50 p.m.

14. CLAIM: Police knew Oswald's boardinghouse address, 1026 North Beckley Street. The sources of his address were the records of the Texas School Book Depository, the "Red Squad" of the Dallas Police Department, and the FBI, which had been given that address by Mrs. Ruth Paine, with whom Oswald's wife was living at the time. Page 119.

INVESTIGATION: The records of the Texas School Book Depository did not show his address as 1026 North Beckley Street, but did contain Mrs. Paine's residence in Irving, Texas, as his address. The Dallas Police Department has denied that it had any record of Oswald prior to the time of the assassination. Also, Mrs. Paine had not advised the FBI of Oswald's boardinghouse address prior to the assassination.

15. CLAIM: Dallas Police Officer J. D. Tippit was not in favor with his superiors in the Dallas Police Department and had gone ten years without a promotion. Page 120.

INVESTIGATION: A copy of the Dallas Police Department file on Police Officer J. D. Tippit furnished by that Department has been reviewed by this Bureau. While the file shows that

"WHO KILLED KENNEDY?"

disciplinary action was taken against Tippit on several occasions, it contains no information that he was "out of favor." The file, however, shows that Tippit had received several commendations for his performance of duty both from civilian sources and from the Dallas Police Department. Superiors and associates have advised that he was an average officer who was well liked and was not overly ambitious. Several associates have stated that Tippit had taken promotional examinations but they had no information as to the results. A review of the file fails to disclose any reference to promotional examinations offered or taken by Tippit. While he was not promoted to a grade higher than patrolman, Tippit did receive so-called "service" raises in salary on a periodic basis.

16. CLAIM: Police Officer Tippit, Jack Ruby and Oswald all lived within a few blocks of each other. Page 121.

INVESTIGATION: A survey by the Dallas Office of this Bureau has indicated that by the most direct routes available, Tippit's residence was seven miles from Ruby's residence and from Oswald's boardinghouse and that the distance between Ruby's residence and Oswald's boardinghouse was one and three-tenths miles.

17. CLAIM: Jack Ruby and Dallas Police Officer Tippit were described by Ruby's sister, Mrs. Eva Grant, to reporters as "like two brothers." Page 121.

INVESTIGATION: Mrs. Grant has stated that at no time before or after the assassination has she made such a statement to any reporter or group of reporters. She has also advised that she would not make such a statement under any circumstances, since it would be completely untrue and without foundation.

18. CLAIM: There are standing orders for police in Dallas as in other cities that radio cars of the type Tippit was driving must have two policemen in them. Page 121.

INVESTIGATION: It is true that Tippit was alone in his police car; however, it has been determined from officials of the Dallas Police Department that their policy requires about 80 percent of the patrolmen working the day shift, 7 a.m. to 3 p.m., as Tippit was on the day of the assassination, to work alone and that Tippit was one of the patrolmen assigned to work alone on that day.

HRT

"WHO KILLED KENNEDY?"

19. CLAIM: Tippit was violating another order not to drive out of the sector of the city to which he had been assigned. Tippit was meant to be in downtown Dallas at the time he intercepted Oswald, shortly after Oswald had left his boardinghouse at 1026 North Beckley Street. Page 122.

INVESTIGATION: A review of Tippit's file in the Dallas Police Department and the radio log of that Department does not show that Tippit should have been in downtown Dallas at the time he confronted Oswald. The radio log shows that at 12:54 p.m. he advised the police radio dispatcher he was in the Oak Cliff area and that he was told to remain available for any emergency coming in. The Dallas Police file on Tippit shows that Tippit was moved from his regular area to cover an area closer to the assassination scene.

20. CLAIM: There are witnesses - "anonymous, it seems" - who saw Oswald run into a vacant lot, eject the spent shells from his revolver after shooting, and reload that revolver. Page 126.

INVESTIGATION: Our inquiry has developed witnesses and these witnesses, not anonymous as claimed by Buchanan, have advised that they saw Oswald apparently trying to unload his revolver near the location where Tippit was shot.

21. CLAIM: Oswald was arrested in the Texas Theater at 1:36 p.m. on November 22, 1963. Page 126.

INVESTIGATION: The radio log of the Dallas Police Department shows that Oswald was reported in the Texas Theater at 1:45 p.m., by a squad car. The same radio log shows that shortly after 1:51 p.m., the radio dispatcher received a report of the arrest of Oswald. The radio log of the Dallas County Sheriff's Office shows that at 1:53 p.m., the report was given that Oswald had been taken into custody.

22. CLAIM: The Dallas Police officers who arrested Oswald "beat him up" after they had disarmed him. Page 126.

INVESTIGATION: A Special Agent of this Bureau on the scene at the time of the arrest of Oswald has advised that Oswald was not mistreated and that no force was used to subdue him other than that necessary to overcome his armed resistance.

HRT

"WHO KILLED KENNEDY?"

23. CLAIM: Oswald was first questioned "exclusively about the Tippit murder." Police, as long as they were able to maintain the prisoner in isolation, permitted him to think that he was just a suspect in that murder. Page 127.

INVESTIGATION: Special Agents of this Bureau were present during the early hours of questioning of Oswald at Dallas Police Headquarters, at which time Oswald vigorously denied having shot President Kennedy and Tippit.

24. CLAIM: Oswald insisted on his right to see a lawyer, making this demand before reporters, yet for two days of "persistent questioning" this right was "relentlessly denied him." Page 127.

INVESTIGATION: Oswald was advised following his arrest of his right to counsel by both a Dallas police officer and by FBI Agents present during the early interrogation of Oswald. Oswald, when arraigned at about 7 p.m., November 22, 1963, was advised by Justice of the Peace David Johnston of his right to an attorney's services. Late that night representatives of the Dallas Civil Liberties Union went to the Dallas Police Department and later departed satisfied that Oswald had been advised of this right. There is no indication Oswald made any attempt to contact an attorney on November 22, 1963. Again on November 23, 1963, Oswald was advised by a Dallas police official of his right to have an attorney. At that time Oswald indicated he wished to call attorney John J. Abt of New York City. He was taken from his cell on three separate occasions on that date to place collect calls via public telephones in the Dallas Police Headquarters, but on each occasion he was unable to make contact with Abt in New York City. Abt is an attorney who has represented the Communist Party, USA, in its litigation on several occasions with the Government of the U. S.

25. CLAIM: The Texas School Book Depository is owned and operated by the city government of Dallas and, therefore, Oswald was a municipal employee. Pages 131, 143, 151 and 155.

INVESTIGATION: The Texas School Book Depository is not a government agency of any municipality, county, state or Federal jurisdiction. It is a private concern which receives and distributes books to its various customers, including educational institutions. Therefore, Oswald, in his employment at the Texas School Book Depository, was not a municipal employee.

~~HRT~~

"WHO KILLED KENNEDY?"

26. CLAIM: Among the papers found on Oswald by the Dallas Police Department was the name of Joseph Hosty of the Dallas Office of the FBI. In addition, information on papers found on Oswald recorded Hosty's home telephone number, office telephone number and car license number. This information appeared in the "Houston Post" and the source was reported to be Assistant District Attorney William Alexander. Page 149.

INVESTIGATION: The Hosty referred to by Buchanan is undoubtedly Special Agent James P. Hosty, Jr., of our Dallas Office. Oswald's address directory, which was found by the Dallas Police Department in Oswald's boardinghouse room, did not contain Special Agent Hosty's home telephone number. The directory did contain, however, his correct name, the telephone number and street address of the Dallas FBI Office, and the entry "MU 8605" or "MV 8605." Special Agent Hosty gave his name and the Dallas Office telephone number and street address to Mrs. Ruth Paine in contacting her on November 1, 1963, regarding Oswald's residence. Mrs. Paine has stated that she gave that data to Oswald. [redacted] has stated that she recorded Special Agent Hosty's license number on an occasion when he was at the Paine residence and gave it to Oswald. The 1962 license number of the automobile assigned to Special Agent Hosty on November 1, 1963, was MU 8605.

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b7c

27. CLAIM: The "Philadelphia Inquirer" of December 8, 1963, contained an article stating that Hosty had seen Oswald shortly after he had left New Orleans in September, 1963. Page 149.

INVESTIGATION: Special Agent Hosty has furnished an affidavit stating that at no time prior to the assassination of President Kennedy had he ever seen or talked to Oswald. In addition, Hosty stated that he had never made any attempt to develop him as an informant or source of information.

28. CLAIM: Oswald was a double agent. Page 149.

INVESTIGATION: The Director of the FBI, John Edgar Hoover, has furnished the Commission with an affidavit categorically denying that Oswald was ever an informant of the FBI, was ever assigned a symbol number in that capacity, and was ever paid any amount of money by the FBI in any regard. It is noted that the Central Intelligence Agency has denied that Oswald was ever associated with it in any capacity.

29. CLAIM: The Walter-McCarran Act specifically calls for anyone who has attempted to renounce his U.S. citizenship to file an affidavit stating why he believes he should receive a U.S. passport. Page 151.

kao *kw*

"WHO KILLED KENNEDY?"

INVESTIGATION: The Internal Security Act of 1950 (McCarran Act) contains no reference to an affidavit required by U.S. citizen who has attempted to expatriate himself.

30. CLAIM: It appears that the FBI knew Oswald possessed the alleged assassination rifle prior to the assassination of President Kennedy because it would seem unlikely that within one day the FBI could trace the rifle as coming from a mail order house in Chicago. Page 153.

INVESTIGATION: The FBI had no knowledge that Oswald possessed the assassination rifle prior to the assassination of President Kennedy. The tracing of the rifle purchased by Oswald under an assumed name from the mail order house in Chicago was completed by the FBI on November 23, 1963, regardless of Buchanan's claim.

31. CLAIM: Oswald's rifle was not taken away from him even though on April 10, 1963, there was good reason to suspect he had already used it to attempt to kill General Edwin A. Walker. Page 153.

INVESTIGATION: The FBI did not investigate the attempted assassination of General Walker on April 10, 1963, and had no reason to regard Oswald as a suspect in that attempted murder until December 3, 1963, when [redacted] furnished information that Oswald had, on the night in question, attempted to kill General Walker. The Dallas Police Department has also indicated that it had no record of Oswald prior to the assassination and had never developed or considered Oswald as a suspect in the attempted shooting of General Walker.

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b7c

32. CLAIM: It can be inferred from the fact that General Walker's name and telephone number were in Oswald's notebook that Oswald and General Walker were known to each other. Page 154.

INVESTIGATION: Our investigation has developed no indication that Oswald and General Walker were known to each other. General Walker has been publicly quoted as saying he did not know anything about Oswald until Oswald was arrested for the assassination of the President.

kaof

5/15/64

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: May 14, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen
ARM

SUBJECT: BOOK ENTITLED "WHO KILLED KENNEDY"

Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Belmont	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mohr	<input type="checkbox"/>
Casper	<input type="checkbox"/>
Callahan	<input type="checkbox"/>
Conrad	<input type="checkbox"/>
DeLoach	<input type="checkbox"/>
Evans	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gale	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rosen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sullivan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tavel	<input type="checkbox"/>
Trotter	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input type="checkbox"/>
Holmes	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gandy	<input type="checkbox"/>

Memorandum dated May 9, 1964, from Mr. Belmont to Mr. Tolson referred to the book "Who Killed Kennedy" by Thomas G. Buchanan. The Commission indicated a copy of the book would be made available to the Bureau for the Bureau's comments.

Book Reviews

Today, while at the President's Commission, [redacted] advised Malley that the only copy the Commission had of this book had been taken by the Commission Chairman, Chief Justice Earl Warren, and no other copies were available.

b6
b7c

Referral/Consult

Malley was advised by [redacted]

[redacted] Mr. Helms stated upon receipt a copy of the book would be immediately made available to the Bureau.

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. Papich

ARM *A*

162-46855
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199 JUN 11 1964

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ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82-555

JRM:mpd (9)

JUN 10 1964

- want to thoroughly reviewed.

REC-41

-4020

Miss Sullivan

5-28-64
36-X-64
6-X-64
5/5/64

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan
 FROM : R. W. Smith

DATE: June 11, 1964

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW: "THE INVISIBLE GOVERNMENT"
BY DAVID WISE AND THOMAS B. ROSS
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER (62-46855)

amb - Sullivan (Wise)

Background

N4

5-R.W. Smith

Captioned book is scheduled to be published by Random House on June 22, 1964, and has already received considerable publicity.

The book was reviewed by the Research-Satellite Section.

Referral/Consult

The Authors

Neither Wise, Washington correspondent for the "New York Herald Tribune," nor Ross, Washington correspondent for the "Chicago Sun-Times," has been investigated by the Bureau. We have had infrequent contact with them, and our files disclose no derogatory information. Wise contacted the Bureau in August, 1963, when he advised that he and Ross were collaborating on this book. He was furnished public source information regarding the Bureau's jurisdiction and operations in the internal security field. He contacted the Bureau again in January, 1964, regarding Soviet officials who have been declared persona non grata, at which time he declined our offer to check the pertinent portions of the book for accuracy. Wise and Ross were also the authors of the book, "The U-2 Affair," published in 1962. This book was critical of CIA, which claimed that most of the material was pure fiction.

Jeb

"The Invisible Government"

The authors claim that there is a "shadow government" composed of the ten agencies (including the FBI) which make up the intelligence community as well as business firms and institutions "which are seemingly private." This "invisible

Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Gunn
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Papich
- 1 - [Redacted]
- 1 - Section tickler
- 1 - Mr. Garner
- 1 - Mr. Condon

b6
b7c

JFC:cre
(10)

REC-1162-46855-277
10 JUN 23 1964

Condon

JUN 11 1964 ENCLOSURE ENCLO. BEHIND FILE

Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: BOOK REVIEW: "THE INVISIBLE GOVERNMENT"
BY DAVID WISE AND THOMAS B. ROSS

government" collects intelligence, conducts espionage, and directs special operations ranging from political warfare to paramilitary activities and full-scale invasion. Many of its decisions involve peace or war, and the authors question whether this "invisible government" is compatible with our system of government, which is based on the consent of the governed.

Origin and Development

The "invisible government" is alleged to have been born with the creation of the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) during World War II. It was OSS which set the pattern of combining special operations with gathering intelligence information, which has been followed by CIA since it was organized in 1947. Another step was taken in 1949 when CIA was authorized to account for its expenditures solely on the certification of its Director. Allen Dulles, who became CIA Director in 1953, is described as "the man who placed his stamp upon the Invisible Government more than any other," because it was under his direction that "the CIA enjoyed its greatest expansion, particularly in the field of government-shaking operations overseas."

The authors claim that John McCone, present CIA Director, is the head of the "invisible government," and that "CIA is at its heart." While they note the establishment of the National Security Agency (NSA) in 1952 and the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) in 1961, the authors claim that these were essentially administrative reorganizations, and that the only real change in the "invisible government" since 1947 has been a vast increase in its size, scope, power and importance, "with a minimum of Congressional or public examination."

The "Special Group"

The authors claim that the important decisions regarding the activities of the "invisible government" are made by "a small, shadowy directorate" known as the "Special Group," frequently without the knowledge of the National Security Council (NSC), to which CIA is responsible. They state that the existence of this "Special Group" is virtually unknown outside the intelligence agencies and that it has operated "in an atmosphere of secrecy exceeding that of any branch of the United States Government." While its composition has varied slightly, the "Special Group" has generally included the Director of CIA, the Secretary and Deputy Secretary of Defense, and the Undersecretary of State for Political Affairs.

Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: BOOK REVIEW: "THE INVISIBLE GOVERNMENT"
BY DAVID WISE AND THOMAS B. ROSS

Need for Greater Control

The authors contend that, because the "invisible government" operates secretly and "outside the normal Constitutional checks and balances," it poses a threat to our system of government, and they caution against the "danger of succumbing to the enemy's morality by too eagerly embracing his methods." They urge that special operations be launched only after the most careful deliberation by the President, acting on advice not only from officials within the intelligence community but also from those with wide responsibilities in foreign affairs. They also call for the establishment of a Joint Congressional Committee to supervise CIA's activities on the ground that, while the secret intelligence machinery of our Government can never be totally reconciled with our democratic traditions, the solution is not to dismantle this machinery but to bring it under greater control.

Criticism of CIA

The book deals almost exclusively with CIA's activities, and this Agency is subject to extensive criticism on the ground that it conducts its own foreign policy without being subject to Presidential or Congressional control and that its intelligence activities are slanted to justify its special operations. Among the operations discussed are the Cuban invasion, the overthrow of the Mossadegh and Arbenz regimes in Iran and Guatemala respectively, interference in internal affairs in Laos and South Vietnam, support of Chinese Nationalist insurgents in Burma over the opposition of the Burmese Government, participation in the Indonesian rebellion in 1958, and the U-2 incident.

Numerous CIA officials and "cover" businesses are identified. According to the June 7, 1964, issue of "The Evening Star," CIA is deeply disturbed over the "unnecessary exposure of previously unsurfaced personnel" and considers the book as making 150 disclosures which constitute breaches of security. An article in the June 10, 1964, issue of "The New York Times," said that Bennett Cerf, head of Random House, confirmed reports that CIA had contended that parts of the book were inaccurate, but claimed that he had not received a list of the inaccuracies from CIA although it had been requested three weeks ago.

Comments on FBI

The treatment of the other agencies which allegedly constitute the "invisible government" is sketchy. The portion dealing with the Bureau (pp. 200-202) points out

Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: BOOK REVIEW: "THE INVISIBLE GOVERNMENT"
BY DAVID WISE AND THOMAS B. ROSS

that; as an intelligence agency, the Bureau is part of the "invisible government" although its budget ranks it as "one of the smaller units of the Invisible Government, even though its counterespionage work is vital to national security." The authors point out that the Bureau is represented on the United States Intelligence Board; that its counterespionage work is handled by the "hush-hush division Number 5... the Domestic Intelligence Division, headed by William C. Sullivan"; that the Bureau has Agents overseas, "usually under the cover of 'legal attaches'"; that "the FBI has a liaison man who reports to work at the CIA headquarters in Langley every day"; and that a "squad supervisor is assigned to intelligence" in all of the FBI's field offices.

The Director's testimony is quoted correctly. The information regarding the Bureau's employees and budget was taken from the Director's testimony before the House Subcommittee on Appropriations on January 29, 1964. With reference to the authors' claim that approximately 20 per cent of the 650,000 investigations conducted by the Bureau were internal security type cases, the exact total, according to the Director's testimony cited above, was 636,371, and no breakdown was indicated concerning the percentage of these cases which were internal security matters. Although not set forth in the Director's testimony, the actual number of security matters investigated totalled 105,126, approximately 16 per cent. However, in the Director's testimony on February 8, 1960, before the House Subcommittee on Appropriations relative to the Bureau's 1961 appropriation, he stated that 97,438 of the 513,855 investigative matters (approximately 19 per cent) investigated by the Bureau during the previous year related to internal security matters. This may have been used by the authors for their estimate.

The summary of the Soviet attempt to recruit a CIA employee during 1963 which resulted in persona non grata action against Gennadiy Sevastyanov is accurate. The defections of William Martin, Bernon Mitchell, and Victor Hamilton are mentioned briefly in the authors' discussion of the NSA, as is the case of Sergeant Jack Dunlap, who is alleged to have received \$60,000 during the two years prior to his suicide when he furnished information to the Soviets (pp 206-208).

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information. The advance proofs are enclosed.

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*E. PC
SWW/SH*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

32

- Tolson
- Belmont
- Mohr
- Casper
- Callahan
- Conrad
- DeLoach
- Evans
- Gale
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tavel
- Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Holmes
- Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

DATE: July 15, 1964

FROM : R. W. Smith *RS*

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW: "RACE AND RADICALISM: THE NAACP AND THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN CONFLICT" BY WILSON RECORD CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER (62-46855)

M.P. Jones
BAV...
W.S. ...
T...
3176-

Captioned book, just published by Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York, was forwarded by the Crime Records Division to the Domestic Intelligence Division for review.

Book Financed by Ford Fund for the Republic

This book is the tenth in a series of studies on communist influence in American life financed by the Ford Fund for the Republic. The book is a history of the hostility and the running fight between the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA) for over four decades.

Negroes Prime Communist Target Group

No component of American society has been subjected to more intensive and continuous attention from the CPUSA than the Negroes, who comprises ten per cent of our Nation's population. For over 40 years, observes Record, the CPUSA has tried to exploit--but with relatively little success--what it conceived to be the weakest link in the American social system--racial discrimination, conflict, and unrest.

Communism Cannot Compete with Progressive Capitalism

The basic reason for the failure of the CPUSA among Negroes, Record explains, has been the nature and performance of American democratic capitalism. American capitalism, with its open character and welfare state modifications, has been, despite its many faults and limitations, so impressive as to cut the heart from

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 4/4/88 BY SP8 BT/jtc

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- 1 - ~~61-3176~~ (NAACP)
- 1 - ~~94-43612~~ (Wilson Record)
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Mohr

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach EX 110
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Research-Satellite Section

- 1 -
- 1 - Mr. Garner

b6
b7c

RSG:cr
(11)
AUG 5 1964

Records
cc-100-3-116

CRIME RESEARCH

Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: BOOK REVIEW: "RACE AND RADICALISM:
THE NAACP AND THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN CONFLICT"

communist and other radical movements. American society, with all its frailties, offers its members so much material wealth, opportunity, and personal freedom that few Americans are inclined to seek elsewhere.

The very viability and vitality of the American capitalist system thus poses a serious dilemma for the CPUSA. How can it successfully compete with a system that is continually reforming and improving itself in order to satisfy the needs, hopes, and aspirations of all its citizens? How can the CPUSA offer any sort of appealing alternative?

Some Communist Penetration of NAACP

Because of its primacy as a Negro protest organization, the NAACP, since its founding in 1909, has borne the brunt of the communist offensive against the Negroes. The author does not deny that there have been some NAACP members who were also communists, that some NAACP branches have been captured by communists, and that there has been some communist influence in the NAACP, although it has undoubtedly been minimal.

Despite this, the author points out that the NAACP, more than any other organization, has constituted a bulwark against communist progress among Negroes. The NAACP has long been aware that acceptance of the alien communist ideology and program only alienates Negroes further from the mainstream of American life, and, therefore, it has always fought communist infiltration of its ranks.

Some Decline in NAACP's Influence

In recent years, the NAACP has encountered some criticism of and dissatisfaction with its program, methods, and leadership which has somewhat reduced its appeal and influence among Negroes. By the middle 1950's, Negroes had acquired enough to want everything that full participation in American rights and privileges implies. They were ripe for new leadership, new plans, new methods. They did not find all they were looking for in the NAACP, which was pursuing the same end--full integration of Negroes into American life--with essentially the same means as in previous years--gradualism, nonviolence, and legalism.

The NAACP's neglect in developing imaginative and dramatic new ways--such as boycotts, freedom rides, sit-ins, and other nonviolent, direct-action

Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: BOOK REVIEW: "RACE AND RADICALISM"
THE NAACP AND THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN CONFLICT"

techniques--for speeding up integration and dealing with a recalcitrant South in the late 1950's handed the initiative to young, militant Negro leaders of the Congress of Racial Equality, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee.

No Interracial Millennium Soon

The book ends with a prediction that the interracial millennium is not likely to come next year or in the next decade. Record believes that, if the NAACP remains flexible and hard-pressing, it will probably continue to be--with its 350,000 members in 1,400 branches throughout the country--the premier Negro organization in the United States.

No References to FBI

The book contains no references to either the Director or the FBI.

Wilson Record

According to Bufiles, Wilson Record, a professor of sociology at Sacramento State College, Sacramento, California, is on the mailing list to receive the Uniform Crime Reports bulletin. He has furnished information to the Bureau in applicant investigations. In 1961, Record criticized a local sheriff who had denounced Sacramento State College faculty members for inviting a black Muslim leader to address sociology classes at that school.

In 1951, the Bureau favorably reviewed an earlier book by Record entitled "The Negro and the Communist Party."

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

✓
W&P
B2
RAB
JA

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: July 20, 1964

FROM : W. R. Wannall

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach

- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. R.W. Smith
- 1 - Mr. Wannall
- 1 - Mr. Nasca

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
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- DeLoach _____
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- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
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- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

SUBJECT: "THE BAY OF PIGS":
By Haynes Johnson

BOOK REVIEWS

The Bureau has received copy of book entitled, "The Bay of Pigs," by Haynes Johnson. This is account of ill-fated Cuban invasion written by Johnson with aid of Manuel Artime, Jose Perez San Roman, Erneido Oliva, and Enrique Ruiz-Williams, leaders of anti-Castro Brigade 2506, which landed in Cuba in April, 1961. Johnson is a Washington newspaperman concerning whom no pertinent information was located in Bufiles.

Book outlines in detail much of what is already known concerning the training of the Brigade in preparation for the invasion, the invasion and its failure, the capture and imprisonment of the Brigade members and their subsequent liberation.

According to the book, Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) representatives instructed invasion leaders to go ahead with the invasion even if President Kennedy ordered its last minute cancellation.

The book claims that the invasion battle plan, reportedly drawn up by CIA and approved by the Joint-Chiefs-of-Staff, was based on fatally defective intelligence information. It claims that Castro's air force was underestimated and that the underwater terrain at the landing beaches was incorrectly mapped. In addition, it claims that President Kennedy was assured that no American would participate in the landings, but American frogmen allegedly were the first ashore during the invasion. There is no mention of the FBI in the book.

Referral/Consult

OBSERVATIONS:

[Redacted area]

105-89923

VEN: jmw

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62-46855-

NOT RECORDED

102 1/1084

JUL 23 1964

368
4 JUL 29 1964

Wannall

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-89923-501

Memo Wannall to Sullivan
RE: "THE BAY OF PITS"
105-89923

Referral/Consult



While captioned book recounts in detail the planning, execution and failure of the invasion, it is the account of the Cuban exile leaders themselves and contains no comments from responsible, knowledgeable United States officials. This is the outstanding weakness of the book.

ACTION:

For information. The book has been placed in the Bureau library.

RAM/mj

Wax

Be Wax

✓

to me

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Winterrowd	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
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Sullivan	_____
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Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

DATE: July 14, 1964

FROM : R. W. Smith *RWS*

SUBJECT: FRANK A. CAPELL
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(INTERNAL SECURITY)

BOOK REVIEWS

R. W. Smith

b7D

Memo, Baumgardner to Sullivan, 7/7/64, stated New York Office advise that new book by Frank A. Capell entitled "The Strange Death of Marilyn Monroe," which alleges that Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy had an intimate relationship with Miss Monroe, would be ready for sale about 7/10/64.

Kennedy's Friendship with Miss Monroe "Well Known"

The New York Office has now furnished us with a copy of this 70-page book. The book claims that Miss Monroe's involvement with Kennedy "was well known to her friends and reporters in the Hollywood area," but was never publicized. It is alleged that "there are person-to-person telephone calls, living witnesses, tape recordings and certain writings to attest the closeness of their friendship."

The author suggests that Miss Monroe "was led to believe his intentions were serious," and that Kennedy had promised to divorce his wife and marry her. When he failed to do so, the book charges, she "threatened to expose their relationship," which would have ruined his presidential aspirations. It was then that Kennedy decided "to take drastic action."

Kennedy Had Communists "Murder" Miss Monroe

According to the book, Kennedy used "the Communist Conspiracy which is expert in the scientific elimination of its enemies" to dispose of Miss Monroe by making her murder appear to be a suicide. This could have been achieved without great difficulty, the author points out, because her personal physician, Dr. Hyman Engelberg, was a communist.

Enclosure *2-15-64*

62-46855
NOT RECORDED
102 JUL 17 1964

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. Evans

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Smith

- 1 - Mr. Garner
- 1 - [Redacted]

b6
b7C

RSG:bb *bb*
(8)

JUL 16 1964

64 JUL 27 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: FRANK A. CAPELL
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Most of the allegations made against Kennedy are contained in the chapter entitled "The V.I.P." (pages 49-61) and on pages 69 and 70.

Allegation Previously Branded False

It should be noted that the allegation concerning the Attorney General and Miss Monroe has been circulated in the past and has been branded as utterly false.

References to Director and FBI

There are several references in the book to the Director and/or the FBI. A biographical sketch of Capell on page 3 states that, while associated with the Westchester County, New York, Sheriff's Office, "he supervised the investigation of over five thousand individuals and organizations, including Nazis, Fascists and Communists, on behalf of the F. B. I. in most cases."

On page 49, it is stated that "under the direction of Bobby Kennedy the F. B. I. has been frustrated as never before."

On page 69, it is said that Mr. Hoover does not share Kennedy's opinion that the Communist Party, USA, "is a windmill virtually powerless to harm the United States."

On page 70, reference is made to an anonymous letter quoted in a column of Walter Winchell datelined May 25, 1964, at Hollywood, California, which told of a 23-year-old Beverly Hills blonde who had been "terrorized for months by the same person who caused Marilyn Monroe's death.... You can check this with F. B. I. Special Agent in Charge, Mr. Grapp in L. A..... Her initials are M. J."

Our Los Angeles Office reported that [redacted] was [redacted] a would-be actress of no talent, who is apparently mentally disturbed. [redacted] complained to the Beverly Hills, California, Police Department that she was being followed and harassed by unidentified men, but her allegations were completely unsubstantiated by the police. b6 b7C

Dr. Hyman Engelberg Former Security Index Subject

Dr. Hyman Engelberg was the subject of a Security Matter-C investigation, but his Security Index card was canceled in 1953 after his cooperative interview with Agents of our Los Angeles Office. At that time Dr. Engelberg admitted membership in the Communist Party from about 1939 to 1948.

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: FRANK A. CAPELL
INFORMATION CONCERNING

b7D

[redacted] of New York Office

[redacted] of the New York Office who was discontinued in 1962 at his own request, since he expressed the belief that his prominence in Kiwanis International made it difficult to maintain his confidential relationship with the Bureau. [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter be sent to the Attorney General enclosing a copy of the aforementioned book.

Intervall
BZ *A* *W* *W* *W* *W*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. SULLIVAN

FROM : MR. BRANIGAN

SUBJECT: "THE RED ROSES OF DALLAS"
Book by Nerin E. Gun

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
DATE: 7-1-64

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. J. M. Sizoo

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Belmont	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Sullivan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tavel	<input type="checkbox"/>
Trotter	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input type="checkbox"/>
Holmes	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gandy	<input type="checkbox"/>

J. A. Sizoo
4354

BOOK REVIEWS

SYNOPSIS:

Captioned book obtained and reviewed at request of the President's Commission from French version which only one now published. Book contains no factual information that would cause the Bureau to alter its conclusion that Oswald acted alone in the assassination of President Kennedy. Gun, of Turkish nationality, has represented several foreign publications in this country since mid-1940's. In Internal Security - Italian investigation by Bureau in 1950, Gun described as opportunist, dreamer, and individual who would help anyone who paid him. Wrote complimentary article re Bureau in Italian magazine "Epoca," February, 1964, issue, but wrote article unfriendly to Bureau in 1960 in French magazine. Gun suggests President Kennedy could have been killed by Oswald in Castro conspiracy, in Soviet conspiracy, in anti-Castro conspiracy, or by Oswald in conspiracy with individual who wanted President Kennedy killed. Gun believes Oswald may have viewed assassination as means of becoming "greatest hero of his time."

Gun alleges "Buddy Walthers" of Dallas County Sheriff's Office said shots came from overpass in front of Presidential motorcade. Gun also says Walthers, along with Secret Service Agent found "4th bullet" in grass near overpass, which bullet Gun and others claim came from direction of overpass. These allegations not substantiated by our inquiry. Gun apparently took title of book from bouquet of red roses presented Mrs. Kennedy on arrival in Dallas 11-22-63. Gun critical of Attorney General and the Director for not going to Dallas to conduct inquiry. States possibility Oswald made clandestine trip to Cuba from Mexico while on 1963 Mexican visit; however, our investigation does not substantiate such claim. Gun falsely claims St. Joseph P. Hosty, Jr., in 1961 proposed to Oswald that he join anti-Castro groups to get information for Hosty. Oswald in Soviet Union in 1961 and Hosty never talked with Oswald. Gun claims that arrest and detention of Oswald illegal and that he was denied constitutional rights, claims not substantiated in our inquiry.

President's Commission, by attached letter, being furnished a listing of 31 claims in Gun's book which are not substantiated by our investigation. Commission already in possession of book.

Enc. sent 7-6-64

162-46855-1064

JUL 14 1964

NOT RECORDED

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46-79980

105-82555

ORIGINAL FILED IN

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: "THE RED ROSES OF DALLAS"

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter be sent to the President's Commission.

DETAILS:

JMS *[Signature]* *[Signature]* *[Signature]* *[Signature]*

"The Red Roses of Dallas" by Nerin E. Gun (215 pages), published by Rene Julliard, Paris, was reviewed at the request of the President's Commission as indicated in the appearance of the Director before the Commission. Review was made of the French version inasmuch as the English version will not be published in England until late June or July, 1964. The book contains no factual information that would cause the Bureau to alter its conclusion that Oswald acted alone in the assassination of President Kennedy.

NERIN E. GUN:

Gun was reportedly born in Rome, Italy, 2-22-20. His nationality was Turkish. He came to the U.S. in the mid-1940's and has represented several foreign publications in this country since that time. In 1950 the Bureau conducted an Internal Security - Italian investigation of him. He was described as being an opportunist, a dreamer, and an individual who would help anyone who paid him. He wrote a complimentary article on the Bureau which appeared in the February, 1964, issue of "Epoca," one of Italy's leading weekly pictorial magazines. However, in 1960, he wrote an article for a French magazine which was unfriendly to the FBI. He was arrested on a fraud charge in New York in January, 1949, for reusing metered mail but was acquitted in March, 1949.

GENERAL THEME:

Gun sets forth several possible explanations for the assassination of President Kennedy: The President could have been killed by Oswald in a conspiracy associated with Castro; by Oswald in a conspiracy related to the Soviet Union; by Oswald in a conspiracy of anti-Castroites who felt President Kennedy had betrayed their revolutionary exile movement; or by Oswald in a conspiracy with someone who wanted President Kennedy killed. Gun also stated that without doubt Oswald may have seen the assassination of President Kennedy as the means of becoming the "greatest hero of his time."

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: "THE RED ROSES OF DALLAS"

GENERAL APPROACH:

Gun, as numerous others who have written on the assassination, bases much of his discussion of the matter on speculation, confused and unreliable press accounts, disregard of and/or lack of facts, and a desire to dramatize and achieve high readership or notoriety. Gun tries to cast doubt on the so-called "official version" of the matter and the evidence which points to Oswald's guilt. An example of unreliable reporting is Gun's claim that a "Buddy Walthers" of the Dallas County Sheriff's Office had affirmed that the shots or at least one shot, came from the overpass in front of the Presidential motorcade and that Walthers, along with a Secret Service Agent, found a "fourth bullet" in the grass alongside the road near the overpass. These allegations have been checked out with Secret Service and Walthers and no substantiation developed.

Gun uses the published views of Marguerite Oswald who contends that her son, Lee, was a "secret agent" for the U. S. Government; wanted to penetrate the "reactionary crowd" in Texas to expose a plot directed against Kennedy; and was made the scapegoat in the assassination. [REDACTED]

SPECIFICS:

Chapters 1 and 2 contain: (1) a word picture of Dallas on the day of President Kennedy's visit; (2) a story that Dallas is named after the "obscure" U. S. Vice President, George Mifflin Dallas, who served from 1845 to 1849 under President James K. Polk; (3) the false claim that in spite of all those present at the scene of the assassination there is not a "single really concrete documentation" of the most important drama of the century; (4) brief comments on the activities of important people such as former President Eisenhower on 11-22-63; (5) a report that when it was announced that Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy would accompany her husband to Texas, the "evil tongues" began to say that she did not want "Jack" to go alone with a "pretty stenographer" who was actually a news corps member with a reputation of flirting with President Kennedy; (6) and a report that President Kennedy had discounted a publicized superstition that every U.S. President elected in a year divisible by 20 had died while in office.

Chapter 3 sets forth at length the generally known background material on Lee Harvey Oswald, Dallas Police Officer J. D. Tippit, and Jack Ruby.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: "THE RED ROSES OF DALLAS"

Chapter 4 is entitled "Hate is the Fashion in Texas." It deals with the strong feeling against President Kennedy in that state and the choice of Lyndon B. Johnson as vice-presidential running mate for Kennedy in the 1960 campaign in order to win the South for the Democratic Party ticket.

Chapter 5 discusses the origin and operations of the Secret Service in protecting the President and also the relations between the Secret Service and the FBI. Gun claims that in important events the Secret Service asks for and receives men on loan from the FBI. He states that Secret Service Agents take special courses at the FBI Academy. In addition, Gun states that while the U.S. is a country of liberty, it is not a country of tolerance and he gives as proof the various attempts, successful and unsuccessful, against the lives of Presidents of this country, including Andrew Jackson, Abraham Lincoln, James A. Garfield, William McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry Truman, Dwight D. Eisenhower and John F. Kennedy. The chapter ends with Gun reporting that President Kennedy had ordered the plastic "bubble top" to the Presidential car to be used on his car only in bad weather.

Chapters 6 and 7 deal with the backgrounds of President Kennedy and Jacqueline Kennedy. Gun apparently took his title from the fact that Mrs. Kennedy received a large bouquet of red roses on arrival in Dallas 11-22-63. Gun also relates what he calls "rumors" around Washington after the 1960 elections that Jacqueline Kennedy had asked for a divorce and that the President's father, Joseph P. Kennedy, had given her a million dollars to remain with the President.

Chapter 8 tells of the assassination of President Kennedy, the drive of the President's car to Parkland Memorial Hospital, and the confused scene at the site of the shooting.

Chapter 9 deals with the scene at the hospital and efforts made to sustain the President's life. Gun includes a brief account of an FBI Agent being forced to the floor by Secret Service Agent guarding the door to the emergency room of the hospital. This incident involved SA J. Doyle Williams, Dallas Office, who was censured at the Director's instructions for use of inaccurate terminology when reporting this matter to the Bureau. Gun also alleges that the FBI Agent told the Secret Service Agent that he had to telephone the Director about the assassination. Actually, SA Williams had just completed a telephone call to SAC Shanklin, Dallas Office, and was returning to his duties as liaison with the Secret Service at the hospital.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
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Chapter 10 reports on the reaction in this country to news of the assassination. In mentioning the absence of former Presidential Press Secretary Pierre Salinger on a trip to Japan, Gun characterizes him as "jovial but ignorant." Gun discusses the dismay and confusion in Washington, D. C., and the Pentagon's alerting its defense forces to a possible enemy attack related to the shooting of the President. Gun states that the President's brother, Robert Kennedy, learned of the assassination while eating lunch with his wife and Madame Herve Alphand, wife of the French Ambassador to the United States. Gun is sarcastically critical of the Attorney General and the Director for not going to Dallas to conduct the inquiry immediately after President Kennedy's death.

Chapter 11 deals with events in Dallas following the assassination and up to the arrest and questioning of Oswald. Gun claims that a Dallas County Sheriff's Office member, "Buddy Walthers," stated that the shots, or at least one of the shots, came from the overpass before the President's car and that Walthers along with a Secret Service Agent found in the grass near the overpass the "fourth bullet," the bullet which Gun and others claim came from direction of the overpass. No substantiation was found for Gun's claim.

Gun traces Oswald's path from the Texas School Book Depository building to a bus, then to a taxicab, next to Oswald's rooming house, to the scene of Police Officer Tippit's death, and to the theater where Oswald was arrested. He alleges that once it was determined Oswald had tried to remain in the Soviet Union and considered himself a Marxist, Dallas authorities considered him a communist and did not believe it necessary to investigate further. Gun says that this attitude, which existed also in the Secret Service, has stifled investigative efforts necessary to determine if other individuals were involved in the President's assassination.

Gun states that Dallas authorities were lax in not blocking all exits to the city to prevent possible conspirators from escaping. He likens the Dallas Police Headquarters after Oswald's arrest to a "carnival" with reporters standing on desks, one actually sitting in the Chief's chair, and others playing cards in elevators. Television cameras were installed in all corners, according to Gun. Gun also describes Dallas County District Attorney Henry Wade as dominating the "carnival" and showing a love for publicity. Gun alleges incidentally that police were unable to obtain a confession from Oswald because of the extensive press coverage at police headquarters.

Chapter 12 sets forth the evidence presented so far by authorities in the case against Oswald, including the fact that he was in the Texas School Book Depository building; that his palmprint

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: "THE RED ROSES OF DALLAS"

appeared on the alleged murder rifle; that Marina Oswald stated that his rifle was not in its normal hiding place on 11-22-63; and that the rifle was traced to him by the FBI. Gun claims that it was a miracle that Oswald's three shots hit the target, since he had never fired previously from the window, his ammunition was old, and he had had a nervousness since his 13th year.

Gun states that the question as to whether or not Oswald was a communist will be unanswered in the years to come. He states that it could be argued that Oswald was not a communist inasmuch as he was not admitted to Soviet citizenship, received his U.S. passport as well as money to return to this country, was disavowed by communists in this country, and had prepared a manuscript denouncing the Soviet Union. Gun suggests, on the other hand, that perhaps Moscow wanted Oswald to be shown as undesirable to communists for its own interests, apparently to cast suspicion elsewhere.

Gun implies that Oswald visited Mexico in September and October, 1963, with good reason. One reason might have been to prepare an escape route by which he would flee from the U.S. to Mexico and then enter Cuba. Gun claims to have learned from Mexican police that Oswald had enough time during his visit to take a trip to Havana and back to Mexico by a clandestine route. However, our investigation does not substantiate such a trip.

In connection with the alleged trip to Cuba, [redacted]

[redacted] reportedly told Gun that he talked with Oswald in Mexico and Oswald asked him about a clandestine route to Cuba. This individual is undoubtedly [redacted]

[redacted] who has advised that he has no recollection of seeing or talking to Oswald.

b6
b7c

Gun boasts that he learned from high Mexican Government personalities and influential foreign diplomats in Mexico that Mexico believes in the existence of a Cuban plot of which Oswald was a part. Oswald was believed to be in the pay of Cuban communists who acted without approval of Castro or his knowledge. These communists, Mexico reportedly believes, were seeking to create chaos in the Latin American political scene which would benefit the extreme leftist agitators. Or else, they wanted to accomplish a historical act, the notoriety of which would compensate for their previous political uselessness.

Gun claims that he visited the Cuban Consulate in Mexico City and asked the Cuban Ambassador to show him the file on Oswald. The Ambassador agreed to do this at a later hour, Gun stated. However,

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
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when Gun returned he was told the Ambassador had left the city and had left no instructions concerning Gun. As to Oswald's contact with the Cuban Consulate in Mexico, Gun claims that Mexican police knew of various meetings and even of intimate relations between Oswald and a [redacted] who worked at the Cuban Consulate. [redacted] is the employee at the above consulate who handled Oswald's request for a Cuban transit visa for travel to the Soviet Union via Cuba. Our investigation, including a review of official Mexican Government files, has not developed any basis for Gun's allegations regarding meetings of [redacted] and Oswald outside of the Cuban Consulate. b6
b7c

Gun speculates that while in Mexico Oswald could have been in contact with other conspirators, perhaps even with "groups of the right." He calls attention to the anti-Castroites who were angry at President Kennedy for having "betrayed" the Cuban exile revolutionary movement. Perhaps, Oswald was even acting in behalf of pro-Chinese Cuban communists who wanted to embarrass the United States and Premier Khrushchev, Gun states.

Chapter 13 deals primarily with the actions of President Johnson following the assassination and death of President Kennedy. Gun characterizes the "publicity agents" of President Johnson as the best paid, most clever, and most unscrupulous in the entire country, and says that the new President is surrounded by newsmen who don't want to upset the "boss" in the White House and write only what he wants to be printed.

Gun asks why President Johnson didn't request Robert Kennedy to come to Dallas immediately or order Robert Kennedy to tell the Director to go to Dallas with his best "detectives," his special squads, his laboratory, and all material necessary to clarify the affair. But, according to Gun, President Johnson did telephonically contact Robert Kennedy and get his advice that the swearing in should take place at once in Dallas. According to Gun, CIA Director John McCone was with the Attorney General at that time of President Johnson's call.

Chapter 14 is entitled "The Devil's Advocate" and is comprised of various claims by Gun, Marguerite Oswald, and others concerning the innocence of Oswald or the alleged evidence of a conspiracy in the assassination. Gun claims that with Jack Ruby killing Oswald, the death of President Kennedy and Oswald became part of a plot. If not, then Dallas, he states, must be populated with mad men. Gun sets forth a defense of Oswald alleged to be presented by a Percy Worman whom Gun identified as president of a defense lawyer group in Texas. An example of this defense is a claim that "any good attorney" can show that palmprints are not legal proof, which is in reality a false statement. Bufiles contain no references to a Percy Worman and a check of lawyers and telephone directories in the larger Texas cities fails to show such a name.

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RE: "THE RED ROSES OF DALLAS"

Gun claims that the arrest of Oswald in the theater was illegal. He also states that his detention was also illegal since he was not informed of his rights or authorized to obtain legal counsel. The results of our inquiry in this matter contradict these claims by Gun.

One of Gun's wilder claims is that SA Joseph P. Hosty, Jr., (Dallas Office) proposed in 1961 to Oswald that he (Oswald) join pro-Castro groups and furnish Hosty and, thus, the FBI, with information. This claim is ridiculous since Oswald was in the Soviet Union in 1961 and Hosty never talked with Oswald. Gun asks why the FBI, which had Oswald's name in its list of suspicious individuals, didn't give Oswald's name to the Secret Service. He suggests the answer "because the list had 250,000 names of individuals afflicted with schizophrenia who could all be suspected in the same way as Oswald."

Gun states that Ruby could have been involved in the assassination since he could have been at the scene of the assassination, since he had connections with the "mob" in Chicago, and since the "mob" was upset with Robert Kennedy. In addition, Gun claims that James Hoffa was an enemy of the Attorney General and was capable of resorting to murder to get rid of a formidable enemy. Gun does not bother to explain why Hoffa would not have the Attorney General killed rather than President Kennedy.

Gun also asks why Dallas and Washington authorities discount any theory of conspiracy such as one by Cubans or Chinese communists, or by right extremists who would use Oswald to throw pursuers off the track because of his past, or by an unknown individual seeking to remove Kennedy for political reasons, jealousy, or for other reasons. Gun chides further on this point by noting that President Johnson and his entourage believed there was a possibility of a plot also against their lives immediately after the shooting.

Gun offers the possibility that Oswald may have been a CIA agent inasmuch as CIA Director McCone visited Robert Kennedy shortly after the assassination. The visit may have been made, according to Gun, to advise the Attorney General that one of his agents had been arrested in Dallas by mistake and to ask the Attorney General as "head of the FBI" to save Oswald from the anger of the Dallas Police. Gun states that Chief Justice Warren's comment about parts of the report not being released in our lifetime adds support to the belief that Oswald was a "secret agent."

In closing, Gun claims that only the far distant future can bring the truth in this matter inasmuch as much of the record will not be available during our lifetime. He says that the truth then revealed might confirm the "official version," which is certainly as plausible as are a hundred other versions. So, it will make the "mystery even more impenetrable by bringing up new contradictions in the drama,

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RE: "THE RED ROSES OF DALLAS"

which is without doubt the most irrational and disturbing since World War II."

The book contains various typographical errors as well as misspellings of names such as Dan Snoot instead of the correct spelling Dan Smoot, former Bureau Agent, and J. D. Tippitt instead of the correct spelling J. D. Tippit, Dallas Police Officer killed by Oswald.

The President's Commission is being furnished by attached letter a listing of some 31 claims made by Gun which are not substantiated by our investigation. The Commission is being informed that the book contains no factual material that is contradictory to our findings in the assassination matter or that would substantiate Gun's emphasis on a possible conspiracy being involved in the assassination. The Commission is not being furnished our copy of the book inasmuch as it already possesses copies thereof.

A summary of information in our files on Gun also being furnished to the President's Commission in attached letter.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 6-30-64

FROM : *M. Jones*

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW BY JAMES WEINSTEIN
ON "RACE AND RADICALISM: THE NAACP
AND THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN CONFLICT,"
BY WILSON RECORD

R. W. ...
Harner

The 6-29-64 issue of "The Nation" contains captioned critical review of the book "Race and Radicalism." The review, entitled "A Pacifier for J. Edgar," states that the book, which deals with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and its successful attempts to resist communist infiltration and influences, is inept and dull. He criticizes the author for playing up the NAACP as the hero of the Negro while portraying other groups such as the Communist Party as a villain. Weinstein claims that the author ignores the fact that it was the communists who saved the lives of the Scottsboro boys in the famous Scottsboro case. He also notes that "'Race and Radicalism' reads as if it were commissioned by the NAACP to answer J. Edgar Hoover's discovery that the civil rights movement is absolutely honeycombed with Reds."

JAMES WEINSTEIN:

Weinstein is identified in "The Nation" as an editor of "Studies on the Left." Bufiles reflect a closed Security Matter-C case on him. He has been the subject of a Reserve Index Card (Section B). In 1959, he was interviewed by the FBI and stated he had been a member of the Communist Party from about 1953 to 1956, when he withdrew because of political disagreement. Bufiles also reflect that he is a member of the editorial board of "Studies on the Left," a quarterly publication in New York dedicated to the leftist point of view.

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WILSON RECORD:

Bufiles reflect that Record, a Professor of ~~Sociology~~, Sacramento State College, Sacramento, California, is on the mailing list to receive the Uniform Crime Reports bulletin. In 1962, the Bureau reviewed another book by him "The Negro and the Communist Party" which appeared to be a sound book containing much historical

Enclosure

1 - Research Satellite Section - Room 629.RB

JVA:kjb

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ENCLOSURE

5 JUL 1964

4 JUL 9 1964 *JVA*
RESEARCH

M. A. Jones to DeLoach memo
RE: BOOK REVIEW BY JAMES WEINSTEIN

information of value. Record has furnished information to the Bureau in connection with applicant investigations. In 1961, a Sacramento paper printed an article reflecting that Record had criticized a local sheriff who in turn had lashed out at Sacramento State College faculty members for inviting a black Muslim leader to address Sociology classes at that school.

"RACE AND RADICALISM:"

This book has been obtained and is attached. The index does not reveal any reference to Mr. Hoover or the FBI. The book, which is attached, should be forwarded to the Domestic Intelligence Division, Research-Satellite Section, for review.

RECOMMENDATION:

That captioned book be forwarded to the Domestic Intelligence Division, Research-Satellite Section, for review.

(Handwritten initials)
(Handwritten initials)
(Handwritten initials)

A Pacific for J. Edgar

RACE AND RADICALISM: *The NAACP and the Communist Party in Conflict*. By Wilson Record. Cornell University Press. 237 pp. \$5.95.

James Weinstein

John P. Roche tells us in the preface to this book that it was originally commissioned as a chapter for a larger work on Communist infiltration, but that Professor Record's unexpectedly lengthy manuscript so impressed his editors that they rushed it into print as a book. They rushed in the wrong direction. Even as a chapter, Record's material would probably have been redundant and superficial. How often, in this day and age, do we have to be reminded of "the American CP's subservience to the Soviet Union and . . . the incidental character of its concern with racial matters"? Certainly not on every fifth or sixth page.

Race and Radicalism teaches us nothing about either, although it is brimful of facts concerning the sinister twists and turns of the Communist Party since 1919, and the steady, admirable efforts of the NAACP to improve the lot of the Negro within the context of liberal capitalism while shrewdly avoiding contamination by the "radical" party. The latest volume in the series on Communism in American Life, sponsored by The Fund for the Republic, Record's book is almost consistent with most books in the series published to date. It is heavily descriptive; its point of view is entirely predictable; it fails to examine the social context in which its subjects act; it is filled with unexamined judgments and ideological assertions; it is dull. The only partial exceptions to this composite characterization of the series are Theodore Draper's two books on the early years of American communism, which have the faults listed but are also extremely valuable works of research, both painstaking and accurate; and Clinton Rossiter's delicious spoof: *Marxism: The View from America*, which is so densely uninformed and so delightfully pompous and trivial as to warrant a category all its own.

Race and Radicalism reads as if it were commissioned by the NAACP to answer J. Edgar Hoover's discovery that the civil rights movement is absolutely honeycombed with Reds. Let anyone still be in doubt, let it be said: the NAACP is not now, and never has been, Red, successfully in-

filtrated by Reds or sympathetic to Reds (not even to black Reds). Indeed, Record goes so far as to tell us that "the NAACP and the CP have markedly different historical roots. The former was organized in 1909, eight years before the Bolshevik Revolution and a decade before the tortured birth of the CPUSA." Moreover, the NAACP was never "led by people with binding commitments to either a Socialist or a Communist international apparatus." This last truth, however, could only have been told to obscure the fact that among the NAACP's outstanding founders and early leaders were many Socialists: Charles Edward Russell, William English Walling, Mary Ovington White, Florence Kelly, and even W. E. B. Du Bois, who was a party member until 1912. It is true, of course, that after 1916 the NAACP drifted away from Socialist influence and that its early history was unencumbered by contact with Communists, and for this we are all to pat the Association on its head.

Record's simple-mindedness extends beyond his account of the Communists and goes to the core of the political and ideological problems of the Negro movement in the United States. He views the Black Nationalist tendencies of the Garvey movement in the early 1920s and the Black Muslims today entirely in terms of their rivalry with the NAACP and, therefore, as villains. First, Record informs us that the NAACP was handicapped in the early 1920s by "extremist groups operating among both whites and Negroes." On the white side was the Ku Klux Klan, one of whose chief targets "in addition to Catholics, Jews, and 'foreigners,' was Negroes—and the NAACP." (No kidding!) But, "as if this were not enough," the NAACP came under attack from the Garvey movement, too. Then follows a recounting of some facts about Garvey and his movement, without the slightest analysis of why Garvey's appeal to race pride and self-esteem, his rejection of the dominant white culture, and his identification of American Negroes with the anti-colonial movements in Africa, had an immeasurably greater appeal to the Negro masses

62-46855
James Weinstein is an editor of *Studies on the Left*, in which his essay on *Socialist and Communist Party histories* appeared. ENCLOSURE

the 1920s than did the NAACP. To top this off, Record displays his sense of historical continuity by concluding that "Garvey's present-day counterpart, Elijah Muhammad (Poole) of the Black Muslims . . . presents the same kind of challenge, and is willing to make the same kind of alliances, in this case with George Rockwell and the American Nazis."

History, like life, is almost endlessly complex. In order to make sense of it the historian, like the social critic, must select his facts, identify trends and find order by evaluating the relative importance of his data. To clarify and make coherent the events of the past, however, requires an appreciation of its complexity. A historian can easily conclude that the NAACP better answered the needs of the Negro people in the United States than did the Communist Party in the years from 1919 to 1964. But to present everything the Communists did simply as a cynical maneuver to capture unwitting support for the Soviet Union, and everything the NAACP did as the best possible under the circumstances, is to make a caricature of history and to obscure its relevance to the present.

An example is Record's treatment of the roles of the NAACP and the CP in the Scottsboro case. In this instance, as in all others, our hero (the NAACP) is out to save the nine defendants in an orderly and respectable manner. On the other hand, the villain (the CP) is out to make propaganda for the Russians. The fact that in the course of making propaganda—that is, by organizing demonstrations throughout the United States and Europe, and by stressing the political nature of Negro oppression—the Communists saved the lives of the Scottsboro boys, is ignored. Worse, Record's obsession with kicking the corpse of the Communist Party leads him to announce that "obviously" one "cannot simultaneously pursue and denounce established legal procedures." How can serious appeals be made, Record asks, "when the appellants are at the same time denying that the courts can act independently of political considerations"? That might have been a good question to ask before the emergence of SNCC and CORE; or before the whole series of desegregation decisions running back to the school decision of 1954, although even then it would have been narrowly self-serving and an impediment to progress. Now such a question serves only to expose the author to ridicule.

through the Negro section of town were recognized by the crowd that had gathered near Williams' house as people who had carried an "Open Season on Coons" banner on their car the day before. Williams, as he relates the story, saved the couple from the angry crowd by inviting them into his house. Following a telephone conversation with the Chief of Police, in which that official threatened his life, Williams fled Monroe, made his way to Canada, and finally to Cuba where he lives today. Shortly after leaving Monroe, Williams was indicted—with four others—for kidnaping the white couple. Those four (Mae Mallory, Richard Crowder, Harold Reape and John Lowry, who is white) were recently tried and convicted in Monroe.

What does Monroe mean? Here are men who work and demonstrate for their rights in a town with a history of Klan influence—and they take their guns with them. In the context of the story as related by Robert Williams this makes sense. The working class (and unemployed) composition of the Monroe group was obviously the most important factor in the evolution of the tactics they used. There are very real differences in the orientation of the Negro middle class and the Negro lower class. Furthermore, the climax of the Monroe story might have been entirely different if the Freedom Riders hadn't come into the picture. Williams' tactics were carefully timed and applied; the Freedom Riders, despite their good intentions, only managed to take the situation out of his hands, and when it came back to him a week later, things had already gotten out of control.

An argument frequently heard against Williams' self-defense, and in favor of King's masochistic attitude of "if blood must be shed, then let it be ours," is that the former will alienate white liberal support for the civil rights movement. But when deprivation of the Negro's rights is sustained by violence, who is to limit his choice to either inaction or martyrdom? Williams says repeatedly in his book that he is in favor of non-violence where it works. But self-defense of life and property—an established American right—should not be categorically excluded from the Negro's tactical arsenal. Today, self-defense does seem to be the mood of the Negro rank and file even if it is not the policy of the national organizations.

If it requires guns in black hands to bring federal authority into the South, then guns must be readied in every community where the Negro is prevented by physical terror from becoming a viable political force. It should also be apparent that terror is practiced and condoned, in varying degrees, from St. Augustine to New York. In the North, certain militant groups will want to concentrate on pushing all forms of white power out of their communities. They will learn karate; they will arm; they will shoot policemen. Some innocent whites will be hurt but so many more innocent Negroes have been and will be hurt that, from the Negro viewpoint, white casualties won't matter.

Negroes With Guns was edited by Marc Schleifer; I've heard the tapes from which he worked and he has put them together in a readable manner. The book includes excerpts from an article and a speech by Martin Luther King, who rejects Williams' position on the grounds that there are alternatives besides submissiveness and guns, as well as because "there is more power in socially organized masses on the march than there is in guns in the hands of a few desperate men." There is also a statement by author Truman Nelson, who supports Williams over King, and photographs.

Williams' presence in Cuba today has clouded the issue raised by his tactics and philosophy with cold-war politics. It is also unfortunate that the façade of this book—its sensational-sounding title and the American Minuteman on the cover—is perhaps too much of a camp. The definitive history of Monroe and Williams has yet to be written, but *Negroes With Guns* remains a personal statement of great significance.

James Boggs's *The American Revolution* is not about the rights movement per se. It is a rambling series of brilliant and startling insights into the American past and the probable American future. Boggs, who contributed to the recent *Triple Revolution* statement, is a radical's radical. He starts from an assumption that the American power elite is innately evil, and he is not addressing people who might think otherwise. Nor does he expect much from groups which are supposed to be applying pressure, whether the AFL-CIO, NAACP or Marxists.

The AFL-CIO, Boggs notes in a lengthy survey of American labor, represents very little of the labor force,

and its leadership today is more concerned with securing pensions than with protecting jobs. Membership and influence have thereby declined. Millions of workers in the South remain outside the unions. What will they do? Boggs answers, "Historically, workers move ahead by the new. That is, they bypass existing organizations and form new ones uncorrupted by past habits and customs."

Boggs believes that the NAACP has been by-passed by harsh realities today. He sees an imminent armed conflict and he believes the Monroe movement and the nationalist movements are more realistic than the NAACP. ". . . the Negro revolt will lead to armed struggle between Negroes and whites, Negroes and Negroes, and federal troops and armed civilians, and will have to move through political power and economic power." In industrial centers like Detroit (where Boggs works in an auto factory) and Chicago, which have over 20 per cent unemployment, such conflict seems almost logical.

Though some of his premises and conclusions are Marxist, Boggs sees conventional American Marxism as suffering from crippling misconceptions, the most important of which is expressed in the old slogan, "Black and White, Unite and Fight." There is little evidence that white workers anywhere in America are at all interested in forming a united front with Negro workers.

In Boggs's view—a now familiar one—the unemployment produced by automation, combined with social revolutionary movements here and abroad, will bring about the American Revolution. He sees no realization of Negro goals within the present limits of our society; the Negro revolution is inherently, by definition, a movement toward a classless society.

The answer to the question, can the race problem be solved in American society as we now know it, appears to be no. The choice is more and more between stumbling liberalism—pouring money into welfare agencies which will certainly benefit some but won't break up the ghettos—and fascism: tripling the police forces to cope with Negro militants who reject nonviolence.

Or so it appears from Harlem.

(Mr. Spellman's review originally covered three additional books. The balance of the review will be published during the summer as space permits. — Editors.)

Mr. DeLoach

6/24/64

M. A. Jones

**"THE FBI NOBODY KNOWS"
FORTHCOMING BOOK BY FRED J. COOK**

SYNOPSIS:

Book Reviews

[redacted] of Trade Division of The Macmillan Company, was telephonically contacted today regarding captioned book. [redacted] was advised that Cook's hostility toward the Director and the FBI, as well as his gross disrespect for the facts, is well known to us; that Cook's book consists largely of repetition of old attacks which have been authored by Cook, Max Lowenthal and other discredited enemies of Bureau; that majority of the charges in this book are distortions which have been publicly refuted in the past.

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It was pointed out to [redacted] that the only "new" material in the book is a passage involving a supposed eyewitness account given Cook by Richard Rohman of alleged beating of alien anarchist Andrea Salsedo by Bureau Agents before Salsedo committed suicide in 1920. [redacted] was told that a "thinking person" would question why an actual eyewitness would suddenly end silence after 40 years; that there is no previous indication that Rohman was involved in any manner or had any information concerning the Salsedo case; and that it is strange Rohman did not come forward in 1921 when Salsedo's widow unsuccessfully sued for \$100,000.

Among numerous other deliberate distortions and indications of Cook's reliance upon discredited sources which were pointed out to [redacted] are (1) his heavy reliance upon the charges made by former SA [redacted] a publicly recognized "jackass"; (2) the fact that Cook used John Toland's book, "The Dillinger Days," as a source for much of his critical treatment of FBI handling of Dillinger case--whereas, Toland's book praises the FBI; (3) Cook dismisses the Rosenbergs spy activities as "fumbling, amateurish type of endeavor that did not accomplish much"--whereas, Judge Irving Kaufman told the Rosenbergs he considered their crime "worse than murder."

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Casper 1 Mr. DeLoach
- Callahan _____
- Conrad GWG:dll (5)
- DeLoach _____
- Evans _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

all [unclear]
67

62-4173-

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87 JUL 2 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Jones to DeLoach Memorandum
"The FBI Nobody Knows"

[redacted] stated it was obvious the book requires further thought and attention by Macmillan. He plans to call an editorial conference concerning it and stated Macmillan must settle upon a course of action "which will result in the least difficulties." He is to contact us when decision reached.

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[redacted] was friendly and expressed appreciation for the Bureau's contacting him.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information. We will continue to follow this matter very closely.

Jones to DeLoach Memorandum
"The FBI Nobody Knows"

DETAILS:

Pursuant to instructions, SA Gunn of the Crime Records Division today telephoned [redacted] of the Trade Division of The Macmillan Company in New York, concerning the forthcoming book by Fred J. Cook entitled "The FBI Nobody Knows." [redacted] had forwarded the galley proofs for Cook's 423-page book to the Bureau--having done so as a result of our contacting [redacted] of the Board of The Crowell-Collier Publishing Company, which is the parent organization of The Macmillan Company. b6 b7C

COOK BRANDED AS WELL-KNOWN ENEMY OF FBI:

At the outset of the call, Gunn told [redacted] that since Macmillan had shown the courtesy of sending us an advance copy of the proofs, the Director felt an obligation to let him have the benefit of our observations regarding the book; that in view of the Bureau's previous experience with Cook, the hostility toward the Director and the FBI and the gross disrespect for facts which characterize his book are, in no manner, surprising to us.

He was told that the book consists largely of verbatim and near-verbatim repetition of old attacks upon the FBI which have been authored by Cook, Max Lowenthal and other discredited enemies of the Bureau; that anyone who takes the trouble to check would find that the vast majority of the charges in Cook's book are gross distortions which have been publicly refuted in the past. Gunn further told [redacted] that it was unfortunate that a publishing company with Macmillan's acknowledged reputation had permitted itself to be "stuck" with so obviously distorted, inaccurate and unreliable a collection of anti-Hooverisms as this. b6 b7C

In response to the above statement, [redacted] hastened to point out that he was not with Macmillan at the time the contract was signed for Cook to write this book. He admitted having read the galley proofs and feels that Macmillan probably signed a contract with Cook based upon (1) a mere skeleton outline for the book, and (2) knowledge that Cook has had years of experience as a newsman. [redacted] continued that, before reading Cook's manuscript, he had no knowledge of Cook's previous attacks upon the FBI. He agreed that much of the book was taken substantially

Jones to DeLoach Memorandum
"The FBI Nobody Knows"

verbatim from previous writings by Cook, but stated that it is a common practice, accepted by publishing companies, for authors to "lift" entire pages from their previous writings.

"NEW" EYEWITNESS ACCOUNT IS QUESTIONABLE:

At this point, [] was told that Cook "borrowed" liberally not only from his own writings, but also from the statements and writings of others; that he accepted at face value any critical comment he could find about the FBI and had obviously done no original research. It further was pointed out that there is only one "new" passage in the book--a statement Cook claims he recently received from Richard Rohman of New York that he (Rohman) saw Bureau Agents beating an Italian anarchist, Andrea Salsedo, shortly before Salsedo committed suicide by jumping from a window of the Bureau's New York Office in 1920. Gunn told [] that any "thinking person" would question the authenticity of this alleged eyewitness disclosure by a man who supposedly had maintained silence for more than 40 years-- that this is the first time Rohman's name has been connected in any manner with the Salsedo case; that our New York Office has had occasion to contact Rohman over the years and not only has he displayed a friendly attitude, but he has never given any indication of having information about the Salsedo case; and that, if Rohman did, in fact, see Agents beating Salsedo, it is indeed strange that he did not come forward in 1921 when Salsedo's widow unsuccessfully filed a \$100,000 law suit.

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LEVINE, DILLINGER AND ROSENBERG EXAMPLES:

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These facts about Cook's distorted handling of the Salsedo case appeared to disturb [] greatly. Among other deliberate distortions of truth and indications of Cook's reliance upon discredited sources pointed out to [] were:

- (1) The fact that Chapter 1 is based almost entirely upon the ravings of former Special Agent [] was told that [] is publicly recognized as "a complete jackass" and, in fact, his photograph appeared in newspapers nationally in December, 1962, when it was necessary to physically evict him from a hearing of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Jones to DeLoach Memorandum
"The FBI Nobody Knows"

- (2) The fact that Cook has used John Toland's book, "The Dillinger Days," as a basis for much of the material appearing in his highly critical treatment of the FBI's handling of the Dillinger case. It was pointed out to [] that, in contrast to the position taken by Cook, Toland's book is extremely complimentary of the FBI. [] has read Toland's book and agrees. He was told that this typifies Cook's blindness to the truth when it shows the Bureau in a favorable light.
- (3) The fact that Cook dismisses Julius and Ethel Rosenberg's spy activities as "A fumbling, amateurish type of endeavor that did not accomplish much"; whereas, the trial judge, Irving Kaufman, told the Rosenbergs, "I consider your crime worse than murder. Plain deliberate contemplated murder is dwarfed in magnitude by comparison with the crime you have committed." [] agreed that the judge before whom the Rosenbergs were tried is far better qualified than Cook to pass judgment and that Cook's blind spot again is evident.

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[] TO CALL CONFERENCE AT MACMILLAN:

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After these and other major items reflecting the true character of Cook had been pointed out to [] he said it is obvious the book requires considerable further thought and attention by Macmillan. He plans to call a conference among Macmillan officials who are concerned in any manner with "The FBI Nobody Knows" and, by inference, he implied that consideration may be given to "scrapping" or delaying publication of the book. In this connection, [] stated that although the book is "far along" and is included in the advance listing of books which Macmillan will release later this year, advance copies of the galley proofs have not, to his knowledge, been made available to outside book reviewers.

[] terminated the conversation by expressing appreciation to the Director and the Bureau for contacting him directly about this matter. He fully understands that we have no thought or intent of telling Macmillan what it should, or should not, publish and fully agreed with Gunn's statement that, while Cook is entitled to his opinions, he has a responsibility to be accurate in the facts he uses when asking others to share these opinions. He stated that Macmillan must settle upon a course of action "which will result in the least difficulties" and said he would be in touch with us when a decision is reached. Throughout the call, [] was most friendly.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO :
FROM :
SUBJECT:

Mr. W. C. Sullivan *W.C.S. - 44*

DATE: July 24, 1964

R. W. Smith

BOOK REVIEWS "ON DEALING WITH
THE COMMUNIST WORLD" BY
GEORGE F. KENNAN
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER
(62-46855)

R.W. Smith

Captioned book, just published by Harper & Row, New York, consists of lectures written and delivered by George F. Kennan following his return to the United States after two years (1961-1963) as American Ambassador to Yugoslavia.

No Choice but Peaceful Coexistence

Kennan expresses misgivings about any concept which envisages the overthrow of Soviet power either by the direct use of armed force or by the incitement of communist-bloc peoples to revolt. He holds that vast and far-reaching changes have occurred in the Soviet Union since Stalin's day, and that important political changes will continue in that country, but only on the foundation of and within the framework of the present political system, which is now firmly established. He sees the gradual evolution of the Soviet Union as offering hope that it may someday assume an acceptable place in the community of nations. While Kennan says he is no advocate of "spineless pacifism," he feels the West has no choice but to accept the quest for peaceful coexistence as the basis for its policy toward communist countries.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-81548-

East-West Trade Aids Peace

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Kennan takes a dim view of a policy designed to discourage trade between the Soviet bloc and the West as a means of impeding the military-industrial development of the Soviet Union. On the contrary, he maintains that increased East-West trade would encourage the development of a healthy and economic independence within the Soviet bloc. Trade would help the Eastern European satellites to achieve a measure of independence and flexibility in their foreign

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- 1-Mr. Belmont
- 1-Mr. DeLoach
- 1-Mr. Sullivan

- 1-Mr. Baumgardner
- 1-Research-Satellite Section
- 1- []

1-Mr. Garner

RSG:bb

(8)

61 AUG 17 1964

SENT DIRECTOR
7-28-64

AUG 12 1964

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: BOOK REVIEW: "ON DEALING WITH
THE COMMUNIST WORLD" BY GEORGE F. KENNAN

economic relations. But Kennan warns that to demand political concessions as a quid pro quo for normal commercial transactions is only another way of renouncing trade altogether, for communist countries will never yield to such demands.

Shattered Communist-Bloc Unity

Kennan recognizes the disintegration of the extreme concentration of power in Moscow which characterized the communist bloc in the immediate postwar period, and the emergence in its place of a plurality of independent or partially independent centers of political authority, which has been termed polycentrism. What was once a unified and disciplined bloc has deteriorated into something more like an uneasy alliance between two ideologically similar commonwealths: one grouped around the Soviet Union, the other around Red China. Kennan foresees the possibility of some armed conflicts along the Sino-Soviet border, although he doubts their escalation into a full-scale war between the two nations.

East-West Dilemmas

Both the communist world and the free world are confronted with serious dilemmas, Kennan points out. The communist bloc faces the basic question of whether to conceive of the world in terms of an irreconcilable and deadly struggle which can only be solved through war (the Chinese view), or whether to recognize that communism can be advanced by more sophisticated, more gradual, and more peaceful ways (the Soviet view).

The West is confronted by a fundamental problem of whether to promote a trend toward further polycentrism in the hope that there might prove to be a portion of the communist world with which we could contrive to live, or whether to discourage that trend on the theory that a differentiation of outlook and authority among communist powers does not materially affect their status as a threat to the West's security.

George F. Kennan

Kennan is a well-known author and is considered an "expert" on Russia and communism by reason of his long foreign service career. He is a man of varied and strong convictions. Some of the controversial positions he has taken include the postwar containment policy of preventing further Soviet expansion, admission of Red China to the United Nations, withdrawal of all Allied troops from Europe, and

Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: BOOK REVIEW: "ON DEALING WITH THE
COMMUNIST WORLD" BY GEORGE F. KENNAN

denial of missiles to North Atlantic Treaty Organization nations.

Kennan testified in the J. Robert Oppenheimer hearings that Oppenheimer had a great mind and had given him intelligent advice while Kennan was in the State Department. During the FBI investigation of Kennan for his post as Ambassador to Yugoslavia, three individuals interviewed considered him "too soft" toward the Soviet Union.

An article in "Look" magazine, 11/19/63, set forth Kennan's foreign policy views and quoted him as criticizing the Congress, the Armed Forces, and the FBI for making national policy. When he was later interviewed by a Bureau representative concerning this, Kennan apologized, claiming that he had been misquoted and had not seen the article before it was published. Regarding Kennan's explanation, the Director noted: "I am not impressed with his explanation. H." Kennan also wrote a letter to the Bureau in which he again apologized for the slip-up.

Bufiles show that Kennan in the past has expressed admiration for the Bureau, has maintained cordial relations with us, and furnished helpful and pertinent material while he was with the State Department.

No Reference to FBI

The book contains no reference to either the Director or the FBI.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

DELETED
Wes
RAJ
*As appears Kennan
has been gradually
losing his brain
connections*

Mr. Tolson
 Mr. Belmont
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Casper _____
 Mr. Callahan _____
 Mr. Conrad _____
 Mr. DeLoach _____
 Mr. Evans _____
 Mr. Gale _____
 Mr. Rosen
 Mr. Sullivan
 Mr. Tavel _____
 Mr. Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Miss Holmes _____
 Miss Gandy _____
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 _____ b7D _____

6-5-64

Mr. DeLoach

KAROT
 ESPIONAGE - Russia

BACKGROUND

BOOK REVIEW

You will recall that Karot is a [redacted] who has [redacted]

[redacted]
 [redacted] During the past year while [redacted]
 [redacted] Karot has set forth in considerable detail his life
 story. He hopes that eventually [redacted] and with the permission of
 the Bureau) he might be able to publish this story.

Karot has now furnished a draft of his manuscript to the Bureau for its review. The Domestic Intelligence Division has requested the Crime Records Division to review the draft, with special reference to over-all Bureau policy and the possibility of eventual publication.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF MANUSCRIPT

The manuscript entitled "The Third of July" is 386-pages in length, divided into a number of untitled chapters. It is basically a story of his life, first as a child in the United States, then his growth to early adulthood in the Soviet Union, and eventually his return as a Soviet illegal agent to the United States. In the latter section (starting on page 222) he tells of his work with the FBI as an espionage double agent.

The story opens with a brief "pan shot" of Karot entering the United States under false identity in 1938 from Canada as a Soviet illegal agent. The author then immediately switches to a detailed account of his life in the United States as a boy.

Life in the United States

162-46855-
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 JUL 29 1964

Karot was born in Michigan in 1916, as Rudolph Tumi, of Finnish immigrant parents. His father soon died and his mother married Robert Saastomoin, a Finn who was a rabid radical and communist. As a result, young Rudolph in 1932 became a member of the Young Communist League.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
 FCS:mlm
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FOR INSTRUCTIONS AS
 TO DETERMINATION
 SEE FILE 105-76241-104

JUL 28 1964

85 AUG 4 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-76241-114

Informal M. A. Jones to DeLoach
RE: KAROT

In the depression days of the 1930's there was a strong belief among some Finns in this area that Soviet Russia represented a paradise. As a result many Finns left the United States and returned to Russia. This was the feeling of Karot's stepfather so in 1933 the entire family, including Karot (now age 16) sailed from New York City for the Soviet Union. They were full of enthusiasm at the prospect of a "new freedom."

In the Soviet Union

From 1933 until his return to the United States in 1958, Karot lived in the Soviet Union. He tells how, upon his arrival, he settled in the Karelian area (north of Leningrad, near Finland). He worked as a lumberjack, living in virtual isolation and under almost primitive conditions. Soon (1937) his stepfather was arrested for "conspiracy" inasmuch as he criticized the Government. As a result Karot was expelled from the Young Communist League and deported, along with his mother and sister, from the border area of Finland to live at a former slave labor camp.

In 1939, Russia went to war with Finland, and for the next six years Karot was a member of the Red Army. He vividly tells of his experiences - how he fought against the Finns in the cold northern woods, was picked to go behind the enemy lines (but didn't go because of end of Finnish War), was told to penetrate a hard-core group of Finnish prisoners, worked as an orderly in a home of a Russian officer. Finally, he was demobilized (1946) and made his way to Kirov. Here he was without friends, money or job.

After the war a new chapter opens in his life. He marries, has children and works in odd jobs, especially woodcutting. Since he lived in the United States, his English was reasonably good and he secured a job teaching English. He has many interesting experiences, but he is primarily a drifter, trying to earn enough to keep his family fed. In the manuscript he tells of various undesirable features of Soviet life - the low living conditions, the existence of crime, the consciousness of class in a so-called classless society. "It was hard living and I dragged myself to bed after a day of chopping wood and an evening of teaching. I had crazy dreams where I brought the axe to school and chopped up the desks in the classroom while I went on with my English lesson at the same time." (p. 118)

"Perhaps," Karot says, "these dreams were the first stirrings of revolt against the cant and tyranny of a senseless, upside-down world stolen by a madman from Alice in Wonderland, and made into something cruel and twisted." (p. 118)

In June, 1950, Karot became a full member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. He soon came into contact with the K. G. B. and eventually was

Informal M. A. Jones to DeLoach
RE: KAROT

recruited into intelligence work. He was contacted, first in 1954, then again in 1956, but it wasn't until the spring of 1957 that he became fully occupied in this occupation.

At this time his life changed. He was taken from Kirov to Moscow. He left his family and was put into an apartment by himself - there to be trained as a spy to be sent illegally to the United States. He gives a rather extensive picture of his training - the subjects taught, his teachers, his inner feelings and reactions. He appears to have been an apt pupil, learning quickly and satisfying his superiors. But it meant a decisive break with his past:

"Farewell to my family was difficult. I could tell my wife Nina nothing of the real job I was undertaking; it was almost as though I was guilty of a deception. Only by thinking of the increased benefits they would receive, could I erase from my mind Nina's sad face when I closed the apartment door and walked out of the house. I could not help thinking that I will be doing this many times from now on, closing the door on one part of myself and opening another to someone I do not recognize but call by different names." (p. 131)

Among subjects studied were Marxism-Leninism, codes, photography, micro-dots, how to clear "drops," etc. It was a thorough and disciplined training.

Upon completion of his training he was sent on a short "staging" or "shake-down" journey through Western Europe and back through Finland. Its purpose was to acquaint him with foreign travel, how to clear drops, live under an alias. This is a most interesting account - how he met various people, lived with a Belgium family, almost had his picture taken for a newspaper. This is one of the most entertaining sections of the manuscript.

Finally, in late 1958, he is dispatched via Paris and Canada to the United States and a new phase of his life begins, as he says, he becomes "an alien in my own country."

Experiences in the United States as a Soviet Spy

He arrived in the United States late in December, 1958, (after a trip to Vancouver, British Columbia, to secure knowledge about places where he was supposed to have "lived" in his cover legend story). He came to Chicago, then visited other cities, such as New York and Milwaukee, and also in north Michigan, where he unsuccessfully

Informal M. A. Jones to DeLoach
RE: KAROT

tried to secure a record of his birth. He tells of his feelings of seeing places in the United States he had known 25 years previously as a boy. The purpose of these visits was to orient himself before undertaking espionage work.

On page 222 the FBI enters his life - and he suddenly is confronted by Special Agents. "I was like a fighter whose defenses were alert to hold on as long as possible until I could recover my senses. In the meantime, I was at bay, using every second to regain self-control and my composure."

Karot's presentation of the FBI is most favorable. "As time elapsed, there was no doubt in my mind that the FBI had known me for a long time, and had, in fact, been waiting for me."

The rest of the book relates how he, under the FBI's supervision, becomes a double agent - developing contacts, sending secret messages, clearing drops. All of these he carried out under the FBI's guidance and supervision. Also he brings out the contrast between the Russian and American ways of life. He secures jobs in New York City - and tells interesting stories of his experiences, for example, at Tiffany's. "Although I was politically anti-capitalistic at this time, I was not a rabid Communist. I reeled off the cliches expected of me, and acted in such a way to avoid distrust, but deep down, I experienced the first pangs of doubt in the Soviet way of life. The biggest conflict lay in the lack of the Soviet individual's freedom to choose his own destiny; he was beset by limitation on his thoughts and actions wherever he turned." (p. 226)

All the time, Karot says, he is torn between his increasing respect and love of this country and his desire to see his family back in Russia. At first the Russians transmitted letters from his family, then mere notations that they were well. In one instance, he met personally with a Soviet official from the United Nations who reviewed his work in the United States (and appeared well satisfied), and indicated he would be going home in six to eight weeks. This meeting was near Greystone Station on the Hudson River in September, 1962.

When in October, 1962 came a public announcement in the press from Moscow that Oleg V. Penkovsky, a high Soviet official, was arrested on charges of espionage (p. 352). This meant, in Karot's opinion, that Penkovsky "had blown the whistle" on many Soviet espionage operations, including his own. Immediately the Centre's (his new headquarters) tone changed. Karot was reprimanded for taking steps to prepare to go home for vacation. He also was told to cut off his ties with his close personal friends (which he resented very much). This meant that everybody in the

Informal M. A. Jones to DeLoach
RE: KAROT

apparatus, including Karot, was under suspicion. A short time later he talked to the FBI again - and Agents posed a key decision. Leave the country when the Centre called or stay in the United States and become a citizen. A decision had to be made quickly, as the FBI could use Karot as a witness in a case soon to break - the arrest of the Egorovs and Baltchs.

Karot decided to stay - and here his story ends, pending the trial of the Baltchs still to come.

OBSERVATIONS

(1) Over-all the manuscript is well written, reads quickly and contains much human interest material. Especially interesting are accounts of personal experiences written in a first person, conversational style. As a normal rule, the sentence structure is simple, clear and easy to read. You gain a good, firm grasp of what he has to say and a picture of his career.

(2) Karot brings out - all through the book - the contrast between the American and Russian ways of life. This is done effectively, without too much overtone of propaganda. He seems to give the impression that he really was never a hard-core communist even in Russia, which probably isn't true, in view of the nature of his assignment. His word pictures give a vivid insight into life in Russia and how he was trained in espionage.

(3) This is a first draft, written when Karot doesn't know what will happen to him or whether he will testify or not. This necessarily makes the end of the book rather inconclusive. It sort of hangs in mid-air and leaves the reader somewhat uncertain.

(4) Interest-wise, the first part of the book is more effective than the latter. Maybe this is necessarily so. In the early pages he is telling about Russia, where he lived in a society so different from ours, and he brings out full details. After page 222 (where he meets the FBI) he gives the impression that he can't tell too much, meaning that he is under security wraps. Some of the descriptions, for example, of the drops in New York area are not too interesting, and a number of dull spots occur.

(5) In the plot, the most ineffective part of the book deals with his going to work for the FBI. This probably would be unconvincing to an outside reader. Here he comes to the U.S. as a hard-core, professional spy. Suddenly he is trapped by the FBI and almost immediately (it seems to the reader) becomes a double agent. Perhaps (considering the many problems involved from the creator's point of view) if Karot could emphasize more the intensity of his inner convictions, the agony and pain of shifting

Informal M. A. Jones to DeLoach
RE: KAROT

allegiance, in throwing off the old and accepting the new - that it took time, personal struggle and meant acute pain, this would make the reader better understand the complete turnaround.

(6) If the book is to be published consideration might be given to expanding the original "pan shot". At present it merely shows Karot on a train from Canada to Chicago. For example, if this initial "pan shot" might include his original meanderings in the U. S. and the fact that the FBI was "on him", would give the reader a better preview for what is to come. Likewise, it would present the FBI in a better light.

(7) The book market is today full of "expose" and "personal narrative" stories of Soviets and others who have escaped from behind the Iron Curtain. The value of this book, it would seem, lies not in being just another expose of life in Russia, but how a man, trained for Soviet espionage, gradually struggled back to freedom with the aid of the FBI. Hence, it is the FBI angle which would make it a different type of book, distinctive in its own right. Likewise, it would present to the American people an insight into the FBI's work in espionage and our accomplishments.

(8) The FBI's treatment by Karot is most favorable. The Bureau is painted as an efficient, intelligent, effective counter-espionage organization which probably knows a great deal about the inner workings of the Soviet apparatus. Karot leads the reader to believe that there's a lot the Bureau knows that he doesn't know. He paints the Agents as friendly, human and effective. Perhaps he puts in too much of the "homey" touch, as the scene of the Agent parking in a Tow Zone and having his car almost hauled away or the time when Karot ate dinner at the Agent's home. Just how much of this the Bureau would want the Russians to know is uncertain. But the picture of Karot's operation as a double agent under Bureau guidance is effective and convincing (though more human interest stories are needed in latter half of book).

(9) There would appear no objection to the book being published by Karot when the appropriate time comes. Not only would it possibly give him a source of income but also help the Bureau inform the American people about Soviet espionage. Since the Bureau will have full control over the manuscript, there is no possibility of risk of any type of embarrassment.

(10) In due time, consideration might be given as to whether the Director would write a foreword. This would make all the difference in the world as to the book's sale and reception. As indicated above, it would remove the book

*int. sec. to help him...
planned - 5/1/6*

Informal M. A. Jones to DeLoach
RE: KAROT

from the category of "just another spy story" and identify the author as one who assisted the FBI and whose tale is factual.

DeLoach
AM

M. A. Jones

M. A. Jones

O

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Rm.
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 7-31-64

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "DESIGN FOR DEDICATION"
BY PETER HOWARD

Book Reviews

By letter dated July 25, 1964, [redacted], forwarded a paperback which he described as being Peter Howard's latest book entitled "Design for Dedication."

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The book has been reviewed and it is merely a reprint of various speeches made by Howard while touring the United States and Canada between December, 1963, and March, 1964. His principal topic is "moral re-armament" and he describes himself as being dedicated to combatting communism. The speeches are well written and there were two references made to the Director and one to the FBI in the book. The reference to the FBI was made in a speech at Town Hall, Los Angeles, California, on 2-4-64. The speech was entitled "Dead Knight in Armor?" The reference is as follows: "A Russian diplomat, believed by the FBI to be one of the most skilled Communizers in this country, said to me not long ago at an Embassy party: 'We in the Soviets have this great advantage. We have a strong ideology out to change the shape of the world. You in the West have no ideology.'" Howard does not further describe the diplomat. The first reference to the Director was made in the same speech. It is as follows: "I read in 'The New York Times' of December 31, 1963, that by 1966 half the population of this country will be under 25 years of age. Two days later in the 'Los Angeles Times' I read that J. Edgar Hoover says the Communist Party of America is planning for American youth. Their leaders formed final plans in Chicago, according to Hoover, last October. Already a strong swing Leftwards is noted in American youth and in society." The second and last reference to the Director was made in a speech before the Rotary Club, Chicago, Illinois, on 1-3-64, entitled "The New Type of Man." The reference is as follows: "Mr. J. Edgar Hoover says that there is a strong swing to the left in American youth. He says it is a swing planned by the Communist Party. If Mr. Hoover's advice had been heeded, certain events would not have taken place in Dallas. Don't let us be too sure we know better when a man like Hoover comes forward with a statement of that kind. I think the swing can be answered. The question is, who is going to do it?"

- Enclosure *sent to Mr. DeLoach*
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure
 - 1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure
 - 1 - Miss Gandy - Enclosure
 - 1 - [redacted] - Enclosure

GTQ:kjb/sas

(7) (Continued on Page 2)

60 AUG 12 1964

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
133 AUG 5 1964

~~AUG 4 1964~~
CR...

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-1072-15

M. A. Jones to DeLoach Memo
RE: "Design for Dedication"
By Peter Howard

INFORMATION IN BUREAU FILES:

Bufiles reflect that the "Moral Re-armament Movement" was in pre-World War II days known as the Oxford Movement and the purpose of it was to reform the world through emphasis on moral absolutes such as absolute honor, absolute truth, absolute purity, absolute faith, etc. "Moral Re-armament" is now reportedly combatting communism around the world. Our files indicate that it has been quite a controversial issue, some saying that it caters only to the wealthy ruling classes in different countries, others accusing it of meddling, even some have made charges in different parts of the world that communism has tried to infiltrate the movement. It has been the Bureau's position not to become in any way identified with "Moral Re-armament" or its officials. b6 b7C

Howard is considered the leading intellectual in the "Moral Re-armament Movement." He is described as being a scholarly man and a capable writer. Our files failed to reflect any derogatory information on him.

[redacted] is described in our files as being a member of "Moral Re-armament Movement" and as of 1-26-61 the Miami Office advised us that he was contemplating resigning from all other business activities in order to devote himself exclusively to this movement. [redacted]

[redacted] Flying Tigers prior to World War II and who subsequently served as [redacted]

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the attached letter addressed to [redacted] be approved and sent to him acknowledging receipt of captioned book. [redacted]

Handwritten signatures and initials:
JWH
Zur
[unclear signature]

Mr. Sullivan

May 1, 1962

H. L. Smith

b6
b7c

**"STUDENT"
BY DAVID HOROWITZ
INFORMATION CONCERNING**

Captioned book is a summary of the political activities of students at the University of California since 1957, with particular emphasis on the riot at the hearings held by the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA), in San Francisco on May 13, 1960. Horowitz is highly critical of the HCUA film "Operation Abolition" and the Director's article "Communist Target--Youth," both of which deal with this riot.

He denies that the students engaged in mob violence on this occasion and tries to excuse their resistance to law enforcement officers as mere "non-cooperation." He charges that it is characteristic of the Director "to reshape facts to make them more sinister" and suggests that all "apologists" for "Operation Abolition" and "Communist Target--Youth" should publically admit their mistake. In this connection he quotes Mrs. [redacted] of the Daughters of the American Revolution, as claiming that she was convinced "Operation Abolition" was factual because "J. Edgar Hoover told me so." Bureau files reflect cordial correspondence with [redacted] but contain no information which would substantiate this allegation. (pp 94, 96, 104 and 142)

b6
b7c

Horowitz also criticizes the Regents of the University for apologizing to the Bureau for a question on the entrance examination which described the FBI as a national police organization which operates secretly and which is not responsive to public criticism. He also incorrectly alleges that FBI Agents have been supporting the HCUA on the University of California campus and that FBI Agents contact the employers of individuals who refuse to cooperate with the HCUA in an attempt to have them fired (pp 43, 55, 151).

Bureau files reflect that Horowitz was born in 1939 in New York City. He received an A. B. degree from Columbia University in June 1959 and was admitted to the University of California, where he is working toward a M. A. degree.

Enclosure

- 1-Mr. Belmont
 - 1-Mr. Mohr
 - 1-Mr. DeLoach
 - 1-Mr. Sullivan
 - 1-Mr. Bland
 - JEC:cb
- 1-Section tickler
 - 1-62-40055
 - 1-[redacted]
 - 1-Mr. Condon

NOT RECORDED
170 MAY 2 1962

MAY 1 1962

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: "STUDENT" By David Horowitz

in September, 1959. Since September, 1960, he has been employed by the University of California as a teaching assistant in the English department. Both of his parents are included in the Security Index of the New York Office. In October, 1955, he was reported a subscriber to "New Challenge" the official publication of the Party's former youth organization, the Labor Youth League. He is an editor of "Root and Branch," which describes itself as a "radical quarterly," and he is also a correspondent of the "National Guardian," self-described as a "progressive newsweekly." In 1956 a panel source of the New York Office, a former neighbor of Horowitz, advised that he was not sympathetic towards his parents' political views and was actually somewhat ashamed of them. In this connection it is noted that Horowitz criticizes the Soviet Union for rewriting history to conform to current policy and for reinstating the death penalty for such crimes as fraud and embezzlement. He also admits that communism does not tolerate freedom of speech or the right to criticize. (pp 143, 151-153)

The book is enclosed.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTN: CENTRAL RESEARCH UNTT)

DATE: 8/7/64

FROM: *CEW* SAC, NEW HAVEN (62-2278) (RUC)

SUBJECT: *W* RADICAL PERIODICALS IN AMERICA,
1890-1950
BY WALTER GOLDWATER, Book

Book Reviews

C Re: Bureau letter dated 8/5/64.

On August 7, 1964, the New Haven Office discreetly obtained a copy of above captioned book from the Publications Department of the Yale University Library at New Haven, which is being forwarded herewith.

100-367915
INFCORDED COPY FILED IN

105 238

REC-34

62-46855-280

16 AUG 12 1964

2-Bureau (incl. 1)
1-New Haven
SFD:mac
(3)

ENCLOSURE / Encl. placed
in Bureau
Library
8-11-64, A.M.B.

RESEARCH-SERIALIZED

44
38 AUG 18 1964

- 1 - N. P. Callahan
- 1 - W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - R. S. Garner
- 1 - B. M. Suttler
- 1 -

SAC, Newark

REC- 44

August 5, 1964

b6
b7c

- Director, FBI (62-46856) - Section tickler
- 2 - Orig. & copy
- ① - Yellow

**'RADICAL PERIODICALS IN AMERICA,
1898-1950'
BY WALTER GOLDWATER**

The captioned book may be obtained from the Yale University Library, Publications Department, New Haven, Connecticut, for \$5 a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit.

NOTE: Book, requested by SA R. W. Smith, Research-Satellite Section, as a reference, will be placed in Bureau Library.

AMB:cr
(9)

*Book rec'd
8/11/64
AMB*

MAILED 2
AUG 5 1964
COMM-FBI

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

AUG 17 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

AMB

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

File 9-1-64 Rms

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

Aug 11 1964
101 B 42 100

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

DATE: August 11, 1964

FROM : R. W. Smith *RWS*

SUBJECT: **BOOK REVIEW: "RED BLUEPRINT FOR THE CONQUEST OF AMERICA"
BY JOSEPH H. WHERRY
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER (62-46855)**

SYNOPSIS:

In May, 1963, Joseph Hays Wherry advised Bureau he was preparing anticommunist book and Herbert Philbrick, who would write introduction, suggested Director might prepare foreword. Such request not forthcoming. Book published in July, 1964, as analysis of 1935 communist document "The Communist Party: A Manual on Organization," by J. Peters, former representative in United States of the Communist International. Author claims present Administration manifests lack of knowledge of communist techniques and is engaged in policy of appeasement. Numerous favorable references to Director and FBI. Author claims to be personal friend of Senator Barry Goldwater and has been active in anticommunist organizations for several years.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

DETAILS:

On May 17, 1963, Joseph Hays Wherry, author of captioned book, contacted the San Francisco Office stating he was writing an anticommunist book which would contain an introduction by Herbert Philbrick, a former Bureau informant on the activities of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA). Philbrick reportedly suggested to

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Research-Satellite
- 1 -

- 1 - R. S. Garner
- 1 - 62-108744

LLW:cr
(9)

70 OCT 17 1964

60 AUG 21 1964

REC-66
EX 110

62-46855-281

17 AUG 17 1964

CONTINUED - OVER

RESEARCH SATELLITE

b6
b7c

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-108744

Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: BOOK REVIEW: "RED BLUEPRINT FOR THE CONQUEST
OF AMERICA"

Wherry that the Director might prepare a foreword to this book. It was recommended by Crime Records that in the event such a request was received from Wherry that it be handled in a most circumspect manner. There was no further contact by Wherry in connection with this request. On July 24, 1964, San Francisco furnished the Bureau two copies of "Red Blueprint for the Conquest of America," which has just been published and which has been reviewed by the Research-Satellite Section. (62-108744)

The Author

Joseph Hays Wherry, born December 20, 1915, in the State of Washington, has been a professional writer for many years and resides at 720 Blossom Way, Santa Rosa, California. He claims to be a personal friend of Senator Barry Goldwater. In 1962, he indicated that he had been very active for several years in anticommunist organizations, including Dr. Fred C. Schwarz's Christian Anti-Communist Crusade, which is well known to the Bureau. (62-108744)

Mention of the Director and the FBI

The Director and the FBI are mentioned favorably on pages 2, 3, 11, 15, 36, 46, 59, 93, 180, 206, and 225.

The Book

"Red Blueprint for the Conquest of America" is an analysis of a twenty-nine-year-old document entitled "The Communist Party: A Manual on Organization," published in 1935 by Workers Library Publishers, New York City, a now defunct publishing house of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA). The manual was written by J. Peters, then a representative in the United States of the Communist International* and acting head of the underground section of the CPUSA. According to the foreword by Jack Stachel (now a member of the National Board of the CPUSA), the manual was designed as a guide to the theory and practice of organization in the CPUSA and the Communist International. Stachel, in stressing the importance of the manual at that time, stated it was absolutely necessary for every Party member to read and study it.

Although the manual has been out of print for many years, Wherry assumes that it is still utilized by the CPUSA as an operational handbook and is an "up-to-date"

*Dissolved in 1943

Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: BOOK REVIEW: "RED BLUEPRINT FOR THE CONQUEST
OF AMERICA"

and "effective formula" despite all the "zigs and zags" of the Party line since 1935. To illustrate this, he quotes extensively from the manual and then attempts to explain and clarify its meaning in view of the current situation. He discusses the relationship between the CPUSA and the Soviet Union, dialectical materialism, democratic centralism, Aesopian language, the importance of discipline, the current structure of the CPUSA, among other things.

He comes to the conclusion that "our national leadership" has exhibited an alarming lack of knowledge about the fundamental philosophy and operational techniques of world communism and is engaged in a policy of appeasement and vacillation. According to Wherry, those individuals in the United States who seek knowledge of the extent of the threat of communism to democracy and those desiring individual liberties are frequently mislabeled "extremists" and "reactionaries."

over

Wes

JS

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

August 7, 1964

R. W. Smith

BOOK REVIEW: "A STUDY OF THE USSR AND COMMUNISM: AN HISTORICAL APPROACH," BY ALFRED J. RIEBER AND ROBERT C. NELSON CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

SYNOPSIS:

Book Review

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b7c

[redacted] Circuit Riders, Inc., an organization of laymen of the Methodist Church whose objective is to combat communism, complained to our Cincinnati Office, objecting to passage in above book inferring Bureau harmed the innocent while weeding communists out of government. [redacted] has been in frequent contact with the Bureau over the years. Book review by Central Research Unit reflects book, a supplemental textbook, is well-prepared, authoritative history and study of contemporary phases of USSR. Only two references to the Bureau. Statement [redacted] objected to could be accepted as critical, but other reference favorable. No derogatory information in Bufiles regarding authors. Publisher, Scott, Foresman and Company, subject of antitrust case, placed in abeyance 1959, involving nine publishers who refused to lease plates to State of California for free elementary textbooks.

b6
b7c

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

DETAILS:

By letter dated 6/15/64, the Cincinnati Office advised that [redacted] Circuit Riders, Inc., an organization of laymen of the Methodist Church whose objective is to combat communism, telephonically advised on 6/8/64 that he objected to a passage in the above book which alleged that the Bureau harmed the innocent while weeding communists out of government. [redacted] considers the statement unfair to the Bureau. [redacted] has been in frequent contact with the Bureau over the years. On 6/22/64, the Chicago Office was instructed to obtain a copy of this book and forward it to the Bureau. The book was forwarded on 7/20/64 and sent to the Central Research Unit for review.

- 1 - 105-39886
- 1 - 62-46855
- 1 - Mr. Belmont

- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner

- 1 - Research-Satellite Section
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - Mr. Garner
- 1 - Chamberlain

EC:bb/cr

(12) AUG 20 1964

CONTINUED - OVER

NOT RECORDED
133 AUG 12 1964

FILED IN

Memo Smith to Sullivan

**Re: BOOK REVIEW: "A STUDY OF THE USSR AND
COMMUNISM: AN HISTORICAL APPROACH"**

Abstract of Russian History

This book is a 265-page paperback, supplementary textbook seeking "to present an objective analysis of the origins, growth, and present state of the USSR and communism." It is obvious that such a range of history--15 centuries--cannot be covered completely in the cramped confines of 265 paperback pages. The value of the work lies in its use as a supplement to a specialized course of study.

The book begins with a description of the land, the climate, and the people, covers the highpoints of Czarist Russia, the Revolution of 1917, and the development of communist ideology. More than half of the study is devoted to politics, economics, culture, and international relations of contemporary Soviet Russia. The authors point out how communist theory, even though it has undergone many changes and spawned many variations, has always retained the same revolutionary aims and will undoubtedly continue to do so. The Soviet Union is a powerful military and industrial state which has complete control of the Russian people and poses a real challenge to the free nations of the world.

The book is authoritative and is neither pro-Soviet nor overly critical of the United States Government or its policies.

References to FBI

There are no references to the Director and only two to the Bureau. On pages 257-258, the authors state: "Eventually the FBI and rigid government loyalty programs weeded them (party members and sympathizers) out of their influential posts, not always, however, without harm to innocent people in the process." This undoubtedly could be accepted as a criticism of the Bureau; however, on page 259 the authors credit the Bureau "through open and covert activities" with keeping watch over the conduct of communists and Soviet spies in the United States.

The Authors and Publisher

This study was co-authored by Alfred J. Rieber and Robert C. Nelson and published by Scott, Foresman and Company.

Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: BOOK REVIEW: "A STUDY OF THE USSR AND
COMMUNISM: AN HISTORICAL APPROACH"

Alfred Joseph Rieber is associate professor of history at Northwestern University and author of Stalin and the French Communist Party 1941-47. Prior to his receiving a PH. D from Columbia University, Rieber was one of twenty-two American students who in 1958-1959 studied at Moscow University in the Soviet Union under the student exchange program. Because of his studying in the USSR, Rieber was interviewed by Bureau agents in March, 1961. He was very cooperative.

He participated in a television program, 3/3/63, called "Kup's Show," during which he and others exchanged "free" ideas with Yuri P. Vasilov, Second Secretary, Soviet Embassy. The show was moderated by Irv Kupcinct, columnist for the Chicago Sun-Times.

Robert C. Nelson is a staff correspondent for The Christian Science Monitor. No derogatory information identifiable with Nelson is in Bufiles.

Scott, Foresman and Company was among nine publishers who refused to lease printing plates to the State of California for the printing of elementary textbooks to be distributed free of cost. In June, 1956, an antitrust case was opened by the Bureau on instructions of the Department of Justice. In March, 1959, the case was placed in abeyance pending action by the State of California. The San Francisco regional office of the Department of Justice Antitrust Division advised that, if the State of California were to take action against the publishers involved, in all probability no action would be taken by the Antitrust Division.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 8-11-64

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "A TEXAN LOOKS AT LYNDON"
by J. EVETTS HALEY
CANYON, TEXAS
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Book Book Reviews

The Palo Duro Press, Box 390, Canyon, Texas, forwarded a copy of the captioned book which was written by J. Evetts Haley. Subtitled "A Study In Illegitimate Power," it is bitterly critical of President Johnson, who is described as a vain, vindictive individual who is characterized by an overweening ambition, a monumental ego and an evil genius. According to Haley, the President is a product of political sophistication, cynicism and expediency, and his current position is a reflection upon the electorate of Texas and America.

Haley dredges up everything adverse that has ever been alleged against the President, accusing him of stealing elections, of being the mentor of Bobby Baker, of complicity in the Billie Sol Estes fraud, etc. He casts doubt on the ethics of President and Mrs. Johnson in building their television business in Austin, Texas, and, in essence, paints Mr. Johnson as a thoroughgoing unprincipled blackguard who specializes in a continual expert political conniving calculated to strengthen his hold upon illegitimate power.

The Director and/or the FBI are mentioned in five instances. During the controversy over the holdings and business methods of the LBJ Company, certain revelations concerning the background of Don Reynolds were made public. Haley states these came from FBI reports which were "leaked" to Drew Pearson by the White House. Haley says Senator Hugh Scott demanded an investigation of the "leak" of raw FBI files, "which could only have occurred at the instance of some person higher than the FBI in government." The book states FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover denied a leak to any unauthorized source.

REC-65 62-46855-282

The Bureau is mentioned three times in connection with the investigation of Billie Sol Estes, the most pertinent statement being one which alleges that "before the lid was clamped tight," an FBI Agent on the case revealed to a friend that Commerical Solvents was suspected of gangster connections, and that Lady Bird Johnson's money had helped pull the company out of financial straits.

EX-108

AUG 21 1964

Aside from the above cited examples, the references to Mr. Hoover and the FBI are of no import.

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Morrell
- HHA:cmk (8)

SENT DIRECTOR
8-11-64

CRIME RESEARCH

(Continued - Over)

M. A. Jones to DeLoach memo
Re: "A TEXAN LOOKS AT LYNDON"

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

J. Evetts ~~Haley~~, one-time ultraconservative Texas gubernatorial candidate (1956), was born 7-5-01, at Belton, Texas. He was formerly a member of the Department of History, University of Texas (1929-1936). Haley said he was fired from this position for his fight against the invasion of "socialistic federal power." Identified as a staunch friend and backer of former Major General Edwin A. Walker, Haley has long been active in a number of "right-wing" groups which have advocated such things as the repeal of Federal income taxes, the curtailment of foreign aid and the maintenance of segregation. He is currently a rancher at Canyon, Texas, and apparently he is also the owner of Palo Duro Press. In the past, Haley has written some twelve books on history and biography.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

W. King
DeLoach
MA

1964
JUL 10 1964
FBI - WASH DC

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 7-21-64

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW, "DON'T JUST DEPLORE DISCRIMINATION, DO SOMETHING" "BILL" W.H.M. STOVER

Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Belmont	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mohr	<input type="checkbox"/>
Casper	<input type="checkbox"/>
Callahan	<input type="checkbox"/>
Conrad	<input type="checkbox"/>
DeLoach	<input type="checkbox"/>
Evans	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gale	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rosen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sullivan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tavel	<input type="checkbox"/>
Trotter	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input type="checkbox"/>
Holmes	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gandy	<input type="checkbox"/>

R.M. Smith

BACKGROUND

A letter was received from captioned author on June 30, 1964, in which he set forth the theme of his book and, in a handwritten postscript to the Director, said, "Thank you for the contribution your own rational utterances have made to this book." The book itself was sent under separate cover. An in-absence was sent in reply.

SYNOPSIS OF BOOK

The book is divided into three parts. Part one deals with personal excesses, having separate chapters on alcohol, sexuality, crime and godlessness. Part two deals with the race problem. Part three offers possible solutions to all of these forementioned problems.

Stover's use of the word discrimination in his title is unique. He deplores the discrimination against non-drinkers at almost every social gathering, the discrimination against law-abiding citizens by lawless elements, and the discrimination against whites because of the "preferential treatment" accorded Negroes.

All of the excesses of alcohol, sexuality and crime are the result of an ever-increasing godless America. Briefly, Stover cites instances of the harmful effects of alcohol and then lashes out at all of the pressure placed upon people to drink by the television, advertising and movie industries and by the Armed Forces.

In his discussion of "sexualism," instances of divorce are cited (Rockefeller), as are instances of pre-marital pregnancy, wife swapping, venereal diseases, and perversion of all kinds. The causes for less restraint in sex matters are the military, the automobile, availability of contraceptives, effective treatment of venereal disease and our open attitude toward sex relations.

The fast-rising crime rate in this country indicates a moral sickness in America. Stover quotes from Lewis F. Powell Jr., President of the American Bar Association who says, "... a root cause of the crime crisis which grips our country is excessive tolerance by the public generally of the sub-standard, marginal, and even

1 - Central Research
DLD:rab (5)

Continued on page 2

AUG 21 1964

CRIME RESEARCH

60 11/100

M. A. Jones to DeLoach memo
RE: BOOK REVIEW

immoral and unlawful conduct." An inevitable result of this excessive tolerance, Stover says, is his lack of respect for authority, for law, and for the rights of others.

For Stover, a godless America is the root of all these problems and he blames the Supreme Court for bringing about this godlessness. He quotes from Senator [redacted] who calls the Justices intellectually dishonest men who are one-sided and misguided. [redacted] in particular cites the very "strange views" about prayer, Bible reading, qualifications of a Notary Public, pornography, and the Mallory Rule, all of which give aid to "Communist trends."

The race problem in this country is the subject of the second part of the book. This whole section is generally unfavorable toward the present civil rights movement. He begins by discussing the Birmingham bombing of last year, but heaps most of his criticism on the White House, the press, the Attorney General, and the Negro leadership.

Stover tries to achieve a measure of objectivity by asking himself questions on the problem of prejudice, integration, and race relations in general. In all of his answers he calls for a slowdown in integration so that it becomes voluntary. He also stresses the need for Negroes to better themselves in their conduct and in their actual achievements. The theme of the backwardness of the Negro recurs in most of his subsequent arguments. Integration in the District schools he calls an utter failure and implies that most of the integration achieved has not meant an improvement in standards. Rather, he sees preferential treatment of Negroes against whites as a cause for white discontent. "Mobocracy," or the civil rights movement, is the principal object of Stover's scorn. He calls the August March in Washington as an example of intimidation of Congress which eventually led to the passage of the Civil Rights Bill of 1964 in the House of Representatives. He alleges the Representatives abdicated their responsibilities by not withstanding pressure exerted by the Negroes.

The last part of the book sets forth five possible solutions to the problems of immorality and racial disorder. He claims that a greater public awareness of the race problem and a more favorable atmosphere toward Negroes is dawning. The Golden Rule he sees as receiving greater application by whites toward Negroes. Stover believes that gradual desegregation can be achieved by "economic persuasion," and that the ballot can immeasurably aid Negroes when they learn to use it properly. The final solution to these problems, he says, is God. If Americans have a change of heart and place greater reliance on God, then the problems of a godless society will be removed.

REFERENCES TO THE DIRECTOR AND THE FBI

There is nothing derogatory about the FBI or the Director. The Director is quoted in many places, but there is no attempt to make the Director support an untenable or even controversial position. On page 86, he lists all the law enforcement groups which Stover alleges kept order at the August March in Washington. The FBI is included. The quotations by the Director concern crime, general immorality and threats from communism. The Director's quotations do not directly touch on the race issue.

RECOMMENDATION: *gnc* For information *V.*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. Sullivan

DATE: May 26, 1964

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW: "IN THIS FREE LAND"
BY CHARLES M. CROWE
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Handwritten initials and signatures:
 [Handwritten signature]
 [Handwritten signature]
 [Handwritten signature]

A copy of captioned book, published by Abingdon Press, Nashville, Tennessee, was sent to the Director by the author. Its receipt was acknowledged by Crime Records Division by letter 5/14/64 and the book was forwarded to Domestic Intelligence Division for review. If the book is not retained in the Director's office, it will be placed in Bureau Library,

Plea for Conservatism in Protestantism

The book is a plea for and a defense of responsible conservatism in Protestantism in the United States. "The so-called 'liberal' position," the author contends, "gets a better hearing and press simply because most of the official sentiment of the mainline Protestant churches, and of the National Council of Churches, is dominated by men who hold the liberal position." Much of the tenor of thought in many official Christian circles, observes Crowe, has been "left of center," and "it hardly has been intellectually respectable in some official Protestant circles either to be pro-American or anti-Communist."

Crowe is critical of the defensive attitude assumed by many intellectuals who apologize for the institutions and processes of American society. In certain quarters in our country, he asserts, patriotism seems to be outmoded. We have appeased communism for years, he maintains, and we have been fearful, hesitant, and apologetic in dealing with it. There can be no neutrality nor toleration of communism, he warns, and further appeasement is unthinkable.

REC-42 62-46855-283

62-46855

110

- 1- Mr. Belmont
- 1- Mr. Mohr
- 1- Mr. DeLoach
- 1- Mr. Sullivan

- 1- Mr. Baumgardner
- 1- Research-Satellite Section
- 1- [Redacted]
- 1- Mr. Garner

RSG:bb
(9)

67 SEP 25 1964

RESEARCH SATELLITE

Memo Smith to Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW: "IN THIS FREE LAND"
BY CHARLES M. CROWE
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

The author charges that the communist infiltration of our Government during the 1930's and 1940's immeasurably aided the communist cause. Crowe views the United Nations (UN) as "a natural spawning ground for subversion and appeasement," and says that the UN has been oversold as a guarantor of peace. To Crowe, unilateral disarmament by the United States is "an invitation to suicide." War can come, he insists, only if free men default in their responsibility to meet communism's challenge.

The author deplors the insidious trend toward the welfare state in this country. He views it as "leading us into the socialist-Communist orbit" with their dubious, if not disastrous, programs of social and economic betterment.

In commenting on the racial situation, Crowe says that all troubles "are not due to discrimination and prejudice on the part of the white community. Much of the effort to break down these barriers is offset by the failure of many Negroes to demonstrate that they are worthy of the free and full citizenship that is theirs."

Crowe assails the Catholic Church for "becoming a pressure group in government which seeks to further the interests of the church over the public interest." He objects to the constant charge of intolerance and prejudice "directed at Protestants as if Protestants were the cause of the religious tensions in the United States." Crowe asserts that Protestantism has always been at "the forefront of every movement for human freedom and decency."

The book ends on a note of urgency. To preserve our Nation in the tradition of our forebears, Crowe feels that "Christians need a rebirth of devotion to the freedoms that have made American society the strongest and fairest on earth."

References to Director and Bureau

There are a number of references in the book to the Director and the Bureau. All are favorable; most consist of quotations or extracts from "A Study of Communism" and other publications and articles prepared by the Director.

The Author

According to the book's dust jacket, Charles M. Crowe, a native of Texas, has been pastor of Wilmette Parish Methodist Church, Wilmette, Illinois, since 1946. Bufiles contain no derogatory information concerning him.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

[Handwritten signature]

Wesley

V

-2-

*EAC
per W 20A*

100

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 8-19-64

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW: "THE MAN"
BY IRVING WALLACE
CRIME RESEARCH SECTION
CRIME RECORDS DIVISION

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

R. W. ...
[Handwritten signatures]

BACKGROUND:

The captioned book has been forwarded to the Bureau by SAC, New York by letter dated 8-7-64. This book first came to the Bureau's attention on November 4, 1963, when one of captioned author's research assistants contacted the Los Angeles Office and requested information concerning the manner in which the FBI handled certain of its investigations. The reason given for the inquiry was that the captioned author was writing a book using as a theme a Negro as President of the United States, and during the course of the plot, the FBI would be mentioned. The New York Office was instructed to furnish the Bureau with a copy of this book as soon as it was made available by the publisher, Simon and Schuster, New York, New York.

REVIEW OF "THE MAN":

The time of this novel is approximately the years 1975-80 and by a freak accident and through the law of succession, Douglass Dilman, President pro tempore of the Senate and a Negro, has been made President of the United States. Because of this, the country is thrown into turmoil, as there is a great deal of racial trouble brewing in the Nation and many international problems concerning the Russians facing the United States.

Dilman is portrayed at first as a very timid individual, who is at a loss to fulfill his new responsibilities because he feels he does not have the qualifications and because there is so much opposition to his ascent to the Presidency.

The "opposition" is led by a southern Congressman, Zeke Miller, who tries his utmost to discredit Dilman and replace him with Arthur Eaton, the Secretary of State. This opposition culminates in impeachment proceedings against Dilman of the United States on four "trumped-up" charges, ranging from his mishandling of an international crisis to his alleged rape of a southern white girl in the Lincoln Bedroom of the White House. The story ends with Dilman's complete exoneration by the Senate.

Enclosure
1 - Mr. DeLoach
CAS:jil
(5)

62-46855

NOT RECORDED
167 AUG 27 1964

M.O.R.E.
AUG 26 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-415-257

60 SEP 9 1964

CRIME RESEARCH

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
RE: BOOK REVIEW: "THE MAN"

REFERENCES TO THE DIRECTOR AND THE FBI:

The FBI is mentioned in passing on pages 18, 166, 275, 275, 281, 284, 340, 341, 346, 354, 361, 363, 448, 453, 464, 492, 509, 594, 637 and 698. These references allude to the FBI's investigation of various types of cases; namely, civil rights and security-type violations.

The Director is mentioned on page 277 and the author quotes Mr. Hoover as saying, "This is especially true in the intense civil rights movement, for America's twenty million Negroes and all others engaged in this struggle are a major target for communist propaganda and subversion." The "gist" of this statement taken from the Director's 1965 appropriations testimony before the House Sub-Committee on Appropriations, January 29, 1964.

On pages 340-343, the author portrays the Director's successor, Robert Lombardi, as bald as a cannon ball and as inflexible and physically round. He is described as having a forced public smile, high-pitched voice and was inclined to perspire a great deal. The author goes on to say that Lombardi "had a reputation for being ruthlessly, if not sadistically anti-communist on the United States domestic front, not wrong in itself, but often he had been too eager to interpret every coloration of opinion and action as Red, and consequently had had his arrests reversed by more unbiased minds." Throughout the book, it is implied that Lombardi is on the side that is trying to remove Dilman from the Presidency. Although it does not specifically state the fact, there is also an implication that this future "Director of the FBI" is very politically motivated.

THE AUTHOR--IRVING WALLACE:

Irving Wallace is a best-selling author, having written such books as: "The Chapman Report," the story of a sex survey among a Los Angeles community, and "The Prize," the story of a Nobel Prize winner.

He was born on March 19, 1916, at Chicago, Illinois; son of Alexander and Bessie Wallace. He was [redacted] in 1941 to the former [redacted] and they have [redacted]

[redacted] He is presently residing at [redacted] [redacted] California. Bufiles contain no derogatory information concerning Wallace. b6
b7c

OBSERVATIONS:

This is a long, drawn-out and very boring novel of almost 800 pages which could be condensed to less than half this size and still get the point across. The author seems to spend too much time and space trying to develop characters and, in all but a few cases, misses the target completely.

The plot has many improbable turns, i. e., a woman being raped in the White House and this fact being pointed out in detail on the floor of the Senate of the United States before a nationwide television audience. It seems that this novel is strictly a hurry-up job by the author so that the novel could reach the public during the forthcoming Presidential campaigns. In reading this book, one can readily see that author was, in fact, writing a novel that could be easily adaptable for the motion picture screen.

RECOMMENDATION: None. For information.

ST
EAA

Legat, London

September 14, 1964

Director, FBI (62-46855)

- 1 - N.P. Callahan
- 1 - W.C. Sullivan
- 1 - L.F. Schwartz
- 1 - R.S. Garner
- 1 - B.M. Suttler
- 1 -

THE JULY PLOT: THE ATTEMPT IN 1944
ON HITLER'S LIFE AND THE MEN
BEHIND IT
 BY ROGER MANVELL AND HEINRICH FRAENKEL
 PURCHASE OF BOOK

b6
b7c

According to the August 1, 1964, issue of "The Economist," the captioned book has been published by The Bodley Head at 30 shillings a copy for the English edition.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit.

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for review)

NOTE:

Review

Book requested for use of Bureau by SA L.F. Schwartz, Research-Satellite Section. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available.

AMB:tef
 (10) *tef*

62-46855-122
 NOT RECORDED
 176 SEP 15 1964

MAILED 3
 SEP 14 1964
 COMM-FBI

~~6 SEP 14 1964~~

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

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 SEP 17 1964

FBI
 REC'D UNIT ROOM

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

AMB.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-97782-17

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: August 12, 1964

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW "GUIDELINES FOR COLD WAR VICTORY"
BY NATIONAL STRATEGY COMMITTEE OF AMERICAN
SECURITY COUNCIL
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

SYNOPSIS:

b6
b7c

Captioned book forwarded Assistant to the Director Belmont 8/5/64 by [redacted] American Security Council (ASC). Letter acknowledged by Director 8/12/64. Book referred Central Research for review. Book is criticism and analysis of American approach to cold war conflict. Sets out guidelines for strategy bringing together liberal, moderate, and conservative thinking. Recommends that we use tougher approach in dealing with communists; that U.S. wage counterwar, measure for measure, and change our "defensive" position; that we work to effect internal transformation within Soviet State, that we demonstrate will to win, mount psychological and economic offensive, improve relations with NATO nations, reappraise neutralism, adopt new Latin American policy to defeat communism, and maintain superior military posture. Study also recommends updating internal security programs in accordance with recommendations in 1957 of Commission on Government Security established by Congress. Book prepared by National Strategy Committee of ASC. Participants in study include former U.S. ambassadors; prominent educators, scientists, and military men; top business executives; and organizations such as American Legion and International Association of Chiefs of Police. 6/8/62 [redacted] requested Director participate in study. Request declined. [redacted] former agent. Services satisfactory. Now on Special Correspondents' List. ASC financed and operated by private industry as national research and information center on subversive activities. In 1959 allegation made that ASC planning to develop informants in Communist Party. No further information developed. ASC indicates readiness to identify its members publicly as formerly with Bureau. All references to Director and FBI favorable.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
133 AUG 24 1964

62-46855

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner

- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

- 1 - Research-Satellite
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - Mr. Garner
- 1 - [redacted]

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

SEP 1 1964

CONTINUED - OVER

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-42548-9

Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: BOOK REVIEW: "GUIDELINES FOR COLD WAR VICTORY"
BY NATIONAL STRATEGY COMMITTEE OF AMERICAN
SECURITY COUNCIL
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

DETAILS:

Captioned book was forwarded to Assistant to the Director Belmont on 8/5/64 by [redacted] American Security Council. [redacted] letter was acknowledged 8/12/64 by the Director. The book was referred to Central Research Unit for review. b6 b7C

Summary of Book

This study, the first in a series, is a criticism and analysis of the American approach to the cold war conflict with communism and is a guideline for corrective strategy. Its purpose is to bring together the best thinking (liberal, moderate, and conservative) that will enable this country to win the cold war.

According to the book, our strategy is working to our own detriment. In encouraging Soviet moderation and eventual change of heart, we adopt a fallacious policy of moderation and conciliation. The study indicates our foreign policy frees no one and actually results in less rather than more freedom throughout the world.

Moving from the premise that permanent coexistence with a communist dictatorship is impossible, the study recommends that we adopt a tougher approach in our dealings with communist countries; that - measure for measure - we wage counterwar against the communists and do everything short of nuclear war to effect internal transformation within the Soviet State, emphasizing the latent discontent of the people.

In the meantime, we must demonstrate the will to win and mount psychological and economic offensives. It is essential we improve our relations with the NATO nations; reappraise neutralism, which is incompatible with victory; formulate a new policy which will defeat communism in Latin America; and, maintain a superior military posture.

The study also recommends an updating and tightening of the internal security programs with special consideration being given by the legislative and executive branches of the Government to the recommendations made in June, 1957, by the Commission on Government Security, established by Congress to make an objective, nonpolitical study of the internal security program.

Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: BOOK REVIEW: "GUIDELINES FOR COLD WAR VICTORY"
BY NATIONAL STRATEGY COMMITTEE OF AMERICAN
SECURITY COUNCIL

Participants in Study

This study was prepared by the National Strategy Committee of the ASC. Participating were such prominent individuals as General Mark Clark, Dr. Stefan Posony, Admiral Felix B. Stump (Ret.) and Dr. Edward Teller; top business executives of the 3,500 company members of ASC; 128 universities and colleges; 102 organizations such as the American Legion and the International Association of Chiefs of Police; and, former U.S. ambassadors and college presidents.

On 6/8/62 [redacted] of ASC, wrote to the Director and requested he participate in this study. The request was declined. [redacted] is a former agent who resigned 2/13/53. His services were satisfactory and he is on the Special Correspondents' List. b6 b7c

American Security Council

The files disclose ASC is an organization financed and operated by private industry as a national research and information center on subversive activities for its members. ASC sponsors Fidelifax, Inc., a nationwide personnel investigating organization with offices in 32 cities, each of which is allegedly headed by a former Bureau agent.

In 1959, information was received that ASC was possibly planning to develop informants in the Communist Party which raised the possibility of intrusion in our field of primary responsibility. Files do not indicate further information has been developed in this regard.

Past inquiries have indicated that some people believe ASC is closely related to the Bureau. This is probably attributable to the organization's readiness to identify its members as being formerly associated with the Bureau. For instance, in the extensive lists of participants in this study, among the "experts" on the Strategy Staff are four former agents of the Bureau and one former Assistant Director. This alludes to former Assistant Director Stanley J. Tracy.

References to Director and FBI

All references to the Director and the FBI are favorable.

There are two references to the Director. The study begins with a quotation from Mr. Hoover's address to the Brotherhood of the Washington Hebrew Congregation on 12/4/63. On pages 115-116, a portion of the Director's testimony before the House Appropriations Committee 1/29/64 dealing with Soviet espionage is quoted. The book states that Mr. Hoover's testimony emphasizes the continuing importance of communist espionage operations.

- 1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
 - 1 - W. C. Sullivan
 - 1 - F. J. Baumgardner/A. W. Gray
 - 1 - B. M. Suttler
- September 28, 1964

SAC, New York

Director, FBI (62-46855)

- 1 - R. S. Garner
- 1 -
- 1 - Section tickler

b6
b7c

DANGER ON THE RIGHT
BY ARNOLD FORSTER AND BENJAMIN E. EPSTEIN
PURCHASE OF BOOK AT KIT'S

- 2 - Orig & copy
- 1 - Yellow

NP

The captioned book is scheduled for publication October 9, 1964, by Random House, 457 Madison Avenue, New York, New York (10022), and the paperbound edition is advertised at \$2.95 a copy. When available, you should obtain one copy of the paperbound edition and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: The book is a comprehensive study of extreme right-wing organizations by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. Mr. Forster is general counsel and civil rights director of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith and Mr. Epstein is its national director. Book requested for use of the Bureau by SA A. W. Gray, Internal Security Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, and after perusal, book will be filed in Bureau Library.

AMB:mab
(10)

*Rec'd 10-20-64
AMB*

Z

MAILED 25
SEP 28 1964
COMM-FBI

REC- 51

62-46855-284

10 SEP 28 1964

A-102

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

69 OCT 1 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

*Rec'd
10-21
AMB*

SAC, Boston

Director, FBI

BOOK

- 1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
- 1 - W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - T. P. Rosack
- 1 - B. M. Suttler
- 1 - R. S. Garner
- 1 -
- 1 - Section tickler

September 1, 1964

b6
b7c

X "MY FACE IS BLACK"
BY C. ERIC LINCOLN

USA

Book Reviews

The captioned book is to be published in the near future by The Beacon Press, Incorporated, 25 Beacon Street, Boston 8, Massachusetts. Advance copies of the book have been advertised as available now; however, the price of the book is not known.

You should discreetly obtain an advance copy of the above book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit.

NOTE: Book requested by SA T. P. Rosack, Domestic Intelligence Division, for use of the Bureau. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available.

^{mal.}
AMB:mab
(10)

*Rec'd
11-2-64
AMB*

EX-105

REC- 65

62-46855-285

~~100-415962-149~~

19 SEP 1 1964

MAILED 7
AUG 31 1964
COMM-FBI

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

58 SEP 3 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

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*Rec'd
PAG
Am...*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
(Attention: Central Research Unit)

DATE: September 14, 1964

FROM : SAC, BOSTON

SUBJECT: "MY FACE IS BLACK"
BY ERIC C. LINCOLN

Book Reviews

Reurlet dated September 1, 1964.

Beacon Press, Inc., 25 Beacon St., Boston, Mass., advised September 8, 1964, that captioned book is not expected to be received from press before October 25, 1964. A copy will be furnished Boston as soon as it leaves the press and will be forwarded Bureau, c/o Central Research Unit.

T.P. [unclear]

E

00878 RB

- ② - Bureau
- 1 - Boston
- JFN:bbr
- (3)

62-46855-286

REC 55 ~~60-415767-152~~

18 SEP 17 1964

EX-108

SEP 17 11 15 AM '64

RESEARCH SATELLITE



OCT 1 1964

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

File 62-46855

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *JS*

DATE: September 15, 1964

FROM : Mr. R. W. Smith *RWS*

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION
RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION

Book Reviews

R. W. Smith

SYNOPSIS

The Book Review Control Desk, established January, 1959, functions as a central control and repository for book reviews at the Seat of Government, evaluates requests for books to be purchased, maintains records of pending book review assignments, completed reviews, and other pertinent data concerning each review. Cost of operation of Desk absorbed by existing Publications Desk without any increase in personnel. Records of all book reviews are maintained in a main control file 62-46855. The purchase of books is cleared with the Administrative Division. During period September 13, 1963, through September 14, 1964, a total of 104 books was received at Seat of Government. Fifty-four books were reviewed, thirty-seven were obtained for reference purposes. Of thirty-six book reviews completed by the Domestic Intelligence Division, twenty-four were done by the Research-Satellite Section. Complete, current instructions regarding Book Review Control Desk are included in Section 62 of the Manual for Bureau Supervisors. The Book Review Control Desk performs valuable service because it eliminates duplication both in purchase and review of books, enables Seat of Government personnel to obtain quickly copies of book reviews for reference, and, because of knowledge of current publications, frequently alerts personnel to appearance of new books pertinent to the work and operations of the Bureau. A status report is submitted annually.

RECOMMENDATION

None; for your information.

DETAILS

The Book Review Control Desk was established in the Central Research Section in January, 1959, as a central control and repository for book reviews at the Seat of Government.

1 - Mr. Sullivan

1 - R. S. Garner

1 -

1 - Administrative Policy Folder

1 - Section tickler

SEP 16 1964

CONTINUED - OVER

RESEARCH SATELLITE



AMB:mab
(6)

66 SEP 18 1964

62-46855-286X

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b7c

REC-20
EX-101

RWS

Memorandum R. W. Smith to W. C. Sullivan
BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION
RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION

Scope

The Book Review Control Desk: 1) evaluates requests for books to be purchased and reviewed, 2) handles recommendations as to what Division should write the review, and 3) maintains a record of pending book review assignments, completed reviews, and other pertinent data concerning each review.

Cost of Operation

Creation of this Desk has not resulted in any additional cost to the Bureau, since the work was absorbed by combining the new function with that of the previously existing Publications Desk without any increase in personnel.

Control

Records of all book reviews are maintained in a main control file (62-46855), which is checked monthly to ascertain whether existing instructions are being complied with by Bureau supervisors preparing reviews. A card index system is maintained regarding each review showing title, author, official who ordered the review, Section to which the review was assigned, and completion date. These index cards are maintained for an indefinite period, for they are of continuing practical value and demand only a minimum of upkeep.

The Administrative Division clears any recommendations for the purchase of suggested books for review or for reference purposes.

Reviews Conducted

During the period September 13, 1963, through September 14, 1964, a total of 104 books was received by Seat of Government personnel for review or reference. Fifty-four books were reviewed (4 pending) and thirty-seven books were obtained for reference purposes. All books requested are retained for future reference purposes. Fourteen books were received at the Bureau from outside sources. Of the thirty-six book reviews completed by the Domestic Intelligence Division during referenced period, twenty-four were done by the Research-Satellite Section. Nine books requested have not been received.

C O N T I N U E D - O V E R

Memorandum R. W. Smith to W. C. Sullivan
BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION
RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION

Instructions

Complete, current instructions concerning the Book Review Control Desk are included in Section 62 of the Manual for Bureau Supervisors.

Over-All Value

The Book Review Control Desk performs a valuable service because it: 1) eliminates duplication both in the purchase of books for review and in the writing of reviews, 2) insures immediate determination as to whether a book review has been or is being written, 3) enables Seat of Government personnel to obtain quickly copies of book reviews for reference, 4) and, because of knowledge of current publications, frequently alerts personnel to the appearance of new books pertinent to the work and operations of the Bureau.

Future Action

The work of the Book Review Control Desk will continue to be closely examined and evaluated by the Research-Satellite Section for any streamlining measures to improve its operation. A status report will be submitted annually.

SAC, New York

October 1, 1964

Director, FBI (62-46855)

- 1 - N. P. Callahan
- 1 - W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - F. J. Baumgardner/A. W. Gray
- 1 - B. M. Suttler
- 1 - R. S. Garner
- 1 -
- 1 - Section tickler

b6
b7c

MISSISSIPPI: THE CLOSED SOCIETY
BY JAMES W. SILVER
PURCHASE OF BOOK

The captioned book was published June 3, 1964, by Harcourt, Brace & World, Incorporated, 757 Third Avenue, New York 17, New York, and sells for \$4.75 a copy.

You should discreetly and expeditiously obtain one copy of the captioned book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit.

NOTE: Book requested by SA A. W. Gray, Internal Security Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, needed for use in connection with conferences planned on the subject of "Development of Informants in Racial Matters." The book will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available. The only reference in General Indices regarding the book was a news clipping.

AMB:cr
(10)

*Book in c. 10-27-64
AMB*

REC 37

62-46855-287

19 OCT 1 1964

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

SEP 24 1964
COMM-FBI

Handwritten signature/initials

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Handwritten initials: R... AMB

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTENTION: CENTRAL RESEARCH UNIT

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (66-847)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK

DATE: SEPTEMBER 30, 1964

Book Reviews 3- [Signature]

WJ

Attached hereto is a copy of the book ~~Nationalism and Communism; Essays, 1946-1963~~ by Hugh Seton-Watson, which was purchased with Imprest Funds from the Publishers Frederick A. Praeger of New York at a cost of \$7.50. The book was secured in accordance with your memorandum of 9/28/64.

- 1 - Bureau
- 1 - NY (66-847)

MJL:RS
(2)

*Encl filed in Bureau Library
10.1.64 AMB.*

ENCLOSURE

2, 1

REC 61

62-46855-288

NOT RECORDED

6 OCT 2 1964

*Hand copy made for
Imprest fund with file
10/9*

RESEARCH SERVICE

67 OCT 12 1964

~~ENCLOSURE~~

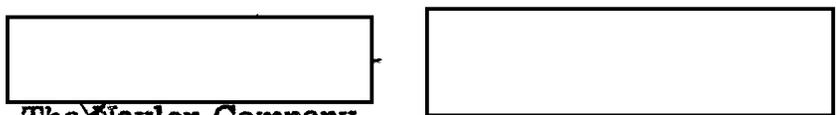
File 62-46855

Blair

October 1, 1964

REC 8

42-46855-289



The Naylor Company
Post Office Box 1838
San Antonio, Texas 78206

REC'D-READING ROOM
OCT 1 4 47 PM '64
40-119 B I 8 100
MAIL ROOM
OCT 1 1964

b6
b7c

Dear Mrs. Naylor:

Mr. Hoover received your letter of September 24th and asked me to acknowledge the receipt of your communication. He also requested me to explain that it is contrary to his policy to comment on material not prepared by personnel of this Bureau or by him. However, he is looking forward to the opportunity of reading the book you have forwarded.

REC'D-MAIL ROOM
OCT 1 1964

MAIL ROOM
OCT 1 1964

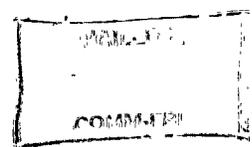
Sincerely yours,

Helen W. Gandy

Helen W. Gandy
Secretary

Leach

WTP



Leach

NOTE: The author, Joseph Hayes Wherry, has recently advised the Bureau about his forthcoming book and copies have already been submitted to the Bureau by the San Francisco Division. Wherry is reportedly a personal friend of Senator Goldwater and bases his book upon the 1935 communist document "The Communist Party; A Manual on Organizations" by a former communist. Wherry's position is that the current Administration follows a policy of appeasement. References

DTP:lch (3) *lch*

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

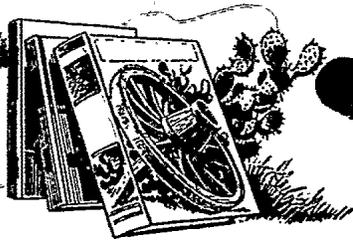
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

WTP
6.8.



b6
b7c

to the Director and FBI are favorable. R. W. Smith to Sullivan memorandum dated 8-11-64 indicated the Bureau ^{should} be circumspect in dealing with Wherry who is also known for his activities in connection with anticommunist organizations.



The Naylor Company

Book Publishers of the Southwest

OFFICE: 1015 CULEBRA AVENUE TEL. 512 PE 6-3145
CORRESPOND TO: P. O. BOX 1838, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS 78206



September 24, 1964

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____b6
Mr. Trotter	_____b7C
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

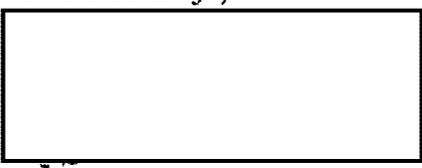
Book Reviews

Under separate ~~cover~~ ^{publication} we are sending you a reading copy of RED BLUEPRINT FOR THE CONQUEST OF AMERICA by Joseph H. Sherry. U.S.A.

We are sure you will find this book of great interest. We would appreciate hearing your comments regarding RED BLUEPRINT FOR THE CONQUEST OF AMERICA.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,



FHN:vc

*Book received
9-30-64 per
Routing slip*

*Book already
received per
Smith & Sullivan
9-11-64*

*Adm 10/1/64
DTP REC 8*

62-488535-289

18 OCT 12 1964

EXP. PROC.

SEP 28 1964

g. DTP

*DeWitt/EP
P1*

DO-6

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

September 30, 1964

By letter 9-24-64 [redacted]
San Antonio, Texas, advised she was
sending the Director under separate
cover a copy of "Red Blueprint for the
Conquest of America," by Joseph H.
Wherry, and she would appreciate
the Director's comments regarding
the book.

Numerous references are made to
the Director and the FBI throughout
the book.

crt

100-100000-100000

MR. TOLSON _____

MR. BELMONT _____

MR. MOHR _____

MR. CASPER _____

MR. CALLAHAN _____

MR. CONRAD _____

MR. DELOACH _____

MR. EVANS _____

MR. GALE _____

MR. ROSEN _____

MR. SULLIVAN _____

MR. TAVEL _____ b6 -

MR. TROTTER _____ b7C

MR. JONES _____

TELE. ROOM _____

[redacted]

[redacted]

MISS GANDY _____

Handwritten signature

5-1011

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: September 30, 1964

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS "AFANASSIEV IS DEAD"
BY NICHOLAS MAXIMOFF
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Rosen
DeLoach
Gale
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

b6
b7C

THE BOOK:

Through this novel, the author tells of communist intrigue in Paris after World War II. He uses the device of a diary found after the suicide of a white Russian who had been against communism while in Russia and who spoke out against it in the presence of communist agents in Paris who ran the agency by which a young French woman, his paramour, was employed. The book contains nothing of historical importance or of ideological significance. It was first published in Germany in the Russian language. The FBI is not mentioned, nor is there anything of interest to us.

mcw

THE AUTHOR:

Maximoff, born in Russia, 1898, served in Russian Army, 1918-1921. During World War II, he escaped to France, where he was a musician, teacher, lecturer, and U.S. Civil Service employee. He came to the United States in 1953 and was a lecturer at Columbia University and later a faculty member of Hobart College and William Smith College, Geneva, New York, until his retirement in 1961. The subject of Bufile 105-61145, he was investigated in 1957 and reported to be an "eccentric, harmless man," unquestionably anticommunist. He was sent an in-absence letter 10/12/62 after implying that Director could help him to have a book published.

RECOMMENDATION:

None; for information only.

62-46855

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner

- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

- 1 - Section Ticker
- 1 - [Redacted]
- 1 - Mr. Garner

PM:cr (10)

XEROX

OCT 16 1964

66 OCT 22 1964

REC-762-46855-290

OCT 13 1964

EX-113

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-61145-11

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
October 7, 1964

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Research-Satellite
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Mr. J. M. Sizoo
1 - [redacted]

Mr. R. W. Smith

BOOK REVIEW:
"RED BLUEPRINT FOR THE
CONQUEST OF AMERICA"
BY JOSEPH H. WHERRY
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER (62-46855)

b6
b7c

[redacted] By letter dated 10/1/64 from Miss Gandy, [redacted] San Antonio, Texas, was thanked for forwarding above-captioned book to the Director. The Director noted by attached routing slip, 10/6/64, "I would like a review of the book. H."

The book was written, according to the author, Joseph H. Wherry, to draw attention to "The Communist Party: A Manual on Organization" by J. Peters, former representative in the United States for the Communist International, as a guide for Communist theory and practice. Wherry claims that the Manual by Peters, although written in the early 1930's, is valid for use by the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA) today since the "fundamental organization, ultimate aim, and international purpose and even methods of Communism do not change."

Wherry notes that "international management" of communist affairs is in the hands of a Foreign Section of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU). Our sources indicate that this responsibility is held by the International Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU. Wherry also states that all Marxists do not always advocate civil and military violence for the "revolutionary overthrow," but also call for means such as "force with accompanying terrorism, by deception and subtleties of slanted legislation, by edict." The book contains numerous favorable references to the Director and the FBI. Wherry claims to be a personal friend of Senator Barry Goldwater.

A more detailed review of the book and further information on the author are contained in the attached review in the memorandum from Mr. Smith to Mr. Sullivan dated 8/11/64. The book is being forwarded to the Bureau Library for retention.

RECOMMENDATION:

For the Director's information.

Enclosures

1 - 62-108744

JMS:mab:jwh (10)

70 OCT 20 1964

62-46855
NOT RECORDED
148 OCT 12 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 108744

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: October 13, 1964

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW: "NATIONAL SECURITY AND THE PHANTOM FORCE," AIR WAR COLLEGE THESIS NO. 1161, APRIL 1956 BY HOWARD EDWARD PAYNE, JR. U.S.A. COLONEL, U. S. AIR FORCE (RESERVE) CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

HOWARD E. PAYNE

3 Phases of Modern War: This document, dated 1956 and received by Bureau September 1964, claims U. S. has not used intelligence system as meant to be used and has no clearly defined national policy. The author reasons that modern war is constant and consists of 3 phases: (1) state of undeclared war, using number of factors--ideological, psychological, social, economic, political, technological, and covert and overt intelligence activities; (2) state of open armed conflict, declared or undeclared, using military aggression and preliminary "peace" negotiations; (3) state of victory, using military or civilian occupation of defeated area, establishment of desired government structure, elimination of opposition, and readjustment of international positions and relations.

The "Phantom Force": is a proposed career-service, highly trained, 200,000-man central intelligence authority set up in the Department of Defense with prime responsibility for all intelligence functions of Phases 1, 2, and 3. It would work in harmony with Cabinet-level departments and National Security Council. CIA would be absorbed by it.

FBI Mentioned (pp. 90, 102-104, 107, 112, 115): Favorably, as efficient, admired, respected counterintelligence agency. Its "counter-intelligence section" would be "core" of proposed force. Author quotes another source as saying that prior to Pearl Harbor, FBI and Navy in disagreement as to which should tap Japanese telephones.

The Author: Bureau has had cordial correspondence with Brigadier General Howard E. Payne in past. Described by Cincinnati Office as friend of Bureau 5/7/64. (62-109423)

RECOMMENDATION: None; for information only

- 62-46855
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Section Tickler
- 1 - Mr. Garner

69 OCT 20 1964

PM:mab (10)

XEROX
OCT 23 1964

EX 109
REC-16 62-46855-291

OCT 19 1964

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SAC, New York
Director, FBI (62-46855)

- 1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
 - 1 - W. C. Sullivan
 - 1 - W. G. Shaw
 - 1 - B. M. Suttler
 - 1 - R. S. Garner
 - 1 -
 - 1 - Section tickler
- October 27, 1964

b6
b7c

"THE LAST BELIEVERS"
BY DAVID KARP

Back Review

The captioned book was scheduled for publication on October 7, 1964, by Harcourt, Brace & World, Incorporated, 757 Third Avenue, New York 17, New York; the price is \$5.95 a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: Book requested by SA W. G. Shaw, Internal Security for use Bureau. Book is described by Harcourt as a novel of maturity versus misplaced youthful idealism in which a successful Broadway playwright (Arthur Cameron), who has renounced his youthful communist party affiliations, is confronted by his son's desire to renounce his citizenship to fight against nuclear war. After perusal book will be placed in Bureau Library where it is not now available.

AMB:cr
(10)

*Part of document
10-27-64
AMB*

MAILED 8
OCT 26 1964
COMM-FBI

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

ENCLOSURE

REC-21 62-46555-292

NOV 3 1964

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- DeLoach _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Evans _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

Handwritten signature

David Karp
tells a powerful story of idealism, rebellion, and disillusion



The Last Believers

In the '30s, inspired by idealism and driven by rebellion, Arthur Cameron became a member of the Communist Party. Now a successful Broadway playwright, free of the past, he is faced with the discovery that his son is bent on a similar course of misplaced idealism. To save him, he is compelled to reveal — desperately and completely — the political intrigues, and shameful maneuverings of his own buried past. *Publ: 10-7-64*

\$5.95 HARCOURT, BRACE & WORLD

Handwritten notes:
5-2-1964
R.B.
Satellite

THE LAST BELIEVERS by David Karp is described by Harcourt as a novel of maturity versus misplaced youthful idealism in which a successful Broadway playwright, who has renounced his youthful Communist party affiliations, is confronted by his son's desire to renounce his citizenship to fight against nuclear war.
"Publisher's Weekly," 8-31-64

- The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
- The Washington Daily News _____
- The Evening Star _____
- New York Herald Tribune _____
- New York Journal-American _____
- New York Mirror _____
- New York Daily News _____
- New York Post _____
- The New York Times 49
- The Worker _____
- The New Leader _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The National Observer _____
- People's World _____
- Date 10-21-64

62-46855-292

ENCLOSURE

62-46855

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

JLH TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
 Attention: Research Section
JLH FROM : SAC, BOSTON (62-4446)

DATE: 10/26/64

SUBJECT: * "MY FACE IS BLACK"
 BY ERIC C. LINCOLN

Book

Book Reviews

MAJJI

Reurlet dated September 1, 1964; remylet dated September 14, 1964.

Enclosed is one copy of C. ERICK LINCOLN'S book "MY FACE IS BLACK" which the Boston Division was requested to obtain.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
 1 - Boston

JFN:lc

ENCLOSURE

1 Encl. (book) to Bureau
 Library, 11-2-64
 AMB

J

REC-

62-46855-293

3 OCT 28 1964

RESEARCH-SAT *AMB*

58 NOV 3 1964

ld

SAC, New York
Director, FBI (62-46855)

- 1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
- 1 - W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - R. W. Smith
- 1 - B. M. Suttler
- 1 - R. S. Garner
- 1 - [Redacted]
- 1 - Section tickler

October 28, 1964

b6
b7c

JUSTICE IN MOSCOW
BY GEORGE FEIFER

20

The captioned book was published in May, 1964, by Simon & Schuster, Incorporated, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York 20, New York, and it sells for \$5.95 a copy.

Book Reviews

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

George Feifer

U.S.A.

H

NOTE: Book, believed to be a good source to show the inequities of law of the Soviet Union, requested by SA R. W. Smith, Research-Satellite Section. General indices and Bureau Library check negative. Book will be filed in Bureau Library

wrote Justice in Moscow
published in May, 1964

AMB:cr
(10)

*Book paid
11-5-64
Tolson in
AmB*

REC-24

62-46855-294

OCT 28 1964

MAILED 3
OCT 28 1964
COMM-FBI

EX-102

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Evans _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Winter _____

NOV 2 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

AmB

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATT: CENTRAL RESEARCH UNIT)

DATE: 10/26/64

FROM : *JFM*
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: MISSISSIPPI: THE CLOSED SOCIETY
BY JAMES W. SILVER
PURCHASE OF BOOK

C. H. J.
ReBulet, 10/1/64.

Submitted herewith is one copy of captioned book.

2-Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM)
1-NY

EKD:ckm
(3)

ENCLOSURE

REC 30

Encl. filed in
Bureau Library
10-27-64
AMB.

100-295

OCT 28 1964

RESEARCH-SERIALS
[Signature]

67 NOV 30 1964

62-46855

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

- 1 - H. L. Edwards
- 1 - Sullivan

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: October 14, 1964

FROM : R. W. Smith

- 1 - Section Tickler
- 1 - Garner
- 1 - [Redacted]

SUBJECT: REVIEW OF "SOCIAL SCIENCE: A TEXTBOOK FOR SOVIET SECONDARY SCHOOLS" AS TRANSLATED BY THE JOINT PUBLICATIONS RESEARCH SERVICE, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

R. W. Smith
by [unclear]

At the direction of the American Bar Association, the above-captioned translation was mailed to Mr. H. Lynn Edwards by the Joint Publications Research Service of the Department of Commerce. On 10/7/64 it was forwarded to the Domestic Intelligence Division for review.

Review of the Book

Book Reviews

It appears that this "textbook" was written for use in secondary schools in the Soviet Union for the purpose of indoctrinating students, especially those who do not desire higher education, in the "traits of the new man, the man who is to build Communism and live under it." It is alleged in the "Preface to the English Translation" that Soviet schools were not doing enough to indoctrinate students in communism.

The contents of this book are what would be expected to be in any communist textbook. It is no surprise to read in this text of the wonders of communism and the horrors of the dying system of capitalism. The book reveals very clearly the narrow, biased, and extremely prejudiced system called Soviet "education." The book is broken down into five parts. It sets forth the principles of Marxism-Leninism and how the application of these tenets to the economic, social, and political system of the Soviet Union has achieved a total and definitive victory of socialism indestructible to any force existent in the world today. It sets forth the usual braggadocious social, industrial, technological, and scientific achievements of the Soviets. That new evolutionary product--communist man--is described in the usual maudlin terms reminiscent of nineteenth century romanticism. The conclusion to the study is that communists, in that land of happiness and plenty, have a firm grip on the wing of the bluebird and are scaring into a future of world communism.

Interlaced in all of the glowing descriptions and questionable statistics, are the very unfavorable comparisons with the United States and capitalism. The study is full of distortions, half-truths, and deliberate falsifications based on the false premises of communist dogma and propaganda as is evident in communist material generally.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-2410-6

PC:mab

ENCLOSURE
[Handwritten initials]

162-46855-
NOT RECORDED
123 OCT 30 1964

OCT 17 1964

61 NOV 3 1964

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

TWC

Memo Smith to Sullivan

RE: REVIEW OF "SOCIAL SCIENCE: A TEXTBOOK FOR SOVIET
SECONDARY SCHOOLS" AS TRANSLATED BY THE JOINT

It is noted that the textbook infers that America's use of the atom bomb in August, 1945, was unnecessary in view of the inevitable and impending capitulation of Japan. The date is referred to as a black day in the history of mankind.

The United States is depicted as a war-mongering nation trying to jockey for a position of attack safe from a retaliatory blow.

The translator considers this book of value to American educators, students, and specialists in international communism. For our purposes, this textbook contains no new ideas or material.

There is no identifiable record in Bufiles of the author, G. Kh. Shakhnazarov.

Reference to the FBI

On page 310, the following statement appears: "The FBI keeps the fingerprints of well-nigh half of the entire adult population of the country." Removed from context, the statement is inoffensive. Actually, it ends a paragraph that describes the "terror" loosed on "everyone in the U. S. who in any way comes out in defense of democracy and peace." The paragraph states that honest and honorable Americans are blacklisted and placed under police surveillance.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

S *KL* *had* ✓

SAC, New York

Director, FBI (62-46855)

- 1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
- 1 - W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - J. M. Sizoo
- 1 - B. M. Suttler
- 1 -
- 1 - Section tickler

November 4, 1964

b6
b7c

BOOKS ON COMMUNISM
EDITED BY WALTER KOLARZ

BOOK REVIEWS

The captioned book has been published by the Oxford University Press, 417 Fifth Avenue, New York 16, New York, and it is priced at \$4.80 a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book for the use of the Bureau and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: Book requested by SA J. M. Sizoo, Research-Satellite Section, for reference purposes. Book will be filed in Bureau Library.

AMB:cr
(9)

*Book rec'd
 11-10-64
 Filed Bu Library
 J.M.S.*

W

MAILED 6
 NOV 3 - 1964
 COMM-FBI

REC-43

62-46855-296

10 NOV 4 1964

EX-103

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

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

362
[Signature]

[Signature]
REC-43
ASD

SAC, New York 1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
 1 - W. C. Sullivan October 30, 1963
 Director, FBI (62-46855) 1 - F. J. Baumgardner/J. H. Kleinkauf

- 1 - B. M. Suttler
- 1 - R. S. Garner
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - Section tickler
- 2 - Orig & copy
- ① - Yellow

b6
b7c

"WHEN THE WORD IS GIVEN: A REPORT
 ON ELIJAH MUHAMMAD, MALCOLM X, AND
 THE BLACK MUSLIM WORLD"
 BY LOUIS E. LOMAX
 BOOK REVIEWS *BOOK REVIEWS*

The captioned book has been published recently by The World Publishing Company, 119 West 57th Street, New York 19, New York; the price is listed as \$3.95 a copy.

You should discreetly obtain, as soon as possible, one copy of the book for the use of the Bureau and forward it to the attention of the Research--Satellite Section.

NOTE: SA J. H. Kleinkauf, Internal Security Section, has requested the book for review. After review, the book will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available. Availability of book negative as result of check with several bookstores in city.

AMB:cr
 (10)

*Bind 12-5-63
 Filed Bu AmB*

MAILED 3
 OCT 30 1963
 COMM-FBI

62-46855-
 NOT RECORDED
 136 NOV 1 1963

~~9 OCT 31 1963~~

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

NOV 6 1963
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ITEM

*RWSB
 AmB*

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 10/28/64
(Att: Research Satellite Section)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: DANGER ON THE RIGHT
BY ARNOLD FORSTER AND BENJAMIN R. EPSTEIN
PURCHASE OF BOOK

C

ReBulet, 9/28/64. *Book Review*

Submitted herewith is one copy of captioned book.

MEASURE

2-Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM)
1-NY

EKD:ckm
(3)

1 Encl. filed **REG 10**
Bureau Library **62-46855-297**
10-30-64
AmB.

1 NOV 8 1964

801-12

107-SEARCHED
AmB.

64
69 NOV 9 1964

SAC, New York

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row

1 - W. C. Sullivan

1 - R. S. Garner

1 - B. M. Suttler

1 - [Redacted]

1 - Section tickler

November 4, 1964

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b7c

o
X Book Review

YOUTH AND COMMUNISM: Book
AN HISTORICAL ANALYSIS OF
COMMUNIST YOUTH MOVEMENTS
BOOK BY RICHARD CORNELL

bec

The captioned book has been published by Walker and Company, 10 West Fifty-sixth Street, New York, New York, 10019, and it is priced at \$6.50 a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book for the use of the Bureau and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: Book requested by SA R. S. Garner, Central Research Unit, for use of Bureau. Book will be placed in Bureau Library where it is not now available.

Professor Cornell is a member of the Department of Political Science of the State University of New York, Buffalo, New York. The book is advertised as "the most penetrating and up-to-date analysis of international Communist youth movements yet published."

AMB:cr *cr*
(9)

*See serial 306
Am-B*

REC-64

62-46855-298

4 NOV 5 1964

EX-114

MAILED
NOV 4 - 1964
COMM-FBI

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

58 NOV 10 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Rose
Am-B

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 11/4/64
 (Att: Central Research Unit,
 Research-Satellite Section)

FROM : *JFM*
wjn SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: "JUSTICE IN MOSCOW"
 BY GEORGE FEIFER

ReBulet dated 10/28/64.

Submitted herewith is one copy of captioned publication.

2-Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM) / Encl. placed in
 1-NY Bureau Library
 11-6-64
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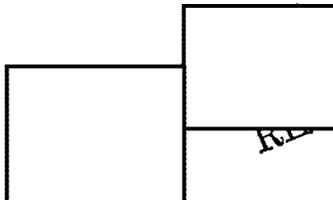
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATT: CENTRAL RESEARCH UNIT,
RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION)

DATE: 11/9/64

FROM : *J.F.M. wmm*
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: ~~BOOKS ON COMMUNISM~~
~~EDITED BY WALTER KOLARZ~~

Book Reviews

ReBulet, dated 11/4/64.

Submitted herewith is one copy of captioned book.

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- 1 - New York (41)

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6 NOV 17 1964

Mr. Belmont

A. Rosen

DALLAS JUSTICE,
THE REAL STORY OF
JACK RUBY AND HIS TRIAL
BOOK REVIEW

November 9, 1964

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines
1 - Research Sec. (Publications)

"DALLAS JUSTICE, The Real Story of Jack Ruby and His Trial," was written by Melvin M. Belli, Ruby's defense attorney who was fired by Ruby's family after Ruby's trial in March, 1964, and coauthored by Maurice C. Carroll, a reporter for "The New York Herald Tribune" who was in the Dallas basement when Ruby shot Oswald and who covered the Ruby trial for his newspaper. It was recently published by the David McKay Company, Incorporated, New York. The book is primarily a self-serving pat on the back to Melvin Belli from his greatest admirer Melvin Belli. He attempts in the book to justify and back up his publicly stated belief that Ruby did not receive a fair trial in Dallas but was railroaded by a court and jury controlled by the Dallas oligarchy or "establishment." He ridicules Dallas justice as such and belittles Judge Joe B. Brown who tried the Ruby case, District Attorney Henry Wade and his staff who prosecuted the case and the jury who convicted Ruby and almost all other persons mentioned in the book with the exception of Belli.

Basically the book relates: (1) Belli's story of the conditions in Dallas existing at the time of the assassination and shooting of Oswald by Ruby with emphasis on his belief that the city was controlled by the Dallas Citizens Council, a group interested only in the protection of the Dallas image, (2) the factual incidents that occurred during the assassination and shooting of Oswald by Ruby, (3) the preparation of Ruby's defense with emphasis on medical examinations of Ruby, (4) the trial itself and the presentation of the evidence, and (5) the conviction and his subsequent outburst against the city of Dallas which he attempts to justify.

He reports the facts of the assassination of the President and subsequent shooting of Oswald by Ruby with a reasonable degree of accuracy as established by our investigation and contained in the Warren Commission Report. He agrees with the conclusions of the Warren Commission that Oswald and Ruby

1 - 62-46855
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Memorandum to Belmont
RE: DALLAS JUSTICE,

both acted alone and that there was no conspiracy on the part of either or between the two. He attributes the conviction of Ruby primarily to the preconcluded determination of the court and jury, the failure of the jury to open-mindedly consider and comprehend the medical testimony which he presented to show that Ruby was in a psychotic state and not responsible for his actions when he shot Oswald, and the testimony of Dallas Police officers which established premeditation on Ruby's part.

Selli makes reference to the FBI on six occasions in the book. On page 26 in discussing the President's visit to Dallas, it was stated that the FBI and Secret Service had apparently seen no need to keep an eye on Oswald although the Government had lengthy files on him. He does not comment further or enlarge upon this statement and apparently refers to the fact that the FBI had some information regarding Oswald prior to the assassination.

On page 48 in discussing Ruby's personality, he says that Ruby was a compulsive communicator and that the FBI had assessed his personality pretty well in that they gave him a great sack of nickels and dimes to make telephone calls and thereafter interviewed persons called by him. This statement is completely false and inaccurate. Ruby was interviewed by the FBI on 11/24/63 and again on 12/31/63 and at no time was he ever furnished any money for telephone calls of any other purpose. Selli should be well aware of this as he was present at the second interview.

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On page 58 he refers to the fact that no FBI Agent had testified at Ruby's bond hearing in January, 1964. SA [redacted] did testify at this hearing concerning his interviews of Ruby on 11/24/63 and 12/31/63. On page 102 Selli states that FBI Agents contacted him in a hotel room to advise him that Ruby had never been an employee of the FBI, CIA or any other Government agency. Selli was contacted in a hotel room by SAC Shanklin and SA Vincent Brain on 2/28/64 at the instructions of the Bureau for the specific purpose of advising him that neither Oswald or Ruby had ever been informants of the FBI. No mention was made to him regarding the CIA or other Government agency. This was done because Selli had publicly made certain statements to the effect that he had heard that Oswald and Ruby were Bureau informants.

On page 102 in recalling the testimony of Dallas Police Officer B. H. Archer, Selli said Archer stated that he had heard Ruby remark after the shooting that he had intended to shoot Oswald three times. Selli points out that Archer had not in his initial statements to his superiors immediately after the shooting recalled Ruby making this statement. He then asked Archer if

Memorandum to Belmont
RE: DALLAS JUSTICE,

he had told the FBI when interviewed that he had overheard Ruby make this statement and Archer replied, "No." He did interview Archer within a few days subsequent to the shooting of Oswald and Archer did not at that time state that he overheard Ruby make the statement that he intended to shoot Oswald three times.

With regard to the above two inaccurate statements concerning the furnishing of money to Ruby for telephone calls and advising Belli that Ruby had not been an informant of the CIA or other Government agency, it was recommended and approved that it would be pointless at this time to contact Belli to straighten him out on the true facts; however, should any other person make inquiry regarding these inaccuracies they will be promptly straightened out. No inquiries have been received to date.

ACTION:

For information.

11-27-64 AMB

- 1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
- 1 - W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - J. G. Kelly

SAC, New York

11/13/64

Director, FBI (62-46855)

- 1 - B. M. Suttler
- 1 - R. S. Garner
- 1 -
- 1 - Section tickler

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BOOK
 X NIGGER: AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY
 BY DICK GREGORY WITH ROBERT LIPSYTE
 O BOOK REVIEWS

The captioned book has been published recently by the E. P. Dutton & Company, Incorporated, 201 Park Avenue South, New York, New York 10003, and the price is \$4.95 a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book, for the use of the Bureau, and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

AMB:bed *sed*
 (10)

NOTE: Book, requested for review by the Civil Rights Section, General Investigative Division, will be placed in the Bureau Library. Bureau Library and General Indices checks negative.

*Book rec'd. 11-20-64.
 To J.G. Kelly, Div III.
 AMB.*

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SAC, New York

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row

1 - W. C. Sullivan

1 - W. A. Branigan

1 - R. S. Garner

1 - B. M. Suttler

1 - [Redacted]

1 - Section tickler

November 23, 1964

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*COLD FRIDAY
BOOK BY WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
EDITED BY DUNCAN NORTON-TAYLOR
BOOK REVIEWS

pr

N.Y.

The captioned book, scheduled for publication in November, 1964, by Random House, 457 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10022, is priced at \$5.95 a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the book, when available, and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: Book requested for review by SA W. A. Branigan, Soviet Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. Check with Bureau Library and General Indices negative. Book will be placed in the Bureau Library after review.

AMB:cr *cr*
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*Book received
11-27-64
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An unflinching eye for true colors

By T. S. Matthews

COLD FRIDAY. By Whittaker Chambers. Edited by Duncan Norton-Taylor. Random House. 327 pp. \$5.95.

One of my writer-pals, who is not above doing an occasional odd job in journalism, once told me that he would never review the book of a friend unless he could say nothing but good about it. We had quite a hassle over this, and I agreed never to review him again. Where does that leave me with Whittaker Chambers?

Chambers and I were friends, colleagues on Time magazine: that was half my doing, for I gave him a job there. He was introduced to me by a mutual friend who told me that Chambers was a talented writer, an experienced journalist and a recent member of the Communist Party. I found him unprepossessing but impressive, and at first took him with a large grain of salt. There was an air of suppressed melodrama about him; as if he were being followed or in danger of his life. He was taciturn, suspicious and seemed to have a fixation about Communism: he persisted in thinking that its purpose and methods were pitiless and blood-minded, and that the Communist Party in America was not a mere scatteration of left-wing radicals but a disciplined unit in a world-wide organization ruled by iron-clad directives from the Kremlin.

This was not the fashionable view at the time (the early Forties). Russia was our ally who, thinly disguised as Joan of Arc, had recently lost the Spanish Civil War fighting against the powers of darkness; and Stalin was "Uncle Joe," our son-of-a-bitch, a tough guy we were glad to have "on our side." Gradually this fairytale version of Communist Russia shook down into disillusionment, but by then Chambers had more enemies than friends on Time, and he never got the credit for having been right all along. Cassandra is never popular, especially when Cassandra is a turncoat.

Furthermore, American opinion got panicky and swung too far, as it usually does; and before we knew it along came Joe McCarthy and his bully-boys to make our flesh creep and us the shame and laughing-stock of the Western world. Chambers got more than his share of blame for that: I don't think he can be held responsible for McCarthy. It's true that the Hiss case gave Richard Nixon his start—but in 1960 nearly half of us decided we would rather have Nixon than Kennedy in the White House, so what are we talking about?

A soft-spoken, intense, intellectually arrogant man, Chambers aroused extreme dislike in some, extreme

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R. W. Smith
[Signature]

Re: [unclear]

- Book Week 34
- The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
 - The Washington Daily News _____
 - The Evening Star _____
 - New York Herald Tribune _____
 - New York Journal-American _____
 - New York Mirror _____
 - New York Daily News _____
 - New York Post _____
 - The New York Times _____
 - The Worker _____
 - The New Leader _____
 - The Wall Street Journal _____
 - The National Observer _____
 - People's World _____
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admiration in others. He also had friends like James Agee and Duncan Norton-Taylor, the editor of *Cold Friday*, who were simply and genuinely fond of him as a person. (Arthur Koestler, who says he loved him, in the same breath avers that Chambers "knowingly committed moral suicide to atone for the guilt of our generation"—a breath-taking monstrosity of dubious praise.)

The Hiss case is still remembered, by the older generation of journalists, as one of the great news stories of 1948; but I doubt whether the name of Whittaker Chambers, the man who won the case, means much nowadays to the boys and girls in the street. *Cold Friday*, a posthumous collection of letters and fragments of a never-finished book, is a pious attempt to restore and enhance his memory. I think it is also an unsuccessful attempt; a collection of his remarkable letters (not to his children) might have done him more justice.

Cold Friday has good things in it, but there are not enough of them, and it is also marred by the recurrence of some of the bad things in his famous apologia, *Witness*: preachiness, omniscient asides (the tell-tale, too frequent shrug "of course"), tired slips into sentimentality, far-fetched or hair-splitting pronouncements—e.g., that the late Senator Robert Taft, conservative of Ohio conservatives, was really "a balky revolutionist"; that there is a vital distinction between being a conservative and "a Man of the Right"; that (shades of Hemingway!) if you hope to understand our time you must have undergone the same educational experiences that Chambers did—"the journey into the heart of Europe, and the journey into the heart of Russia." It would have been no disservice to Chambers to have made the book shorter and better by cutting out some of these gratuitous irritations.

Chambers seems to have thought of himself as a Dostoevskyan character, and perhaps he was. He knew that human life is a tragedy, he believed (or suspected) that the only possible hero is the person who suffers, who accepts suffering as his inescapable fate. He cer-

tainly suffered, he saw more deeply into the necessity for his suffering than most of us do. He not only thought himself defeated, he thought he had deliberately rejoined the losing side. But there is some evidence in this book that he had begun to think in terms beyond the political. He died in the faith, or the hope, that his private defeat would contribute to an ultimate and worldwide human victory: the acceptance of reality (his definition of freedom).

The book gets much better towards the end. It even shows Chambers smiling—and not sardonically. At a Quaker meeting in the McCarthy era, Chambers found himself in a circle of women Friends, directly facing a lady who looked like a Helen Hokinson drawing. An hour-long silence was at last broken when this lady said: "Does thee feel that Dean Acheson must go?"

"In this age, hope must be taken by the throat." What a historian of our times Chambers might have been! "In the 1930s, the busy inhabitants of London, Berlin, Hiroshima learned, in general without undue concern, about the bombing of Madrid, Guernica, Nanking. In the 1940s, the inhabitants of those first cities learned, in the italics of toppling walls, what it means to say, in the twentieth century, that reality is contagious and always on the march."

More than once he had thought seriously about killing himself, but he was not that kind of pessimist—if he was a pessimist at all. Nearing the end of his life, he wrote of "the barrier of despair which each man must burst for himself," and ended the paragraph: "But which one of us would have chosen to live in any but this great and terrible century, or wish to be any but who he is? I would not." Brave words for a man who had ruined his career and brought down on his head a storm of obloquy, and who knew that he was finished, that whether or not there was anything more he might have done, there was nothing more now that he could do. It takes bravery of a rare sort to admit under those circumstances that we have done our best—the bravery of an essentially good man, which Whittaker Chambers was.

He was a complicated human being. Aren't we all? Yes, but intellectuals seem more complicated; their internal struggles are either fiercer or more painstakingly reported than most people's. It's quite a trick to make a report ring as true as the thing itself. In *Witness*, Chambers managed to convey some of the fierceness of the struggle, but in *Cold Friday* we are too frequently aware of reading a report.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : R. W. Smith
Book

SUBJECT: BOOKLET REVIEW:
 "THEIR TRADE IS TREACHERY"
 CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

DATE: November 18, 1964

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. D. J. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. Braverman
- 1 - Section Tackler
- 1 -
- 1 - Mr. Garner
- 1 - Mr. Keating

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RW Smith
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The attached clipping from the November 15, 1964, issue of "Parade" magazine states: "British Intelligence is distributing to all government officials a paperback on Soviet methods of espionage and subversion. It's entitled, Their Trade Is Treachery." The Director asked: "Have we a copy?"

Copies of this booklet were made available to our Legal Attache in London by One copy of the booklet is attached. b7D

The booklet, prepared by the British Central Office of Information, is a well-written, easy-reading summary of the recruiting techniques used in several Soviet and Satellite espionage cases investigated by British intelligence services. The purpose of the booklet is to warn British civil servants of the techniques and approaches used by Soviet and Satellite intelligence agents to recruit spies. It points out that these agents use defects of character, greed, fear, sex, blackmail, enticement, panic, idealism, and anything else to recruit spies. Thus, the booklet represents a forward step by the British to combat Soviet and satellite espionage.

As a device to warn British civil servants of the pitfalls of a security nature they face in contacts with Soviet and Satellite personnel, the purpose of the booklet is similar to the effective steps previously taken by the FBI to alert government officials and the public concerning Soviet and Satellite espionage activities and recruiting techniques through such articles and documents as the Director's article, "The U. S. Businessman Faces the Soviet Spy," "Expose of Soviet Espionage," and Chapter 11 of the Director's book, "A Study of Communism."

RECOMMENDATION:

For information of the Director.

Enclosures

62-46855

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SAC, New York

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row

1 - W. C. Sullivan

1 - L. Whitson

1 - R. S. Garner

1 - B. M. Suttler

1 - []

December 2, 1964

1 - Section tickler

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BOOK
SOVIET SCIENTIST IN RED CHINA
BY MIKHAIL A. CLOCHKO

NO LOC

BP

The captioned book has been published by Frederick A. Praeger, 111 Fourth Avenue, New York, New York 10003, and is priced at \$6.95 a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of this book (hard or paper cover) and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

BOOK REVIEW

NOTE: Book requested for use of Bureau by SA Lish Whitson, Soviet Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library. Check with the Bureau Library and the General Indices negative.

AMB:cr *cr*
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SAC, New York

Director, FBI (62-46855)

N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
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1 - R. S. Garner
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1 - Section tickler
1 - B. M. Suttler

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~~X~~ COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA TECHNIQUES
BY JOHN C. CLEVES notes
BOOK REVIEWS

Book

Captioned book has been published by Frederick A. Praeger,
111 Fourth Avenue, New York, New York; the price of the book is not known.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of this book for the use of the
Bureau and forward it to the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: SA R. S. Garner, Research-Satellite Section, requests book for use as
a reference. Bureau Library and General Indices negative. Book will
be placed in Bureau Library.

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See Serial 318

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 12-11-64

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "BEHOLD THIS DREAMER!"
AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY BY FULTON OURSLER *Book Reviews*

BACKGROUND:

Earlier this year, Fulton Oursler, Jr., (Tony) was in touch with your office regarding captioned book. He explained that his father several years ago had started an autobiography but never finished it before he died in May, 1952. In going through the material for the purpose of publishing it, Tony came upon certain gaps regarding his father's association with the Bureau in the 1930's and 1940's. It was recommended and approved that we assist Tony in providing him with this material.

In March and April, Tony Oursler was given some copies of correspondence exchanged between Fulton Oursler and the Director and some general background concerning the assistance rendered by Fulton Oursler in World War II in connection with the SIS program. The two sections of his father's book dealing with such matters were subsequently forwarded to the Bureau in early April, 1964, by Tony Oursler and it was returned to him after approval with some minor changes.

REVIEW OF BOOK:

A copy of captioned book has been obtained for the Bureau Library. It is very favorable to the Bureau and mention is made of the FBI on the back of the cover as well as in the introduction by Tony Oursler.

The book is of a very high caliber and contains some very interesting anecdotes by Fulton Oursler, who indicates he began his autobiography when he was 50 years old (1949) although he started collecting the material in the 1920's. He covers his long career with Macfadden Publications and "The Reader's Digest" as well as his conversion to the Catholic faith.

The references to the FBI, as indicated above, are very favorable and are as follows:

Page 284: A passing reference to the FBI is made in explaining Fulton Oursler's association with George Sylvester Viereck who began working for Macfadden Publications in 1924 but was later jailed for failing to register as a Nazi propaganda agent in 1942.

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~~1 - Mr. Tolson~~

1 - Mr. DeLoach

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CRIME RESEARCH

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M. A. Jones to DeLoach Memo
Re: "BEHOLD THIS DREAMER!"
AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY BY FULTON OURSLER

Pages 316 - 319: The text of a letter from the Director to Fulton Oursler dated 12-11-54 is set forth in which the Director expressed his appreciation regarding a story carried by "Liberty" magazine (a Macfadden publication) which dealt with the publicizing of information about badly wanted fugitives. On page 318 Tony Oursler's italicized comments explain the relationship between his father and Louis B. Nichols, former Assistant to the Director. Tony Oursler refers to his father's admiration for the Director with the quotation from his father, "To start with, he is the greatest detective in history." In another quotation which was made to Tony by his father it was also stated, "He is also one of the few totally incorruptible officials I have ever known. No one will ever know how much this country owes to him." Mention is also made in this section of Frederick L. Collins' crime stories covering the FBI's work which were later incorporated in Collins' book, "The FBI in Peace and War." Tony Oursler's italicized comments also deal with his father's addresses on three occasions before the FBI National Academy.

Pages 360 - 361: Tony Oursler's comments again refer to Fred Collins' series of articles highlighting the work of the FBI which was assigned to him by Fulton Oursler. Another reference is made on page 361 regarding Fulton Oursler's commencement address before the FBI National Academy in 1938.

Pages 436- 437: A reference is made to Fulton Oursler's luncheon engagement with the Director, Lou Nichols and Mr. Tolson on July 16, 1940, which was prior to his appointment with President Roosevelt at 3:15 on that same day. Fulton Oursler in this section relates an anecdote in connection with this luncheon engagement which was revealed after he met the President later that day who asked Fulton Oursler why he had grown a mustache and a goatee. Oursler stated that he had grown them in the previous 24 hours since he knew he was coming to see the President and as an experiment to see if J. Edgar Hoover could penetrate his disguise.

Pages 452 - 454: Tony Oursler's commentary in this portion deals with the reference to Fulton Oursler's assistance to the Bureau in 1941 in connection with the SIS program in Latin America. He deals in generalities only and states that the scope and details of the cover which his father operated for the FBI cannot be discussed because they were based upon principles of undercover work which are still in use. (This is in accordance with our agreement with Tony Oursler earlier this year with respect to reference to the SIS material he uncovered while going through his father's memoirs for the purpose of completing the autobiography.) The text of a letter to Fulton Oursler from the Director in connection with the SIS program is set forth on page 454.

Page 477: Tony Oursler's commentary in this section regards a suggestion his father once made to the FBI regarding the fingerprinting of guns, whereby the manufacturer of a weapon would fire a bullet from it before it was sold, and send the bullet to the FBI for classification and future use; however, it was pointed out while this was a brilliant idea, it just wouldn't work for many technical reasons. (This was included in the material we had furnished Tony Oursler earlier this year.)

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

DIRECTOR, FBI

12/1/64

SAC, CHARLOTTE (100-9548)

BOOK REVIEW MADE BY REVEREND
ORION HUTCHISON OF
"THE UNITED STATES AND THE
NEW NATIONS," WRITTEN BY
VERA MICHELES DEAN

Book Reviews

Attached is a two-page mimeographed sheet of notes taken by SARA LYON in connection with book review of captioned book which was made by ORION HUTCHINSON during early October, 1964, at Wesley Memorial Methodist Church, High Point, N.C.

The enclosed was made available to SA FRANK L. FAIRCHILD on 11/9/64, by [redacted] John Birch Society of North Carolina.

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It is noted that Assistant Director WILLIAM C. SULLIVAN is mentioned in last paragraph, page 2.

The foregoing furnished Bureau for information.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
1 - Charlotte
RLK:gpb
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : *J.Y.M.* DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 12/18/64
px (ATT: CENTRAL RESEARCH UNIT, RESEARCH
 FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)
 SATELLITE SECTION)

71 SUBJECT: "THE LAST BELIEVERS" *Op. 111*
 BY DAVID KARP

ReBulet, 10/27/64.

Submitted herewith is one copy of captioned book.

2 - Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM) *(- Encl filed in*
 1 - NY *Bureau Library*
12-21-64
Amb.

A

REC-15

62-46855-305

EKD:mfd
(3)

3 DEC 22 1964

/ ENCLOSURE

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

DEC 23 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : *J.Y.M.* DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
 (ATT: CENTRAL RESEARCH UNIT, RESEARCH
 SATELLITE SECTION)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

DATE: 12/18/64

SUBJECT: *e* YOUTH AND COMMUNISM:
AN HISTORICAL ANALYSIS OF
COMMUNIST YOUTH MOVEMENTS
BOOK BY RICHARD CORNELL

ReBulet, 11/4/64.

Inquiry at Walker and Company, 10 West 56th Street, NYC, reveals that captioned book has not been published and publication is not anticipated until May, 1965.

Bureau is requested to advise the NYO whether it desires a copy of this book on publication.

- 2 - Bureau (RM) *S-1 Form to N.Y., 12-21-64.*
- 1 - NY *"Bureau does desire copy of book when available."*

4

REC-21 62-46855-306

21 DEC 22 1964

EKD:mfd
(3)

RESEARCH SECTION

338
67 DEC 29 1964

SAC, Chicago

Director, FBI (62-46855)

- 1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
- 1 - W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - F. J. Baumgardner/S. F. Phillips
- 1 - R. S. Garner
- 1 - B. M. Suttler
- 1 - [Redacted]
- 1 - Section tickler

December 30, 1964

b6
b7c

WHAT MANNER OF MAN
(A BIOGRAPHY OF
MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
BY LERONE BENNETT, JR.
BOOK REVIEWS

The captioned book has been published by the Johnson Publishing Company, 1820 South Michigan, Chicago, Illinois, and is priced at \$4.95 a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: Book requested by SA S. F. Phillips, Internal Security Section, for reference purposes. Book will be filed in Bureau Library.

AMB:cr *cr* Book received
 (10) 1-4-65
 Amb.

11-14-79
 9803 RDD/DP
UNCLASSIFIED

H

REC-163

62-46855-307

MAILED 4
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 COMM-FBI

DEC 30 1964

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

WR *DEMs*

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

File
AS
A

- 1 - N. F. Callahan/M. F. Row
- 1 - W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - J. M. Sizoo

SAC, New York

December 29, 1964

Director, FBI (62-46955)

- 1 - R. S. Garner
- 1 - B. M. Suttler
- 1 - [Redacted]
- 1 - Section tickler

b6
b7c

OB 0910 REVISIONS
THE NEW MEANING OF TREASON
BOOK BY REBECCA WEST

The captioned book has been published by the Viking Press, Incorporated, 625 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York, and the price is \$6.95 a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book for the use of the Bureau and forward it to the Research-Satellite Section marked for the attention of the Central Research Unit.

NOTE: Book requested by SA J. M. Sizoo, Research-Satellite Section, for reference purposes. Book will be placed in Bureau Library where it is not now available.

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AMB:mab
(10)

*Book rec'd.
1-29-65
Order - Bureau
off J.M. Sizoo
6/9 RB
AMB*

62-46955-308

REC-34

DEC 30 1964

MAILED TO
DEC 31 1964
COMM-FBI

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
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- DeLoach _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
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- Gale _____
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- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

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WCS

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RSG
AMB*

JAN 6 1965 MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 12/31/64

MAJ
FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (62-0)

ATTN: CENTRAL RESEARCH UNIT
RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION

SUBJECT: WHAT MANNER OF MAN *Book*
(A BIOGRAPHY OF
MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
BY LERONE BENNETT, JR. *11-1-65*
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to Chicago dated 12/30/64.

Forwarded under separate cover by Registered Mail
is one copy of captioned book for the Bureau as requested
in referenced letter.

REC-40

- 2 - Bureau
 - 1 - Package
 - 1 - Chicago
- FHA:mcg
(4)

*Book rec'd 1/4/65.
Filed in Bu. Library
AMB-*

62-46855-309

*11-14-79
9803 RSP/LSY*
UNCLASSIFIED

11-1-65
Book
RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION

1965

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 1/4/65

FROM : *JFM* SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Book Reviews

ReBulet 6/18/64.

Inquiry at Random House, Incorporated, 457 Madison Avenue, NY, NY, reveals that "The Dallas Affair" by LEO SAUVAGE is not going to be published by the company.

Free obtain book if printed by another publisher. Amb.

H.A. [unclear] RE [unclear]

J

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-82-5370
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REC-133

62-46855-310

JAN 6 1965

2-Bureau (62-46855) (RM)
1-NY 100-87235

EKD:eac
(3)

RESEARCH & INT.

64 JAN 13 1965

File 62-46855

- 1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
- 1 - W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - W. A. Branigan J. P. Lee
- 1 - B. M. Sutt
- 1 - R. S. Garner
- 1 - [Redacted]
- 1 - Section tickler

2-2-65
AmB

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SAC, New York

1-22-65

Director, FBI (62-46855)

RED PAWN: THE STORY OF NOEL FIELD
BOOK BY FLORA LEWIS
BOOK REVIEWS

The captioned book has been published by Doubleday & Company, New York, New York, and is priced at \$4.95 a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book for the use of the Bureau and forward it to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section.

1 - 105-2175 (Noel Haviland Field)

AMB:dbc
(11)

AmB

*Book rec'd
3-17-65
AmB*

NOTE:

Book requested by SA W. A. Branigan, Soviet Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. Book will be placed in the Bureau Library.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-16-80 BY SP1 GSE/BB

W

MAILED 19
JAN 21 1965
COMM-FBI

REC-31

62-46855-312

JUN 22 1965

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

67 JAN 26 1965

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

*Rec'd
AmB*

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-2175

Mr. Belmont

January 21, 1965

A. Rosen

- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. McGowan
- 1 - Mr. Lavin
- 1 - Research Section
(Publications)

"NIGGER;" AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY
 BY DICK GREGORY
 WITH ROBERT LIPSYTE;
 BOOK REVIEW

THE BOOK:

The book is 224 pages, published by the firm of E. P. Dutton and Company, Inc., New York. The price is \$4.95. The book can be broken down into the three phases of Gregory's life, the first section dealing with his early days in St. Louis, Missouri, and his family background, which consisted of a broken home and dire poverty. The second section of the book deals with Gregory's rise to athletic fame as a track star at Southern Illinois University, and the third section is devoted to his rise to fame as a Negro comedian. During this third period of his life, Gregory became interested in the civil rights struggle of the Negro and has made several appearances throughout the South on behalf of the civil rights program.

The book would have little interest to anyone except a fan of Dick Gregory. The man certainly has a drive within him, which has enabled him to raise himself up from a very poor beginning to become a track star and later to become a well-paid entertainer. The book, however, lapses into obscenities in certain places, and as an example of Gregory's character he proclaims in one portion of the book that his wife Lillian was four months pregnant when she told him of her pregnancy and thereafter they were married. Gregory, in certain portions of the book, lapses into gutter language and no great thoughts or solutions to the race problem are enunciated, which makes it doubtful that the book will find any permanent place in American literature or advance the cause of the Negro.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Enclosure

62-46855
 NOT RECORDED
 184 JAN 25 1965

- 1 - [redacted] (Dick Gregory)
- 1 - 62-46855 (Book Reviews)

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RBL/bec
(12) bec

58 JAN 29 1965

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: "NIGGER;" AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY
BY DICK GREGORY

THE AUTHORS:

Gregory is the subject of Bureau [redacted] [redacted] consists mostly of letterhead memoranda dealing with Gregory's appearances throughout the country on behalf of the civil rights movement.

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Gregory wrote an insolent telegram to the Director on May 8, 1964, in which he stated, "I challenge you to tell the public who these communists are and where they are" in relation to the Director's statement that there are communists affiliated with the civil rights movement in the United States. The Director indicated that the Bureau should "ignore this welp."

In addition, Gregory, in another instance injected himself into the case of the three missing civil rights workers who were murdered in Mississippi. Gregory made press releases that Congress should investigate the FBI because he furnished the FBI with information indicating the location of the bodies. Gregory did furnish information to the Bureau in this matter, which information, however, was of no value in the case. Gregory also made irresponsible and ridiculous claims for credit for the solution of the case.

There are no references in Bureau files to Robert Lipsyte.

There is attached hereto a full book report published by "The Nation" dated 11/23/64.

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MENTION OF THE FBI:

The FBI is mentioned on page 191 of the book. Gregory made an appearance in Greenwood, Mississippi, in 1963 (the date is not given in the book) and made mention that the police were on their best behavior that day because there were FBI Agents in town with movie cameras. [redacted] indicate that Dick Gregory appeared in Mississippi during 1963, and it should be noted that pursuant to Departmental request, Agents were observing and photographing activities relating to the desegregation of Mississippi business establishments and public facilities during this period.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. The book is being sent to the Bureau Library.

72-3-2 W.H.M.

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATT: CENTRAL RESEARCH UNIT,
RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION)
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

1/27/65

"THE NEW MEANING OF TREASON"
BOOK BY REBECCA WEST

Rebecca West

ReBulet, 12/29/64.

Submitted herewith is one copy of captioned book.

*Book Rec'd by
1-28-65
AMB*

62-102607-4

2 - Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - NY

EKO:nfd
(3)

62-46855-

1 FEB 1 1965

FEB 5 1965

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson	✓
Belmont	✓
Mohr	✓
DeLoach	✓
Casper	✓
Gannan	✓
Conrad	✓
Felt	✓
Gale	✓
Rosen	✓
Sullivan	✓
Tavel	✓
Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Holmes	✓
Gandy	✓

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 12-22-64

FROM : J. J. Daunt

SUBJECT: "THE EFFECTIVENESS OF A PRISON AND PAROLE SYSTEM" BY DR. DANIEL GLASER

Book Reviews

[Handwritten scribbles]

The above book published by The Bobbs-Merrill Company containing 596 pages at \$10 per copy was recently released with a courtesy copy being forwarded to us.

The book is an exhaustive study on our prison system, particularly treatment methods in handling various types of offenders, recidivism, the effects of confinement upon inmates and the method of handling upon release, specifically during the course of parole. The book is the result of Dr. Glaser's 5-year study under a \$250,000 Ford Foundation grant. Dr. Glaser is the head of the Sociology Department at the University of Illinois.

Dr. Glaser's study was done with the cooperation of the Federal Bureau of Prisons and so contains a preface by the former Director of the Bureau of Prisons James V. Bennett, and a forward by former Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy. Because of the detailed study and published results contained in this volume, it will become the most important text in the entire field of corrections.

There are many references to the FBI throughout the text, all of which are favorable, many of them being uses of the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports. The following should be noted: On page 34 Dr. Glaser in pointing to the growing value of statistics on recidivism has this to say:

"A future snowballing of statistical knowledge on the effectiveness of crime control measures may someday be traced back to a modest beginning in 1962, when the F. B. I. Uniform Crime Reporting Office undertook a pilot study on the feasibility of compiling criminal career statistics on a small sample of federal parolees and probationers. The F. B. I.'s information on the criminal record of felons after their release from probation, prison, or parole, and their experience

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Trotter
- 1 - Mr. M. A. Jones

62-46855-

NOT RECORDED
191 JAN 4 1965

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JJD:jm
(5) 56 JAN 11 1965

CRIME RESEARCH

ORIGINAL FILED IN 33-1-20711

Daunt to DeLoach memorandum

Re: "The Effectiveness of a Prison and Parole System"

and resources for handling these records, make them the agency best equipped to ascertain the long-run felony recidivism rates which follow alternative judicial and correctional action for particular types of offender."

"The FBI's famed thoroughness, and its periodic consultation with users of its services, have made the information on crime incidence in its Uniform Crime Reports progress steadily in quality and quantity."

"Future experience alone can determine the optimum uses of F. B. I. recidivism statistics in the guidance of legislation to control crime and in the evaluation of judicial, penal, and parole policies."

During the past two years we have talked to Dr. Glaser concerning his study as well as communicated with him with respect to interpretation of certain data. His favorable comments concerning the FBI will be widely read in the social scientists field.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

JV *JBM* *RD*

2-10-65

Title of Book ROBERT OPPENHEIMER: The Man and His Theories

Author MICHEL ROUZE (Published by Paul S. Eriksson, N.Y., 2-9-65.;\$5)

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Research - Satellite Section

This book has come to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Section and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

PLEASE INITIAL in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Research-Satellite Section, Room 629, Riddell Building.)

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b7c

ROUTING

OBTAIN BOOK FOR REVIEW

BOOK REVIEW NOT REQUIRED BY THIS SECTION OR DIVISION

Domestic Intelligence Division, R. B.

Internal Security

Liaison

Nationalities Intelligence

Research-Satellite

Soviet ~~and Eastern European~~

Subversive Control

Identification Division, I. B.

Training Division, J. B.

Administrative Division, J. B.

Files & Communications Division, J. B.

General Investigative Division, J. B.

Laboratory Division, J. B.

Crime Records Division, J. B.

Special Investigative Division, J. B.

Inspection Division, J. B.

Nature of Book **MAR 10 1965**

REC-19

EX-103

62-46855-313

NOT RECORDED

16 FEB 18 1965

Research-Satellite
SEC.

File 62-46855

72-6-3-2 W5

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATT: CENTRAL RESEARCH UNIT,
RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION)
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

1/27/65

"THE NEW MEANING OF TREASON"
BOOK BY REBECCA WEST

Rebecca West

ReBulet, 12/29/64.

Submitted herewith is one copy of captioned book.

*Porter Reed
1-28-65
AMB.*

2 - Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - NY

EKD:mfd
(3)

62-46855-

FEB 1 1965

62-102601-7

FEB 5 1965

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

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

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 2/19/65

FROM : Mr. J. F. Bland

- 1 - Mr. Bland
- 1 - Mr. Franck
- 1 - Mr. Horner

SUBJECT: BERT DAVID GILDEN
KATYA GILDEN
SECURITY MATTER - C

BOOK REVIEW

Belmont
Sullivan
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

The subjects are authors of a new best-selling novel, "The Day After Tomorrow" (Doubleday). The book and the authors were featured in the 2/5/65 issue of "Life" magazine (copy attached).

Both are listed in the Reserve Index on the basis of their past membership in the Communist Party. [redacted] former Bureau informant, [redacted]

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Memorandum Jones to DeLoach 2/12/65 (copy attached) called attention to a passage in the above novel which is derogatory to the FBI. The passage concerns an interview between two Bureau Agents and a young Episcopal minister who has been villified as a communist in connection with a racial struggle, which is the theme of the book. The Los Angeles Office was instructed to voice a strong protest to Paramount Pictures, which has purchased the movie rights to the book, concerning the derogatory references to the FBI.

detached & destroyed

It is probable that the model for the young minister is [redacted] who was the subject of a Bureau investigation between 1947 and 1949 because of alleged communist affiliations. The records show that Bert Gilden lived with Torrey in Darien, Georgia, about 1947. Gilden lived in Darien for several years gathering material for his book. Both [redacted] Gilden associated with Homer Bates Chase, Georgia Communist Party organizer, and in early 1948 [redacted] went to work for the Peoples Institute of Applied Religion, an organization which was designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450. [redacted] admitted to the Coast Guard in 1952

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Enc. 3 ENCLOSURE
100-335264 (Katya Gilden)
100-353696 [redacted]

62-46855-314
NOT RECORDED
191 MAR 5 1965
MAR 4 1965

MAR 12 1965

SUBV. CONTROL

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-105-100

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BERT DAVID GILDEN
KATYA GILDEN
100-358829

that he had been a member of the Young Communist League and admitted association with communists, although he asserted that all of these connections were for the purpose of converting communists to Christianity. He is last reported to have gone to Korea to start a theological seminary.

A memorandum is attached containing certain public source data to show the communist connections of the Gildens, the probable model for the minister in his book, and suggesting the reason for the subjects' unflattering comments concerning the Bureau.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached memorandum be furnished to Mr. DeLoach for his consideration and use in countering any adverse reaction against the FBI.

ds

W.C.S.

"HARRY HUNTER" (DOUBLE-CROSS)

BY F. B. GILDER

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Katya and Bert Gilder have written a best-selling novel under the name F. B. Gilder. It has reportedly sold over 300,000 copies and Paramount Pictures has purchased the movie rights. The authors' contempt for the FBI is thinly disguised in their account of a fictional interview between two FBI Agents and a young Episcopal minister who has been vilified as a communist. By implication the FBI Agents are depicted as racially prejudiced, not above brutality, who disregard the constitutional rights of those they interview. An invective comparison between the views of Thomas Jefferson and J. Edgar Hoover is made. The effect of the passage is to implant in the mind of the reader sympathy for the "communist" and antipathy for the FBI.

Although a minor incident in a story which exceeds 1,000 pages, it does suggest prejudice on the part of the authors which is explained by the public record.

The published hearings of the Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, entitled "Investigation of Communist Activities in the New Haven, Conn., Area" show that [redacted] an FBI informant, [redacted] of the Communist Party in Bridgeport, Connecticut, as of 1956.

Darien, Georgia, sources recalled that Gilder was a close associate of a young minister in Darien in 1947 and 1948 who became the Georgia state representative for the Peoples Institute of Applied Religion in 1948. This organization was cited by Attorney General Tom Clark in 1948 as "subversive and communist."

The above suggests the basis for the Gilders' rancor and the model for their vilified minister.

ENCLOSURE

62-46855-314

February 17, 1965

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (94-1427) (RUC)
RE : BOOK ENTITLED "HURRY SUNDOWN"
BY K.B. GILDEN
RESEARCH (CRIME RECORDS)
Buded 2/23/65

Book Reviews

ReBuairtel to Los Angeles, 2/12/65, copy enclosed for the clarification of New York, plus two xerox copies of Public Law 670.

New York note New Haven report of SA JAMES J. MC CARTHY, dated 1/25/65, captioned [redacted] aka., SM-C" referred to in reBuairtel is available in your file 100-97284. [redacted] is the subject of your file 100-92137.

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Inquiry at Paramount Pictures discloses that [redacted] is in London, but will be at his New York City office, 711 5th Avenue, telephone Plaza 5-8700, from 2/23-27/65.

As a matter of information, [redacted] is an independent producer with office space on the Paramount lot in Hollywood; however, his headquarters are in New York, where he is a legal resident, residing at 129 East 64th Street, New York City.

[redacted] in Hollywood is notifying [redacted] in New York that an Agent

- 3 - Bureau
 - 2 - New York (Encs. 3)
 - 1 - Los Angeles (94-1427)
- RGD:HMS
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62-46855-
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198 FEB 24 1965

47
70 MAR 11 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-358829-54

LA 94-1427

will contact the office there shortly to arrange an appointment with [redacted] as soon as he returns from London.

[redacted] New York immediately set up an appointment to interview [redacted] according to instructions in reBuairtel. Please send an information copy of the results of your interview to Los Angeles. This information will be helpful if the Bureau later directs Los Angeles to determine through established studio sources whether objectionable references to the FBI have been deleted from the shooting script once the picture is in production.

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LEGAL ATTACHE, Tokyo

March 11, 1965

Director, FBI (62-46855)

- 1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
- 1 - W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - W. R. Wannall/L. L. Anderson
- 1 - R. S. Garner
- 1 - B. M. Suttler
- 1 -
- 1 - Section tickler

WHO'S WHO IN COMMUNIST CHINA
BOOK PUBLISHED BY
UNION RESEARCH INSTITUTE, LIMITED
KOWLOON, HONG KONG
BOOK REVIEWS

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UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-394984

By letter dated 3-3-65, captioned 'CHIPROP, IS - CH, San Francisco Office advised that Union Research Institute, Limited, 9 College Road, Kowloon, Hong Kong, is in the process of publishing a new book entitled Who's Who in Communist China. This 1,100-page book, containing biographies of approximately 1,000 persons in all walks of life on the China Mainland, will be published at the end of March, 1965, and the tentative price has been set at \$10 in United States currency.

You are requested to discreetly obtain eight (8) copies of the captioned book and forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section. One copy of the book will be forwarded to the San Francisco Office by the Bureau.

You may wish to obtain a copy of this book for use in your office.

1 - San Francisco (105-2563)

1 - 100-394984 (CHIPROP)

1 - Foreign Liaison (Route through for review.)

Handwritten: See Serial 337

NOTE: -San Francisco suggested Bureau consider obtaining one copy of the above book for Bureau and each major field office having centers of Chinese population. San Francisco stated book would be of value in conducting Chinese investigations. Nationalities Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, concurs.

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- DeLoach _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
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- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

AMB:cr
(13)

MAILED 19
MAR 12 1965
COMM-FBI

REC-137 62-46855-315
16 MAR 12 1965

56 MAR 17 1965
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

SAC, New York

March 15, 1965

Director, FBI (62-46855)

Book
STRANGE COMMUNISTS I HAVE KNOWN
BY BERTRAM D. WOLFE
BOOK REVIEWS

- 1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
- 1 - W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - R. W. Smith
- 1 - R. S. Garner
- 1 - B. M. Suttler
- 1 -

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The captioned book, scheduled for publication July 26, 1965, by Stein and Day, Publishers, 7 East Forty-eighth Street, New York, New York, is priced at \$6 a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the book (when available) and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: Book, requested by SA R. W. Smith, Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for reference purposes, will be placed in the Bureau Library.

AMB:cr
(9)

*Book received
8-27-65: Bureau
Carded in
Library
Aul B.*

R

MAILED 11
MAR 15 1965
COMM-FBI

REC-56
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62-46855-316
19 MAR 16 1965

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- Callahan _____
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- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

MAR 23 1965

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

*Row
Aul B.*

SAC, Philadelphia

March 15, 1965

Director, FBI (62-46855)

- 1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
- 1 - W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - A. W. Gray
- 1 - R. S. Garner
- 1 -
- 1 - Section tickler
- 1 - B. M. Suttler

b6
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**THE KU KLUX KLAN:
A CENTURY OF INFAMY
BY WILLIAM PEIRCE-RANDEL**
BOOK REVIEWS

The captioned book is scheduled for publication March 15, 1965, by Chilton Books, 227 South Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106; the price is \$5.95 a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the above book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: Book requested by SA A. W. Gray, Internal Security Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. The book will be filed in the Bureau Library.

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

REC-122

62-46855-317

19 MAR 15 1965

AMB

56 MAR 26 1965

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 3/12/65

FROM: *JFM* SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA TECHNIQUES *BOOK*

BY JOHN C. CLEWES

BOOK REVIEWS *NO LOC*

ReBulet ReBulet 12/15/64.

Captioned book is not currently available at local book stores, New York City.

Inquiry at Frederick A. Praeger, New York City, reflects that the book has been out of stock for approximately three months and that it will be available during early part of April, 1965. Current price is \$8.50, and the NYO will secure one copy and forward it to Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section, as soon as it is available.

18

REC-33

62-46855-318

b6
b7c

MAR 16 1965

- 2 - Bureau
- 1 - New York (100-87235)#41

EKD:IM
(3)

RESEARCH SATELLITE

E. L. Hunt 62-46855

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
Attention Research-Satellite Section *AMB*

DATE: 3/16/65

FROM : *SD*
SAC, PHILADELPHIA (62-0)

SUBJECT: THE KU KLUX KLAN
A CENTURY OF INEAMY
BY WILLIAM PEIRCE/RANDEL
BOOK REVIEWS *11.5.1.*

Re Bulet 3/15/65 requesting Philadelphia to obtain a copy of captioned book to be forwarded to Bureau.

Book is attached.

d
2 - Bu
1 - Ph
NSH:ec
(3)

(Encl 1) / *Encl. to Bu. Library for carding.*
ENCLOSURE *3-17-65, AMB.*

REC-130

H
Hooper
RESEARCH-SATELLITE
62-46855-319

21 MAR 18 1965

File 62-46855



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATT: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION)

DATE: 3/16/65

JFM
work

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: RED PAWN: THE STORY OF NOEL FIELD
BOOK BY FLORA LEWIS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, 1/22/65.

Submitted herewith is one copy of captioned book.

- 2 - Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM)
- 1 - NY

*1 Encl. to Bureau Library
3-17-65, AMB*

EKD:mfd
(3)

REC-3

100-87235-320

21 MAR 18 1965

SEARCHED

INDEXED

MAR 23 1965

File 62-46855

SAC, New York

1 - A. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - A. W. Gray
March 23, 1965

Director, FBI (62-46855)

Book

1 - R. S. Garner
1 - B. M. Suttler
1 -
1 - Section tickler

b6
b7c

~~HOODED AMERICANISM~~
~~BY DAVID M. CHALMERS~~
BOOK REVIEWS

Pr The captioned book, scheduled for publication during April, 1965, by Doubleday & Company, Incorporated, Garden City, New York, is priced at \$5.95 a copy.

When available, you should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: Book, requested by SA A. W. Gray, Internal Security Section, will be placed in the Bureau Library.

AMB:mab
(10)

*Book made
4-15-65
AMB*

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MAILED 11
MAR 29 1965
COMM-FBI

REG-3

62-46855-321

EX-112

MAR 23 1965

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

*Rose
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H...*

321
60 MAR 29 1965

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

SAC, Boston

April 6, 1965

Director, FBI (62-46855)

SNCC: THE NEW ABOLITIONISTS
BY HOWARD ZINN
BOOK REVIEWS

The captioned book has been published by Beacon Press, 25 Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02108 and is priced at \$4.95 a copy. You should discreetly obtain one copy of this book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

mz

AMB: jwh *[Signature]*
(10)

*Book Review
4-15-65
Am. B.*

NOTE:

Book, requested by SA J. F. Martin, Internal Security Section, relates to the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available.

- 1 - Mr. N.P. Callahan/M.F. Row
- 1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. F.J. Baumgardner/J.F. Martin
- 1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
- 1 - Mr. B.M. Suttler
- 1 -
- 1 - Mr. R. W. Smith

*South
District*

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MAILED 25
APR 1965

REC 5

62-46855-322

- Tolson _____
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- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

321
[Signature]

19 APR 6 1965

[Handwritten initials]

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

gm
~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE~~

W. C. Sullivan

W. A. Branigan

BOOK REVIEW: "RED PAWN,
THE STORY OF NOEL FIELD"
BY FLORA LEWIS

3/29/65

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 1 - Belmont
- 1 - Sullivan
- 1 - R. W. Smith
- 1 - Branigan
- 1 - Lee

~~CLASS. REASON FOR DATE OF REVIEW~~
 SP 16516PB
 11-10-80
 1-2-82
 3
 11-10-90
 Comp # 95059

b6
b7c

BACKGROUND:

Noel Field was born in 1904 and is an American citizen who was strongly suspected of acting as a Soviet espionage agent. He disappeared in Prague, Czechoslovakia, in 1949. Thereafter, [redacted] of Noel Field named [redacted] also disappeared. All were imprisoned behind the Iron Curtain until 1954 when they were released. Noel Field and [redacted] remained in Hungary.

THE BOOK:

The above-captioned book tells the life story of Noel Field. It includes his early life in Europe, where his father, a biologist lived and worked, his education at Harvard University and his employment by the Department of State. After leaving the State Department in 1936 Field worked for the League of Nations until 1940, when the League disbanded. He then worked for the Unitarian Service Commission handling refugee work in Europe. He became deeply involved with communism and made certain that all aid which he handled went exclusively to communists. He lost his job with the Unitarian Service Commission in 1947 and in 1949 he was arrested in Prague, Czechoslovakia. Although arrested in Prague, he was sent to Budapest, Hungary, where he was held in prison until 1954. The author states that Field was a member of the Communist Party, but was never completely trusted by the Soviets and after his arrest many persons behind the Iron Curtain were arrested and convicted of having been in contact with Field, who was described as being an American agent. The author tells of Field's relationship with Allen Dulles of the Office of Strategic Services during World War II and how Field used Dulles to assist communists such as Tito of Yugoslavia.

THE AUTHOR:

Bufiles show that Flora Lewis is the [redacted] a correspondent for "The New York Times." Both she and [redacted] have been described as "Leftists" and as having "Marxist" leanings.

62-46855-
105-976-11

b6
b7c

105-2175

1 - 62-46855 (Book Review File)

APPROPRIATE
ADVISED BY
SLIP(S) [initials]
12-3-65

66 APR 9 1965
JPL:pa

CONTINUED

Memo W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW: "RED PAWN,
THE STORY OF NOEL FIELD"
BY FLORA LEWIS
105-2175

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Referral/Consult

THE PUBLISHER:

The publisher of this book is Doubleday and Company, Inc., which is the successor to Doubleday Doran and Company, Inc. We have had cordial relations with Doubleday. The [redacted] of the company is [redacted] who was registered as a [redacted] for the Soviet Government. [redacted] "Sovfoto" in the United States and was a founder of "New Masses" in 1926.

b6
b7c

MENTION OF THE FBI:

The Bureau is mentioned several times in the book in connection with official business and no derogatory references are made to the FBI.

ACTION:

For information.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

- 1 - Mr. A. H. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. J. P. Mohr

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

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

DATE: 3/23/65

FROM : Mr. R. W. Smith *RWS*

- 1 - Mr. W. M. Felt
- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. H. L. Edwards
- 1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
- 1 - [Redacted]

SUBJECT: SOVIET TEXTBOOK
"INTERNATIONAL LAW"
RESEARCH - SATELLITE MATTER

Book Reviews

Re H. L. Edwards to W. M. Felt memorandum 3/2/65 which furnished copy of captioned book from [Redacted] Foreign Claims Settlement Commission and [Redacted] International and Comparative Law Section, American Bar Association (ABA). Captioned book, which was written by a team of Soviet authors and prepared in Moscow, has been reviewed.

Maintained in Rm 5250

The book's theme is to promote Soviet propaganda re "peaceful coexistence," "capitalistic imperialism and aggression," and the justification of wars for socialism.

SOVIET PEACE: *X Soviet Views on International Law*

According to the text, the book "proceeds from the basic idea of international law--the peaceful coexistence with countries with differing social systems." (p 26) However, from a close reading of the book, it is evident that the phrase the "differing social systems" does not include capitalism, but actually means differing socialist systems. Capitalism, according to the text, is still reactionary and imperialistic and is in its final stage.

The book continues that "the main content of international relations since World War II has been the struggle of the two opposing trends...the U.S. monopolies' desire to establish world domination."... while the "socialist and other peace-loving countries...struggle for peaceful equal cooperation between peoples and States, for respect for national and State sovereignty and for non-intervention in internal affairs." (p 71)

SOVIET LAW HERITAGE:

62-46855-

The book, in order to establish a Soviet ¹³⁹law heritage, delves back into Russian history ostensibly to prove Russian expertise in international law and the "goodness" of the Russian people, even under the Cossacks, as exemplified in international law. For example, Russia helped the American people to achieve and consolidate their independence; Russia's support enabled France to maintain her sovereignty; restoration of the

CONTINUED - OVER

18 MAR 31 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-46855-119

Memorandum Smith to Sullivan
RE: SOVIET TEXTBOOK
"INTERNATIONAL LAW"

State independence of Greece, Rumania, Serbia and Bulgaria...were the results of Russia's war with Turkey; Russia repeatedly took the initiative in the codification of international law; Russia made a considerable contribution to the development and application of pacific legal means for the settlement of disputes, etc. (p 51-52)

With regard to the "goodness" of the Russian people, the book states "it should be emphasised that even before the emergence of the socialist State, the behaviour of Russian troops in all the wars that the Russian people had to wage in defence of their independence and honour was marked by a strict observance of the laws and customs of wars and of the principles of humanity." (p 416)

With regard to the above, it seems a bit contradictory that pre-Bolshevik Russia could be a shiny example to the world concerning peace and humaneness when at the same time the Russian people were being subjected to inhumane deprivations which ultimately brought about a revolt in March, 1917, when Russia was at war with Germany, at which time the people attempted to setup a democratic-type government. Historically, while the legal maneuvering of the Russian Czars may have resulted in benefits for others, they were still motivated by self-interest and at the expense of other nations. Russia, after all, was on the rise and the prevailing powers were attempting to restrict her influence.

WAR:

With regard to war, the following excerpts set forth the current propagandized Soviet position:

'Marxism-Leninism condemns war as a means of settling international disputes and differences. However, history contains many examples of just and unjust wars. A just war is a nonpredatory war. Its aim is the defence of a people against external attacks and attempts to enslave it. Just wars include defensive wars and wars of national liberation. All progressive mankind sympathises with such wars and supports those fighting for freedom and independence.

An unjust war is a predatory war. It aims at the seizure and enslavement of foreign lands and peoples. Unjust wars include aggressive, imperialist wars. The wars against the peace-loving peoples of Korea, Viet Nam and Egypt, which aimed at the enslavement of the peoples, were aggressive and unjust.

"Progressive mankind has always condemned unjust wars and demanded the unconditional elimination of war as a means of settling disputes in international intercourse." (p 401-403)

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum Smith to Sullivan
RE: SOVIET TEXTBOOK
"INTERNATIONAL LAW"

Obviously, the Soviet textbook is not intended to be a scholarly work--there are relatively few footnote references and the book, in the main, deals in generalities and not specifics. Its reading level could be handled by the average high school graduate. If read uncritically and accepted at face value, it could be an effective and dangerous propaganda piece since it deals with subtle half-truths. A proper response to all the questions and issues raised would result in a voluminous amount of effort. Furthermore, any direct rebuttal would only act as a vehicle to further publicity to the Soviet text. It would appear that the best method of counteracting the book's influence would be to offer a better and truthful textbook at a lower cost figure. It is noted that the Soviet textbook is being sold for \$1.75, which suggests Soviet underwriting.

It appears that the book's main danger lies in its theme of "peace." Nowadays many people see only the olive branch of peace and fail to realize that the branch is being clenched in the teeth of the bear who swallowed the dove.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) For information.

(2). That in view of Mr. Re's solicitation for a suggestion as to counteracting the book's influence, the idea of the ABA promoting a better and truthful text at a lower price be suggested to him. Additionally, it is suggested that Mr. Re's Committee could confidentially alert the legal educational community concerning this Soviet text and any subsequent efforts by Soviets in this field.

BH
J.V.
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handle
7/22

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 4/2/65

FROM : LEGAT, TOKYO (64-267) (P)

SUBJECT: WHO'S WHO IN COMMUNIST CHINA
BOOK PUBLISHED BY
UNION RESEARCH INSTITUTE, LIMITED
KOWLOON, HONG KONG
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 3/11/65.

Hong Kong, B. C.C., inquiry reveals book now being printed and expected available after 4/10/65.

Bureau will be advised.

15

1 Copy 87
by routing slip f.r.
 action
4/7/65
876/10

62-46855-323

25 APR 15 1965

4-Bureau
(1-Foreign Liaison)
(1-San Francisco)(105-2563)
1-Tokyo
HLC:kvw
(5)

507-110-100

[Handwritten signature/initials]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 4/13/65
 (ATTN: CENTRAL RESEARCH UNIT,
 RESEARCH - SATELLITE SECTION)

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (62-4525) (RUC)

SUBJECT: SNCC:
 THE NEW ABOLITIONISTS BY
 HOWARD ZINN
 BOOK REVIEWS

Re: Bureau letter to Boston dated 4/6/65.

In compliance with referenced letter, there is enclosed herewith a copy of a book entitled, "SNCC: The New Abolitionists", by HOWARD ZINN.

re location

SEARCHED
SERIALIZED
INDEXED
FILED
38

2 - Bureau (62-46855)
 2 - Boston (62-4525)
 (1 - 100-35505)
 KPW: gm
 (4)

REC-24 62-46855-324

(Encl. 1) (RM) / Encl filed in Bureau Library 4-15-65
A.M.B.

EX-116

2 APR 14 1965

ENCLOSURE

RESEARCH



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b7c



APR 22 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

File 4-29-65 Amb.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 4/15/65
(ATTN: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION)

FROM : *J.F.M. cwr* SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: *Book*
~~HOODED AMERICANISM BY~~
~~DAVID M. CHALMERS~~ *U.S.A.*
BOOK REVIEWS

11

Re Bureau letter March 23, 1965.

Submitted herewith is one copy of captioned book.

S

REC-47 62-46855-325

8 APR 19 1965

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

ENCLOSURE

*1 Encl. filed in
Bureau Library
4-19-65
Amb.*

EKD:ms
(3)

RESEARCH-SATELLITE



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 4/26/65

DLC
FROM : LEGAT, TOKYO (64-267) (P)

SUBJECT: WHO'S WHO IN COMMUNIST CHINA
BOOK PUBLISHED BY
UNION RESEARCH INSTITUTE, LIMITED
KOWLOON, HONG KONG
BOOK REVIEWS

Reylet 4/2/65.

May
Under date of 4/20/65, I have been advised by source in Hong Kong, B. C. C., that due to some difficulties in printing, the publication of "Who's Who in Communist China" will be delayed until the first week in May.

We are planning a road trip to Hong Kong in 5/65. This matter will be further followed personally at that time.

REC-28

4-Bureau
(1-Foreign Liaison)
(1-San Francisco)(105-2563)
1-Tokyo
JLM:kvw
(5)

62-46855-326

21 APR 29 1965

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COMM. OFFICE (105)
SEC. 2

103 MAY 10 1965

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NAT. INT. SEC.

File 5-15-65
AmB

SAC, New York

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 Book

- 1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
- 1 - W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - W. A. Branigan/W. A. Aull, ^{May 14, 1965}
- 1 - R. S. Garner
- 1 - B. M. Suttler
- 1 - [Redacted]
- 1 - Section tickler

b6
b7c

*** INVITATION TO AN INQUEST
BY WALTER D. SCHNEIR
BOOK REVIEWS**

0 Book Reviews

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A

According to information in the April 26, 1965, issue of Publishers' Weekly, the captioned book is scheduled for publication August 20, 1965, by Doubleday & Company, Garden City, New York and the price is listed as \$5.95 a copy.

You should be alert for the publication of this book and you should discreetly obtain one copy as soon as possible for the use of the Bureau. The book should be marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

1 - 62-106323 (Walter D. Schneir)

NOTE: Walter D. Schneir has indicated that his book, on the Ethel and Julius Rosenberg case, will discredit the testimony of Harry Gold, principal Government witness in the Rosenberg case. (62-106323-59)

Check in Bureau Library and General Indices regarding book negative. Book, requested by SA [Redacted] Soviet Section, will be placed in the Bureau Library after perusal.

AMB:cr
(11)

*Book rec'd
8-17-65
To Bu Library
AmB*

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UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-106323-59

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- DeLoach _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
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- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Tele. Rm. _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

MAILED 25
MAY 13 1965
COMM-FBI

70 MAY 20 1965

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

REC-19

62-46855-327

4 MAY 14 1965

EX-101

*File
Jee
AmB*

Mr. Wick

11-10-66

M. A. Jones

"WASHINGTON EXPOSE"
FORTHCOMING BOOK
BY JACK ANDERSON

SYNOPSIS:

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
1 - Me to follow closely.
1 - M

Mr. F 397
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
TELETYPE UNIT

Cont. Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick

63-468-
NOT RECORDED
133 NOV 25 1966

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 Lloyd Norman and the Washington Star's Richard Fryklund.'

(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 [redacted] 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.

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(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 administrative assistant, James Boyd. For two weeks, agents trailed Boyd, then submitted a report typed on plain white paper. This was merely one of many unmarked reports that Dodd received from the FBI."

(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, Doris O'Donnell, 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 Phil King handled Mrs. Carpenter, '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."

(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.

Anderson complains of a [redacted] but neglects to point out that [redacted] during that time.

Furthermore, SA Phillip M. King of the Washington Field Office has categorically denied telling Mrs. Marjorie Carpenter 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 James J. Lynch, 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 Lynch 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."

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

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

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 Lynch by stating that Lynch 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 Matt McCloskey and others.

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

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

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 Don B. Reynolds 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, Reynolds made a false report to the FBI which resulted in an extensive and expensive investigation.

(Bufile 65-61365-30 reflects that during an interview in October, 1952, Reynolds 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 Reynolds 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, Reynolds 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.)

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,

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 Paul Davies 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...."

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 chief lobbyist, shrewd, chunky Sid Zagari, 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 Viet Cong (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 George Allen, B. G. Byars and W. Alton Jones 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.

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 Sneldon 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 source at Public Affairs Press. (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.)

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 Ruth Spitini, 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 Richard Bast, 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."

(Bufile 62-109231-16 reflects that in November, 1963, [redacted] 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.)

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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 William W. Turner 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 by Turner which appeared in the November 8, 1965, issue of "The Nation" magazine.)

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.)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

No Duplication Fees are charged for Deleted Page Information Sheet(s).

Total Deleted Page(s) ~ 1
Page 103 ~ Referral/Direct

Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) file: 62-HQ-46855:
Book Reviews, Section 8

Date of Mail 5-5-65

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject JUNE MAIL Book Reviews

Removed By 65 JUN 3 1965

File Number 62-46855-328

Permanent Serial Charge Out

SS

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 5-20-65

FROM : M. A. Jones *MAJ*

SUBJECT: "THE DOORBELL RANG"
NEW MYSTERY NOVEL
BY REX STOUT

Book

BOOK REVIEWS SYNOPSIS

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

J. A. H.S.
MA Jones
R. Sullivan

The New York Office has furnished the Bureau an advanced proof copy of a new Nero Wolfe mystery novel by Stout which is critical of the FBI. The proof was obtained from a confidential source at "The New York Times."

Review of Book: This vicious book depicts the FBI in the worst possible light. Fred Cook's "The FBI Nobody Knows," plays a significant role in the plot. Nero Wolfe, Stout's hero in the book, is contacted in New York City by a wealthy matron, Rachel Bruner, who desires to hire Wolfe to stop FBI harassment of her. Mrs. Bruner claims the harassment began after she purchased 10,000 copies of "The FBI Nobody Knows" and sent them to prominent people. She states the FBI had been tapping her telephones and had placed her under constant surveillance. Wolfe indicates that she could have expected such treatment from the FBI. He accepts the assignment from Bruner and is paid a \$100,000 retainer fee. In this manner, Rex Stout establishes the FBI as the villain of his book.

162-46855

NOT RECORDED

As the plot unfolds, Nero Wolfe receives information from a New York police inspector that three FBI Agents were suspected of having murdered a writer in his apartment after illegally entering his apartment to steal material he had gathered for a series on the FBI. It was suspected the Agents shot the writer when he unexpectedly caught them going through his apartment. This suspicion was increased because the bullet which killed the writer had been removed from the apartment, as had all the writer's notes. Despite harassment by the FBI, Wolfe conducts his investigation in such a manner that he is able to convey the impression to the New York Office of the FBI that he has evidence bearing on the murder. Wolfe arranges a trap for the FBI in his home and this pays off when he and his associates capture two FBI Agents at gunpoint inside the Wolfe residence after they had entered illegally to steal the evidence. Wolfe takes the Agent's credentials and uses his possession of these items as a lever to force the FBI to discontinue its harassment of Rachel Bruner. He deals with one "Richard Wragg" who is depicted as the Special Agent in Charge of the New York Office and Wragg admits

Enclosure *5-21-65*
1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosure

1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure
1 - Central Research Unit - Enclosure

ELR:skd/mm (7) *ELR*

Continued
CRIME RESEARCH

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-29113

M. A. Jones to DeLoach memo
RE: THE DOORBELL RANG

harassment of Mrs. Bruner and agrees to discontinue this to preclude Wolfe's using the credentials in prosecutive action against the FBI. Wolfe, during the investigation, had determined that the writer had actually been killed by his girl friend but he forces Wragg to give the police the bullet which had been removed by his agents from the writer's apartment. Rex Stout concludes this book with a contemptuous reference to the Director. Although not mentioning him, he writes that the "big fish" from Washington (an obvious reference to the Director) attempted to call on Wolfe at his home in New York but that Wolfe refused to see him and left him standing outside his door ringing the bell.

Rex Stout, who is 79 years old, has been a member of or affiliated with numerous organizations which have been connected with communist groups or identified as communist fronts. In 1941, an informant reported that Rex Stout was allegedly a member of the Communist Party. The files do not reflect previous criticism by Stout of the Director or the FBI and on 12-7-62 Stout wrote the Director inviting him to become a member of the Authors Guild of the Authors League of America. This invitation was declined. The Viking Press is a reputable publisher with which we have had little contact, although in 1958 it sought our assistance in connection with a book by a former Bureau informant, but we declined to become involved.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That Stout be designated as a person not to be contacted without prior Bureau approval.

letter sent 4/27/65
not to contact
5/26/65
OK V.
K

2. That the attached letter to all SAC's be approved and returned to the Crime Records Division for appropriate processing. This letter advises of the forthcoming release of "The Doorbell Rang" and instructs that any inquiries received concerning the book should be answered with a statement that the FBI has no comment other than that the book is a fictional work which presents a false and distorted picture of the FBI and that any Agents conducting themselves in the manner depicted in this book would be subject to immediate dismissal.

OK JPM
V

M. A. Jones to DeLoach Memo
RE: THE DOORBELL RANG

DETAILS

The New York Office has furnished the Bureau a Photostat of the advanced proofs of a new mystery novel by Rex Stout, "The Doorbell Rang," which is critical of the FBI. This is another in a series relating to Stout's chief mystery character, Nero Wolfe. The book, which is being published by Viking Press, was obtained by the New York Office confidentially from Nat Goldstein, "The New York Times," a contact of that office. It is noted this is an uncorrected proof of the novel for advanced review and the book is not scheduled for release until October, 1965.

REVIEW OF BOOK:

This is a vicious book which puts the FBI in the worst possible light. Within its scope as fiction, it is almost as scurrilous an attack on the Bureau as Fred Cook's "The FBI Nobody Knows." Cook's book, in fact, plays a significant role in the plot of this novel, and it appears that Stout may have taken some of his material from that book for developing his plot as it relates to the FBI.

The hero of the book is, of course, Nero Wolfe, and the story is told by Wolfe's close assistant, Archie Goodwin, a literary device which Stout has used throughout his Nero Wolfe series. In substance, the book involves the following action:

A wealthy New York matron, Rachel Bruner, contacts Wolfe at his residence in New York City claiming she is being harassed by the FBI, that her phones are being tapped and that she and her associates are under constant surveillance. She engages Wolfe for \$100,000 to have the harassment stopped. Wolfe is at first reluctant to take the job because the FBI is a powerful antagonist but the large retainer persuades him. Mrs. Bruner claims the harassment began after she purchased 10,000 copies of "The FBI Nobody Knows" and sent them to prominent people all over the country. In this regard, she asks of Wolfe (concerning the Director), "Does that megalomaniac think he can hurt me?" Wolfe indicates that she could have expected no other treatment from the FBI. Wolfe also states that he was impressed by Cook's book and, with minor qualifications, agreed with Cook's opinion of the FBI and Mr. Hoover.

With this interview, Rex Stout establishes the FBI as the arch villain, arrayed in all its power against Wolfe who single-handedly sets out to beat it. Through a New York City police inspector, who is antagonistic toward the Bureau, Archie Goodwin learns that three FBI Agents were strongly suspected of having murdered

M. A. Jones to DeLoach Memo
RE: THE DOORBELL RANG

a writer who was gathering material for a series of articles on the Bureau. This man's body was found in his apartment, and through investigation, the inspector determined that three FBI Agents had illegally entered the writer's residence on the night he was killed for the purpose of stealing the material he had gathered on the FBI. It was suspected that the writer caught the Agents going through his apartment, drew a gun and was shot to death by one of the Agents. This suspicion was increased by the fact that the bullet which killed the writer had been removed from the apartment, apparently by the murderer, and that all the writer's notes were missing.

Based on this information Wolfe begins his investigation, although harassed by the FBI which attempts to have his private detective license revoked, puts him and his associates under surveillance and apparently places a tap on his telephone.

Wolfe is not concerned with whether or not the FBI did commit the murder, but he perceives that he can use this incident to convince the New York Office of the FBI that he has evidence bearing on the crime. Through a series of moves, he is able to convey this impression. Having done this, Wolfe arranges a trap for the FBI in his home, fully expecting that an attempt will be made to illegally enter his residence to steal the evidence. His trap pays off when he and his associates capture two FBI Agents at gunpoint inside the Wolfe home after they had entered by picking a door lock. Wolfe takes the Agents' credentials, explaining that these gave him incontestable evidence that FBI Agents had committed a felony in entering his home.

Wolfe uses his possession of the credentials as a lever to force the FBI to discontinue its harassment of Mrs. Bruner. He deals with one "Richard Wragg," who is depicted as the Special Agent in Charge of the New York Office. Wragg admits to Wolfe that the FBI had been harassing Mrs. Bruner and agrees to discontinue this activity to preclude Wolfe using the credentials in prosecutive action against the FBI.

During their investigation, Wolfe and Goodwin had determined that the Agents who broke into the writer's apartment had not killed the writer but that he had been shot by his girl friend. Wolfe furnishes this information to the New York Police Department and forces Wragg to give the police the bullet which his Agents had removed from the dead writer's apartment.

The book concludes with the FBI slandered as an organization which is not above committing almost any illegal act to destroy its enemies or protect its reputation. On the last page, in a few paragraphs of contemptuous writing that do nothing to develop the plot, Rex Stout expresses his personal hostility toward the

M. A. Jones to DeLoach Memo
RE: THE DOORBELL RANG

Director without actually mentioning him by name. He writes that the doorbell rang at Wolfe's home and Goodwin looked out to identify the caller. He tells Wolfe that the "big fish" from Washington was at the door (an obvious reference to the Director). Goodwin states that the visitor is honoring Wolfe with a visit but Wolfe states, "I have nothing for him. Let him get a sore finger." The book then ends with this sentence: "The doorbell rang."

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

Our files reflect that Stout, who is 79 years old, has been a member of, affiliated with or has lent his name and prestige to numerous organizations which have been affiliated with communist groups or identified as communist fronts. In 1941, a confidential informant of the New Haven Office reported that Rex Stout and his sisters, Ruth and Betty Stout, were allegedly members of the Communist Party. The files do not reflect previous criticism by Stout of the Director or the FBI, and, in fact, on 12-7-62 Stout wrote the Director inviting him to become a member of the Authors Guild of the Authors League of America. Stout was membership committee chairman at that time. Stout was advised by letter of 12-13-62, over Miss Gandy's signature, that Mr. Hoover was unable to accept his invitation.

The Viking Press is a reputable publisher with which we have had little contact in the past. In 1958, personnel of that company sought our assistance in connection with a book by Boris Morros, former Bureau informant, who was writing on his exploits, but we declined to become involved in the matter.

OBSERVATIONS:

The plot of this book is weak and it will probably have only limited public acceptance despite Stout's use of the FBI in an apparent bid for sensationalism to improve sales. The false and distorted picture of the FBI which Stout sets forth is an obvious reflection of his leftist leanings as indicated in our files. It is believed that Stout should be placed on the list of persons not to be contacted and that a letter should be sent to all SACs advising of the forthcoming release of this book in order that any inquiries concerning the book can be answered.

- 1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
- 1 - W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - W. A. Branigan/L. M. Linton
- 1 - B. M. Suttler
- 1 - R. S. Garner
- 1 - [Redacted]
- 1 - Mr. Smith

May 21, 1965

100-304397-14

Director, FBI (100-40555)

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0 [Redacted]

The second edition (approximately 1,000 pages) of the captioned book is scheduled for publication this summer by the University of Michigan Press. This book will be available at the Institute for the Study of the USSR, 10 East Forty-second Street, New York, New York 10017, at the special price of \$12.50 per copy (a ten percent reduction of the \$15 sales price) for orders placed before July 1, 1965.

You should directly obtain two (2) copies of the book, when available, and forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: This 1,000-page edition of the above book will contain 5,300 biographies of Soviet personalities. Book requested by the Soviet Section and the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. One copy will be retained in the Research-Satellite Library; the other copy will be placed in the Bureau Library.

AMB:cr
(10)

62-46855-

NOT RECORDED
150 MAY 24 1965

MAILED 11
MAY 20 1965
COMM-FBI

19 MAY 21 1965

69 MAY 27 1965
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-304397-14

Am...

- 1 - N. P. Callahan, M. F. Row
- 1 - W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - W. A. Branigan
- 1 - B. M. Suttler
- 1 - R. S. Garner
- 1 -
- 1 - Mr. Smith

SAC, New York

May 21, 1965

Director, FBI (62-46855)

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THE UGLY RUSSIAN
BY VICTOR LASKY
BOOK REVIEWS

Book

The captioned book is scheduled for publication June 28, 1965, by Trident Press, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10022, and the listed price is \$4.95 a copy.

When the book is available, you should discreetly obtain one copy and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section.

1 - 100-370032 (Victor Lasky)

NOTE: Book, requested by SA. W. A. Branigan of the Soviet Section, will be filed in the Bureau Library after perusal. Bureau Library and General Indices check regarding book negative.

AMB:cr
(11)

*Book rec'd
7-1-65
Filed in Bu Library
AMB*

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-370032

EX-116

REC 2762-46855-329

MAY 21 1965

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

73
[Signature]

MAILED 8
MAY 20 1965
COMM-FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-11-99 BY SP4B5A-MCB
#443638

[Signature]

70 MAY 28 1965

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

- 1 - N. P. Callahan / M. F. Row
- 1 - W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - F. J. Baumgardner / A. W. Gray
- 1 - B. M. Suttler
- 1 - R. S. Garner
- 1 - Mr. Smith
- 1 - [Redacted]

SAC, Louisville

May 21, 1965

b6
b7c

Director, FBI (62-46855)

5/21
THE KU KLUX KLAN IN THE SOUTHWEST *Book*
BY CHARLES C. ALEXANDER *115*
BOOK REVIEWS

The captioned book was published May 3, 1965, by the University of Kentucky Press, Lexington, Kentucky 40506, and it is priced at \$6 a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: Book, requested by SA [Redacted] Internal Security Section, will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available.

AMB:cr *W*
(10)

*Book rec'd.
7-23-65
T. Bow - February
Amr.*

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REC 27 62-46855-330

19 MAY 21 1965

EX-118

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- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

245
MAY 28 1965

MAILED 8
MAY 20 1965
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

J
Gene Amr.

Legal Attache, London.

Director, FBI (62-46855)

- 1 - N. P. Callahan, Mr. F. Row
- 1 - W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - W. R. Wannall/D. A. Grove
- 1 - B. M. Suttler
- 1 - R. S. Garner
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - Mr. Smith

May 24, 1965

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~~MAO AND THE CHINESE REVOLUTION~~
~~BY JEROME CH-EN~~
~~BOOK REVIEWS~~

Book

NO DOC

BT

The captioned book is available at the Oxford University Press, Amen House, Warwick Square, London E. C. 4, England, and it is priced at 42 shillings net. You should discreetly obtain one copy of this book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section.

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for review.)

NOTE: This book is an account of Mao's part in the Chinese Revolution and the establishment of the People's Republic. In addition to an analysis of Mao's life and times and studies, Dr. Ch-en provides new information and corrects some of the factual mistakes about Mao's life. Book requested by SA [redacted] Nationalities Intelligence Section; book will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available.

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AMB:cr
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MAILED 4
 MAY 25 1965
 COMM-FBI

REC 33 62-46855-331

19 MAY 25 1965

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- DeLoach _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
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- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

60 JUN 1 1965

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

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 Jan
 AMB*

File v 6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 5/24/65

b6
b7c

FROM : LEGAT, TOKYO (64-267) (P)

SUBJECT: WHO'S WHO IN COMMUNIST CHINA
BOOK PUBLISHED BY
UNION RESEARCH INSTITUTE, LIMITED
KOWLOON, HONG KONG
BOOK REVIEWS

sa

Remylet 4/26/65.

We have been informed that publication of this book has been delayed until mid or late July.

The matter will be followed at Hong Kong, B.C.C. and the Bureau advised.

A



5-
SC/ADDERSON (info)
62-46855-332

4-Bureau
(1-Foreign Liaison)
(1-San Francisco)(105-2563)
1-Tokyo
HLC:kvw
(5)

EX 110
REC-21

16 MAY 28 1965

RESEARCH-SATEL KITE



JUN 3 1965

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 6-28-65

FROM : M. *Amos*

SUBJECT: "STEP BY STEP"

BOOK ON THE 1964 OPERATIONS OF THE
CORNELL STUDENTS' CIVIL RIGHTS
PROJECT IN TENNESSEE;
EDITED BY DOUGLAS DOWD AND MARY NICHOLS

*Book is in
Susan Library
per call
7-20-65
A.P.*

Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Belmont	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mohr	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DeLoach	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Casper	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Callahan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Conrad	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Felt	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Gale	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Rosen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sullivan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tavel	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Trotter	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Holmes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Gandy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Amos
Middleton

The Albany Office, by letter of 6-21-65, forwarded a copy of captioned book which was recently published by the Tompkins County Committee for Free and Fair Elections in Fayette County, Tennessee, for the purpose of raising funds to continue its work in that state. Albany advised the book contains several critical references to the FBI, the most severe of which appears on page 66 as follows: "One hopes that the FBI's true position is no longer expressed by the decor of their Memphis Office, where a sign reading 'Impeach Earl Warren' was once posted conspicuously beside the ten most-wanted men."

REVIEW OF BOOK:

Book Reviews

This book concerns the activities of 50 Cornell University volunteers who spent several weeks in the Summer of 1964 in Fayette County, Tennessee, in a drive to register Negro voters. It is described as a handbook for future civil rights workers and represents a compilation of the experiences of the volunteers. The material for the book was edited by Douglas Dowd, Associate Professor in Cornell's Department of Economics and Mary Nichols, a Cornell student, both of whom were volunteers in the Tennessee project. The photographer for the book is identified as Nick Lawrence.

Criticism of the FBI is directed at our alleged lack of action on complaints reported to us by the volunteers. It is in this context that the above quoted critical statement on the "decor" of the Memphis Office is used. This allegation, of course, is completely false and, while it is the most blatantly critical comment on the FBI, it typifies the distortions and misstatements about the FBI on other pages.

For example, on page 76, the book reports the rape of a Negro woman, not identified, by a white man, presumably in part as retaliation for her voter activities. A few days after the incident, the woman reported the matter to the FBI and Agents interviewed her. The book infers we took no further action.

Enclosure *sent 6-29-65*
1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosure

62-46853-6
NOT RECORDED
12 JUL 6 1965
Continued

59 JUL 9 1965
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KA

CRIME RESEARCH

110285-7
62-110285-7
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M. A. Jones to DeLoach
RE: "STEP BY STEP"

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Bufiles reflect this case involved one [redacted] a Negro resident of Fayette County, as the victim and a white man named [redacted] as the subject. [redacted] gave the Memphis Office information regarding the rape on 8-3-64, and the facts were subsequently furnished to the Civil Rights Division of the Department. No investigation was requested by the Department and it is noted that local charges had been placed against the subject of this case.

On page 95, it is alleged that election laws violations reported to the Memphis Office on 8-6-64 in connection with a primary election in Fayette County brought little action, that the FBI "came out to the county, late, spoke to nobody, and left. That was as much as they did that day."

This is an outright distortion of the facts. Files reflect that the Memphis Office received complaints on 8-6-64 that Negro poll watchers were being forced to leave the polling places in Fayette County. At the request of the Department, we attempted that same day to interview two Negro voter registration leaders concerning these complaints. They were not available on 8-6-64 but were promptly contacted the following day and the results reported, as were the results of numerous other interviews in Fayette County. No further investigation was requested by the Department and there is absolutely no basis for the allegation that the civil rights workers complained to us to no avail.

BACKGROUND ON EDITORS OF BOOK:

Douglas Dowd, Associate Professor in Cornell's Department of Economics, was obviously the leading figure in the production of this book. Bufiles reflect that Dowd, who is 45, has been associated with cited and leftist groups dating back to 1949. He has supported activity seeking the elimination of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Mary D. Nichols is identified in files as a Cornell student (1966 graduating class) who has participated in civil rights meetings at that school. Files contain no other pertinent information regarding her. Regarding Nick Lawrence, photographer for the book, Bufiles reflect only that one Nicholas Lawrence, New York City, was a member of the Fayette County project in 1964 and had taken photographs of Negroes who had gathered to register in that county.

OBSERVATION:

"Step By Step" is a compilation of the experiences and observations of the members of the Cornell group in Tennessee. No single author is responsible for the material but it is apparent that the scope and emphasis of the book was dictated by Douglas Dowd. It is believed Dowd should be contacted by SAC, Albany, to straighten him out with regard to the misstatements and distortions about the FBI which appear in this book. In view of Dowd's ultraliberalism and his position on the Cornell faculty, this contact should be handled with tact and diplomacy in order to preclude Dowd from charging us with

M. A. Jones to DeLoach
RE: "STEP BY STEP"

harassment or interference with academic freedom. This should be a straightforward presentation of the facts, accompanied by a request that Dowd retract the critical statements in the book.

RECOMMENDATION:

That attached airtel be sent to Albany instructing the SAC to contact Dowd along the lines indicated above.

Handwritten initials: R, JPM, T, JS

Handwritten initials: JGH

*OK, but it will cost
so much goods*

6/29

*OK, but we are resorting entirely
too much to practices of bowing
field agents orally answering criticisms
in letters & newspaper re. JGH.
They often don't do a good job. If we
are right, Dowd understands who we
don't write a strong letter & set forth
the facts. X*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 6-17-65

FROM : M. A. Jones

Book Reviews

SUBJECT: BRIEF REVIEW OF BOOK TITLED: "SPECIAL AGENT...
A Quarter Century With The Treasury Department And The
Secret Service" BY CHIEF FRANK J. WILSON AND BETH
DAY. PUBLISHED BY HOLT, RINEHART, AND WINSTON, INC.

YIT

[Handwritten initials and signatures]

On June 8, 1965, Miss Louise Waller, Editor, General Book Division, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., sent a letter to Mr. Tolson and copies of the above-titled book to the Director and to Mr. Tolson who requested that a brief review be made of this book.

The book opens with this statement: The terrible tragedy at Dallas, on November 22, 1963, when our President, John F. Kennedy, was assassinated by the Marxist Lee Harvey Oswald and the subsequent report and recommendations made by the Warren Commission have turned the country's attention in an unprecedented way on the duties and methods of the United States Secret Service. For it is the first and foremost job of the Secret Service to protect the life of the President.

Wilson then delves into the founding of the Secret Service in 1865 for the purpose of dealing with counterfeiting; the informal protection which Secret Service Agents afforded President Grover Cleveland from 1894-1896; then McKinley's assassination in 1901, which awakened Congress to the fact that this country had lost three Presidents in 3 years. In 1902, therefore, an appropriation was made by Congress and a formal White House detail established. The Secret Service was given the responsibility at that time for the protection of the life of the President.

Wilson then relates the history of the Secret Service from 1902 to the present date, its accomplishments and his own accomplishments during the time he was its Chief.

Wilson castigates the Dallas Police, on page 9, for allowing Oswald to escape. He states: "When they rushed into the building where the assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald, was hiding, he was allowed to escape. Oswald was captured within two hours but not before he had shot and fatally wounded a Dallas police officer." Wilson then comments unfavorably on the Dallas Police publicly announcing the hour at which time Oswald was to be removed from Police Headquarters to the county jail. He states: "The removal became a melodramatic spectacle, which ended in a disgraceful and tragic event, when, in the basement of police headquarters, Jack Ruby, a man with a Dallas police record, approached Oswald, placed a revolver in his middle, and killed him, as the negligent Dallas police stood by and millions of the nation's astonished television viewers looked on." (page 10)

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-2519-19

1 - Mr. DeLoach

BMS:jks

56 JUL 13 1965

62-46855

RECORDED

199 JUL 1 1965

17 JUN 30 1965
RESEARCH

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[Handwritten signature]
OVER.

JONES to DeLoach memo
Re: Brief Review Of Book

Wilson relates he had boyhood leanings toward law enforcement because his father was with the Buffalo, New York, Police Department and protected President McKinley during his first visit to Buffalo. Wilson tells of his inability to stay in the Army because of poor eyesight and his first investigative job with Herbert Hoover's Food Administration. He says after the Armistice in 1918, he joined the Intelligence Unit, Internal Revenue Bureau. He says his trial by fire came during the corrupt Harding Administration and he tells of the part he played in investigating the "Ohio Gang" and particularly the Daugherty-Penrose organization. He relates a variety of cases in which he gives the Secret Service full credit for solving such as the Al Capone case and the Lindbergh kidnapping. FBI receives no credit in either case. He relates his investigation of the late Senator Huey Long of Louisiana, and his eventual murder. He deals with counterfeiting and states he was made Chief of Secret Service in 1936 because of increase in counterfeiting.

He deals with Presidential mail received from cranks, nuts, and anonymous letter writers who send threatening letters and mysterious packages. He expresses his great admiration for Franklin D. Roosevelt. He mentions White House problems resulting from the Pearl Harbor attack and World War II. He discusses travels of the President inside and outside the United States and the part he played in traveling with President Franklin Roosevelt in the United States. He discusses narrow escapes of Presidents from hands of assassins and gives details of a narrow escape Andrew Jackson had. Wilson states his biggest headache was providing Presidential protection at those times when public parades or large gatherings at the Capitol were going to take place. This was particularly true in the Inaugural gatherings at the Capitol. He mentions the shock he received on April 12, 1945, when a message came through from Warm Springs: "The President had a sudden attack. Condition serious." In a few minutes further news arrived advising President Roosevelt had suffered a fatal cerebral hemorrhage.

Wilson discusses President Truman taking over the White House and problems incurred by Secret Service during Truman Administration. He relates details of Potsdam Peace Conference. Wilson mentions the two atomic bombs dropped in Japan in August, 1945, which resulted in victory in Japan on 9-2-45. He then relates the Puerto Rican fanatics trying to shoot President Truman at the Blair House on November 1, 1950, praised the Secret Service's protection of Truman and lastly the need for all Presidents to take no chances in the future by using bullet proof cars, and Congress improving our defective Federal laws.

Wilson's book is strictly a book letting the world know the part Frank J. Wilson played in the affair of protecting the Presidents of the United States and handling other matters under the jurisdiction of the Secret Service during an important era in our history.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (62-46855)
(Attention: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION)

DATE: 6/30/65

FROM : SAC, New York (100-87235)

SUBJECT: *look*
THE UGLY RUSSIAN
BY VICTOR LASKY *No Locality*
BOOK REVIEWS

bc

Re Bulet, 5/21/65.

Enclosed, in accordance with the Bureau's request, is one copy of "The Ugly Russian", by VICTOR LASKY.

D

ENCLOSURE

*Book detached
retained in Bureau
Library - 7-2-65 (JSM)*

REC-9 62-46855-333

JUL 21 1965

EX-112

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

JSM:jm
(3)

RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION



44
JUL 16 1965

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (62-46855)
(Attention: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION)

DATE: 6/30/65

FROM : SAC, New York (100-87235)

SUBJECT: WHO'S WHO IN THE USSR
BOOK REVIEWS

Handwritten notes:
3- [unclear]
62-46855-113

Handwritten initials: JH

Re Bulet, 5/21/65.

In accordance with the Bureau's request, two copies of the captioned publication have been ordered through [redacted] at the pre-publication discount price of \$22.50 each. It is anticipated that the books will be published in late August or early September. Upon delivery the books will be submitted to the Bureau.

b7D

Handwritten symbol: Q

EXP. PROC.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-304397-

- ② - Bureau
- 1 - New York

JSM:jm
(3)

REC-2062-46855-334

3 JUL 2 1965

EX 109

b6
b7C

[Redacted box]

RESEARCH-SATELLITE



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. DeLoach *sta*

DATE: 7-6-65

FROM : M. A. Jones *MAJ*

SUBJECT: *book*
 "HOW MANY MORE VICTIMS?"
 BY GLADYS DENNY SHULTZ
 OLD MANITOU ROAD
 GARRISON, NEW YORK

BOOK REVIEW

Mrs. Shultz has forwarded to the Director a copy of her new book which she says was prompted by an attempted sexual assault made on her. The incident caused her to make a survey of the handling of sex criminals by authorities throughout the United States. The Director's articles on this subject are favorably mentioned.

Bufiles reflect that in May, 1959, she wrote to the Director saying she had applied for a pistol permit through the Putnam County Sheriff's Office, Carmel, New York, and was told that her fingerprints would have to be processed by the FBI. She said she made the application in January and her pistol permit had not yet been received. She was advised by letter, after inquiry was made of our New York Office concerning the matter, that we had no record of having received her fingerprints but that an Agent had contacted the Sheriff's Office in Carmel, New York, which resulted in a copy of her fingerprints being mailed to the Bureau for checking. She was advised she might wish to contact the Sheriff regarding the matter. Mrs. Shultz again wrote saying she had received her permit on the same day she received the Director's letter and expressed her appreciation for the Director's personal interest. At the time of this correspondence, Mrs. Shultz was a contributing editor to the "Ladies' Home Journal."

A review of Mrs. Shultz's book reveals it is a detailed study of the sex offender and how society may best cope with this menace. She related the incident of the attempted sexual assault made on her and states that subsequently her attacker was given inadequate treatment by correction authorities. She traveled throughout the United States and studied case histories of every type of sexual offender. She said all her subjects revealed warped minds which were most often malformed in childhood experiences or with misguided parental attitudes. She claims that these men were all quite ill, yet in most states sex offenders are merely sentenced to prison where they remain unaided, untreated and become even more ill. She said they are all most often released to prey upon society as greater menaces than when they were first sentenced.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-61279-2

Enclosure *sent 7-9-65*

NOT RECORDED
191 JUL 23 1965

8 JUL 23 1965

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure
- 1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosure

54 AUG 12 1965

Continued.

CRIME RESEARCH

M. A. Jones to DeLoach memo
RE: "HOW MANY MORE VICTIMS?"

She said these crimes will lessen only when law and medicine work hand in hand and when other states treat these individuals as they are treated in Wisconsin and California. In these states, after careful study some offenders are determined to be curable and are then treated with a view to rehabilitation. She said that only those violators who are determined to be curable should be released after treatment. She implied that those who cannot be cured should never be released.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter thanking Mrs. Shultz for her book be approved and forwarded.

gpc

✓

J. P. ...

John

J.P.

- 1 - P. Callahan/ M. F. Row
- 1 - Sullivan
- 1 - Smith
- 1 - R. S. Garner
- 1 - B. M. Suttler
- 1 - L. Whitson
- 1 -

b6
b7c

SAC, New York

August 3, 1965

Director, FBI (62-46855) ✓

INTERNATIONAL IMMUNITIES
BY C. WILFRED JENKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Captioned book was published in 1961 by Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, New York, 10522, for the price of \$6.00.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: Book requested by SA Lish Whitson, Soviet Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for reference purposes, will be placed in the Bureau Library.

LLW:df
(10)

See Serial 338

S

RLS

X

MAILED 5
AUG 3 - 1965
COMM-FBI

REC-41 62-46855-336

EX-102

19 AUG 4 1965

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

70 AUG 11 1965

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

- 1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
- 1 - W. C. Sullivan *18-19-65 Amb*
- 1 - W. Smith
- 1 - R. S. Garner
- 1 - B. M. Suttler
- 1 - F. J. Baumgardner
- 1 -

b6
b7C

SAC, New York

August 3, 1965

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PART OF THE TRUTH
BY GRANVILLE HICKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Captioned book is published by Harcourt, Brace and World, New York, New York, and is priced at \$5.95 a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: Book, requested by SA R. S. Garner, Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for reference purposes, will be placed in the Bureau Library.

LLW:dfv
(10)

*Book rec'd
& placed in
Bureau Library
8-17-65 Amb.*

SMB

WAG

MAILED 5
AUG 3 - 1965
COMM-FBI

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
178 AUG 5 1965

~~100-70153-
19 AUG 4 1965~~

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

785
66 AUG 16 1965 TELETYPE UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-70153-17

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
Re: REVIEW OF "ANTI-COMMUNIST MANIFESTO"
62-46855

Information Re Dr. Juhasz

Dr. Juhasz uses the names Dr. Imre J. Melius or Dr. Emmeric Melius as pseudonyms in his writings. The Bureau has had prior communications from him and Bufiles contain nothing derogatory concerning him. As of September, 1964, he was being considered as a possible source of information in Hungarian matters.

Mention of Director and FBI

The Director and the Bureau are mentioned favorably on pages 3 and 4 of this publication. The author proposes that "our excellent FBI investigate the mysterious retorts through which the money and the disguised bolshevik propaganda-material is floating into their local underground organizations." He adds, "May I declare that it is a veritable blessing of Providence having such a director of the FBI as J. Edgar Hoover?"

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

S/S
WCS
ABD
RS

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

FROM : LEGAT, TOKYO (64-267) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ~~WHO'S WHO IN COMMUNIST CHINA~~
~~BOOK PUBLISHED BY~~
~~UNION RESEARCH INSTITUTE, LIMITED~~
~~KOWLOON, HONG KONG~~
~~BOOK REVIEWS~~

DATE: 7/27/65

BOOK REVIEWS

Remylet 5/24/65.

Enclosed copy of letter dated 7/10/65 from Union Research Institute to the U. S. Consulate General, Hong Kong, B. C. C., shows status of publication of this book. Present estimate of cost is about \$15 (US) per volume.

Case being placed in RUC status with tickler to follow at Hong Kong after 10/1/65 and to purchase 8 copies, UACB.

da

EX-112 PROC.

Copy to 82 (mail incl)
 by routing slip for
 info action
 date 8-11-65
 by SAH/m

REC-62

62-46855-337

4-Bureau (Enc. 1)
 (1-Foreign Liaison)
 (1-San Francisco) (105-2563)

1-Tokyo
 HLC:kww
 (5)

1 AUG 2 1965

NAT. INT. SEC.



1 AUG 19 1965

友聯研究所
香港九龍葛蘭道九號



UNION RESEARCH INSTITUTE

No. 9 College Road,
Kowloon, Hong Kong

July 10, 1965

U. S. Consulate General
Room 201
% Mr. Tung
26, Garden Road
Hong Kong

Dear Sir/Sirs:

Earlier we announced that one of our publications entitled Who's Who in Communist China was scheduled to come out at the end of this July. Because a couple of weeks ago we decided to incorporate the latest materials (up through the 3rd NPC) on each person in the work, the publication will not be available until September or October, 1965. We are sorry for keeping you waiting so long and causing you the inconvenience. We hope, however, that the book will be more informative.

Your name has been placed on our mailing list. We will see that the volume is sent to you upon its publication unless we hear from you to the contrary.

Again, please accept our apology.

Sincerely yours,



b6
b7c

62-46855-337

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 8-11-65

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "BEHIND BARS"
BY JULIUS A. LEIBERT
WITH EMILY KINGSBERY

Reviews

Reference is made to captioned book, which was brought to your (Mr. DeLoach's) office by its co-author, Emily Kingsbery, along with a letter addressed to you enclosing material on her organization, the National Alliance of Russian Solidarists. Miss Kingsbery, a friend of Herbert Philbrick, talked to SA Hobson Adcock of your office and attempted to get an endorsement from Mr. Hoover for this book. The Director's policy of not being in a position to do this was explained to her; she indicated she understood the situation but desired the book be brought to Mr. Hoover's attention. This book is inscribed: "To J. Edgar Hoover--who has done more than anyone else in this century to raise the calibre of law enforcement personnel and processes--Sincerely, Julius A. Leibert, Emily Kingsbery"

REVIEW OF "BEHIND BARS":

The book consists of the account of Rabbi Leibert's experiences as a prison chaplain at San Quentin. Leibert's theme is that our present penal system degrades prisoners and does not accomplish the purpose of rehabilitating them. He feels that a distinction should be made between lawbreakers, whom he describes as those who commit an offense against an impersonal entity such as the government or society, and criminals, whom he describes as those who commit acts by force or fraud which directly harm another person. The lawbreaker, Leibert states, rightly belongs under the jurisdiction of present law enforcement agencies, but that treatment of him should be geared for rehabilitation rather than punishment. The criminal, Leibert feels, should be isolated from society in a hospital or therapeutic center until fit to return to society. Leibert is critical of capital punishment, alleging that this does not deter crime; he notes that he resigned from his position at San Quentin in order to initiate legal steps to save a prisoner from the gas chamber.

Enclosure sent 8-11-65

1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure

JVA:jma

54 AUG 20 1965

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
133 AUG 13 1965

Continued next page...

ORIGINAL FILED IN 140-6046-335

M. A. Jones to DeLoach memo
RE: "BEHIND BARS"

On pages 39 ff. he discusses the case of Morton Sobell, recounting his efforts to give Sobell spiritual counsel and stating he feels Sobell should be freed, since his crime would have been "long since expiated." Leibert also mentions Caryl Chessman on pages 147 ff., stating that Chessman should have been isolated in a hospital instead of being given the death sentence.

The book concludes with "first-aid measures" to be taken until our penal system can be reformed. These include halfway houses to help released prisoners adjust to freedom, full employment while in prison and a single trial and sentence for the criminal.

DATA IN BUFILES ON KINGSBERY AND LEIBERT:

Bufiles reflect references to Kingsbery in connection with her affiliation with the National Alliance of Russian Solidarists, an anti-Soviet emigre organization which seeks the overthrow of the present Soviet Government. She has furnished information to the Bureau on various occasions.

Regarding Julius Leibert, Bufiles reflect that in 1954 we conducted a Security of Government Employees investigation of him based on information that his name appeared on a 1940 list of persons, many of whom were reportedly affiliated with communist groups, who opposed a statute requiring registration and fingerprinting of aliens. Several of Leibert's associates considered him sympathetic toward communism; however, he denied any connection with the Communist Party. He has been active in efforts to get a new trial for Morton Sobell.

RECOMMENDATION:

In view of the above information concerning Leibert, that the attached letter over Miss Gandy's signature be sent to Miss Kingsbery thanking her for the book.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTENTION: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION

DATE: 8/10/65

FROM : *JMA* SAC, NEW YORK (94-0)

SUBJECT: PART OF THE TRUTH
BY GRANVILLE HICKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 8/3/65, captioned as above.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of "Part of the Truth", as requested in rebulet.

5-1 to N.Y., 8-24-65 re previous request 3-15-65 to obtain one copy of book "Strange Communists I Have Known," by Bertram S. Wolfe. Book has not been rec'd by Bureau; Advise by return mail.

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
150 AUG 18 1965

NOT RECORDED
1 AUG 12 1965

b6
b7c

1 - ENCLOSURE

Detached in Library

- 2 - Bureau (62-46855) (Enclosure 1)
- 1 - New York (94-0)

JMA:MAH

(3)

70 AUG 23 1965

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

AUG 18 1965

62-46855

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-70153-18

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach *MD*

FROM : ~~M. A. Jones~~
O BOOK REVIEWS

SUBJECT: REVIEW OF BOOK TITLED
"RIO GRANDE"

DATE: 8-5-65

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan *AS*
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

REC-50

W. J. Jones

Callahan

LePellegrin

LePellegrin

LePellegrin

W. J. Jones

W. J. Jones

Rodolfo Luzardo, author of the book "Rio Grande" sent Mr. Hoover a copy of his book in July, 1965. The book was acknowledged in the Director's absence on 7-14-65. Bufiles reflected that Luzardo was formerly the Secretary to the President of Venezuela. A brief review of the book was made at the time the in-absence letter was sent to Luzardo and this indicated the book was a criticism of American foreign policy in South America.

A detailed review reveals that the entire book is based upon the author's criticism of America's foreign policy in South America. About the only thing good he has to say about America's foreign policy is contained on page 47 where he is speaking of the revolution in the Dominican Republic and the grave problem it presented. He states: "President Johnson, of the United States, informed of the alarming details, took a most judicious and courageous decision: he dispatched U. S. marines and paratroopers to protect neutral lives, made an immediate appeal to the Organization of American States to intervene, and called upon all the American republics to send troops to the island to cooperate. Notwithstanding, the governments of Venezuela, Costa Rica and Chile protested against the presence of U. S. troops in the unfortunate island."

On page 51 the author refers to Castro as the number one enemy of the United States. The author states on pages 57 and 59 "The more responsible press in Caracas, however, has frankly approved of President Johnson's judicious move in the Dominican Republic." He cites an editorial on this page written by Manuel Osorio Calatrava on May 10, 1965, in the newspaper "El Universal," one of the most responsible and oldest Caracas journals. "The principle of non-intervention delivered Cuba to Russia. It is not possible to permit that it should surrender the Dominican Republic to Russia. While the OAS made speeches, the Russians were installing missile bases. While the Americans acted strictly according to the letter of diplomatic treaties, Russia guided her action by her own strategy. While the American nations resorted to their diplomats, the U. R. S. S. resorted to her army."

On page 71 the author states: "The days are gone when the State Department could feel it was the master of Latin America, and act accordingly backed by the tremendous military and economic power of the United States." He says, "Gone are the days when Wall Street dictated policies."

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Miss Gandy

BMS:jks (5)

ENCLOSURE

17
AUG 18 1965

CRIME RESEARCH

Book de la Luzardo retained in Bureau - 62-46855-339

Long

Jones to DeLoach memo
Re: Review of Book

The author does not feel it is the duty of the United States for its government to act as a self-appointed Department of Police in South American countries and that Indo-American is getting very, very tired of having to tolerate meekly the insistence of the State Department in being our political and social M. D., our family doctor, who used to give us prescriptions in English and now is trying to pass them on to us translated into Puerto Rican Spanish."

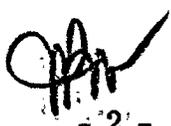
On page 75 the author says Americans make themselves obnoxious by overmeddling, by telling Latin America what size of shoes to wear, etc. He says: "We cannot escape the influence of our powerful northern neighbor, but let this influence at least be not morally depressing and the cause of frictions and deep-rooted resentment rather than mutually beneficial. . . . Latin America does not believe that the United States is overcrowded with master-minds; but knows that, along with a few very good men, a great many self-appointed wizards are sent south from above the Rio Grande line. Nor do we believe that the Holy Bible was written by one of the Secretaries of State."

On page 77 the author states he well remembers the day after Pearl Harbor at the offices of Standard Oil of New Jersey in Caracas where he then worked that it was a festive day for the Venezuelan employees--many of whom were educated in the United States and all of them anti-communists. "The two FBI agents who operated there did not become aware of what was happening." He stated the general policy of the State Department and of the majority of American corporations operating south of Rio Grande, of many an ill-chosen diplomat, of many a block-head who comes south with airs of a self-appointed God, have built up steadily the Latin American resentment. He then says; "Certainly the history of Fidel Castro's success in becoming the red boss of Cuba, and the subsequent blunder of the Bay of Pigs, have not added prestige to the United States and particularly to the State Department, south of Rio Gaande."

On page 79 he stated the American mistakes in connection with the takeover of Cuba by Castro were appalling. "There were clear antecedents, which most likely the FBI knew, unless the agents in Bogota were not on their toes (which is most unlikely with FBI men). While the Ninth International Conference of American States was about to open in April, 1948, Fidel Castro Ruz, then 22 years of age and a student, visited Bogota, and busied himself making the proper contacts in preparation for the burning and sacking of the city which took place on April 9th as an act of sabotage against the conference. Fidel Castro and his companion Rafael Del Pino were called to the headquarters of the National Security Police, interrogated, and asked to leave the country immediately. That prevented the two Cuban communists agents from actually triggering the tragedy which practically razed Bogota." The author states that in 1949 Alberto Nino H. published a book and had references to Fidel Castro and his colleague on pages 54 and 76 and he asks the question "Didn't the American Ambassador in Bogota read that book, per chance? Didn't he think it was wise to send a copy to the State Department, by way of information?" He then states that many errors have been committed in Washington in cataloguing men and government in recent years. There were no further references to the FBI nor is there anything contained in the rest of the book which would be of any particular interest.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.



SAC, New York
Director, FBI (62-46855)

- 1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
- 1 - W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - W. A. Branigan/J. P. Lee August 13, 1965
- 1 - B. M. Suttler
- 1 - R. S. Garner
- 1 -
- 1 - R. W. Smith

b6
b7c

THE STORY OF SOVIET ESPIONAGE
BOOK BY RONALD SETH

U.S.A. BOOK REVIEWS

The above book, to be published in October, 1965, by Hawthorn Books, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10011, is priced at \$5.95 a copy. You should discreetly obtain one copy of this book (when available) for the use of the Bureau and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: Book requested by SA J. P. Lee, Soviet Section. After perusal, the book will be filed in the Bureau Library.

AMB:cr *er*
(10)

*Book received
11-4-65
See Serial 358.
AMB*

REC-42

62-46855-340

19 AUG 16 1965

EX-102

MAILED 8
AUG 13 1965
COMM-FBI

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

53 AUG 24 1965 TELETYPE UNIT

*RAM
AMB*

SAC, New York
Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - J. M. Sizoo, August 18, 1965
629 R. B.
1 - R. S. Garner
1 -
- Section tickler

stc
D
COMMUNIST EASTERN EUROPE
BOOK BY JOSEPH ROTHCHILD
BOOK REVIEWS

Row
Moted
Jan 65

b6
b7c

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book (published by Walker and Company, 720 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10019, \$3.95, 1964) and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: SA Joseph M. Sizoo, Research-Satellite Section, requests the book because he feels it will be valuable as a reference for research and lecture material and investigative work for the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library.

AMB:cr *cr*
(9)

Book received
8-27-65
AMB.

SMB

h

MAILED 6
AUG 17 1965
COMM-FBI

REC-22

62-46855-341

19 AUG 23 1965

EX-101

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

F Doc
54 AUG 27 1965 MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Jan
AMB.

v9-365 AmB

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Belmont	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mohr	<input type="checkbox"/>
DeLoach	<input type="checkbox"/>
Casper	<input type="checkbox"/>
Callahan	<input type="checkbox"/>
Conrad	<input type="checkbox"/>
Felt	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gale	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Rosen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sullivan	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tavel	<input type="checkbox"/>
Trotter	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input type="checkbox"/>
Holmes	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gandy	<input type="checkbox"/>

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: August 13, 1965

FROM : M. A. Jones

Book Reviews

SUBJECT: "CROISET THE CLAIRVOYANT"
BOOK ABOUT GERARD CROISET
BY JACK HARRISON POLLACK

[Handwritten signature]

By memorandum dated August 6, 1965, I advised you that a new paperback edition of captioned book was being published and that, according to an item in the "Overseas Press Bulletin," the paperback edition would contain a special post-script telling "of the assistance given the FBI by the Dutch clairvoyant in solving the murders of the three civil rights workers."

b6
b7c

My memorandum of August 6th pointed out that an importer named [redacted] of New York had, in fact, contacted the Dutch soothsayer Gerard Croiset last summer concerning the disappearance of civil rights workers [redacted] -but that Croiset had contributed in no manner to the solution of this Neshoba County, Mississippi, case. My memorandum also noted that a copy of the paperback edition of "Croiset the Clairvoyant" would be obtained as soon as it became available and would be reviewed for references to FBI cases.

1980
94-25706
ORIGINAL FILED IN

ACTION:

A copy of "Croiset the Clairvoyant" is attached. Pages 265-270 relate to Croiset's alleged connection with the Mississippi civil rights workers case. The author Jack Harrison Pollack, relates how Croiset was contacted in Holland in June and July, 1964, and furnished information concerning the location of the three victims' bodies, as well as data regarding some of those responsible for their deaths. Pollack's account of the information supplied by Croiset (which data was relayed to the FBI through an attorney for the Goodman family) reflects that it is carefully edited and interpreted by Pollack to delete totally inaccurate data and to "tailor" it to fit the known facts of this widely publicized case. However, Pollack is victim to such unsubstantiated reports as the story that James Chaney was beaten with a chain (actually, the bulldozer used in covering the three bodies with dirt probably was responsible for any beaten appearance noted on Chaney's body); and Pollack's book recites how Croiset stated that a piece of chain tied to a rope was used to beat Chaney and how Croiset stated that the chain could be found "a hundred meters from a swampy area."

Pollack observes, "All of Croiset's information was promptly transmitted to FBI authorities (who, I was given to understand, found it useful in identifying the murderers, long before they reportedly paid an informer to pinpoint the exact area where

Enclosure

ENCLOSURE

162-46855-

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen

- 1 - C. L. McGowan
- 1 - R. W. Smith

NOT RECORDED

28 AUG 25 1965

CRIME RESEARCH

(Continued next page...)

67 WAJ gr 31 1965

M. A. Jones to DeLoach Memo, 8-13-65
RE: "Croiset the Clairvoyant"

the bodies were buried. Don't misunderstand. I am not claiming that Croiset single-handedly 'solved' the Mississippi mystery. . . . But I do insist. . . that Croiset was of some help to the FBI. Otherwise, why did it keep requesting additional information?" Pollack also asserts that "Croiset's testimony would be extremely relevant" in this case.

(Through an attorney for the Goodman family, "impressions" of Croiset in this Mississippi case were, in fact, furnished the FBI. We did not solicit this data; and it contributed in no manner to the locating of the bodies or the solution of the case. There is absolutely nothing to which he could testify at the trial of this case.)

On page 269, Pollack also makes brief reference (although not by name) to the fact that William Coors, brother of kidnap-murder victim Adolph Coors III, contacted another soothsayer, the late Florence Sternfels, for information concerning the fate of Adolph. Pollack states that William Coors told Mrs. Sternfels that he had "discussed your participation in the case with the FBI and although they have no objection and, of course, would appreciate constructive help, they will not as a matter of policy officially request assistance from any non-police source, including private detective agencies. (Florence Sternfels furnished William Coors nothing of value in solving the Coors kidnap case. Rather, she gave him a hodgepodge of grossly inaccurate "impressions.")

THE BOOK DISCREDITS ITSELF

This book is so filled with Pollack's personal observations and conclusions on behalf of Croiset--despite the absolute paucity of facts in many instances to support his position--that no reasonable person should be "taken in" by the book. Furthermore, in the biographical portions of the book, Pollack is forced to admit that Croiset was a ne'er-do-well until he surfaced his clairvoyant talents in the mid-1930's. Pollack shows that Croiset came from a rotten family background (his parents were an unwed actor and wardrobe mistress); that Croiset lived in foster homes or an orphanage during much of his childhood; that his formal education ended when he was 13 years old; that he was a vocational failure during his "pre-clairvoyant" days; and that he earns his living from magnetic "healing" (In other words, he is the Dutch equivalent to an African "witch doctor.")

RECOMMENDATION:

For information. As previously stated, the material in Pollack's book is its own discredit. The book is an inferior one which should attract little notice and sell few copies.

APM

JWA

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 8/26/65
ATTENTION: CENTRAL RESEARCH UNIT, RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION

FROM : *QJH* SAC, NEW YORK (62-13424) (C)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST EASTERN EUROPE
BOOK BY JOSEPH ROTCHILD
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, 8/18/65.

There is enclosed herewith one copy of the captioned book for use of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

REC-31

342

- 2 - Bureau
- 1 - New York (62-13424)

EX-101

DGJ:MAH
(3)

Handwritten: 62-13424 RB
REC-31

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

REC-24

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Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. Sullivan *for Book Reviews*

FROM : F. J. Baumgardner *FJB*

SUBJECT: ~~IT'S VERY SIMPLE~~
THE TRUE STORY OF CIVIL RIGHTS
BY ALAN STANG

1 - Mr. Belmont

DATE: 6/24/65

1 - W. C. Sullivan

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith

1 - Mr. Baumgardner

1 - Mr. Phillips

N.Y. 5. Phillips

Our Boston Office confidentially obtained proof sheets for captioned book which is due to be published 7/4/65 by Western Islands Publishers, Belmont, Massachusetts. Bureau indices negative re author and publisher.

The Author:

Bureau Library sources checked revealed that Stang wrote an article entitled "Communist Terror in the Streets" which appeared in the September, 1964, issue of "American Opinion," a magazine edited and published by Robert Welch of the John Birch Society. Stang also wrote an article entitled "Separatists - Communist Revolution in Canada" in the April, 1965, issue of "American Opinion." Stang is described in this magazine as a former business editor for Prentice - Hall, Inc. ; a television writer, producer and consultant; and a resident of New York City. Check of New York Office indices and established sources revealed no information re Stang. Significantly, it is to be noted that the address for Western Islands, the publisher of Stang's book, is 395 Concord Avenue, Belmont, Massachusetts, which is the same address for Robert Welch, Inc., publishers of "American Opinion."

The Book:

"It's Very Simple" is an attempt to rationalize today's civil rights movement in this country as primarily a communist operation. The author describes communist take overs in various countries and then attempts to draw parallels between demonstrations and riots in the United States (such as the New York City difficulties in July, 1964) with riots and revolutions throughout the world. Stang covers a wide spectrum of civil rights activities from those of legitimate racial organizations to the Black Nationalist Groups. Practically all his documentation is to public source material and there is no significant information in the book which appears to be new and previously unknown to the Bureau. Stang makes frequent use of literary license and importantly fails to include documentation for key passages (examples appear on pages 101 and 185). An

Martin Luther King

R. W. Smith Phillips

100-106670-1525

ORIGINAL FILED IN

70 JUL 100-106670
51 SEP 2 1965

NOT RECORDED
128 SEP 1 1965 EX. 101

REC-24/100-106670-1525
10 JUL 2 1965

SFP:deh *deh*
(4)
CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
"It's Very Simple"
100-106670

entire chapter (14) is devoted to an attack on civil rights legislation and the book, in general, is critical of all Administration and other efforts aimed at improving the lot of the Negro. Although there are references to the FBI, they are not derogatory to the Bureau or the Director. Pages 71 and 209 contain quotations of the Director relative to the communist influence in the racial movement.

Stang's last chapter contains such strong conclusions that their full impact can best be felt by the following exact quotations of some excerpts:

"....America's 'race problem' and the 'civil rights movement' supposed to end it, have both been planned by the Communists....built up by the Communists,....."

"....the 'civil rights movement' is for the most part a Communist operation..."

"....there is a real problem between the races in this country today, and that it has been caused almost in its entirety by the Communists..."

"....growing hopelessness and despair among Negro Americans today....is largely the work of the Communists..."

"....growing hostility between black and white Americans... is for the most part the work of the Communists..."

"I accuse the Rev. Dr. King of being in effect one of the country's most influential workers for communism and against the Negroes. I accuse President Kennedy and President Johnson of knowing this but nevertheless not only closing their eyes to it, but lending a hand. I therefore accuse them both of having betrayed their oath of office."

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
"It's Very Simple"
100-106670

OBSERVATIONS:

The details of the book do not support the strong conclusions reached by the author. We have had available to us all the material which Stang has plus considerable additional data from our investigations and we could not arrive at such conclusions. The impression is received that Stang may have well started with his conclusions and then developed the information and manner of presentation which he hoped would prove his point. This work must be viewed in the light of the author's apparent close connections with Robert Welch and the John Birch Society.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

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W. J. ...

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9/24/54

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
Memorandum

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DATE: August 12, 1965

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: REVIEW OF PAMPHLET:
'REPORT ON THE KU KLUX KLAN'
BY ARNOLD FORSTER AND BENJAMIN R. EPSTEIN
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER
(62-46855)

BOOK Review

RW Smith
Arnold Forster
Benjamin R. Epstein
DeLoach

No New Data

This newly-published 40-page pamphlet gives a good, brief account of the Klan from its origin in 1865 to the present time, except for a few discrepancies noted hereinafter. It contains no information not already known to the Bureau.

The Authors

Arnold Forster is General Counsel and Director of the Civil Rights Division of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, and Benjamin R. Epstein is the League's National Director. Bufiles show that we have had cordial relations and correspondence over a period of years with both these individuals. The Anti-Defamation League has furnished information of interest to the Bureau in the past.

Mention of FBI

The pamphlet contains several references to the Bureau, none of which is derogatory. It is stated on page 6 that a Klan plot to assassinate Martin Luther King early in 1965 "leaked out, and the FBI and other law enforcement authorities threw a heavy guard around him." This is not true. The Bureau, of course, did not afford King any personal protection, although we do notify local police authorities of any threats against him.

Klan Groups

The pamphlet correctly states that the Klan today is a divided movement consisting of a number of Klan groups, the largest being Robert Shelton's United Klans of

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Smith
- 1 - [Redacted]
- 1 - Mr. Garner

RSG:cr
(7)

CONTINUED - OVER

RESEARCH SATELLITE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-530-453

66 SEP 1 1965
F130

Memorandum for Mr. Sullivan

Re: Review of Pamphlet: "Report on The Ku Klux Klan"
62-46855,

America. However, the pamphlet erroneously lists James Venable's National Knights of the Ku Klux Klan as the second most important group, having the support of 7,000 to 9,000. Actually, this group has a membership of approximately 50. Originally formed by Venable to bring a number of small Klans into one organization, the National Knights of the Ku Klux Klan has not realized its goal.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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- Holmes _____
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TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *JS*

DATE: August 27, 1965

FROM : R. W. Smith *JS*

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW "GOLDEN GEESE, GOLDEN EGGS"
BY CHAUNCEY E. BROCKWAY
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

On 8-16-65, Chauncey E. Brockway, a Sharon, Pennsylvania, lawyer, forwarded to the Director a copy of a book--published in 1958--he had written. His letter was acknowledged 8-24-65 and the book was referred to the Research-Satellite Section for review.

Bufiles contain no derogatory data concerning Brockway. There is no mention in the book of the Director or the FBI.

Promise of Utopia

Brockway outlines a novel program for economic and political peace to be achieved by a free enterprise competitive system which he says has never really been used in the United States. He claims that his plan would liberate this country and the world from depressions, unemployment, political strife, and global war and would therefore destroy communism.

Brockway's plan calls for three steps to be taken by the Government and by industry: First, legislation should be enacted to permit corporations to include equity capital (represented by preferred and common stocks), together with labor, as part of the cost of production. This would automatically eliminate the corporate income tax. Second, the income of corporations, over and above all other costs, should be distributed on the basis of 94 per cent to employees and six per cent to management. This would create the biggest possible incentive to productivity. And, third, corporations should guarantee to employ a definite number of persons annually. This would end unemployment.

e. 62-46855

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
133 SEP 2 1965

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach

- 1 -
- 1 - Section tickler
- 1 - Mr. Garner

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(6)

CONTINUED-OVER

17 SEP 1 1965

51 SEP 9 1965

RESEARCH-SA HLL/TF
ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-39/83

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW: "GOLDEN GEESE, GOLDEN EGGS"
62-46855

Key to Peace

Once this program is operating effectively in the United States, Brockway maintains, it would spread abroad. It is his contention that, as this program rejuvenates the economies of other nations, it would begin to pierce the Iron Curtain and cause unrest. People would rise up and overthrow their communist regimes. Eventually, there would be economic prosperity for all mankind and world peace would ensue.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

SAB

7/27

SAC, New York

September 1, 1965

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PORTRAIT OF THE ASSASSIN
BOOK BY GERALD R. FORD WITH JOHN R. STILES
BOOK REVIEWS

Handwritten signature

You should discreetly and expeditiously obtain one copy of the captioned book (published in May, 1965, by Simon and Schuster, Incorporated, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10020; \$6.95) and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE:

SA W. A. Branigan, Soviet Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, has requested the book. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library. Author Gerald R. Ford, Congressman from Michigan, was a member of the Warren Commission which investigated the assassination of President Kennedy.

AMB:mac
(10)

*Book needed
9-7-65
AMB.*

- 1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
- 1 - W. C. Sullivan *W.C.*
- 1 - W. A. Branigan
- 1 - B. M. Suttler
- 1 - R. S. Garner
- 1 - R. W. Smith
- 1 -

REC 25

62-46855-343

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19 SEP 2 1965

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DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATT: CENTRAL RESEARCH UNIT,
RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION)
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

9/3/65

PORTRAIT OF THE ASSASSIN
BOOK BY GERALD R. FORD WITH JOHN R. STILES
BOOK REVIEWS

Book Reviews
~~ReBulet-9/1/65.~~

Submitted is one copy of captioned book.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 1)(RM)
1 - New York (41)

WHB:msb
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62-46855

NOT RECORDED
178 SEP 8 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN
62-11000-76

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 8-20-65

FROM : M. A. Jones

Book Reviews

SUBJECT: "KENNEDY"

BOOK BY THEODORE SORENSEN

FORMER SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Kennedy
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MP
Ways
DELOACH

A memorandum from Mr. Mohr to Mr. DeLoach dated 8-18-65, pointed out that Mr. Mohr had received a letter from SA William H. Carpenter, Resident Agent at Hyannis, Massachusetts, to the effect that he had been told by Theodore Sorensen that his book, "Kennedy," is due out in October, 1965, (Excerpts from this book are being serialized in "Look" Magazine currently) and will explain that the night interviews by the FBI in the steel controversy in 1962 were strictly decisions made by the FBI. Carpenter tried to dissuade Sorensen by stating that the President wanted the complete report on his desk the next morning at seven. Sorensen stated this was not the truth, that Bobby Kennedy had not asked to have the FBI report completed the next morning. Sorensen has apparently checked with Robert Kennedy and Kennedy has agreed that Sorensen's version is correct. Carpenter also indicated that he did not think Sorensen would change the story as he plans to tell it.

This is entirely erroneous as Bob Kennedy did request the results of the interviews in question be furnished to him the next morning so he could furnish them to the President.

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED

The facts in this matter are that at 5:30 p.m. on the afternoon of 4-11-62, then Attorney General Kennedy contacted former Assistant Director Evans and requested the Bureau to interview the President of Bethlehem Steel and certain reporters to whom he had talked the previous day as soon as it was possible to do so. Subsequent to the initial request, at 8 p.m., then Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach recontacted Evans, and stated that he and the Attorney General had been discussing this matter. He advised Evans that he and the Attorney General had an appointment to meet with the President at 8:50 a.m. the following morning and he would like the results of the investigation before that meeting. It was agreed between Katzenbach and Evans that Evans would call him at his home about 7 o'clock in the morning in order to furnish him the desired information. This was done.

4 AUG 30 1965

To show that the Attorney General was fully cognizant of the request that the information be made available early in the morning of 4-12-62, it is noted that Kennedy called Evans from the White House shortly after 9 o'clock on the morning of 4-12-62, stating he would like a memorandum as to the results of the interviews conducted the previous night. This memorandum was prepared and delivered to the Attorney General that morning.

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

1 - Mr. DeLoach 1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. Rosen 1 - Mr. Malley 1 - Mr. McGrath

57 SEP 10 1965 (8)

DeLoach to Mohr memo 8/26/65

Continued.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 161-29-51

M. A. Jones to DeLoach memo
RE: "KENNEDY"
BOOK BY THEODORE SORENSEN

In a discussion with Attorney General Kennedy on 4-13-62, he advised Evans that any criticism arising out of this matter was his responsibility and he was perfectly willing to accept it. In addition, on the same date Kennedy telephonically contacted the Director to express thanks for the manner in which the Bureau attacked the steel problem and stated that the Bureau had done a good job. He advised that he did not think there was any question but that the efforts made by everyone in the Bureau had played a major role in the rescinding of contemplated steel price increases.

In view of the foregoing it is difficult to understand how Kennedy can now deny that he had requested that this matter receive expeditious attention and that he be furnished the results early on the next morning. It is to be noted, of course, that the serialized portions of Sorensen's book as they are published in Look Magazine have caused several prominent individuals mentioned therein to challenge the accuracy of statements made against them.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that SA William Carpenter, Resident Agent at Hyannis, Massachusetts, recontact Sorensen and give him the full details concerning the requested investigation and the facts which point out that the Attorney General did in fact order such an investigation and did request the results early on the following morning. At this time Sorensen can be advised that he may wish to further check the accuracy of the statements with Kennedy. It might also be pointed out to Sorensen that should this incident be published in its inaccurate form the Bureau will have no hesitancy in issuing a public statement pointing out its fallaciousness.

yes.

*Handled with SAC Bundy 8/23/65
Hoy*

AW

Kennedy
TD

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATT: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION)

8/26/65

SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

"STRANGE COMMUNISTS I HAVE KNOWN"
by BERTRAM D. WOLFE
O BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 3/15/65.

Submitted is one copy of captioned book.

2 - Bureau (RM) (Enc-1)
1 - New York (41)
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62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
198 AUG 31 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN

51 SEP 17 1965

- 1 - N.P. Callahan/M.F. Row
- 1 - W.C. Sullivan
- 1 - W.A. Branigan/L. Whitson
- 1 - B.M. Suter
- 1 - R.W. Smith
- 1 - R.S. Garner
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SAC, New York

9/8/65

Director, FBI (62-46855)

5/1
BID FOR FREEDOM: U.S.S.R. VS. TARASOV
BOOK BY C.L. SAREEN
BOOK REVIEWS

No Loc

The captioned book is to be published September 28, 1965, by Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, and the price will be \$3.95 a copy. You should discreetly obtain one copy of this book when it is available and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

AMB:mjg *mjg*
(10)

*Book received
1-24-66
AMB.*

NOTE:

Book tells story of young Russian seaman, Vlasislav Stepanovich Tarasov, who defected to the West thereby causing a three-nation diplomatic tangle.

Book, requested by SA L. Whitson, Soviet Section, will be placed in the Bureau Library.

EX-100

*M.F. Row
motel/gik*

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REC-9

62-46855-344

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20 SEP 16 1965

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: September 1, 1965

FROM : R. W. Smith *RS*

SUBJECT: *BP* BOOK REVIEWS: "SLIGHTLY TO THE RIGHT!"
 BY H. L. "BILL" RICHARDSON;
 "THE LAW & CLICHES OF SOCIALISM"
 CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER
 (62-46855)

BOOK REVIEWS

R. W. Smith

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ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-615276

On 8/18/65, [redacted] forwarded to the Director the above-titled paperback books published by Constructive Action, Incorporated, Whittier, California, of which he is [redacted]. His letter was acknowledged 8/25/65 and the books were referred to the Research-Satellite Section for review.

No Derogatory References to FBI

There are several passing references to the Director and the Bureau--none of them derogatory--in "Slightly to the Right!" No mention of the Director or the Bureau is made in "The Law & Cliches of Socialism."

Books Espouse Conservative Viewpoint

Both books denounce socialism and communism and strongly support the conservative views promulgated by the John Birch Society.

"Slightly to the Right!"

The premise of this book is that conservatives have been losing elections and discussions for years because they have been ineffective in communicating their ideas and programs to people, whereas the "liberals," "socialists," and "communists" have been much more adept. A number of suggestions are made to help conservatives become more successful communicators, such as knowing what you are talking about, analyzing your audience, dealing in specifics rather than generalities, asking questions, quoting authorities and using humor.

REC-56

62-46855-345

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 216 1 - Mr. DeLoach EX-107
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - Section tickler
- 1 - Mr. Garner

NOT RECORDED
29 SEP 8 1965

216 (SEP) 7 1965

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

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54 SEP 24 1965
(6) 330

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan

RE: BOOK REVIEWS: "SLIGHTLY TO THE RIGHT!"
BY H. L. "BILL" RICHARDSON;
"THE LAW & CLICHES OF SOCIALISM"
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

H. L. "Bill" Richardson

Bufiles show that Hubert Leon Richardson is active in the conservative movement and was a member of the John Birch Society several years ago.

"The Law & Cliches of Socialism"

This book consists of two parts. The first part is a reproduction of a pamphlet, "The Law," written by Frederic Bastiat, a Frenchman, and first published in 1850. "The Law" points out socialist fallacies and how socialism inevitably degenerates into communism.

The second part of the book contains answers to 62 "socialist" cliches, such as "The more complex the society, the more government we need," "The United States Constitution was designed for an agrarian society," and "Socialism is the wave of the future."

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

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- 1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
- 1 - W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner/R. R. Bates
- 1 - B. M. Suttler
- 1 - R. S. Garner
- 1 - R. W. Smith
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SAC, New York

September 13, 1965

w

Director, FBI (62-46855)

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF MALCOLM X
INTRODUCTION BY M. S. HANDLER
 BOOK REVIEWS

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The captioned book is to be published during October, 1965, by Grove Press, Incorporated, 80 University Place, New York, New York 10003; the price is quoted at \$7.50 a copy. You should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book when available and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: Book, requested by SA R. F. Bates, Internal Security Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, will be placed in the Bureau Library.

AMB:df
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MAILED 27
 SEP 10 1965
 COMM-FBI

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REC-31 62-46855-3416

19 SEP 13 1965

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- Gandy _____

55 SEP 20 1965

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

S/R

ADAS
AMB

Mr. A. H. Belmont

September 22, 1965

W. C. Sullivan

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. M. A. Jones
- 1 - Mr. Garner
- 1 - Section tickler
- 1 - Mr. J. M. Sizoo

AMERICANISM VS. COMMUNISM
 BOOK BY HUGH C. BAILEY
 PROFESSOR OF HISTORY
 HOWARD COLLEGE
 BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

BOOK REVIEWS

By referral from the Crime Records Division, the Domestic Intelligence Division was requested to review the captioned book. The book represents the outline, bibliography, and notes from a series of television lectures given by Bailey in the past year at the request of the Alabama State Department of Education.

The book aims to contrast Americanism and Communism. It contains thirty-six outlines of lessons on communism and supplemental notes for instructors in following the points of the outline. Because of the above form of the book it is primarily an instructional aid rather than a textbook or research study. The book is divided into the following sections: the nature of the communist challenge today; Marx's life and theories; the communist revolution in Russia; the communist road to power in Russia; communist foreign policy; and the United States responses to the overall communist challenge.

The material in the book is anticommunist in content and presents an effective refutation of communist theories and history. It also shows the falsity of the communist claim that communism is the solution to man's economic, social, religious, and political problems. There are no derogatory references to the Director or the Bureau and the Director's books, *A Study of Communism* and *Masters of Deceit* are mentioned frequently as references on the subject of communism. Pages 107 and 108 mention the Director stating that the communist movement in the United States and communist bloc diplomats in this country are a threat to United States security. No identifiable derogatory information appears in Bailes on the author.

The book, while having for the general public a limited use and appeal, could be of research value for the Bureau and will be maintained at the Bureau library.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

62-46855

JMS:cr

7 29 SEP 29 1965

12

62-46855-

NOT RECORDED
29 SEP 27 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-107636-4-288

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: Sept. 22, 1965

FROM : *camp* LEGAT, LONDON (62-430) (P)

SUBJECT: MAO AND THE CHINESE REVOLUTION - BOOK
BY JEROME CHEN *no loc*
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet May 24, 1965, stating the above-captioned book was available at Oxford University Press, London.

Efforts were immediately made to obtain this book; however, it had not as of June 23, 1965, been released by the publishers. We have continued to check this and as of September 20, 1965, were advised that it was still not off the press.

London will continue to follow this.

- 3 - Bureau
- 1 - Liaison (sent direct)
- 1 - London

CWB:ec
(5)

S-NIS, [unclear] (info) H

EX-REC 33
EX-109

62-46855-347

12 SEP 27 1965

RESEARCH SATELLITE

b6
b7c



197

U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

70 OCT 2 1965

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 9/17/65

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (62-0-)

SUBJECT: CHANGED

"UNMASKED, The Story of Soviet Espionage"
BOOK BY RONALD SETH

Book Reviews

Title is marked "Changed" to reflect the correct title of the subject book.

ReBulet to NY, 8/13/65, entitled "The Story of Soviet Espionage, Book by Ronald Seth."

On 9/15/65, an inquiry at Hawthorne Books, 70 5th Avenue, NYC, disclosed that the subject book would be available for purchase in approximately two-three weeks and that orders could be placed either at the Sales Office of Hawthorne Books or at any of the more prominent book stores in NYC.

Accordingly, the NYO will place an order for a copy of the book so that it can be obtained at the earliest time available.

5 - J. [unclear] (info)

d

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
- 1 - New York

JRN:lhm
(3)

REC-23

62-46855-348

EX-105

18 SEP 24 1965



RESEARCH SATELLITE

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b7c



SEP 30 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

SAC, New York

September 28, 1965

Director, FBI (62-46855)

- 1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
- 1 - W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - R. D. Cotter [redacted]
- 1 - R. S. Garner
- 1 - R. W. Smith
- 1 - Section tickler
- 1 - [redacted]

CHINA-YEARBOOK-1964-1965
BOOK REVIEWS

b6
b7c

SA

The captioned book is available at Chinese News Service, 1270 Sixth Avenue, New York 20, New York, for \$5 a copy. You should discreetly obtain three copies of the book and forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: Books requested by SA D. A. Grove, Chinese Unit, Nationalities Intelligence Section. One copy of the book will be forwarded to the San Francisco Office, one to the New York Office, and one will be retained as a reference in the Chinese Unit.

AMB:df
(10) af

*Book rec'd
10-7-65
Disseminated
as per NOTE
AMB.*

H

REC 14

62-46855-349

MAILED 25
SEP 27 1965
COMM-FBI

ST-114

4 SEP 28 1965

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

50 OCT 4 1965

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

[Handwritten initials and signature]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 9-24-65

FROM : M. A. Jones ✓

SUBJECT: "POWER PLAY"
NOVEL BY MR. AND MRS. GORDON GORDON

Tolson	
DeLoach	
Mohr	
Bishop	
Casper	
Callahan	
Conrad	
Felt	
Gale	
Rosen	
Sullivan	
Tavel	
Trotter	
Tele. Room	b6
Holmes	b7C



J. A. Jones

We have received a copy of captioned novel by the Gordons. Gordon Gordon is a former FBI Agent and has collaborated on several books with his wife Mildred, capitalizing considerably in these writings on his former affiliation with the Bureau. When the film "The FBI Story" came out the Gordons sued Warner Brothers for using this title, since they claimed they had published a book by the same name and had received options from another film producer to make it into a movie. The Gordons' suit was successful; in August, 1965, they won a \$54,800 verdict in the case.

Book

REVIEW OF "POWER PLAY":



The novel deals with an attempt to seize control of the FBI after the death of its Director, Byron O'Connell, successor to J. Edgar Hoover. The villain in the story is ruthless, power-mad Dyke Crandall, Administrative Assistant to California Senator Ralph Donahue. Crandall uses the unwitting Donahue as a front man in his manipulations to place Wade Patterson, a well-known criminologist, as Director of the FBI. The crafty Crandall is sure that he can control Patterson and the Bureau behind the scenes.

His tactics include a successful maneuver to have Congressional hearings held on O'Connell's death, trying to make it appear as murder rather than from natural causes. The hearings, which are public, are designed to make the FBI look incompetent (particularly its acting Director, Thomas Schuler, a dedicated FBI man and logically the successor to O'Connell) for not having anticipated that O'Connell's death might have been murder. O'Connell's death was later proved to be from a heart attack.

Crandall finances the campaign to put Patterson in as Director with money obtained from a Chicago criminal syndicate in turn for a promise that the syndicate would flourish under the new FBI. His tactics include clever manipulation of the press in promoting favorable publicity on Patterson and in casting aspersions on the FBI's competence under Schuler.

~~1 - Mr. Tolson~~
1 - Mr. DeLoach

JVA:nal
9 OCT 15 1965
Fb

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
133 OCT 8 1965
3 OCT 8 1965

(Continued on next page.)
PERS. REC. UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-45782-91

M. A. Jones to DeLoach memo
RE: "Power Play"

A Congressman from Indiana, Glenn Holden, recognizing that Schuler is the best suited for the Directorship, publicly defies Crandall and defends the FBI, hoping to keep it in the "Hoover pattern." Crandall seeks by threats and bribery to dissuade Holden from his efforts on behalf of Schuler, but without success.

Senator Donahue, who has been going along with Crandall's desire to put in Patterson as Director, is finally tipped off by Congressman Holden as to Crandall's ruthless manipulations. The Senator then realizes that he has been used as a dupe by Crandall; accordingly, he meets with the President and recommends that Schuler rather than Patterson be appointed FBI Director. Crandall, who is present at this meeting, tries to defend his choice of Patterson, but the President agrees to appoint Schuler.

Crandall, who is then fired by Donahue, makes arrangements to leave D. C. by plane for California. As he is waiting at the airport for a plane, he is murdered, apparently by the syndicate because of his inability to get Patterson appointed.

MENTION OF MR. HOOVER AND THE FBI IN "POWER PLAY":

All references to Mr. Hoover and the FBI under his direction are most favorable. Mr. Hoover is praised for keeping the Bureau out of politics, resisting a national police force, and initiating scientific methods of law enforcement. The authors state that the FBI under Mr. Hoover successfully refuted criticism on the part of various groups, such as the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. Mr. Hoover is given credit for bringing the corrupt era of the FBI under William J. Burns to an end when he became Director in 1924.

RECOMMENDATION:

V.
For information.

*These two charlatans -
the Gordons will stoop
to anything.*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. W. C. SULLIVAN

FROM : MR. W. A. BRANIGAN

SUBJECT: GORDON ARNOLD LONSDALE
ESPIONAGE - RUSSIA

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach
DATE: 9-27-65

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lee

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

J. Lee

This memorandum reviews the galley proof of a book reviews captioned "Spy," written by the subject in which he makes derogatory references to the Director and to the Bureau.

BACKGROUND:

Lonsdale is the Soviet agent whose true name is Conon Molody arrested by the British in January, 1961. He was convicted along with two Americans and two British citizens of conspiring to violate the Official Secrets Act. Lonsdale was sentenced to 25 years and in April, 1964, was exchanged for Greville Wynne who had been arrested by the Soviets. A series of articles appeared in British newspapers earlier this year based on interviews with Lonsdale. In these articles he claimed to have served as a Soviet illegal in the U.S. from 1950 to 1954 prior to entering England. He also claimed that he was Gordon Arnold Lonsdale. We have received information in the past that [redacted] former [redacted] agent who defected to Russia, was assisting in the preparation of this book.

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b7c
b7D

The galley proof for this book was furnished to the Bureau by Gene Methvin of "Reader's Digest" on 9-23-65. Methvin stated "Reader's Digest" was not interested in using the book and the Bureau could retain the galley proof.

PUBLISHERS OF BOOK:

Referral/Consult

This book is scheduled for publication by Hawthorn Books, Inc., 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City, 11-9-65. Our files show that as of 1961 [redacted] was the [redacted] of this company.

[redacted] and was reportedly an associate of [redacted] of the "New York Post." Information was received in April, 1952, that [redacted] and another person spent some time in the Statler Hotel with three "trollops." He has previously forwarded complimentary copies of books to the Director and has been thanked for making them available.

JPL:hrt
(6)
65-66266

CONTINUED - OVER

62-46855

NOT RECORDED

133 OCT 7 1965

69 OCT 8 1965
F16

65-66266-539
ORIGINAL FILED IN

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: GORDON ARNOLD LONSDALE
65-66266

REVIEW OF GALLEY PROOF:

A review shows that the subject still claims that he is Gordon Lonsdale, born in Canada, who went to Poland with his parents in 1931. He claims that he got into the underground work during World War II in Poland and became a member of Soviet intelligence. He claims to have entered the U.S. in 1950 and acted as communications officer for a man known as "Alec." According to the previous newspaper stories "Alec" is Rudolf Ivanovich Abel, Soviet agent convicted in 1957 and later exchanged for Gary Powers.

Lonsdale's story of his exploits in the U.S. is so vague that it is impossible to either verify or disprove them. In fact, on pages 65 and 66 he says that he knows the Director is interested in him and he has no desire to satisfy the Director's curiosity and he hopes that many FBI man hours will be wasted trying to learn the identity he used in the U.S.

DEROGATORY REFERENCES:

Lonsdale makes several extremely derogatory remarks concerning the Director. On page 66 he states that he has a measure of admiration for Mr. Hoover and that Mr. Hoover has a genius for publicity and an unrivaled capacity for extracting money from Congress. He continues that it is commonly said in Washington, especially by officers of the Central Intelligence Agency, that this capacity is based on the fact that the Director holds in the Archives individual files on Senators and Representatives and as a result, few Congressmen dare to challenge Mr. Hoover for fear of the skeletons that might fall out of their own cupboards.

On pages 73 and 74 he refers to a recent book in which the Director estimated the number of Soviet agents in the U.S. in the thousands. Lonsdale states that he will not labor the point that Mr. Hoover's statement implies an astonishing admission of failure and he refers to Mr. Hoover as the "great Sacred Cow of Washington politics."

With regard to his exploits in England, Lonsdale boasts of his many successes and attributes his arrest to an informant. He still insists that Morris and Lona Cohen convicted along with him were perfectly innocent friends and that they actually are Peter and Helen Kroger. He is very critical of British intelligence and Central

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: GORDON ARNOLD LONSDALE

Intelligence Agency and makes sneering references to the attempts of the British to solicit his cooperation while he was in prison.

ACTION:

For information.

GR *APL* *ORW* *J* *W.C.S.* *Q*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *JS*

DATE: October 6, 1965

FROM : Mr. R. W. Smith *JS*

BOOK REVIEWS

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION
RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION
(BuFile: 62-46855)

R. W. Smith

SYNOPSIS:

The Book Review Control Desk, established January, 1959, functions as a central control and repository for book reviews at the Seat of Government, evaluates requests for books to be purchased, maintains records of pending book review assignments, completed reviews, and other pertinent data concerning each review. Cost of operation of Desk absorbed by existing Publications Desk without any increase in personnel. Records of all book reviews are maintained in a main control file 62-46855. The purchase of books is cleared with the Administrative Division. During period September 16, 1964, through September 30, 1965, a total of eighty-six books was received at Seat of Government. Forty-two books were reviewed, thirty-eight were obtained for reference purposes. Of twenty-four book reviews completed by the Domestic Intelligence Division, fifteen were done by the Research-Satellite Section. Instructions regarding Book Review Control Desk are included in Section 62, Manual for Bureau Supervisors. The Book Review Control Desk performs valuable service because it eliminates duplication both in purchase and review of books, enables Seat of Government personnel to obtain quickly copies of book reviews for reference, and, because of knowledge of current publications, frequently alerts personnel to appearance of new books pertinent to the work and operations of the Bureau. A status report is submitted annually.

RECOMMENDATION:

None; for your information.

REC- 69-2-46855-350

EX-102

10 OCT 7 1965

DETAILS:

The Book Review Control Desk was established in the Central Research Section in January, 1959, as a central control and repository for book reviews at the Seat of Government.

- 1-Mr. Sullivan
- 1-Mr. Garner

F10

SNS

- 1-Administrative Policy Folder
- 1-Section tickler

1 [] 14 1965

AL-AMB:dis
(6)

CONTINUED-OVER

Handwritten signatures and initials

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b7c

Memorandum R. W. Smith to W. C. Sullivan
BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION
RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION

62-46855

Scope

The Book Review Control Desk: 1) evaluates requests for books to be purchased and reviewed, 2) handles recommendations as to what Division should write the review, and 3) maintains a record of pending book review assignments, completed reviews, and other pertinent data concerning each review.

Cost of Operation

Creation of this Desk has not resulted in any additional cost to the Bureau, since the work was absorbed by combining the new function with that of the perviously existing Publications Desk without any increase in personnel.

Control

Records of all book reviews are maintained in a main control file (62-46855), which is checked monthly to ascertain whether existing instructions are being complied with by Bureau supervisors preparing reviews. A card index system is maintained regarding each review showing title, author, official who ordered the review, Section to which the review was assigned, and completion date. These index cards are maintained for an indefinite period, for they are of continuing practical value and demand only a minimum of upkeep.

The Administrative Division clears any recommendations for the purchase of suggested books for review or for reference purposes.

Reviews Conducted

During the period September 16, 1964, through September 30, 1965, a total of eighty-six books was received by Seat of Government personnel for review or reference. Forty-two books were reviewed and thirty-eight were obtained for reference purposes. Six books, received at the Bureau from outside sources, were not reviewed. Research-Satellite Section completed fifteen of the twenty-four book reviews completed by the Domestic Intelligence Division during referenced period. Eight books requested have not been received.

CONTINUED-OVER

Memorandum R. W. Smith to W. C. Sullivan
BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION
RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION
62-46855
Instructions

Instructions concerning the Book Review Control Desk are included in Section 62, Manual for Bureau Supervisors.

Over-All Value

The Book Review Control Desk performs a valuable service because it: 1) eliminates duplication both in the purchase of books for review and in the writing of reviews, 2) insures immediate determination as to whether a book review has been or is being written, 3) enables Seat of Government personnel to obtain quickly copies of book reviews for reference, 4) and, because of knowledge of current publications, frequently alerts personnel to the appearance of new books pertinent to the work and operations of the Bureau.

Future Action

The work of the Book Review Control Desk will continue to be closely examined and evaluated by the Research-Satellite Section for any streamlining measures to improve its operation. A status report will be submitted annually.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTENTION: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION

DATE: 9/17/65

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (94-0)

SUBJECT: INTERNATIONAL IMMUNITIES
BY C. WILFRED JENKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet dated 8/3/65, captioned as above.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of above captioned book as requested in rebulet.

- 2 - Bureau (Enclosure 1)
- 1 - New York (94-0)

JMA:MAH
(3)

ENCLOSURE

REC- 13

SEP 23 1965

351
file

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

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57 OCT 18 1965

62-46855-(352)

CHANGED TO

62-81742-NR 10/12/65

DEC 14 1965

Bw-777

e

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 10/8/65

JPM

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (62-0-50867)

BOOK REVIEWS

SUBJECT: "UNMASKED, ~~The~~ Story of Soviet Espionage"
BOOK BY RONALD SETH

U.S.A.
ReNYlet, 9/17/65.

On 10/8/65, an inquiry at Hawthorne Books, 70 Fifth Avenue, NYC, disclosed that captioned book will be available for purchase on 10/27/65.

The NYO will continue to follow this matter and obtain a copy for the Bureau as soon as it is available.

A

1 2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York

JRN:lbn
(3)

REC-6
ST-113

62-46855-353

OCT 11 1965

[Signature]
SOVIET SECTION

[Signature]
Research Satellite

b6
b7c



OCT 19 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

X TO :
[Signature]
FROM :
SUBJECT:

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 10/7/65

LEGAT, TOKYO (64-267) (RUC)

X WHO'S WHO IN COMMUNIST CHINA
X BOOK PUBLISHED BY
X UNION RESEARCH INSTITUTE, LIMITED
X KOWLOON, HONG KONG
X BOOK REVIEWS

Remylet, 7/27/65.

Status of this publication was followed during September roadtrip to Hong Kong, B.C.C.

[Redacted]

ascertained that as of 9/21/65, the book had not been published but it was hoped by the publishers that they would get it out during October, 1965.

[Redacted]

will purchase 8 copies as soon as available and forward. If not received before then, matter will be followed during 12/65, Hong Kong roadtrip.

EXP. PROC. 374

b6
b7c

- 4 - Bureau
 (1 - Foreign Liaison)
- (1 - San Francisco) (105-2563)
- 1 - Tokyo
- HLC:afb
- (5)

REC-24

62-46855-354

5 OCT 11 1965

EX-112

NAT. INT. SEC.

62-11-10000-100

F78
55 OCT 19 1965

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATT: CENTRAL RESEARCH UNIT, RESEARCH
SATELLITE SECTION
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

DATE: 10/6/65

SUBJECT: CHINA YEARBOOK 1964-1965
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 9/28/65.

Submitted are three copies of captioned book.

Jem

Jat

Rd

*leato
NY & SF
10/8/65
DAG/eh*

ENCLOSURE

*Rec'd 10-7-65-AMB.
1 copy changed permanently to NIS.*

2 - Bureau (Enc-9)
1 - NY 100-87235 (#41)

EX 110

62-46855-355

EKD:IM
(3)

REC 20

OCT 14 1965

NIS
[Redacted Box]

b6
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RESEARCH-SATELLITE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

F 78

OCT 19 1965



5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

S

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 10-13-65

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: REVIEW OF BOOK TITLED "YOUR CAREER IN LAW ENFORCEMENT" BY ROBERT A. LISTON

S. Smith
BOOK REVIEWS

During the past several years, Robert A. Liston, a former newspaper reporter with the Baltimore News Sun and now a freelance writer, was furnished public source information by [redacted] for the preparation of a book. He now resides in Westport, Connecticut. He has written a book for young people who are interested in law enforcement careers. While he was writing this book he called Inspector Wick constantly to verify statistics and to bring other information up to date. He has devoted a large portion of his book to the FBI. The book is very readable and certainly should be of interest to youth aspiring to a career in the FBI, the Post Office, the Treasury Department, or a local law enforcement agency.

b6
b7c

The author has interspersed factual data concerning various types of law enforcement careers with actual cases illustrative of the particular type of work a certain agency might perform. He is highly complimentary to the FBI and relates the thorough training of Bureau Agents, and the diverse and rewarding type of career open to young men and women today in the FBI as well as other law enforcement agencies.

On page 21 he states: "As J. Edgar Hoover, director of the FBI points out, this country is confronted with the worst era of lawlessness in its history. Never before has there been such an urgent need for dedicated young men and women to enlist in the war against the crime colossus in America."

On pages 22 and 23, author Liston furnishes background data on Mr. Hoover, gives details of his affiliation with Department of Justice from the time he became an employee in 1917, his appointment by Attorney General Stone, and other interesting facts.

Author states on page 22 that Mr. Hoover's statement about the "urgent need" for crime fighters is the more surprising when you consider how far the FBI has come since its inception in 1908. He discusses the work of a typical Agent's day and shows why the "routine" is the unexpected in the FBI and states that an Agent is never really off duty and an Agent lives a life not quite his own.

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Casper
- 1 - Mr. Callahan

NOT RECORDED
145 OCT 19 1965

OCT 19 1965

CRIME RESEARCH

Bond

BMS:jks (6)

OCT 27 1965

Baw

ORIGINAL FILED IN 97-61510-

Jones to DeLoach memo
Re: Review of Book

He mentions the case of Machine Gun Kelly, other cases and various phases of FBI work such as the training program at Quantico, the Claude Bruce Collins case where an FBI Agent shot it out with Collins, a bank robber in Washington, D. C., and after Collins had fired two shots at the Agent, the Agent shot four times and killed Collins before Collins could get off a third shot. The author has an interesting writing style and gives a comprehensive summary of FBI work including the work of the Identification Division and the Laboratory and gives the salaries of various positions open to young men and women in the FBI.

He starts out ~~with~~ chapter six, on page 76, with the story of the murder of President Kennedy by Oswald, then goes on to tell of the elaborate security precautions which surround President Johnson today as a direct result of the tragedy of Dallas. He mentions various types of law enforcement agencies under the jurisdiction of the Treasury Department, including Narcotics Bureau, Secret Service, and the Internal Revenue Bureau.

In chapter nine the author discusses the work of Postal Inspectors and in that chapter he includes photographs of Agents in our Laboratory as well as Agents of the Customs Service and the Internal Revenue Service. He also shows photographs of Secret Service Agents surrounding President Eisenhower's car during a parade and includes a copy of the "Law Enforcement Code of Ethics" which was furnished the author by the Police Department, City of New York.

On page 127 the author states: "One of the most celebrated policemen in the country is William Henry Parker, chief of the Los Angeles Police," then gives his background.

Liston discusses cases handled by the Baltimore Police and the New York Police Department, gives some of the training of the patrolmen and detectives in the New York Police Department, and ends his book with sources of information to young aspirants, such as the names and addresses of the various Federal police agencies and the IACP as a source for the address of local agencies; the names of cities where FBI field offices are located; the location of Treasury boards of United States Civil Service examiners; the names of colleges and universities offering courses and/or degrees in law enforcement and police science; and a page is devoted to New York Police Radio Code signals. After this there is a brief biographical sketch of the author, Robert A. Liston.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

SAC, New York

November 4, 1965

Director, FBI (62-46855)

- 1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
- 1 - W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - R. D. Cotter [redacted]
- 1 - B. M. Suttler
- 1 - R. S. Garner
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - Mr. Smith

X PURCHASE OF BOOKS
 CONCERNING CHINA
 O BOOK REVIEWS

b6
b7c

J

One copy each of the following books should be discreetly obtained and forwarded to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

- Rec'd 12-7-65 Amb.* 1. "China" by Harry Schwartz. Atheneum, 162 East 38 Street, New York, \$1.95, (paperback)
- Rec'd 12-7-65 Amb.* 2. "Communist China's Crusade: Mao's Road to Power and the New Campaign for World Revolution" by Guy Wint. Frederick A. Praeger, Inc., 111 Fourth Avenue, New York, \$1.75 (paperback)
- Rec'd 12-7-65 Amb.* 3. "China & the Bomb" by Morton H. Halperin. Frederick A. Praeger, Inc., 111 Fourth Avenue, New York, \$4.95
- 4. "I Saw Red China" by Lisa Hobbs. McGraw-Hill, 330 West 42 Street, New York, \$4.50
- 5. The U. S. & China in World Affairs Series:
 - (a) "Policies Toward China" by A. M. Halperin, \$7.95
 - (b) "The American People and China" by A. T. Steele, \$5.95
 McGraw-Hill, 330 West 42 Street, New York, February, 1966

REC-52 62-46855-356

NOTE: The above books have been requested by the Chinese Unit, Nationalities Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. The Section will, from time to time, recommend the purchase of books on China in order to build a necessary library on "the Chinese." These books will be carded by the Bureau Library but will be retained in the Chinese Unit where they will be available for immediate reference and research use. These books are not available in the Bureau Library.

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- Conrad _____
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Rec'd Amb.

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

SAC, Boston

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row November 4, 1965

1 - W. C. Sullivan

1 - R. D. Cotter/

1 - R. S. Garner

1 - R. W. Smith

1 - [redacted] 161-240

BY JOHN K. FAIRBANK, EDWIN O. REISCHAUER,
AND ALBERT M. CRAIG

BOOK REVIEWS

Book
EAST ASIA
77-24341
W.S.A.

b6
b7C

PA, The captioned book was published by Houghton Mifflin Company, 2 Park Street, Boston, Massachusetts, and the price is listed as \$14.95 a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: The book has been requested by SA [redacted] Chinese Unit, Nationalities Intelligence Section, for inclusion in the library being compiled on "the Chinese" by this Section. The book is not available in the Bureau Library.

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(9)

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11-26-65
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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/15/83 BY SP7 JAC/MLT

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EX 110

REC 36

62-46855-357

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FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

11-24-65 Amb

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATT: CENTRAL RESEARCH UNIT,
RESEARCH - SATELLITE SECTION)

DATE: 11/3/65

[Handwritten initials]

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (62-0-50867) *Book Reviews*

SUBJECT: *NR* "UNMASKED, The Story of Soviet Espionage",
BOOK BY RONALD SETH *NY*

AUTHOR

ReBulet, 8/13/65, and NYlets, 9/17/65 and 10/8/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of captioned book which was obtained from the Hawthorn Books, Inc., 70 Fifth Ave., NYC, on 11/1/65. Total cost of the book was \$6.25, \$5.95 for the book plus \$.30 sales tax.

[Large handwritten mark]

REC-78

62-46855-358

*Detached in Bureau Library
11/3/65*

- 2 - Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM)
- 1 - New York

25 NOV 4 1965

JRN:mab
(3)

ENCLOSURE

RESEARCH SATELLITE

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69 NOV 12 1965

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

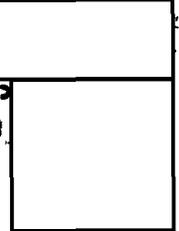
TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 9-27-65

FROM : M. *[Signature]* Jones

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW
"THE ROBBERS' TALE"
BY MRS. PETA FORDHAM

Attached
md 11/19/65



E179

The authoress, Mrs. Peta Fordham, refers to her book as: "The Real Story of the Great Train Robbery," and compares the true story of the Royal Mail train robbery to "The Beggar's Opera" by John Gay.

md

At 3:03 a. m. on 11-8-63, the Royal Mail train from Glasgow to Euston was stopped by armed robbers at Sears Crossing, in Buckinghamshire. Twelve men who were tried for the crime received sentences of 307 years, reduced to 251 years on appeal. The trial cost the taxpayers 38,733 pounds. With 336,534 pounds recovered, the amount successfully stolen remained at 2,295,150 pounds.

The authoress states: "Such, in a few words, is the score in one of the most absorbing, certainly one of the most expensive, matches ever played out between cops and robbers. But the most intriguing thing about the whole business is the almost complete silence which hangs over the background of the whole operation." Page 15.

The robbers changed the signals along the railroad tracks which forced the engineer to stop the train at Sears Crossing when he saw a red light. The Robbers boarded the train at this point, knocked down postal employees and the crew, then ransacked the high value package coach, where 128 mail bags were located which contained money being sent from banks in Scotland to banks in London.

Five days after the robbery, police arrived at Leatherslade Farm, 20 miles from the robbery scene, where they found fingerprints everywhere, a half burned bon fire with masks in it, and a collection of vehicles used by the robbers. Without the debris found at this farm it is doubted by Mrs. Fordham that any robber could have been identified. (Page 20)

The names of 17 people are set out in Chapter 3 showing the role each played in the robbery and biographical data on each. (Page 22)

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Miss Gandy

[Handwritten signature]

BMS:jks (6) NOV 29 1965

62-46133-359

REC'D DIRECTOR

NOV 19 1965

EX 110

CRIME RESEARCH

[Handwritten initials]

M. A. Jones to Mr. DeLoach
Re: Book Review

Mrs. Fordham goes into infinite, but not too interesting, detail during the rest of the book, attempting to prove that the story might have started seven to eight years ago, and showing that the robbers were never fitted neatly into one plot, organized by one mastermind. She expresses her personal opinions throughout about criminals, underworld characters, and the robbers involved in this crime. At times she attempts to psychoanalyze the criminals involved. Typical are the following remarks on Cordrey: "Exactly where Cordrey fits into the picture is difficult to trace, for he is a gambler rather than a gangster, (page 35)... Cordrey is a man of deep affections. Throughout the trial, his main concern was to shield his sons (there are four of them), (page 136). The Boal-Cordrey tie-up presents a curious problem, that nobody yet seems to have solved (page 137) Cordrey's sentence has been reduced to 14 years, this is welcomed by the conspirators, who do not grudge him his good luck," (page 155)....

To a student who is studying various aspects of criminology and psychology, this book might prove interesting. To the average person reading for enjoyment it might prove to be dull reading.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

✓

D

JFM

gpc

Bm8

- 1 - N.P. Callahan/M.F. Row
- 1 - W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - R.W. Smith
- 1 - C.S. Shoaff
- 1 - B.M. Suttler
- 1 - R.S. Garner
- 1 - [Redacted]

b6
b7c

SAC, New York

10/12/65

Director, FBI (62-46855)

Book
COMMUNISM IN RUMANIA, 1944-1962,
 BY GHITA IONESCU;
NO LOC
THE WHITE HOUSE YEARS: WAGING PEACE, 1956-1961,
 BY DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER;
BOOK
 ① BOOK REVIEWS

You should discreetly obtain one copy each of the following books and forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

1. Communism in Rumania, 1944-1962, (English edition) by Ghita Ionescu, 1964, \$7.20, Oxford University Press, 417 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10016.
2. The White House Years: Waging Peace, 1956-1961, by Dwight D. Eisenhower, scheduled for publication October 14, 1965, \$6.95, Doubleday & Company, Garden City, New York.

Book
Rec'd
1-24-66
Am. B. (10/4/99)
(10/1/66)

NOTE:

Both books requested by agent personnel of Research-Satellite Section (#1 - C. S. Shoaff, #2 - [Redacted] for reference purposes. The books will be placed in the Bureau Library. The books are not now available in the Bureau Library.

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(10)

mjg

MAILED 3
 OCT 11 1965
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EX-102
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 OCT 13 1965
J. J. J.

19 OCT 12 1965

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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 DATE 4/18/85 BY SP4 E. [Redacted]

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- Belmont _____
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- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

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J. J. J.
Jan Am. B.

SAC, New Orleans

November 24, 1965

Director, FBI (62-46855)

- 1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
- 1 - W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - R. W. Smith
- 1 - B. M. Suttler
- 1 -
- 1 - R. S. Garner

b6
b7C

Books

THE SOUTHERNER AND WORLD AFFAIRS
BY ALFRED O. HERO, JR. - *La*
 ○ BOOK REVIEWS

Captioned book has been published by the Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and is priced at \$12 a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: Book is requested by SA R. W. Smith, Research-Satellite Section, for reference purposes. Book will be placed in Bureau Library where it is not now available.

AMB:cr
(9)

*Book received
12-27-65
AMB*

2 ENCLOSURE

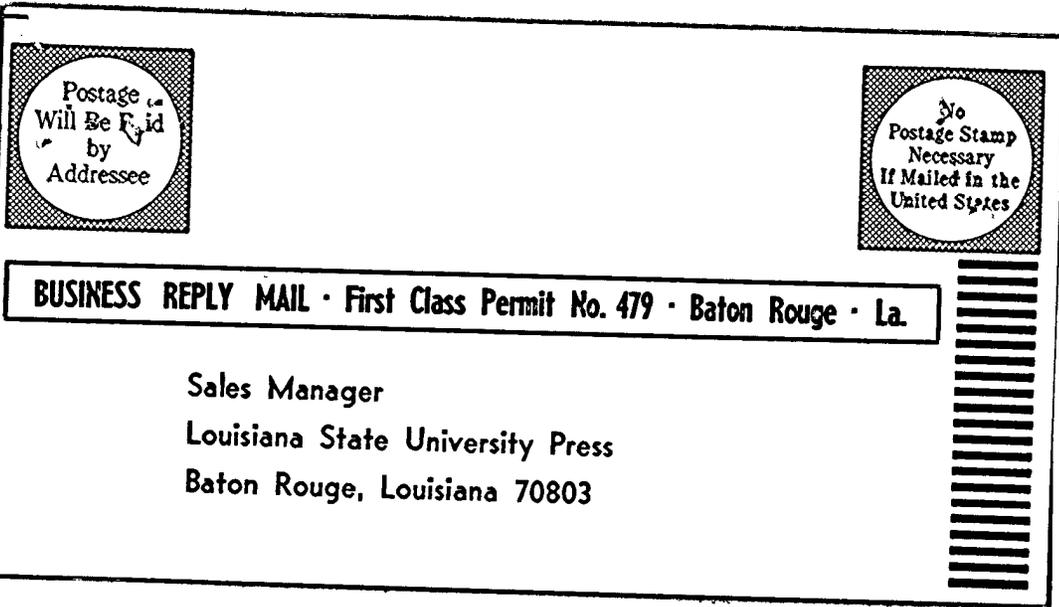
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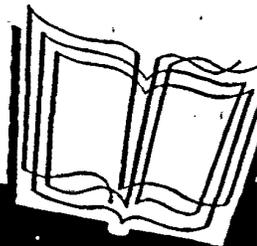
ENCLOSURE

62-46855-360

new Book news

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY PRESS

BATON ROUGE



The Southerner and World Affairs is an important beginning in the study of the Southern citizen and the world. It is a book which opens the way to fertile new fields of research in political science, public opinion, sociology, psychology and history.

Between 1936-1955 Southerners gave greater support than any other regional group to most of the methods, motives and goals of U.S. foreign policy; however, beginning in the mid-fifties the trend began to reverse; Southerners became increasingly critical of U.S. involvement in decolonization of Africa and Asia, foreign economic aid, cultural exchange, world trade, negotiations with the Communist powers for arms limitations, and other efforts to relax international tensions.

The book is based on massive empirical research; the author, Executive Secretary of the World Peace Foundation, has also made extensive use of primary and secondary materials and much heretofore unpublished data. He has conducted in-depth interviews of Southerners of all classes, occupations, religions, races, locales and educational levels.

His balanced conclusions are based on careful scholarship of a sophisticated and highly analytical nature.

But *The Southerner and World Affairs* is more than an exposition of WHAT Southerners think (or what they do not think) about world affairs. It tells WHY Southerners think the way they do about world affairs. Moreover, it tells WHAT KIND of Southerners are thinking about foreign affairs. And one section of the book is devoted to explaining HOW Southerners can be encouraged and helped to think more realistically and with a deeper insight into the nuances of international relations.

Samuel P. Hayes, President of the Foreign Policy Association, says that, "Dr. Hero's book is really a monumental accomplishment. His book will be most useful both to those who want to understand the climate of opinion in the South, and for those who want to do something about it."

692 pages \$12.00

DR. ALFRED O. HERO, JR., was born in New Orleans and spent most of his youth in New Orleans and in nearby Plaquemines Parish. He was educated at Virginia Military Institute and the United States Military Academy. He holds M.A. degrees in psychology and political science from Vanderbilt University, and he took his Ph.D. degree in political science at George Washington University.

the ALFRED O. HERO JR. southerner and world affairs

Contents of the Book

Part I. COMPARATIVE REGIONAL TRENDS IN INTERNATIONAL THOUGHT, 1936-62

- 1 Some General Developments and Relationships
- 2 Immigration, Intercultural Exchange, and Foreigners
- 3 National Defense and Collective Security
- 4 International Commerce and Related Issues
- 5 Colonialism, Neutralism, and Foreign Aid
- 6 The United Nations System

Part II. THE DIVERSE SOUTHS

- 7 Educational Factors
- 8 Social Class and Occupation in the Old South and the New
- 9 Ruralism and Urbanism in International Affairs

- 10 Some Personality and Value Aspects
- 11 Southern Whites, Desegregation, and World Affairs
- 12 Protestants, Roman Catholics and Their Clergy
- 13 Southern Jews
- 14 Southern Negroes

Part III. WHERE TO FROM HERE?

- 15 The Present and the Future
 - 16 What To Do About It?
- Appendix A Southern Newspapers Examined
Appendix B Sample Questions Posed, Some Observations on Selected Sources

Index

62-46855-360

Review and Commentary

The Southerner and World Affairs "is one of the most interesting studies of Southern thought . . . since W. J. Cash wrote his classic 'Mind of the South' a quarter of a century ago. The book is impressive for its research and insights . . ." *New York Times Book Review*.

"Dr. Hero has made a contribution far beyond merely understanding the South's thinking about world affairs. His book should be a basic tool for students of the region for many years to come." —*Frank E. Smith*, former Congressman from Mississippi and currently Director, Tennessee Valley Authority.

"*The Southerner and World Affairs* is a tremendously significant contribution to American politics and to foreign affairs . . ." —*Dr. Rowland Egger*, Professor of Politics and Public Affairs, Princeton University.

"This book is a monumental work and a valuable contribution to our literature. I feel certain that it will be appreciated by all students of the South's problems who have access to it." —*Brooks Hays*, Special Assistant to President Lyndon B. Johnson, former Congressman from Arkansas, currently lecturer at the Eagleton Institute of Politics, Rutgers University.

"*The Southerner and World Affairs* is a balanced, accurate treatment of the South at a time when emotional and biased discourses, pro or con, seem to be in order." —*Dr. Thomas R. Ford*, Professor of Sociology, University of Kentucky.

"What Dr. Hero has done is put together between two hard covers a whole social system, with economic, political, racial, historical and other factors given their appropriate weight. Like an anthropologist, but drawing on a wider and deeper body of empirical materials than most anthropologists have to work with, Dr. Hero has winnowed and kept a very impressive harvest of wheat, larger in amount, better in quality, and better integrated in its exposition, than any other study of a community or region that I have ever seen." —*Samuel P. Hayes*, President of the Foreign Policy Association.

"This book is the most penetrating, far-ranging, and systematic analysis of Southern thinking made in years." —*The New York World-Telegram and Sun*.

"With attitudes toward world affairs as his central theme, Dr. Hero has given us a masterly study of today's Southerner and his thinking." —*Benjamin Muse*, Southern Regional Council.

"Replete with survey data and shrewd observation, this readable tome not only serves as the definitive work on its subject but up-dates much of the previous work on race, religion, and ruralism in the South. Hero's volume, then, will appeal to historians, social psychologists, sociologists, and economists as well as political scientists; indeed, *The Southerner and World Affairs* should have an enduring appeal for all persons who are curious about Dixie." —*Dr. Thomas F. Pettigrew*, Associate Professor of Social Psychology, Harvard University.

SAC, New York

November 24, 1965

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row

1 - W. C. Sullivan

1 - R. D. Cotter

THE RED CHINA LOBBY, 1 - F. J. Baumgardner/D. Ryan

THE PARANOID STYLE IN AMERICAN POLITICS, "

BOOK REVIEWS

1 - B. M. Suttler

1 - R. S. Garner

1 - [redacted]

1 - R. W. Smith

You should discreetly obtain one copy each of the following books and forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

1. The Red China Lobby, by Forrest Davis and Robert Hunter, Fleet Publishing Corporation, 230 Park Avenue, New York 17, New York, paperback, if available; otherwise, regular edition (\$4.95)

2. The Paranoid Style in American Politics, by Richard Hofstadter, Alfred A. Knopf, 501 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10022, \$5.95

NOTE: Book #1 requested by SA [redacted] Nationalities Intelligence Section, for inclusion in the library on "The Chinese" being set up by the Chinese Unit. The book will be charged permanently to the Chinese Unit by the Bureau Library.

Book #2 requested by SA F. J. Baumgardner, Internal Security Section. The book will be filed in the Bureau Library.

The books are not available in the Bureau Library.

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-23-86 BY SP5 [redacted]

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- Holmes _____
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COMM-FBI

NOV 30 1965

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 11/24/65
(Attn: Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section)

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (62-4609) (C)

SUBJECT: ~~EAST ASIA~~
~~BY JOHN K. FAIRBANK, EDWIN O. REISCHAUER,~~
~~AND ALBERT M. CRAIG~~
BOOK REVIEWS

2 copies
book

file

Transmitted under separate cover is ~~EAST ASIA~~,
The Modern Transformation, Volume Two, A History of East
Asian Civilization, per your request.

- ③ - Bureau (62-46855)
- (1 - package) — *Book read USA, 11-26-65*
- 1 - Boston (62-4609) *Retained in NIS, Div. I.*
- TDM:lc *Rept. to Chinese Unit /*
- (4) *11-29-65 Ann. D.*

S

EX 109

REC-56

62-46855-362

3 NOV 26 1965

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RESEARCH-SATELLITE

53 *7236*
DEC 3 1965



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

- 1-Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1-Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. R.W. Smith
- 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 - [Redacted]
- 1 - Mr. Lee

- Tolson _____
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- Casper _____
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- Conrad _____
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- Sullivan _____
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- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 11/15/65

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS Unmasked the Story of Soviet Espionage by Ronald Seth

R.W. Smith
W.A. Branigan
R.W. Smith

This memorandum reports the results of a review of the above entitled book.

THE BOOK:

In this book the author makes an attempt to review Soviet espionage throughout the world from 1917 to date. He devotes a great portion of the book to the espionage in Europe prior to and during World War II. In his discussion of Soviet espionage in the United States, he demonstrates a superficial knowledge of the most important cases and makes numerous errors in relating the basic facts of these cases. Even in his discussion of the Soviet espionage case in England involving Gordon Lonsdale he makes basic errors in the facts as presented.

The general tone of this book is anti-American and pro-British. For example, he criticizes the American attitude of cooperation with the Russians during World War II and claims that this deprives the Americans the right to criticize the British although the Americans do not hesitate to do so.

DEROGATORY COMMENTS:

On page 202 the author mentions the suggestion of General Donovan of the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) to have a Russian liaison office in Washington, D. C., to handle liaison between OSS and its Russian counterpart during World War II. The author states that not even the Chief of the FBI objected to this. This statement, of course, is completely false and if Seth had taken the time to check "The FBI Story" he would have found set forth the Director's strong letter to General Vaughan at the White House vigorously protesting this suggestion.

JPL:plh (9)

REC-28

62-46855-363

NOV 29 1965

CONTINUED - OVER

69 DEC 9 1965

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5011

Memorandum Branigan to Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW: Unmasked the Story of
Soviet Espionage by Ronald Seth

THE AUTHOR:

Bureau files contain no identifiable information concerning Seth. The dust jacket of the book identifies him as a graduate of Cambridge University who taught at the University of Tallin in Estonia before World War II. During the war he was a member of the Special Operations Executive and was parachuted into Estonia to help organize their resistance. He is now identified as a full-time writer.

THE PUBLISHER:

This book is published by Hawthorne Books, Incorporated, New York City. This company also published a book entitled "Spy," written by Gordon Lonsdale. Bureau files show that as of 1961

[redacted] of this company. [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

b6
b7c

of the New York Post." In April, 1952, information was received that Giniger, Wechsler and another person spent some time in the Statler Hotel with three "trollops."

ACTION:

For information. It is recommended that this book be placed in the Bureau Library.

APF *AMC* *S* *V* *ERC* *S*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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b7c

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 11/22/65

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (62-4609) (P)

SUBJECT: Book
EAST ASIA
BY JOHN K. FAIRBANK, EDWIN O REISCHAUER,
AND ALBERT M. CRAIG
BOOK REVIEWS USA



ReBulet to Boston, 11/4/65.

Rd

Captioned book is unavailable for purchase, however, it is on order and will be available for purchase 11/24/65.

Boston will discreetly obtain a copy of that date and furnish it to Bureau promptly.

TDM:lc
(3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/15/83 BY SP7 *ma/jtt*
FOIPA # 228590

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161-240-45

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62-46855-364

NOV 30 1965

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RESEARCH SATELLITE
FBI



69 DEC 6 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

170

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 11-23-65

FROM : M. A. Jones

Book Reviews

SUBJECT: "FBI MAN: A PERSONAL HISTORY"
FORTHCOMING BOOK BY LOUIS COCHRAN

Reference is made to memo from J. M. Fitzgerald to D. J. Brennan, enclosing galleys of captioned book made available by the Navy Department. Navy had received the galleys for review in the event bulk purchases might be desired for distribution to its libraries. The galleys were returned to Navy, and copies made for our review. (*detached - 1/12*)

REVIEW OF "FBI MAN":

The book consists of personal experiences of Cochran during his tenure with the FBI in the late 1930's. The author tells of being appointed as Special Agent and of being trained in all facets of the Bureau's work before being assigned to the Kansas City Office, where he worked under SAC W. H. Mayer (fictitious, may refer to SAC E. E. Conroy who headed the Kansas City Office at that time). He was impressed by Mayer and the efficiency of the Office. One of his anecdotes includes mention of being reprimanded by Mayer for not being available when wanted. His personal impressions of some of the Agents with whom he worked (he again uses fictitious names) are included. The Agents' humane treatment of prisoners and suspects made a lasting impression on Cochran.

Cochran describes his assignment to White Slave Traffic cases and mentions some of those which he helped investigate. He also gave an account of being sent, along with other Bureau Agents as a cooperative measure, to a state prison where some of the prisoners were mutinying. The FBI Agents actually took no part in quelling the mutiny. Cochran tells of many tips received by the FBI which must be thoroughly checked out; for example, the Kansas City Office received a tip that Alvin Karpis might be in the area and careful preparations were made for a possible pick-up of the gangster. The tip proved to be unfounded. He goes into some detail about being assigned on road trips out of the Office and gives his impression of "puritanical" Kansans with whom he came in contact in connection with his work. During his road trips, he tells of handling a variety of investigations, such as theft of Government property and apprehension of various fugitives. Cochran's transfer to the St. Louis Office is set forth, and he tells of being assigned to investigating the kidnap-murder of a Dr. J. C. B. Davis; Assistant Director E. J. Connelly was mentioned as being in charge of this investigation. Cochran was also

1 - Mr. DeLoach

JVA:lcm

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(Continued on next page)

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M. A. Jones to DeLoach Memo
RE: "FBI MAN: A PERSONAL HISTORY"

assigned to extortion cases and war risk insurance cases among others, and he tells of personal anecdotes involving his participation in these investigations. He discusses the killing of Benny Dickson, notorious bandit, by FBI Agents in St. Louis. He mentions FBI preparations for war time and commends its rejection of vigilante methods. He devotes only a few pages to his tenure in Los Angeles where he worked on security cases.

The author concludes with a tribute to the FBI, noting the esprit de corps of the employees and the excellent teamwork. The cooperative facilities of the Bureau are mentioned also. Cochran has high praise for Mr. Hoover and his molding and maintaining the FBI as a top-notch Government agency.

LOUIS COCHRAN:

Cochran entered on duty as Special Agent on 3-25-35, and resigned 4-23-41, to devote full time to writing. His services were satisfactory. (He was commended by the Director in connection with the Benny Dickson case in 1939). In the early and middle 1940's, Cochran and various publishers contacted the Bureau seeking approval for his manuscript of a proposed book on his experiences as an Agent. At that time the manuscript was reviewed, and although a copy is not available, the review reflects it was along the lines of his current manuscript. The Bureau at that time discouraged publication of the book through contacts with both the publishers and Cochran. In 1955, Cochran sent Mr. Hoover an advance copy of his story, "Hallelujah, Mississippi" dealing with the South; the Director thanked him by letter 2-1-55.

DUELL, SLOAN & PEARCE, PUBLISHERS:

Bufiles show no derogatory data on this publisher. In 1964, they sent us a manuscript of a book on the Justice Department which contained data on the FBI and asked that we review it for accuracy. We made corrections and furnished appropriate photographs. The publisher, by letter 3-15-65, asked for the Director's comment on the book; the Director declined.

OBSERVATIONS:

Cochran has apparently revamped the manuscript he had originally prepared in the 1940's and again submitted it for publication. The manuscript is favorable toward the Bureau; there is no indication therein that the author received any assistance from the Bureau or our approval for its publication. When the book is released in 2/66, a copy will be obtained.

(See next page)

M. A. Jones to DeLoach memo
Re: "FBI Man: A Personal History"

ADDENDUM: (JVA:amb, 11-29-65) *JVA*

We have now received a letter from SAC New York, indicating that [redacted] Meredith Press (affiliated with Duell, Sloan and Pearce), has forwarded a request to that Office for permission to use the FBI seal on the cover of Cochran's book. The engraver's proof of the proposed jacket with the seal thereon is enclosed with SAC New York's letter. [redacted] asks for a reply as soon as possible.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Since the book is favorable to the Bureau, that we not oppose its publication.

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*OK.
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2. That someone in your (Mr. DeLoach's) Office call the New York Office with regard to [redacted] request for use of the FBI seal on the cover, and instruct that Office to promptly contact [redacted] and advise him that permission cannot be given for its use. The New York Office should explain to [redacted] that this is in line with long-standing policy in instances in which the FBI has not prepared or given cooperation in connection with the publication. New York should be told to promptly advise Bureau of results of contact with [redacted] so that letter confirming our refusal to give permission can be sent him.

*NY office
+ advised
1/65
[redacted]
[redacted]*

✓

*JVA
P*

*EPCL
[redacted]*

*OK.
H*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : Mr. R. D. Cotter *RC*

SUBJECT: "CYNTHIA"
BY H. MONTGOMERY HYDE
BOOK REVIEWS

1 - Mr. Belmont
DATE: 11/29/65

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. R.W. Smith
- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - Mr. Jones

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

[Redacted Box]

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Through liaison we have obtained from the Navy Department a copy of the galley proofs of captioned book which details the activities of Amy Elizabeth Thorpe on behalf of British Intelligence during the World War II period. Thorpe, an American-born girl who was married at various times to Arthur Pack, a British diplomat, and Charles Brousse, a French official, was part of the intelligence network operated by Sir William Stephenson in the United States during World War II. The author served as a British security officer during World War II and during the 1950's was a member of the British Parliament.

The book details Thorpe's activities on behalf of British Intelligence both in Europe and South America during the pre World War II period and also gives an account of her activities on behalf of British Intelligence at Washington, D. C., during the early 1940's when her husband, Pack, was assigned to the British Embassy here. According to this account, Thorpe was successful in obtaining vital information concerning Italian Naval plans from the Italian Naval Attache in Washington (Alberto Lais) after she had successfully established an illicit affair with him. Thereafter, she turned her attentions to the French Naval Attache, Charles Brousse, who was assigned to the Vichy Government Embassy in Washington. According to the book, with Brousse's cooperation she was able to obtain a Vichy secret code which later proved of great assistance to the allies in neutralizing Vichy naval forces during the invasion of North Africa. Thorpe, in fact, later married Brousse after Pack's death and following World War II she went to France with Brousse where she recently died.

1 DEC 6 1965

With regard to the obtaining of Vichy code from the French Embassy in Washington, the book details how this was accomplished by Thorpe with Brousse's cooperation and indicates that the operation was conducted with the knowledge and support of the Office of Strategic Services working with British Intelligence.

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Fit [Signature]

ORIGINAL FILED IN 65-43539-1

Memorandum for Mr. Sullivan
RE: "CYNTHIA" BY H. MONTGOMERY HYDE

There are scattered references to the FBI throughout the book, none of them derogatory. Most of these references merely relate to opinions on the part of Thorpe that the FBI may have been surveilling the French and Italian Embassies in Washington.

ACTION:

This is for information. Galley proofs of this book will be returned to the Navy via liaison.

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12/3/65
JM4

[Handwritten mark]

[Handwritten mark]

J. H.

1-
1-

[Redacted]

Research Institute on Communist
Strategy and Propaganda
School of International Relations
University of Southern California
University Park
Los Angeles, California 90007

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Dear [Redacted]

I want to thank you for your thoughtful
forwarding a copy of your book "Focus: World Communism"
to me through Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan. I am
looking forward to reading it.

Our Nation is fortunate that there are citizens
such as yourself who have taken a strong interest in the
communist threat both at home and abroad. Knowledge of
communism and its ways of deceit and violence is needed
to alert our citizens to the continuing communist menace.

Sincerely yours,

① - 62-46855 (Book reviews)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

62-46855-

JMS:jwh
(10)

NOT RECORDED
102 MAY 17 1965

NOTE:

See cover memorandum Mr. W. C. Sullivan to Mr. A. H. Belmont,
captioned [Redacted] Research Institute
on Communist Strategy and Propaganda School of International
Relations, University of Southern California, dated 5/12/65,
prepared by JMS:jwh.

MAY 19 1965

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. Lee

~~Downgraded to Secret~~
~~per 6524-106-6/8/8~~
10/5/11

**"INVITATION TO AN INQUEST"
BY WALTER AND MIRIAM SCHNEIR**

~~TOP SECRET~~

The above-captioned book published in August, 1965, deals with the conviction of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell for conspiracy to commit espionage. This case was tried in 1951, and these subjects were found guilty. The Rosenbergs were executed in 1953 and Sobell is still serving his sentence of thirty years. This book claims that the entire case presented by the U. S. Government was a frame up in order to put the blame on someone for the fact that Russian "know how" had developed an atomic bomb and detonated it in 1949.

The overall effect of the book is to create the impression that the FBI manufactured evidence, persuaded witnesses to lie, coached all witnesses in their testimony and that the U. S. Attorney knowingly used this fraudulent evidence and since 1951 all branches of the U. S. Government had joined in a conspiracy to prevent the "true" facts from becoming known.

The Authors

Walter Schneir was born December 14, 1927, in Brooklyn, New York. His wife, Miriam, nee Blumberg, was born in New York, March 28, 1933. They were married July 6, 1957, in Scarsdale, New York.

Walter Schneir attended private schools in New York and in 1947, entered Syracuse University from which he graduated Cum Laude in June, 1950, with a Bachelor of Arts degree in journalism. Miriam Schneir attended Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, from 1950 to 1952 and Queens College in New York City from 1952 to 1955. She obtained a Bachelor of Arts degree.

Walter Schneir served in the U. S. Army from 1945 to 1947 and was a student at Massachusetts State College while in the Army in 1946. Since 1956, he has been employed as a news editor with M. D. Publications

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

JPL:jav
(9) *Jav*

~~TOP SECRET~~

62-46855

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Classified by 3832
Exempt from automatic downgrading and declassification
Date of Declassification Indefinite
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~~TOP SECRET~~

Magazine of New York City. This organization publishes "Medical News." He was previously employed by the American Druggist, Ed Gottlieb and Associates and Mac Fadden Publications, all of New York City. Miriam Schneir was employed as of October, 1960, as a teacher at the Child Development Center, 227 East 59th Street, New York City.

While at Syracuse University, Schneir according to the 5/13/59 issue of the "Daily Orange" was chairman of the Organizations Panel and Men's Student Government. The "Syracuse Herald Journal" for 3/24/49 carried an article showing that the "Schneir Bill" asking the University to end a ban on political groups was defeated. Schneir was accused of undemocratic action.

In 1958, Walter Schneir, 35-38 75th Street, Jackson Heights, New York, was identified in the records of the Election and Law Bureau, New York Department of State, as a contributor to the Independent Socialist Party.

In 1958, 1959, and 1960, Schneir was active in a leadership capacity in the organization known as "SANE," a pacifist group. He has also been in contact with Isidore "Gibby" Needleman, New York attorney, since the inception of his efforts to write this book. ~~S~~ (U)

Background of Case

As a result of information received from a highly confidential source, an investigation was started in August, 1949, to [redacted] who had furnished information [redacted] in the U.S. in 1944. This investigation resulted in the identification of [redacted] subject who was [redacted] He had been in the U. S. from [redacted] in [redacted]

[redacted] Although he did not know the identity of his American contact, he did furnish a description and identified the places where he met this contact. Through investigation we located and identified [redacted] admitted his activities. ~~S~~ (U)

The investigation of [redacted] lead to the identification of [redacted] who had been assigned to [redacted] ~~S~~ (U)

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agent who furnished information to [] in 1945. [] and [] admitted their espionage activities and stated their work had been instigated by Julius Rosenberg and his wife Ethel, [] It was also learned that [] was possibly a part of this network. [] in an interview disclosed that [] of Julius Rosenberg at the "College of the City of New York," was involved in the network. Investigation revealed that [] had taken [] shortly after the arrest of [] authorities located [] He was arrested by FBI agents and was tried and convicted along with the Rosenbergs. ~~TS~~ (U)

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Synopsis of the Book

The first few chapters of the book attempt to show that there is no such thing as a secret of the atomic bomb and that when the Soviets were successful in exploding a bomb in 1949, a "witch hunt" was set up in America to find out who stole these secrets, which lead to the Rosenbergs. The authors attempt to analyze the case presented by the Government and attack the main Government witnesses namely Harry Gold, Max Elitcher and David and Ruth Greenglass. ~~TS~~ (U)

In their attack on Gold, the main point of the authors is that he was not in Albuquerque on the weekend of June 2-3, 1945, when the first meeting with the Greenglasses occurred. From an examination of the registration card of the Hotel Hilton, Albuquerque, where Gold stayed on June 3, 1945, the authors noted that the handwritten date on the front of the card is June 3, and the time stamp on the back of the card is June 4. From this they concluded that the card is a probable forgery. ~~TS~~ (U)

The authors also suggest that the FBI in keeping Gold, coached him to identify the Greenglasses and Greenglass in turn decided to involve his brother-in-law, Julius Rosenberg, due to their business differences. When Rosenberg refused to confess, the FBI was then goaded into arresting Ethel Rosenberg and kidnapping Morton Sobell from Mexico in order to make a conspiracy case.

In addition, the authors suggested that the U. S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York was aware of the falsity of the hotel registration card since he used a photostat rather than the original card when he presented

it in evidence. The authors also compared all the public utterances of Harry Gold, have examined the interviews with his attorneys and have attempted to find some differences in these statements. They have also examined the testimony of Greenglass at the trial and compared it with the testimony given before congressional committees in order to show differences.

Detailed Analysis

Chapter I

In this chapter the authors set the tone of the book. The case is identified, the principal characters are set forth as well as the results of the trial and the sentences. The authors try to show that following the trial there was a growing uneasiness among a small but persistent minority which included a few scientists. They claim these people were reminded of the injustice visited upon Dreyfus, Mooney, Billings, Sacco and Vanzetti.

Comment: The authors, of course, make the standard assumption that Sacco and Vanzetti were innocent which has never been proven. These two individuals were convicted of murder and were executed and no reversal of this conviction has ever occurred.

The authors also claim that the reaction of Western Europe against the actions of the American Government in this case was strong among noncommunists.

Comment: Investigation has shown that the reaction in Europe to the Rosenberg case was a well-organized communist operation which was set in motion after the trial when it became obvious the Rosenbergs would not talk.

The authors make the statement that David Greenglass is free after serving ten years of his fifteen year term.

Comment: David Greenglass left prison on a conditional release which is a mandatory act. Prior to his release, he had been refused parole on several occasions.

Chapter II

This chapter deals with the discoveries made in the field of physics which began in 1896 and lead ultimately to the splitting of an atom of uranium in 1939. This chapter shows that experiments were conducted in various countries throughout

the world during the 1920's and 1930's. The authors do admit that two Americans were responsible for inventing the cyclotron which is the machine used for splitting the atom.

Chapter III

This chapter tells of the struggle of refugee physicists lead by one Leo Szilard to convince the U. S. Government of the possibilities of using the discovery of splitting an atom as a terrible weapon and to convince the U. S. Government to build such a weapon before the Germans. Eventually in the summer of 1940, \$300,000 was allocated by the U. S. Government for research on this project. The authors come to the conclusion that a nation which was willing to pay an astronomical price could probably learn to use atomic energy as a military weapon. (Page 15).

In discussing this point, the authors eliminate the other nations of the world who had the potential to make the bomb. They point out the Japanese economy was strained by war; Germany was not interested in a long-range project; France had collapsed in 1940 and the invasion of Russia by Germany in 1941 had slowed or halted the Russian program for a year or two. The authors give credit to civilian scientists for promoting the project and rallying support for the decision to make the bomb. (Page 19)

Comment; Leo Szilard was born in Budapest, Hungary, February 11, 1898 and died on May 30, 1964, in California. He was a physicist who worked in Germany until 1933. He came to the U. S. in 1938, and became a naturalized citizen in 1943. He was prominent in the beginning of the Manhattan Engineer District, the atomic bomb project.

Szilard met Soviet Premier Khrushchev in October, 1960, at the Soviet United Nations Delegation. He had also been in attendance at the "Pugwash Conference" held at the estate of Cyrus Eaton.

Chapter IV

This chapter relates to the establishment of Manhattan Engineer District and the basic problems facing that project. The first problem was to produce enough uranium and plutonium necessary to construct a bomb. When the production stage was reached, U. S. Army engineers under General Groves took over the project.

Chapter V

In this chapter the authors point out that some of the scientists involved in the Manhattan Project were beginning to have doubts about the use of the atomic energy weapon. The scientists found out the secrecy regulations made it difficult to express their feelings to anyone in the Government. The authors criticize General Groves and state that the precautions set up to protect the project were actually against Russia rather than Germany. (Page 27-28)

Comment: General Groves was attempting to protect the project from all enemies including Germany and Russia.

As an illustration of the growing concern, the authors mention that Leo Szilard prepared a memorandum in March, 1945, for President Roosevelt but before it could be delivered, the President died. Another scientist, James Franck, accompanied by Arthur Compton furnished a memorandum to Secretary of Commerce, Henry A. Wallace, on April 21, 1945, explaining that other countries could make a bomb and warning of the dangers of competition among nations. (Page 29) The authors then state that Franck complained about the fact that statesmen were not informed about atomic energy by scientists. (Page 30)

Comment: On the same page with the statement made by Franck, the authors admit that the Secretary of War had followed the progress of the project from its beginning.

In further line with the complaint made by Franck that the statesmen were not kept informed, the authors relate that a memorandum written by Szilard was delivered on May 28, 1945, to James F. Byrnes at the suggestion of President Truman. (Page 31)

Comment: James Byrnes was appointed Secretary of State shortly after this visit and it appears these scientists had achieved a very high level of Government when they discussed the matter with Mr. Byrnes.

The authors make mention of the Interim Committee, a group of prominent civilians appointed by President Truman to furnish its opinion concerning the use of the bomb against Japan. This committee and its scientific advisors were in favor of using the bomb. (Page 32)

Comment: From the authors' statements, it appears that these scientists had achieved a position of advising the President on the use of the bomb.

With regard to James Franck, he was born August 26, 1882, in Hamburg, Germany, and died May 21, 1964. He became a naturalized American citizen in 1941 and started his employment with the University of Chicago in 1939. He was on leave from the University from 1942 to 1945 to work on the atomic bomb project.

Franck had an article in the "Bulletin of Atomic Scientists" in the October, 1952, issue in which he opposed the restrictions placed by the U. S. Government on scientists entering and leaving the U. S. His conclusion was that this immigration policy played into the hands of the communists. His name appeared on a list of supporters for a testimonial dinner for Edward U. Condon given on April 12, 1940, as an expression of confidence. The House Committee on Un-American Activities had cited Condon in 1948 as "the weakest link in the nation's atomic security chain."

Chapter VI

This chapter deals mainly with the further efforts of the scientists to attempt to have all restrictions surrounding the secrecy of the atomic bomb removed and it also tells of a passage of the Atomic Energy Act which placed the further development of atomic energy in the U. S. in the hands of civilians.

Chapter VII

This chapter lists a series of cases which occurred in the period after World War II. The first case is the Igor Gouzenko case which occurred in Canada and revealed the extent of Soviet espionage in that country and showed that one of the targets of the Soviets was atomic energy information. The case of Nikolai Redin, a Soviet navy lieutenant, arrested in the U. S. in 1946 on a charge of espionage is also discussed. The authors discussed the case of Dr. Edward Condon and tell of the original revelations made by Elizabeth Bentley showing the extent of the espionage ring in the U. S. Government. The trial and conviction of Alger Hiss, the revelation of the information about Arthur Adams, Soviet espionage agent and the case of Martin Kamen and the Nelson-Weinberg case are all discussed briefly. The authors come to the conclusion that

this succession of cases had the effect of "blurring the vision of America" and that step by step the ability of the American public to deal rationally with the problems of atomic weapons became lessened.

Chapter VIII

In this chapter the authors tell of the announcement by President Truman that the Soviets had exploded an atomic bomb. This announcement was made in September, 1949, and caused a furor and politicians and newspapers quickly concluded that America's atomic secrets had been stolen.

Chapter IX

This chapter tells of the arrest of and confession by Dr. Klaus Fuchs, British scientist who admitted that he had transmitted information concerning the atomic bomb to the Soviets.

The authors then quoted from a story in "The New York Times" which mentioned the testimony of the Director before the Senate Appropriations Committee in 1950, to the effect that Dr. Fuchs had transmitted information about the hydrogen and atomic bomb to the Soviet Union. The authors claim that during this period, Fuchs could not have obtained information on the hydrogen bomb since the American scientists did not know how to make it. (Page 59-60)

Comment: The authors did admit that Fuchs had participated in a few discussions at Los Alamos about the hydrogen bomb. Therefore, the Director's testimony is correct since Fuchs did have some information and did transmit it to the Russians.

The authors quoted a news release from Tass News Agency that "Fuchs is unknown to the Soviet Government and no agent of the Soviet Union had any connection with Fuchs."

Comment: This statement appeared to be false since Fuchs upon his release from prison went immediately behind the Iron Curtain. (Page 67)

In connection with a discussion concerning how the British became aware that Fuchs was a Soviet agent, the authors quote a statement from Prime Minister Atlee of Great Britain that information came from the U. S. suggesting there had been

some leakage as the result of which Fuchs had been identified. The authors mention the interview of Fuchs conducted by Assistant Director Clegg and Special Agent Lamphere of the FBI in England. They point out these interviews began May 20, 1950, and were for the purpose of getting information which they apparently had been unable to get from Fuchs's confession namely the identity of his American accomplice. (Page 69)

Comment: The authors are here attempting to say that the FBI had received no information concerning the American accomplice of Fuchs prior to the interviews which began May 20, 1950. This is not correct. The British had furnished certain information such as descriptive data, places of meetings and the like which were of assistance in the investigation to identify the American. When the interviews with Fuchs began, Harry Gold was developed as the main suspect. (U)

The authors say that the confession of Fuchs was never made public and that the British Attorney General presented no evidence in court of the precise nature of the material which Fuchs gave to the Soviets. (Page 66)

Comment: The pamphlet entitled "Soviet Atomic Espionage" published in April, 1951, included a letter written by the Director, Atomic Energy Division, H. K. Ferguson Company, Inc., in which there is set forth a description of the work done by Fuchs while working on the Manhattan Project. There is also set forth a letter from an executive of Kellogg Corporation setting forth the areas of work handled by the British scientists. (U)

Chapter X

The authors quote a statement made by the Director that the FBI felt under pressure to locate the accomplice of Fuchs in the U. S. The authors state it would be "fruitless" to speculate why the Director felt such pressure to arrest someone who may have met Fuchs five years before and attributed it to the bungling of several cases by the FBI. (Page 71)

Comment: This pressure was generated by the fact that the FBI received definite information that an espionage ring had operated and might still be operating in the U. S. If the reaction of the FBI was not prompt, it would be subject to criticism for delay.

The authors quote a description of the person who contacted Fuchs as set forth in "The Crime of the Century," an article written by the Director for "Readers Digest" of May, 1951. The authors claim this description does not fit Harry Gold. (Page 72-73).

Comment: The description of Gold is not exactly identical with him; however, it was close enough that when added to the other facts given by Fuchs, it was of assistance in identifying Gold.

The authors criticize the motives of Judge James McGranery in appointing John Hamilton as defense counsel for Harry Gold. They brought out that McGranery, a Democrat, possibly thought it would be amusing to assign Hamilton, a Republican, to this task. (Page 74)

Comment: Judge McGranery was attempting to give Gold adequate counsel since Mr. Hamilton is one of the outstanding attorneys in the city of Philadelphia.

Chapter XI

The arrest of Alfred Dean Slack who admitted furnishing information about a sample of RDX, an explosive, to Harry Gold, is next discussed. The claim is made that RDX was a pre-World War I chemical discovery which was used in World War II after allied scientists had solved the problem of mass production. (Page 77)

Comment: On June 15, 1950, U. S. Army advised the FBI that the processing of RDX by the Holston Ordnance Works was a classified contract. It had a classification of "Confidential" and some parts were classified "Top Secret."

The book then gets into the arrest of Julius Rosenberg and a newspaper interview of Ethel Rosenberg is quoted in this article. Ethel points out that she and her husband had asked the FBI for a search warrant when her husband was arrested by the FBI, but the FBI did not furnish one. She also said the FBI had searched the apartment and had gone through magazines page by page and she pointed to a pile of Parents magazines. (Page 79)

Comment: The FBI had a warrant for the arrest of Julius Rosenberg and the search of his apartment was conducted in connection with the execution of the arrest warrant. Therefore, no search warrant was necessary. The searching

of the magazines shows that the search conducted was a thorough one since the magazines could have provided an excellent hiding place for espionage equipment.

In discussing the arrest of Abraham Brothman and Miriam Moscovitz, the authors accused the Department of Justice and the Director of the FBI of attacking them in the newspapers. (Brothman and Moscovitz were arrested and convicted of subornation of perjury in that they had persuaded Harry Gold to lie before a Federal Grand Jury in 1947)

Comment: This is a reference to the normal press releases which were issued in connection with the arrest. (Page 83)

The authors comment on the fact that the newspapers began mentioning the death penalty in connection with the Rosenbergs which they felt was a hardening of an American opinion concerning the need for drastic action against native communists. (Page 85)

They also refer to the nine Americans presented through headlines and newspaper stories as atom spies and members of the Fuchs's espionage ring.

Comment: The Government cannot be held accountable for the comments and speculations of the American Press which is free.

Chapter XII

The authors point out in this chapter that the FBI interviewed Harry Gold in 1947, in connection with the allegations made by Elizabeth Bentley and that they searched Gold's house for blue prints at this time and found none. They point out that three years later a search of Gold's home produced a tremendous amount of information and asked why this was not found in 1947. (Page 91)

Comment: When Harry Gold was interviewed in 1947, his home was not searched. During this interview Gold gave the appearance of being cooperative and he personally looked through his effects to determine if he had any blue prints available and reported that he could find none. The blue prints to which he was referring were those which he said he turned over to Bentley and which were his own blue prints.

(65-56402-2583 Page 19)

The authors ridicule the testimony given by Gold in the trial of Abraham Brothman that Brothman said he had the complete plans and descriptive material for the operation of a military explosive plant in Tennessee and that he could turn this material over to Gold. The authors point out it was ludicrous for Brothman to say that he had the tons of plans necessary for the atomic energy plant at Oak Ridge. (Page 98)

Comment: Gold did not say that Brothman had the plans for the atomic energy plant. This was a comment made by the newspapers and the identity of the plant to which Brothman referred is not known.

In discussing the trial of Abraham Brothman and Miriam Moscovitz, the authors state that the case was a question of credibility of Gold versus the defendants and that the defendants would not testify in their own behalf. (Page 102)

Comment: The only conclusion is that the jury, after observing Gold's testimony, believed his story and since the defendants did not take the stand, they left the jury with the impression that they could not contradict Gold.

In connection with this trial, the authors point out an FBI Agent testified that on June 3 and June 6, 1950, he found a wooden box in the basement of Gold's home which contained incriminating evidence about Brothman. The question of delay is raised since Gold was arrested on May 22. (Page 105)

Comment: The search of Gold's home was a tremendous job and it was carried through as promptly as possible. There was a slight delay during the appointment of a lawyer for Gold in order to obtain permission from the lawyer to continue the search.

In discussing the allegations made by Gold that Brothman had turned over to the Soviets the process of Buna - S which deals with synthetic rubber, the authors claim that the Soviets had been working on this problem since 1931 and had succeeded in making synthetic rubber. (Page 106)

Comment: It was determined during the investigation that the Buna-S process was originally patented by I. G. Farben, a German cartel. Brothman while working for the Hendrick Company worked out a design for equipment to be used in manufacturing rubber by a continuous process which differed from the old method known as the batch process. In 1942, the American

Government asked the Hendrick Company to make this equipment; however, the Hendrick Company referred the Government to another firm. From this it appears that Brothman had developed a new method of processing synthetic rubber. (65-57449 Serial 358)

Chapter XIII

On Page 109, the authors spend time quibbling over the definition of the word "espionage" used by Gold's attorney. The attorney said he felt the word meant transmitting information connected with governments and this did not apply to everything Gold had stolen. The authors claim that Gold between the years 1935 and 1944 had not actually engaged in espionage as Gold had claimed.

Comment: Gold was using the word espionage to mean that the information which he obtained of a nondefense nature was industrial espionage whereas the information concerning defense material was espionage. Regardless of the name, Gold was obtaining information in the U. S. and furnishing it to the Soviets from 1935 on.

The authors point out that on May 19, 1950, late at night Gold gave his consent to a search of his home by the FBI; however, the search did not begin until Monday, May 22, 1950. The authors question why the delay occurred.

Comment: Gold gave his permission for this search at approximately 2:00 A.M. on May 20, 1950. He had to work on both May 20 and May 21 and would not be able to be present during the search. Gold had requested that this search not be conducted in the presence of his father and brother; it was withheld until he could be present. It was as a result of this search that on May 22 documentary proof was found that Gold had made trips to Santa Fe, New Mexico, and when confronted with this, he confessed. (Page 114)

The authors also raised a question concerning the length of time it took to complete the search. (Page 115)

Comment: Gold had a closet in the basement of his house in which he had retained a tremendous amount of material which had to be searched and catalogued in order to tell its significance. To properly handle and evaluate such information, a considerable amount of time had to be expended. (65-57449 Serial 518X)

The authors quoted from Judge McGranery on the day of sentencing of Gold that Fuchs had never cooperated in any way, shape or form until after the arrest of Harry Gold. Special Agent T. Scott Miller who was in the courtroom informed the Judge that the identification of Gold's picture was not made by Fuchs until after Gold had signed a confession. The Judge then said that he wanted to make the point that Fuchs had never cooperated with the FBI. (Page 115)

Comment: Basically, the statement of Judge McGranery is correct since at the time of the arrest of Harry Gold former Assistant Director Clegg and former Special Agent [redacted] were in the process of interviewing Fuchs which was the first time we had direct access to him. Fuchs, however, had furnished information to the British concerning his American contact which had been furnished to the FBI and was of assistance in the interrogation of Gold.

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Chapter XIV

This chapter gives a summary of the trial.

Chapter XV

The authors attempt to explain why Emanuel Bloch, attorney for the Rosenbergs, decided not to cross-examine Harry Gold during the Rosenberg trial. (Page 160)

Comment: Bloch in his summation to the jury explained why he did not cross-examine Gold. He said as follows:

"There is a man by the name of Harry Gold who got on that stand, a self-confessed spy who has been sentenced to thirty years in prison, a very bright man, an intelligent man, an ~~intelligent~~ man; remember that, a pathetic figure. But you know, hope is abandoned with him. He got his thirty year bit and he told the truth. That is why I didn't cross-examine him. I didn't ask him one question because there is no doubt in my mind that he impressed you as well as impressed everybody that he was telling the truth, the absolute truth."

Bloch then proceeded to claim that Gold was unable to say that he had any dealings with the Rosenbergs.

In connection with the testimony of Ruth Greenglass that she was told in November, 1944, by Rosenberg that her husband was actually working on the atomic bomb, the authors question that Rosenberg would have known that Greenglass was working on the atomic bomb at Los Alamos when all that Ruth knew was that she wrote to her husband at a post office box in Santa Fe. (Page 160)

Comment: Since Rosenberg did know this, it appears that he had learned this in his espionage work and was able to tell Ruth accurately about her husband's employment.

On Page 162-163, the authors discuss the question of flight which was mentioned during the trial. They discuss the testimony of David Greenglass that Julius Rosenberg told him of his impending arrest and had given him funds and an escape route for fleeing the country. The authors question why neither Greenglass nor Rosenberg actually fled.

Comment: Rosenberg knew the part which Greenglass had played in this case and when the arrests of Fuchs and Gold occurred, he knew that the trail would lead to Greenglass. He also knew that if he succeeded in persuading Greenglass to leave the country then he, Rosenberg, would be safe since the Greenglasses were the only persons who could link him to the espionage operation.

The authors point out that at the same time, a heated business argument was going on between the Rosenberg and Greenglass families and during this time Rosenberg was attempting to get Greenglass to flee. (Page 163)

Comment: It appears that Rosenberg was attempting to eliminate Greenglass and Greenglass in turn was attempting to get all that he could in the event he would have to leave. Greenglass actually did not plan on leaving the U. S.

The authors comment on Merton Sobell and point out that if he had been following the flight plan which Rosenberg gave to Greenglass, he would not have been caught in Mexico two months after leaving the U. S. (Page 163-164)

Comment: From the actions of Sobell, it is probable that he was in a state of panic after the public announcement of the arrest of Greenglass and that he fled without getting flight plans. His actions in Mexico in attempting to leave that country without a passport show that he was in a state of panic and he obviously was not following instructions.

In discussing the testimony of Benjamin Schneider, the photographer who took the passport photographs of the Rosenberg family, the authors feel it is important to tell when these photographs were made. They feel that if the photographs were made before the arrest of David Greenglass, it would be circumstantial evidence that the Rosenbergs planned flight; however, if the photographs were made after the arrest of Greenglass, it could be attributed to fear on the part of the Rosenbergs. The authors point out that since the photographs were made about the middle of June, 1950, it was probably after the arrest of Greenglass and therefore, this can not be of any help to the testimony of Greenglass concerning the flight plans. (Page 164)

Comment: The testimony of Benjamin Schneider was extremely damaging and the question of the timing has little bearing on what Schneider said. He testified that the Rosenbergs had told him they were planning a trip to France since Mrs. Rosenberg had inherited some money and wanted to claim it. It appears that Rosenberg felt that he had failed to get Greenglass to leave and was considering flight himself.

In connection with the testimony of Dr. Bernhardt, doctor for the Rosenbergs, that he had been asked by Rosenberg about the inoculations necessary for travel to Mexico, the authors claim no inoculations were necessary for travel to Mexico in 1950 and that Rosenberg should have known this fact if he was a spy. (Page 165)

Comment: The flight plan given to Greenglass by Rosenberg anticipated travel to Mexico and from Mexico to Europe, consequently, inoculations would have been necessary.

Chapter XVI

This chapter deals with the sentencing of the defendants in this case and the statements made by the judge at the time of sentencing.

Chapter XVII

In this chapter, attempts are made to show the beginning of a change in public opinion and to show that the public began to question the guilt of the Rosenbergs. The authors quote a statement made by Dorothy Thompson who wrote in the "Washington Star," "the death sentence . . . depresses me . . . in 1944 we were not at war with the Soviet Union . . ." (Page 176)

Comment: This is a classical example of quoting statements completely out of context and eliminating anything which does not agree with the point of view of the authors. The complete statement made by Dorothy Thompson read as follows:

"The death sentence passed on Ethel and Julius Rosenberg by Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman depresses me, as every such sentence does."

It is obvious that the authors are using a portion of a statement which had been twisted to make it appear to be an appeal on behalf of the Rosenbergs by a prominent writer.

The authors quoted from an article written by Eugene Rabinowitch, editor of the "Bulletin of Atomic Scientists," in which he stated that the aspects of the death sentences might have provoked wider comment if it were not for the unrealistic fears concerning the tremendous damage to the nation's security inflicted by atomic spies.

Comment: Eugene Rabinowitch was born in Russia in 1898 and entered the U. S. in 1938 and later became a naturalized citizen of the U. S. While Rabinowitch was editor of the "Bulletin of Atomic Scientists," this magazine carried articles criticizing the FBI for its part in the Loyalty Program and also criticized the Loyalty Program in general as well as Congressional Committees investigating subversive matters. (Page 176)

The authors discussed the testimony of Benjamin Schneider, photographer who had been located during the trial and had been used as a rebuttal witness. When Schneider was being questioned by the U. S. Attorney during the trial, he was asked if the FBI Agents who had visited him had shown him photographs and Schneider replied that they did. Prosecutor then asked if it was from these photographs that Schneider picked Rosenberg. The authors then quoted from an affidavit filed by a Special Agent from the FBI that he had interviewed Schneider at his shop, had exhibited a photograph of Rosenberg and asked Schneider if he had ever seen this man. The authors claim that the questioning by the U. S. Attorney gave the impression that a group of photographs of different people had been shown to Schneider and that he had chosen the photograph of Rosenberg. (Page 181-182)

Comment: During the cross-examination of Schneider by defense counsel Bloch, Schneider was asked if he recognized the photographs of Mr. and Mrs. Rosenberg which had appeared in

the newspapers and he said that he did not. Bloch then asked "Q And the first time you thought of them was when? A When the FBI man came in and showed me a photograph, a front and side view, and when I saw it I recognized it." The defense lawyer brought out very clearly the fact that the photograph of the Rosenbergs alone had been shown to Schneider and he had recognized it.

The authors point out that the attorney for Morton Sobell argued on appeal that the rights of his client had been prejudiced unfairly by pretrial publicity labeling him as an atomic spy. (Page 182)

Comment: In connection with this allegation, Judge Sylvester Ryan, Southern District of New York, who heard this motion for a new trial stated that a reading of the newspaper articles submitted revealed nothing of an unusual or inflammatory character. He said the articles were a fair response to a legitimate public interest in a matter of vital concern. Judge Ryan also pointed out that the trial started seven months after Sobell's arrest and any prejudice arising from newspaper publicity had long since been dissipated particularly in the area from which the jury was picked where sensational occurrences lose their news value in a much shorter space of time than seven months.

The authors tell of a series of articles appearing in the "National Guardian" written by William Reuben in which the claim was set forth that the Rosenbergs were framed. (Page 176)

Comment: William Reuben is self-employed as a writer and as a publisher operating a company known as Action Books. He has written "The Atom Spy Hoax," "The Legend of Tokyo Rose" and "The Honorable Mr. Nixon and the Alger Hiss Case" all of which adopted a procommunist attitude.

The authors claim that the Rosenberg case had fired the moral energies of people all over the world and particularly in Europe. The plight of the Rosenbergs acquired a value that made their fate a matter of supreme importance to millions. They point out that the campaign for clemency was done on a far smaller scale in the U. S. than in Europe. (Page 190)

Comment: Europeans being farther away from the true facts and being susceptible to anti-American propoganda, were easier to convince than the American people.

The statement was made that in January, 1953, the clemency campaign gained an important adherent in the person of Harold Urey, Nobel Prize winner. They point out that Urey expressed reservations about the guilt of the Rosenbergs. (Page 191) In another portion of the book on Page 241 they quoted from a telegram which Urey had sent to President Eisenhower claiming that the case made by the prosecution had no logic in it.

Comment: Dr. Urey had a difficult time making up his mind about this case. He made a statement in January, 1953, in a letter to "The New York Times" that he found the testimony of the Rosenbergs more believable than that of the Greenglasses. In June, 1953, in a telegram to President Eisenhower he said a man with the capacity of Greenglass is wholly incapable of transmitting the physics, chemistry and mathematics of the atomic bomb to anyone. This is in contrast to a telegram Dr. Urey sent to a meeting held on April 26, 1953, in which he stated "there has been much discussion of the importance of the secret data which Greenglass states he gave to the Russians. I believe this data was important and that it was not publicly known at the time it was disclosed and I have been assured of the correctness of this conclusion by competent scientific men who were at Los Alamos at the time . . . it seems probable to me that a mechanic such as Greenglass, capable of making metal parts from drawings should be able to reproduce those drawings in rough form after a lapse of some years. No great scientific knowledge is required to understand the approximate shape, arrangement and size of the mechanical object and considerable information of this kind could have been acquired and transmitted by Greenglass." (See "The Rosenberg Case, Fact and Fiction by S. Andhil Fineberg.) (Page 101-102)

The authors also claim that the Vatican had also asked clemency for the Rosenbergs and quoted a statement made by the newspaper "L'osservatore Romano" making an appeal for clemency. (Page 193)

Comment: Pope Pius XII made no personal appeal for clemency. He notified the Department of Justice in routine fashion through State Department representatives in Washington that the Vatican had received a number of appeals asking him to request clemency for the Rosenbergs. According to a statement issued by the Apostolic Delegate in Washington, the Pope made no attempt to judge the merits of the case but merely told the Department of Justice of the receipt of the appeals. This information was confirmed by former Attorney General McGranery in an interview set forth in "The New York Times" on February 15, 1953.

Chapter XVIII

This chapter tells of a motion for a new trial made by the Rosenbergs' attorney on June 6, 1953. This motion was based on the fact that the console table which allegedly had been given to Rosenberg by the Russians and allegedly was used for photographic purposes had been found. In addition, information which had been stolen from the files of O. John Rogge, attorney for the Greenglasses, showed some deviations between what the Greenglasses told Rogge and what they said at the trial. These issues were argued before Judge Kaufman and he denied the motion with a full explanation of the reasons for his denial. The authors, of course, claim that Judge Kaufman was wrong and that he should have granted this motion. (Page 196-212)

Chapter XIX

This chapter set out excerpts from letters written by Julius and Ethel Rosenberg to each other while they were in prison. These letters have been previously published in book form under the caption "Death House Letters." (Page 213-236)

Chapter XX

This chapter details the last minute efforts of defense counsel to save the Rosenbergs from the electric chair including the hearings before the U. S. Supreme Court, the petition to the President for clemency and other motions made before the execution. (Page 237-253)

Chapter XXI

This chapter sets forth the statements of three Frenchmen namely Jean-Paul Sartre, Francois Mauriac and Jacques Monod all highly critical of the American Government for executing the Rosenbergs. The article by Monod actually was a letter written to the "Bulletin of Atomic Scientists." The authors also include a response to the Monod letter which appeared in the same paper written by A. B. Martin which criticized the "Bulletin of Atomic Scientists" for printing the Monod letter without any editorial comment. Mr. Martin also criticizes the Monod letter for numerous inaccuracies. (Page 254-259)

Chapter XXII

At this point in the book the authors begin to present their analysis of the case and to break down all the information which had been developed about the Rosenbergs.

The authors attempt to downgrade the information which David Greenglass furnished to his wife in New Mexico in November, 1944. (Page 263)

Comment: The information which Greenglass gave at that time was the total of all the information which he then had.

The authors criticize the testimony at the trial given by Walter S. Koski, physicist who had been employed at Los Alamos during the pertinent period. The authors point out that Koski testified about the implosion research being done at Los Alamos and the authors claim the Soviets already knew this.

Comment: During the testimony of Dr. Koski, he was asked if in the field in which he was working there had been any similar prior experimentation anywhere. Dr. Koski replied that to the best of his knowledge and of all his colleagues, there was no information in text books or technical journals on this particular subject. He also testified that the information relating to the lens mold was still classified "Secret."

The authors discuss a "shaped" charge which was a technique of using an explosive charge known since the late nineteenth century. The authors claim this is the same thing as an explosive mold. (Page 266)

Comment: The authors failed to cite any authority to support their conclusion.

The authors discussed the fact that Emanuel Bloch, attorney for the Rosenbergs, made a motion to impound the Greenglass sketch and testimony and quote from a letter which they received from Philip Morrison in which he spoke of Bloch being sorry that he made this motion. Morrison claimed in the letter that fear prevented anyone from helping Bloch and that Bloch knew nothing of the real Los Alamos. (Page 268)

Comment: Philip Morrison, born November 7, 1915, is a teacher and a physicist. He admitted before a Senate Subcommittee in May, 1953, that he joined the Young Communist League when he was eighteen and in 1939 became a member of the Communist Party. He has been associated with numerous organizations designated by the Attorney General as well as organizations identified in the "Guide to Subversive Organizations" and Publications published by the House Committee on Un-American Activities in 1960. He was listed as one of the Amici Curiae

in a brief filed before the Supreme Court in the case of the "Communist Party versus the Subversive Activities Control Board." In 1962, he spoke at a student rally at Cornell University protesting the blockade of Cuba by the U. S.

The authors comment that the Greenglass sketches of the bomb and the lens mold introduced at the trial fail to deal with the most costly and time consuming aspect of the Manhattan Project, namely the production of fissionable material in the plants at Hanford and Oak Ridge and what Greenglass furnished was ludicrously little. (Page 273)

Comment: It would be extremely difficult for Greenglass to give any information about the work at Hanford and Oak Ridge since he was stationed at Los Alamos and was furnishing that information which he obtained in the course of his work.

The authors on Page 274 attempt to imply that Greenglass obtained the information for the sketches of the atomic bomb impounded by the court from public source material published after the bomb had been dropped on Japan.

Comment: The authors have no basis in fact for making this statement since they have not seen the sketches and have no way of knowing the source of the Greenglass information.

The authors raise the question that a number of nations are now attempting to develop an atomic bomb and state that no one would suggest that the Greenglass sketches would advance the time table of these nations by a single day. (Page 275)

Comment: The Greenglass sketches, of course, would be of no assistance to any government working on atomic problems today since the research has long since passed the stage at which Greenglass was working.

On Page 276 there is set forth a statement by Dr. James Beckerley, an official of the Atomic Energy Commission, who stated, nine months after the execution, that it was time to stop kidding ourselves about atomic secrets and to stop believing the Soviet scientists are incompetent. Beckerley also included in his statement that espionage played a minor role in the attainment of successful weapons by the Soviets.

Comment: Beckerley, born February 27, 1915, was the Chief Technical Advisor of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission in New York City. A Washington news release for February, 1955, describes Beckerley as a former classification expert with the Atomic Energy Commission and quoted him as having testified that control of technical atomic data unrelated to weapons made sense as long as unfriendly nations had not made comparable technical advances. The article said Beckerley had resigned from the Atomic Energy Commission after a dispute with the chairman.

The testimony of David Greenglass that Julius Rosenberg had stolen the proximity fuse from the Emerson Radio Company while he was working there is discussed. The authors conclude that since the prosecution had presented no evidence of such a theft, it was a near certainty that no such proof could be found. (Page 279)

Comment: Rosenberg had worked at Emerson Radio as an Inspector for the U. S. Signal Corps and after he had been discharged from the Government job he became an employee of Emerson. Officials at the Emerson Company claim it would have been impossible to remove a complete fuse; however, they do state it would have been possible to remove the parts of the fuse and assemble it outside the plant. The Inspectors for the U. S. Signal Corps had complete freedom to visit any part of the plant which they desired to visit.

The book discusses the testimony of Greenglass that Rosenberg had told him about a sky platform which he described as a vehicle which could be put into operation beyond the pull of gravity. The authors discuss the newspaper publicity which occurred in October, 1957, when the Soviets put into orbit the first space satellite. They also discussed the comments by members of the Senate Internal Subcommittee which linked the Greenglass testimony to the satellite. (Page 280-282)

Comment: In 1946, the Navy Department instituted a project for research concerning guided missiles known as the Earth Satellite Vehicle Project. The U. S. Air Force also had a parallel project.

The authors comment about the Greenglass testimony to the effect that Rosenberg told him he had obtained the information that the mathematics for the nuclear energy propulsion for aircrafts had been worked out. The authors point out that in 1961 President Kennedy announced the cancellation of the project to develop nuclear power aircraft after expending nearly 15 years and one billion dollars on the project.

Comment: This announcement by President Kennedy in 1961 substantiates the fact that the project had been in existence since 1946. Therefore, it is possible that the mathematics could have been worked out in 1946 but translation of this into actual flight was not feasible. (Page 282)

Chapter XXIII

The chapter continues the discussion of the testimony of Greenglass and mentions Joel Barr who had been identified by Greenglass as a member of the espionage ring. Greenglass testified that in 1947 Rosenberg said Barr was leaving to study music in Belgium, but later Greenglass learned from Rosenberg that Barr had been engaged in espionage and had to flee. The authors made reference to Barr's "innocent trip to study music." (Page 286)

Comment: The authors neglect to point out that Joel Barr disappeared from his residence in Paris on June 16, 1950, the date of the arrest of David Greenglass and he has not been heard from since that date. No member of his family has heard from him since 1950.

The authors describe the mention at the trial of Joel Barr, William Perl, Vivian Glassman, Ann Sidorovich and Alfred Sarant. The authors point out that not one of these five individuals was indicted, named as a co-conspirator or even called as a witness. (Page 288)

Comment: With regard to Joel Barr, he had disappeared. With regard to Alfred Sarant, he fled from the U. S. during the time he was being questioned in August, 1950, and his whereabouts is still unknown. With regard to William Perl, he was indicted for lying before a Federal Grand Jury concerning his knowledge of Rosenberg. Ann Sidorovich could not be indicted since we had no proof that she was a member of the espionage ring. Further, Vivian Glassman could not be indicted since she was unable to identify the person who contacted her and furnished her with money and instructions for fleeing the country to give to William Perl. This money was refused by Perl. Also Glassman refused to testify before a Federal Grand Jury.

The authors discuss the hearings held by Senator Joseph McCarthy and his committee relative to Fort Monmouth about the attempt of the Soviets to penetrate the installation of the U. S. Signal Corps there. (Page 293-296)

Comment: Despite the allegation made by the authors that the FBI furnished information to the committee, which is a falsehood, the FBI had no control over or responsibility for the actions of the McCarthy committee.

The authors discuss the Vivian Glassman story and the fact that she made a trip to Cleveland to furnish \$2000 and instructions on leaving the U. S. to William Perl. The authors raise the question as to why Glassman was not prosecuted. (Page 298-299)

Comment: Vivian Glassman could not be tied into the conspiracy since she was unable to identify the person who had given her the money and instructions. In addition, she admitted this trip on one occasion and then refused to elaborate any further. An interesting detail is set out in the book namely that the authors themselves interviewed Vivian Glassman for three hours and in that time they were able to get absolutely nothing from her. The only comment the authors have concerning this interview is that Glassman volunteered information about the "FBI harassment" to which she was subjected.

The authors make the comment that Barr and Sarant presumably live abroad. (Page 299)

Comment: This is a real under statement. Sarant and Barr both disappeared in 1950 and no trace has been had of them since that time.

The authors tell the story about Ann Sidorovich and that Greenglass testified that she had been to dinner at the Rosenberg apartment and that after she left Rosenberg said she would probably be by the courier for the ring. The authors suggest that the FBI could have made a perjury case against her utilizing the Greenglasses as witnesses. (Page 300-302)

Comment: It would still be impossible to make a perjury case against Ann Sidorovich since she had left the Rosenberg apartment before the pertinent conversation occurred and it could not be proved that she was aware of the role which Rosenberg had planned for her.

The authors then discuss the case involving Weldon Bruce Dayton and Alfred Sarant and raise the question why the FBI did not arrest Sarant before he fled. The authors conclude the FBI had no evidence concerning the involvement of Sarant. (Page 306)

Comment: Sarant fled during a period of interrogation by the FBI. At the time he disappeared he was still furnishing information and it was not known if he would be a witness or a defendant.

In discussing the case of Dayton, the authors tell of his attempts to obtain a passport beginning in 1954. He was turned down for this passport by the Department of State and was informed that the determining factor was his association with persons suspected of being part of the Rosenberg ring and his alleged presence at an apartment in New York City allegedly used for microfilming. (This refers to the apartment at 65 Morton Street, rented by Alfred Sarant)

The authors state that the microfilming allegation was a step beyond what had previously been stated. (Page 307)

Comment: The information had been furnished to the Department of State by the FBI and when the State Department drew up its charges the language mentioned above was used.

The authors note that in an article written for "Look" magazine by one Bill Davidson and Benjamin Pollock, Justice Department Attorney, it was pointed out that the FBI had visited the apartment at 65 Morton Street and discovered that it was filled with work benches and photographic appliances were found. The authors point out that this apartment had been given up by Sarant in February, 1950, and that we did not arrest Rosenberg until July, 1950, therefore, the Sarant apartment had been rented to other tenants in the interim. (Page 307)

Comment: Similar language appears in the article of "Look" magazine and it is incorrect.

Chapter XXIV

This chapter deals primarily with the testimony of Elizabeth Bentley. The authors point out that the testimony of Max Elitcher and David Greenglass differ concerning the relationship existing between Rosenberg and Bentley. Elitcher testified that Sobell told him in 1948 that Rosenberg had talked to Bentley but he was pretty sure she did not know who he was. Greenglass testified that in 1950 Rosenberg said that Elizabeth Bentley probably knew him. (Page 316)

Comment: These stories actually are not different. The first statement made in 1948 had the purpose of allaying the fears of Sobell whereas the second one was made two years later with the purpose of encouraging Greenglass to leave the country.

The authors raise the question that if Bentley told the FBI everything in 1945 why was the FBI not able to identify Rosenberg at that time since she said that Julius, who called her on the telephone, lived in Knickerbocker Village. (Page 316)

Comment: Knickerbocker Village is a large apartment development in New York City with numerous tenants. Among other tenants was one Jules Korchein, partner of Abraham Brothman, and a logical suspect for the unknown person mentioned by Bentley.

The authors quoted a statement made by the Director concerning Bentley namely that all information which she has furnished which was susceptible to check has proven to be correct. The authors then quote the conclusion of Herbert Packer in order to support their conclusion that the Director is wrong. (Page 317-318)

Comment: The statement made by the Director was correct in 1953 and is still correct today. The testimony furnished by Bentley stood up in the various trials in which she appeared and the jury accepted her testimony. Herbert L. Packer was born in New Jersey in 1925 and graduated from Yale Law School in 1949. The Fund for the Republic announced a \$25,000 grant to Stanford University Law School to study and analyze the testimony of leading witnesses on communism in 1955. Packer was to direct this study. In 1962, Packer's book was issued which analyzed the testimony of Whittaker Chambers, Elizabeth Bentley, Louis Budenz and John Lautner. Packer questioned the credibility of Bentley and advocated greater access to FBI files. He recommended the establishment of a government commission with broad powers including access to FBI files. He did concede that such a commission had little chance of being set up and the need for it was out dated since the problem of communist penetration in this country is now a stale one.

The authors then discussed the brief filed by William Henry Taylor in which he attempted to keep his job with the International Monetary Fund through an all out attack on Elizabeth Bentley. The authors point out six items which they consider to be of such importance that the credibility of Bentley is destroyed. (Page 319-322)

The six items are as follows:

(1) In July, 1941, Jacob Golos told her that he learned from Earl Browder the name of a man working for the Government who was interested in getting information to Russia and who could organize a group of Government employees to help. Further, this man saw Golos in July in a meeting arranged by Browder. The authors point out that Browder was in prison in Atlanta from March, 1941 until May, 1942.

Comment: Bentley in her statement of November 30, 1945, said that Nathan Gregory Silvermaster told her he made a trip to New York City and conferred with Browder after the German invasion of Russia. Therefore, Bentley was merely repeating what Silvermaster told her.

(2) William Ludwig Ullman told her of the Doolittle raid on Tokyo a week or ten days ahead of time while he was an Air Corps officer at the Pentagon. The authors point out that Ullman was still working in the Treasury Department at the time of the Doolittle raid.

Comment: This story of Bentley's was originally told before a Senate Subcommittee when she was questioned about information she had received concerning the B-29. During the questioning, she was asked if she received information about the Doolittle raid and she said that Ullman told her about it. On reinterview Bentley said that she assumed that the raids under discussion were the B-29 raids of 1944 and she confused this with the Doolittle raid.

(3) The authors claim that Bentley said she collected Communist Party dues from the Perlo spy group and gave them to Golos during his life time. The authors point out that since Golos died in 1943 and Bentley did not take over the Perlo group until 1944, this is an error.

Comment: Bentley has advised that she was mistaken on the point. It should be noted, however, that in her testimony in 1948 she stated that the information from the Perlo group was turned over to her Russian contacts Jack and Bill.

(4) Following the death of Golos, Bentley continued to show all nonmilitary data to Browder before she passed it to the Russians. The authors point out that Bentley also testified that she was turning over undeveloped film to the Russians.

Comment: In an interview conducted in June, 1955, Bentley said that not all the information she received from

the Silvermaster group was put on film and even when the data was put on film she was told the contents of the information since occasionally the photography was faulty and it was necessary to have the documents rephotographed.

(5) According to Bentley, Harry Dexter White provided the spy ring with samples of American military currency to be used in the occupation of Germany which the Russians wanted to counterfeit. The authors point out that White had sent an official memorandum openly asking for such samples to be given to the British treasury and the Soviet Ambassador.

Comment: Bentley in her testimony of October 1, 1953, said that she obtained samples of the Allied marks through White and when her superiors found out the marks could not be photographed, she then had pressure put on White to have the currency plates turned over to the Soviets.

(6) Bentley claimed that she learned of D-Day long before it happened. The authors and Taylor point out that according to General Eisenhower D-Day was a variable date originally planned for June 5 but postponed at the last minute until June 6.

Comment: Bentley in her statement to the FBI in November, 1945, said that she received information about the approximate scheduled date for D-Day.

In the book the authors also quoted from the testimony of Virginus Frank Coe, former Secretary of the International Monetary Fund, that he has denied he ever was a spy. (Page 321)

Comment: It is interesting to note that Coe is no longer with the International Monetary Fund but has been for the past several years living in Communist China.

Chapter XXV

This chapter discusses the case against Morton Sobell. The authors point out that the statement given by Mrs. Elitcher by her attorney did not mention Sobell. (Page 325)

Comment: This is correct. Mrs. Elitcher knew nothing about Sobell's involvement in espionage.

The authors state that the Government did not include the name of Sobell in the second indictment of 8/17/50 which showed that the Government was not certain of his eventual attitude. (Page 326)

Comment: This is correct. Sobell had only been arrested on that date in Texas and it was not known if he intended to cooperate.

The testimony of Max Elitcher could not be refuted since it referred to conversations which took place between Elitcher and Sobell with no other witnesses present. (Page 327)

Comment: Sobell could have testified and denied the story of Elitcher; however, he chose not to do so.

The authors claim that the Sobell family went openly to Mexico because they used their correct names and documentations. (Page 334)

Comment: It would have been easier for the Sobell family to leave the U. S. using their correct name and background particularly since Sobell knew that he had a head start and he was interested in getting out of the U. S. and into Mexico.

The authors claim that Sobell had a leave of absence from his job but this could not be proven. (Page 335)

Comment: These claims were made by Sobell; however, it was impossible to prove from the records of his employer, Reeves Instrument Company, that he was on official leave.

The authors point out that Sobell did not flee from Mexico and therefore, their actions were different from the flight plan mentioned by Greenglass. (Page 335)

Comment: The authors fail to point out that Sobell did not have a passport to leave Mexico and his own investigation brought him to the conclusion that he could not leave Mexico without a passport. The one way he could have left Mexico was to return to the U. S. which he did not do.

The authors point out that Sobell claims that when he read about the arrest of Rosenberg he came to the conclusion that a dictatorship was taking over the U. S. (Page 336)

Comment: This is hardly a statement which would be made by an American citizen about the U. S. unless he had something to conceal.

The authors state that Sobell's claim that collusion existed between the FBI and the Mexican Police in returning him to the U. S. has never been given a judicial hearing. (Page 336)

Comment: This is not so. In 1956 Sobell made a motion for a new trial in which he raised the point that he had been kidnapped and returned to the U. S. His motion was denied and this denial was upheld through the U. S. Supreme Court.

The authors relate the story of William Danziger, the mail drop for Sobell, and they introduced the idea that Danziger had seen Rosenberg before he visited Sobell on the last night Sobell was in the U. S. Mrs. Sobell told the authors that she was sure that Danziger mentioned to her husband that Rosenberg was being investigated. (Page 338)

Comment: Sobell obviously knew that Rosenberg was being investigated since Greenglass had been arrested and publicly identified on June 16, several days before Sobell left the U. S.

The authors claim that they have sought some answer to the behavior of Sobell while in Mexico and were not successful in finding such answer. (Page 340)

Comment: The only answer to the actions of Sobell while in Mexico was that he was attempting to flee to Europe and this is the one answer the authors will not accept.

In discussing the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, the authors mention that this committee operates with modest resources. (Page 340)

Comment: In an article in The New York Times on March 21, 1965, Mrs. Sobell was interviewed and stated for the past ten years the committee had operated on a budget of \$50,000 a year. She also said that the massive efforts to free her husband have probably cost one million dollars.

Chapter XXVI

In this chapter the authors try to analyze the testimony of David Greenglass given before Senate Committees after the trial and compare that testimony with the trial testimony. If it does not agree or if something new was added they immediately concluded that Greenglass lied at the trial.

The authors attack the testimony of Greenglass before a Congressional Committee in November, 1957, that Rosenberg told him in 1948 that he had an agent who was a consultant for the Government making \$200 a day working on the Aswan Dam project in Egypt. The authors make the statement that there was no Aswan Dam project at all in 1948. (Page 348-349)

Comment: In 1950, the Office of Research, Near Eastern Affairs of the Department of State advised that the irrigation dam at Aswan had been under construction for several years and that the Republic Steel Corporation had loaned an expert to the Egyptian Government between 1946-1949. Further, the Westinghouse Corporation had sent a group of engineers to Aswan in March 1947.

The authors tell of an interview with Benjamin Pollock, attorney with the Department of Justice, who had prepared a report for the Attorney General on the Rosenberg case. They state that Pollock said Greenglass was a man with "no conscience at all" and further said "if I were a judge, I wouldn't take his testimony too seriously." (Page 349)

Comment: Assistant Attorney General Yeagley advised that Mr. Pollock talked with the authors of this book with the approval of the Department of Justice and Mr. Pollock has said that he made no such statements to the authors. Pollock advised that the statements in the book attributed to him are lies.

The authors then discuss the photographs taken of the Greenglasses for passport purposes and turned over to Julius Rosenberg. The authors claim these are not the correct type of photographs for a passport. They also point out that two of the photographs were initialed on June 15, 1950, and the other two on January 26, 1951. (Page 350-354)

Comment: The first two photographs were obtained at the time of the original interview of David Greenglass and were used to show to Harry Gold. The others were obtained at a later date and correctly initialed.

The authors claim that no evidence was introduced at the trial to corroborate the source or existence of the \$1,000 given to Greenglass by Rosenberg. (Page 355)

Comment: It is almost impossible to prove the payment of money in cash.

The authors claim that Greenglass did not tell the story about the \$4,000 given to him by Rosenberg and then turned over by a cousin of Greenglass to his attorney right away since the wrapping paper in which it was wrapped was dated 7/31/50 several weeks after the arrest of Greenglass. (Page 356)

The payment of \$3,900 to Mr. Rogge, attorney for David Greenglass, was verified immediately and the wrapping paper was probably retained in Mr. Rogge's office until U. S. Attorney decided that it would be used in evidence which could possibly explain the discrepancy in the dates.

On pages 361 and 362 the authors attempt to explain that David Greenglass confessed because of the stress and strain of the few months before his arrest during which time his wife had a baby and then had been hospitalized as a result of near fatal burns.

Comment: This is pure speculation on the part of the authors. They do not consider the fact that Greenglass might have had a feeling of guilt for the crime he had committed.

The authors criticize the FBI for believing the original confession of Greenglass without taking time to run out all the leads to verify his story. (Page 362)

Comment: The story told by Greenglass fitted with the story told by Gold as well as other information developed before the interview of Greenglass.

Chapter XXVII

In this chapter the authors compare the testimony of Harry Gold at the Rosenberg-Sobell trial, at the Benjamin Smilg trial and before Senate Committees with the statements given to his attorney before his conviction and they highlight all the discrepancies which they can find among these statements. They point out that at the trial Gold said that the information he received from Greenglass was, according to Yakovlev, extremely excellent and very valuable. They then quote from pretrial statements of Gold in which he said that he believed the information had been unimportant but had learned it was highly valuable. In another pretrial statement Gold said that Yakovlev told him the information was of no value. (Pages 364-367)

Comment: It appears that Gold was originally told by Yakovlev that the information was of no value but that Gold later realized Yakovlev was telling him this with the intention of misleading him.

The authors go through the process of Gold recalling the visit to David Greenglass and the final identification of Greenglass by Gold. (Page 369)

Comment: It is true that Gold did not recall the Greenglass incident on the first day in which he was interviewed; however, this was gradually developed from Gold and he was finally able to identify Greenglass and recall complete details concerning his meeting with him.

The authors quote a pretrial statement made by Gold that one of the items which had assisted him in identifying Yakovlev was the fact that Yakovlev let slip that he had a boy and a girl and that the girl was called Victoria in honor of her having been born about the time of the surrender of Stalingrad. The authors point out that since Yakovlev's daughter was five years of age in 1946 and Stalingrad had surrendered in 1945, this statement of Gold's was wrong. (Page 369)

Comment: During interviews with Gold, he stated that this child had been named Victoria either in honor of the battle of Stalingrad or the battle of Moscow and he was not sure which battle was mentioned. Her age would correspond to having been born at the time of the battle of Moscow.

Chapter XXVIII

This chapter attempts to show that small details of Gold's story in connection with his meeting with Greenglass in Albuquerque are not correct. None of these details have any bearing on the main facts of the case. (Page 371-377)

Chapter XXVIX

This chapter deals with the registration of Harry Gold at the Hotel Hilton in Albuquerque on June 3, 1945. The background on this is that Gold after he met Fuchs in Santa Fe traveled to Albuquerque on Saturday, June 2, 1945. He attempted to contact Greenglass but learned there was no one at home. He slept in a rooming house that night and on the morning of June 3, 1945, checked into the Hilton Hotel for a day. He contacted Greenglass, obtained his information, and left Albuquerque on Sunday, June 3, 1945.

The authors point out it was unusual to register in a hotel for one day. (Page 380)

Comment: It is noted that on the face of the Hotel Hilton registration card for that date there is written under the word "Rate" "\$1.50 day rate until 8:00 P.M."

The authors have examined the exhibit at the trial which was a Photostat of the front and back of the June 3 registration card. They note that the handwritten date on the front of the card was June 3, 1945 while the date stamp on the back of the card was June 4, 1945. The authors claim that this discrepancy in the dates regardless of the explanation makes the card useless as corroborative evidence. (Page 382)

Comment: When this hotel registration card was obtained from the manager of the hotel in June, 1950, the discrepancy in the dates was noticed by the FBI Agent. He inquired and was told by the manager of the hotel, Fletcher Brunit, that all cards for June 3, 1945, had been date stamped for June 4, 1945, through a mechanical failure of the date stamp machine. This is the complete explanation of the differences in the dates and in no way affects the card as corroboration.

The authors have obtained information from various hotel employees in Albuquerque and from the news editor of one of the local newspapers that the FBI had been searching the records of the Hilton Hotel for the registration card presumably of Harry Gold. (Page 383)

Comment: This is a misstatement in fact. In April, 1950, FBI Agents reviewed registration cards of all hotels in Albuquerque in an attempt to identify the individual who had been the courier for Klaus Fuchs. At that time, the name of Harry Gold was not known.

The authors comment on the fact that the hotel registration card for June does not have the same identifying mark made by FBI Agents that the hotel registration card for September 19, 1945.

Comment: This is correct. The initials on the June card are those of the hotel manager. This card was not retained by the FBI but was returned to the hotel. The September card, however, was retained for possible evidence although it was never introduced and therefore, the marks on the back were different.

The authors on pages 386 through 388 set forth the results of the examination of the Photostat of the hotel registration cards by their handwriting expert, Mrs. Elizabeth McCarthy, who stated that she had some real doubts that the handwriting on both cards allegedly written by the same hotel

clerk are the same. She states that she would like to make a detailed microscopic study of the original cards before reaching her final conclusion.

Comment: Mrs. McCarthy is the same expert who testified in the Alger Hiss case and unsuccessfully attempted to prove that the Government had created a typewriter in order to convict Hiss.

The authors conclude that FBI Agents spent so much time searching the files of the hotel in order that they might make certain that the June card was correct. They then point out that it is quite possible that a forger was confused by Gold's story and made a mistake in forging the June 3 registration card. (Page 388)

Comment: If such a card was being forged, the most obvious thing to do was to make certain that a blatant error such as two different dates on the same card would not be made.

Concerning the introduction of the photostat of the hotel registration card rather than the original card at the trial, the authors point out that the Government did not introduce this card until after Harry Gold had completed his testimony and had left the courtroom presumably in order to prevent Gold from making any disclosures concerning the falsity of the card. (Page 389)

Comment: The authors are here carrying further their accusations to include the fact that the prosecution knowingly introduced a photostat of a fraudulent document as well as the fact that the FBI forged the document. It is interesting to note that when Mr. Irving Saypol, Government Prosecutor, introduced the photostat of the registration card into evidence with the approval of the Defense Counsel, he read both the front and the back of the card. This is a matter of record in the official record of the trial. Therefore, all the Defense Counsel, all members of the jury and all witnesses were aware of the fact that the dates on the front and back of the photostat were different.

The authors state that it is ironical that this card time stamp error was never noticed by the prosecution which seems to be a false statement since the prosecution in open court read both the front and back of the card.

Chapter XXX

In this chapter the authors do a financial investigation of the Greenglasses and show that they deposited \$2,200 in ten months in an Albuquerque bank in the form of \$50 every seven to ten days. They point out that David Greenglass was receiving a salary of approximately \$50 per month, his wife was obtaining a \$50 allotment and she was also employed by the U. S. Government. (Page 394)

Comment: It is probable that the deposits were Government checks which both David and his wife were receiving.

With regard to the \$400 deposit made on June 4, 1945, the authors point out that this is a joint account and that the signature card was dated June 4 and the signature card bore both the signature of David and Ruth Greenglass. The authors then conclude that Ruth Greenglass had picked up the bank deposit card before the weekend of June 2-3, 1945, which contradicts her testimony that they did not know that Gold would pay them for the information they received on June 3, 1945. (Page 395)

Comment: The authors in their book answer their own question. They point out that the ledger sheet in the bank had on it only the name of Ruth Greenglass which would indicate that she opened the account on June 4 and was given a signature card which she had her husband sign when he was in Albuquerque on the next weekend. Thus the fact that the signature card has both signatures on it and is dated June 4, is not proof of the authors claim.

Chapter XXXI

This chapter reviews the information which Greenglass furnished to his attorney in interviews and anything which varies from his trial testimony is labeled false. Since Gold did not mention in his original statement to his attorney that he had stayed at the Hilton Hotel in June, 1945, the authors now state that the probability that the June 3 registration card is a forgery, is raised to a "near certainty." (Page 400)

Comment: The authors are making a gratuitous assumption with no basis in fact.

Chapter XXXII

This is the last chapter of the book and allegedly is a summation. The authors state that it is likely the report which Mr. Hoover received in September, 1949, that the atomic bomb had been stolen was actually a report that the Soviets successfully tested an atomic bomb which was probably revealed by the President in late September, 1949. (Page 405)

Comment: This assumption is incorrect. The information which the Director received was not that the Soviets had tested a bomb but that the secrets of the atomic bomb had been acquired by a foreign power.

On page 407 the authors speculate concerning why the FBI decided to interview Gold in 1950 and point out that the way the FBI managed to find Gold has never been made public.

Comment: The authors completely ignore the article written by the Director in which he tells of the man hunt for Harry Gold. This article appeared in the "Reader's Digest."

The authors make the claim that so much was known publicly about the personal history and career of Klaus Fuchs that a hoaxer could have constructed a plausible story. They claim that so little was known about the alleged meetings between Fuchs and his contact that a confession could have been made without contradicting Fuchs. (Page 408)

Comment: Gold furnished details about his relations with Fuchs which had not been made public and no one knew about these details. For example he told about the places where he had met Fuchs, the dates of the meetings and the recognition signals all of which agreed with what Fuchs had previously recalled.

The authors on pages 408-410 claim that the FBI should have realized that Gold was completely unreliable because of the variations of his story. They also claim that the FBI interrogation was done in such a manner that words were put into Gold's mouth; that he was pushed into telling a better story.

Comment: The story told by Gold was checked and found to be correct. He was not furnished with any information other than that amount which any reasonable man can deduce from questions that are asked.

On pages 413 and 414 the authors claim there is nothing to tie Gold and Fuchs to each other. They try to explain all of the ties between them such as the map of Santa Fe, the identification of Gold by Fuchs as well as the registration card for September 19, 1945, at the Hotel Hilton in Albuquerque. They suggest the possibility that Gold had been in Chicago on official business and had made a sightseeing trip on the spur of the moment from Chicago to Mexico.

Comment: This is strictly an attempt by the authors to explain away the facts which connect these two men.

The authors feel that the interview which the FBI conducted with David Greenglass in New York in February, 1950, was part of the investigation to locate Fuchs. The authors feel that when the FBI discovered that Greenglass had been in the Young Communist League and that his sister and brother-in-law had been associated with left-wing politics and that Greenglass had made bank deposits in 1945, the FBI then went back to Greenglass and forced him to implicate the Rosenbergs. (Page 415-416)

Comment: The interview of Greenglass in February, 1950, was in connection with a case involving the theft of uranium souvenirs from Los Alamos and had no connection with this case. The claims of this statement by the authors show a strong resemblance to statements made by John Wexley in his book entitled "The Judgement of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg," which was written in 1955. That book also attacked the Government's case of the Rosenbergs and claimed that the FBI had Greenglass testify when it had been discovered that he was a former member of the Young Communist League.

The authors refer to Gold and Greenglass as two highly suggestible individuals and that by using both of them, the Government was able to make a case against the Rosenbergs. (Page 416)

Comment: It seems extremely unlikely that the U. S. Government could find two such individuals and make a case which has been able to withstand every legal challenge for fifteen years.

The authors put forth their own reconstruction of the case as follows:

The FBI was out on a limb when it arrested Julius Rosenberg strictly on the say so of the Greenglasses and it was necessary to find someone else to help make the case. The first person found was Max Elitcher who was frightened and vulnerable but it was evident that he could not make the case. The FBI then arrested Ethel Rosenberg, kidnapped Morton Sobell, primed Harry Gold to tell his false story and then put David Greenglass and Harry Gold in the same prison in order that they might polish their story. The authors then accused the prosecution of using the techniques of a playwright to construct a script for the trial.

The authors conclude their story by stating that they feel a time for reappraisal has arrived.

~~TOP SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

1 - Mr. Belmont

DATE: 11/12/65

- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. Lee

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan *WAB*

SUBJECT: "INVITATION TO AN INQUEST"
BY WALTER AND MIRIAM SCHNEIR

Book Review

By memorandum from Mr. Sullivan to Mr. Belmont dated October 16, 1965, it was recommended and approved that a brief be prepared concerning the above-captioned book which deals with the Rosenberg-Sobell case, in the event such brief might be urgently needed. There is attached a summary of the book, a documentation of the authors, a brief background of the case and a chapter-by-chapter analysis of the book.

ACTION:

For information purposes.

Enclosure

JPL:jav
(7) *jav*

APL
JPL

6
62-46855
DEC 17 1965
NOT RECORDED
170 DEC 20 1965

3 ENCLOSURE
1 ENCLOSURE

Classified by 3832/123
Exempt from automatic
Date of Declassification Indefinite
GSK/SM
6/20/78

[Handwritten signature]
5/10

57 DEC 22 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-106323-96

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

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

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 12/2/65

FROM : W. A. Branigan

- 1 - Mr. Papich
- 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. Litrento

SUBJECT: OLEG PENKOVSKY
ESPIONAGE - RUSSIA

Referral/Consult

Book Reviews

The above subject is the Soviet Military Intelligence (GRU) colonel [redacted] and British agent during 1961-62 and was reportedly executed by the Soviets in 1963.

The press has carried articles labeled "The Penkovsky Papers" and a book with the same title has been published which are reportedly based on the life and experiences of Penkovsky taken from writings made by Penkovsky during the period he operated as an agent for the West. Charges have been made by the Soviet Government that the material reported therein is false and a product of CIA.

Referral/Consult

The Director has inquired as to our evaluation of "The Penkovsky Papers." Insofar as known to the Bureau, the material in "The Penkovsky Papers" is legitimate. [redacted]

ORIGINAL FILED IN 65-66374-42

The underlying theme of "The Penkovsky Papers" is to show the magnitude of Soviet espionage in the world and the decadence of the Soviet leadership and the Soviet system under Khrushchev.

One part of the book is devoted to a GRU training manual captioned "Characteristics of Agent Communications and of Agent Handling in the USA" prepared by Lieutenant Colonel Ivan Prikhodko, a GRU officer who served in the United States during 1952-55. Its purpose basically is to acquaint GRU officers with conditions under which they may operate in the United States. It is of interest to note that this manual characterizes the FBI's capabilities in a very favorable light since it points out "severe counterintelligence regime encountered by GRU officers in the United States and the fact that such officers are under constant surveillance in this country."

ACTION: For your information

162-46855-1

NOT RECORDED

DEC 9 1965

65-66374
APL:plh (8)

53 DEC 13 1965

DEC 8 1965

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 11/30/65

FROM: *JW* Legat, London (62-430) (P)*

SUBJECT: MAO AND THE CHINESE REVOLUTION - *Balk*
BY JEROME CHEN - *Balk*
BOOK REVIEWS

JWS
SMITH
(info)

(62-46855-347)

Re London let 9/22/65 advising efforts continue to obtain the above captioned book. Checks were made at the book store concerned on 10/22 and 11/19/65, and it was ascertained that the book has not as yet come off the press.

In view of the foregoing this matter is being placed in a pending inactive status, and tickler will be set for 1/20/66 to again check the book store.

- w/c* 3 - Bureau
- 1 - Liaison (sent direct)
- 1 - London
- JTM:cm
- (5)

REC-13

62-46855-365

12 DEC 6 1965

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DEC 5 1965

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DEC 12 1965

RE...



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INCOM2

DEC 10 1965

SAC, New York

Director, FBI (62-46855)

- 1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
- 1 - W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - R. D. Cotter/

December 10, 1965

- A. J. Decker
- 1 - B. M. Suttler
- 1 - R. W. Smith
- 1 - R. S. Garner
- 1 -

**PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS**

M. Row

b6
b7c

You should discreetly obtain one copy of each of the following books and forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

1. Neo-Colonialism: The Last Stage of Imperialism by Kwame Nkrumah. Published possibly in October, 1965; price not known. *BOOK*
2. Witling of the Hundred Flowers by MU Fu-Sheng. Praeger, 1962, paperback \$2.50. *BOOK*
3. Peasant Nationalism and Communist Power by Chalmers A. Johnson. Stanford, 1962, \$5.75. *BOOK*

NOTE: Books, not available in Bureau Library, requested as follows: #1 by SA A. J. Decker, Nationalities Intelligence Section (will be filed in Bureau Library), #2 & #3 by SA Chinese Unit, Nationalities Intelligence Section (will be retained in Unit after carding by Bureau Library).

AMB:cr
(10)

REC- 61 62-46855-366

MAILED 7
DEC 9 1965
COMM-FBI

EX-103

DEC 10 1965

S

9 DEC 14 1965
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

AMB

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATT: CENTRAL RESEARCH UNIT-RESEARCH
SATELLITE SECTION)
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

DATE: 12/6/65

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS CONCERNING CHINA
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 11/4/65.

One copy each of the following books is submitted:

- ✓ 1. "China," by HARRY SCHWARTZ.
- ✓ 2. "Communist China's Crusade: Mao's Road to Power and the New Campaign for World Revolution" by GUY WINT.
- ✓ 3. "China & the Bomb" by MORTON H. HALPERIN.

Inquiry reveals that the book, "I Saw Red China" by LISA HOBBS will not be published until February, 1966.

The U.S. & China in World Affairs Series: (a) "Policies Toward China" by A.M. HALPERIN and (b) "The American People and China" by A.T. STEELE will not be available until after January 24, 1966.

Bureau is requested to advise NYO whether it still desires to obtain the last mentioned publications when they become available in 1966.

3 Ends Carded by Literar...
 retained in Chinese Unit
 U.S. 12-7-65, Amb.
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 R-ss. Amb.

ENCLOSURE
 ② - Bureau (Enc-3)
 1 - New York (100-87235) #41

62-46855-317

WHB:IM
 (3)

N.Y. advised by
 5-1 Form, 12-7-65,
 to obtain referenced
 books when published.

3 DEC 7 1965

EX 109

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 2/25/80 BY sps lyp/ep

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

167
57 DEC 16 1965



file 1-24-66 Amf.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
FROM : *DBR* (ATTENTION: RESEARCH UNIT
RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION)
SAC, NEW ORLEANS (62-3823)

DATE: 12/21/65

SUBJECT: ~~X~~
THE SOUTHERNER AND WORLD AFFAIRS
BY ALFRED O. HERO, JR.
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to New Orleans, 11/24/65.

Being forwarded under separate cover is one copy of captioned book.

*3-Bureau / cc destroyed Amf
(1: package) Book rec'd 12-27-65
1-New Orleans To Bu Library 12-27-65
AJZ/dbh Amf
(4)*

REC-48 62-46855-71

DEC 29 1965

DEC 53

RESERVED

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach *JD*

DATE: 12-30-65

FROM : M. A. Jones *MAJ*

Book Reviews

SUBJECT: WASHINGTON BABYLON
BOOK BY JOHN CARPENTER

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

A copy of captioned book, a paperback which appears on newsstands and is published by the Ron-San Corporation, Phoenix, Arizona, was furnished to the Bureau for review by [redacted] of the airport police at Friendship International Airport. [redacted] is on the Special Correspondents' List and has been very cooperative with the Bureau in the past. He furnished this book for review as it contains some references to the FBI and the Director.

b6
b7c

REVIEW OF BOOK:

John Carpenter

This is a cheap, poorly written book which has only one purpose, the presentation of sex within the framework of an expose-type publication. It has no merit and would appeal only to persons looking for pornographic-sensationalism.

There are a number of references to the FBI in this book, but none are unfavorable and, in fact, the FBI is about the only Government organization which the writer does not smear in some manner. The references to the FBI are concerned exclusively with investigative action allegedly taken by us in connection with certain cases that have occurred in Washington over the years. For example, in Chapter 1, the writer discusses the operations of a prostitution ring during World War II which catered to important businessmen and Government officials. This set-up had as a front a massage service on Connecticut Avenue which was known as Hopkins Institute.

The book states that in 1943 the Bureau initiated an intensive investigation of this establishment. This resulted in a raid in which seven women were arrested on white slave conspiracy charges. It indicates that the FBI was concerned not only with the white slave violation but also with the fact that these girls might elicit confidential information from their important clients. As a result of our work, the writer avers, the ring was smashed and the seven women were convicted. A photograph of the Director appears on page 25 in this chapter with the caption, "J. Edgar Hoover took official cognizance of 'massage' operations." This photograph is one taken within recent years and apparently was obtained by the publishers from public source material.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach

LR:gms

57 JAN 20 1966

Books attached retained in Bureau Library 1-12-66

REC-47

62-46855-369

EX-113

Continued.

JAN 18 1966

CRIME RESEARCH

Jones to DeLoach Memo
RE: WASHINGTON BABYLON

In Chapter 3, the FBI is mentioned as having investigated the activities of Ellen Rometsch, the German prostitute who figured prominently in the Bobby Baker case. This is the only reference to the FBI in this chapter, which is concerned primarily with discussing the sexual activities of Rometsch and others.

Chapter 5 deals with the Walter Jenkins case. The writer speculates on Mr. Jenkins' arrest and seems to relish the accounting of his downfall. He comments on our investigation of this matter, on orders of the President, and states that the full details have not been released. He also states that "FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover sent flowers to Jenkins--whether in atonement for the complete job his men did, or merely out of sympathy, seems destined to remain a minor enigma of the Jenkins case."

The book also indicates that when Mr. Jenkins was arrested in 1959 by the Washington police, the FBI was ^{not} informed of the morals aspect of the arrest, but was furnished a report that Jenkins was arrested for investigation. The Secret Service is criticized for not checking out this arrest in 1961 when it conducted a check on Mr. Jenkins. A picture of the Director, on page 90 of this chapter, is captioned, "J. Edgar Hoover sent flowers." This is a public source picture taken at the time the Director received the Sword of Loyola Award.

The FBI is mentioned briefly and uncritically in other sections of the book in connection with the investigation of various espionage and security cases that have occurred in Washington in recent years.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

Bufiles contain no information identifiable with the writer of this book, John Carpenter, or the Ron-San Corporation of Phoenix, Arizona. It was noted that ~~Associated Professional Services, Inc.~~, Glendale, California, is listed in the back of the book as a source for the purchase of "Washington Babylon." Bufiles contain no reference to Associated Professional Services, Inc.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information. ✓

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S/a

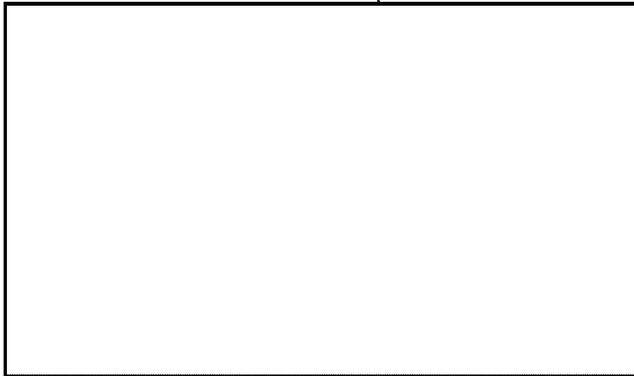
January 11, 1966

Referral/Consult

b6
b7C

REC-82 62-46855-370

EX-10



I received your memorandum of December 30th with enclosure, and want to thank you for making a copy of "Logos; But Man Proud Man" available to us.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Referral/Consult



NOTE: [redacted] cannot be identified in Bufiles. There is no record of the Book "Logos; But Man Proud Man" nor of the Mosaic Press in Bufiles and author Charles Jeremiah Moravec cannot be identified on the basis of available information. A cursory review reflects no reference to the FBI or Director.
KLS:sz (3)

Copy

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COMM-FBI

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JAN 11 11 02 23 1966
COMM-FBI

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COMM-FBI

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 11-18-66

FROM : M. A. Jones

Referral/Consult

SUBJECT: IMPERIAL AGENT
THE GOLENIEWSKI-ROMANOV CASE
BY GUY RICHARDS

BACKGROUND:

Book Reviews

The New York Office has forwarded a Xerox copy of captioned book which deals with the activities of Michael Goleniewski, the Polish defector. The book relates to Goleniewski, former Lieutenant Colonel in the Polish Security Service. [redacted] his activities in the United States since he entered in 1961 and Goleniewski's claim to be Alexei Romanov, the son of Czar Nicholas II who was executed by the communists in 1918.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

We have known for some time that captioned book was being prepared by Guy Richards, a newspaper reporter who has been well known for his sensationalism, unreliability and inability to report the facts. Earlier this year [redacted] Washington office, "The Reader's Digest," long-time contact and supporter of the Bureau, made available a copy of the manuscript which at that time was captioned "Our Strangest Guest, The Romanov-Goleniewski Affair." Richards was endeavoring to get "The Reader's Digest" to carry a condensation of his book. [redacted] wanted to discredit the book as strongly as possible as he felt to publish it would be a disservice to the country. The manuscript was reviewed and some of the basically erroneous statements by Goleniewski with respect to his activities as a Polish agent were brought to Barron's attention with the approval of the Director.

[redacted] subsequently advised us that as a result of our assistance "The Reader's Digest" has definitely decided not to condense Richards' book and he expressed their appreciation for bringing its many distortions and inaccuracies to their attention.

- Enclosure *200*
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
 - 1 - Mr. Wick
 - 1 - Mr. Sullivan

ENCLOSURE

~~NOV 23 1966~~
CONTINUED - OVER

57 DMM:ah (6) 1966

492
65-65192
ORIGINAL FILED IN

Stephenson
R. [unclear]
Al [unclear]

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M. A. Jones to Wick Memo
RE: IMPERIAL AGENT

A comparison of pertinent sections of "Imperial Agent," with the manuscript of Richards' book that we obtained earlier this year reveals that it is the same book. As pointed out in previous memoranda, Richards claims he contacted Mr. DeLoach and Mr. Wick about Goleniewski's defection and was told it was "hot air." As previously pointed out, this was not true; Richards had contacted the Bureau and inquired about two Soviet defectors. He was told we knew nothing about two Soviet defectors. Pages four through twelve deal with Richards' contact with Mr. DeLoach and Mr. Wick and their contents are identical with the manuscript pages we previously reviewed.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

No Duplication Fees are charged for Deleted Page Information Sheet(s).

Total Deleted Page(s) ~ 1
Page 144 ~ Referral/Direct

Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) file: 62-HQ-46855:
Book Reviews, Section 9

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTENTION: CENTRAL RESEARCH UNIT
RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

DATE: 1/21/66

JFM

SUBJECT: BID FOR FREEDOM: U.S.S.R. VS. TARASOV
BOOK BY C. L. SAREEN
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 9/8/65.

One copy of above book forwarded.

REC-9 62-46855-371

JAN 25 1966

- 2 - Bureau (Enc-1)
- 1 - New York (#41)

ENCLOSURE

ED:IM
(3)

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

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

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *MS*

DATE: January 20, 1966

FROM : Mr. W. R. Wannall *WRW*

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Wannall
- 1 - Mr. Little

SUBJECT: *Book Reviews*
JOHN WILLIAM ABBES GARCIA
INTERNAL SECURITY - DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

DE [unclear] [unclear]
[unclear]

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In late December, 1965, [redacted] a former agent of the [redacted] made available to New York Office a rough draft of a proposed book entitled "Trujillo and I," in the Spanish language written by subject, a former Chief of SIM and a hatchet man for the late Generalissimo Rafael Trujillo in the Dominican Republic. The manuscript was forwarded from Amsterdam, Holland, by subject to [redacted] in August, 1964, with the request that [redacted] endeavor to have it published. [redacted] has been investigated by Bureau and is now under investigation by Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) for possible deportation for having been employed in United States in violation of his visitor's status.

We have reviewed the manuscript and found it to be very elementary and contains unsubstantiated and general allegations of communist activities in the Caribbean area. Subject does not disclose names of communists or his sources for his allegations. The FBI is not mentioned in the manuscript and it appears to have little value.

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In an accompanying letter to [redacted] subject states he has learned from friends questioned by the FBI that he is persona non grata in the United States and is anxious to clear the record and prove his loyalty for the United States.

Bureau files fail to disclose previous references to the manuscript. By separate communication, translated portions of the manuscript have been furnished to the New York Office with instructions that Bureau be advised if additional information is received that the book is being published or if additional information regarding subject's activities is received.

ACTION: The above is for your information.

M
[redacted]

62-46855-

NOT RECORDED
191 JAN 24 1966

b6
b7C

6 JAN 24 1966

100-76940

B
[redacted]

F10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATT: CENTRAL RESEARCH UNIT
RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

DATE: 1/20/66

SUBJECT: COMMUNISM IN RUMANIA, 1944-1962
BY GHITA IONESCU;
THE WHITE HOUSE YEARS: WAGING PEACE, 1956-1961,
BY DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER;

book

BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 10/12/65.

Submitted is one copy of The White House Years: Waging Peace, 1956-1961, by Dwight D. Eisenhower.

The book Communism in Rumania, 1944-1962, by Ghita Ionescu, is not available in book stores, New York City. A copy of this publication is on order from the Oxford University Press, Inc., Fairlawn, New Jersey, and as soon as it is received it will be forwarded to the Bureau.

240401
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/18/85 BY SP4 EWD/ldd

*5-C. S. (CH) / H
(info.)*

62-46855-372

ENCLOSURE REC-81
1 Encl. filed in
Bureau Library
1-24-66 Am. B.O.

- 2 - Bureau (Enc-1)(RM)
- 1 - New York (#41)

EKD:IM
(3)

12 JAN 25 1966
RESEARCH-SATELLITE

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

57 FEB 3 1966



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

JAN 26 1966
XEROX

SAC, New York

January 20, 1966

Director, FBI (62-46855)

- 1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
- 1 - W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - R. D. Cotter/ [redacted]
- 1 - B. M. Suttler
- 1 - R. W. Smith
- 1 - R. S. Garner
- 1 - [redacted]

b6
b7c

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You should discreetly obtain one copy of each of the following books and forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section

BOOKS

1. ~~MAO and the Chinese Revolution~~ by Jerome ~~Ch'oa~~ London Oxford University Press, 1963, price not known
2. ~~The Political Thought of MAO Tse-tung~~ by Stuart R. ~~Schram~~. Praeger, 1963, paperback \$2.50.

NO
LOCKED

NOTE: Books, not available in Bureau Library & requested by SA [redacted] Chinese Unit, will be retained in the "Chinese Library" in the Nationalities Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. The books will be carded by the Bureau Library.

AMB:dls
(10)

[Handwritten signature]

REC-83

62-46855-373

JAN 20 1966

MAILED 11
JAN 19 1966
COMM-FBI

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

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FEB 3 1966
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

[Handwritten initials]

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATT: CENTRAL RESEARCH UNIT
RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION

FROM : *JFM*
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

DATE: 1/18/66

SUBJECT: "THE RED CHINA LOBBY,"
"THE PARANOID STYLE IN AMERICAN POLITICS,"
BOOK REVIEWS

BOOK REVIEWS

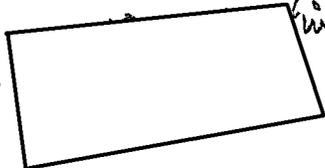
ReBulet 11/24/65.

Submitted is one copy of "The Paranoid Style in American Politics," by Richard Hofstadter. *NO LOCATIONS*

Inquiry reflects that "The Red China Lobby," by Davis & Hunter is currently out of print and not available. An attempt will be made on a continuing basis to locate a copy of this book and if successful it will be forwarded to the Bureau immediately.

Books

NO LOCATIONS

5-  *(info.)*

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/29/88 BY SP1/AG/ltc

285232

*1 encl. detached & filed
in Bureau Librarian's
1-19-66, HMB*

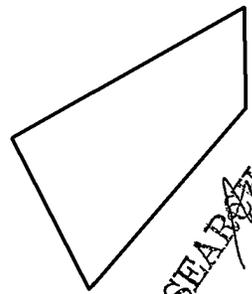
ENCLOSURE

REC 1 62-46855-374

16 FEB 2 1966

- 2 - Bureau (RM) (Enc-1)
- 1 - New York (#41)

WHB:IM
(3)


RESEARCH-SATELLITE



FCB
50 FEB 7 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO: Mr. Wick *[initials]*

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

DATE: 1-19-66

SUBJECT: "DESPOILERS OF DEMOCRACY"
BY CLARK R. MOLLENHOFF

The above book which has been issued by Doubleday & Company, Inc., was sent to the Director with the compliments of who was thanked by letter dated 1-6-66. The author is a well-known journalist who is on the Special Correspondents' List.

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REVIEW OF BOOK: *Review*

Mr. Mollenhoff's book purports to be the "real story of what Washington propagandists, bureaucrats, mismanagers, influence peddlers, and outright corrupters are doing to our Federal government." The book, based largely on what Congressional investigators have documented, details such matters as the Billie Sol Estes case, the Bobby Baker case, the Walter Jenkins affair, mismanagement of our foreign aid program, the stockpiling of strategic materials, the awarding of defense contracts, conflicts of interest and, particularly, the injustice to such people as Otto Otepka who dare to tell Congress the truth about their departments.

Mr. Mollenhoff's accounts of these incidents contain nothing that has not already appeared in the news media, but might be said to have the advantage of a certain continuity.

In his concluding chapter, Mollenhoff states that he did not want to convey the idea that destruction of our democratic form of government is imminent, but neither does he want to give any reason for Americans to assume that their liberty and freedom are secure in perpetuity and that the corruption and governmental mismanagement cited in his book are not significant and indicative. He states that in order to fulfill his responsibility today, the citizen

1 - Mr. Wick *[initials]* 1 - Mr. DeLoach *[initials]* 1 - Mr. Sullivan *[initials]*

ULG:jah *[initials]*
(5)

continued...over JAN 24 1966

50 FEB 1966 *[initials]*

62-46855
NOT RECORDED
170 JAN 25 1966

JAN 25 1966
RECEIVED
[initials]

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-53831-30

Jones to Wick Memo

RE: "DESPOILERS OF DEMOCRACY"

must understand the relationship between the independence of Congress, the work of the free press, government information policies, and standards of integrity in government. He concluded by stating that "in the end, the responsibility for good government rests with the people. America will get as good a government as Americans demand."

REFERENCES TO FBI:

There are frequent references to the FBI throughout the book, particularly in connection with Billie Sol Estes and Bobby Baker and his associates. None of these references are in any way derogatory to the Bureau and his treatment of us in connection with his chapter on Walter Jenkins is completely factual.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

V

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F

Wick

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

W
JFM
WJW
TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATT: Central Research Unit
Research Satellite Section
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

DATE: 2/7/66

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS CONCERNING CHINA
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 11/4/65 and NYlet 12/6/65.

Submitted is one copy of "Policies Toward China: Views from Six
Continents" by A.M. HALPERN. *no locality*

Inquiry reveals that the book, "I Saw Red China" by LISA HOBBS and "The American People and China" by A. T. STEELE are not yet available. As soon as possible, copies of these two books will be obtained and forwarded to the Bureau.

REC-61
EX-102

62-46855-375

14 FEB 8 1966

RESEARCH SATELLITE

- 2 - Bureau (Enc-1)(RM)
- 1 - New York #4

*Encl. retained in
Chinese Unit, NIS.
F+D. after carding
by Bu. Library
2-8-66
AMB.*

ENCLOSURE

WHB:IM
(3)



FEB 14 1966

FEB 16 1966

U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 1/27/66

FROM : LEGAT, TOKYO (64-267) (RUC)

SUBJECT: WHO'S WHO IN COMMUNIST CHINA
BOOK PUBLISHED BY
UNION RESEARCH INSTITUTE, LIMITED
KOWLOON, HONG KONG
BOOK REVIEWS

Remylet 10/7/65.

Matter was followed at Hong Kong, B.C.C. on 1/14/66,
with Security Officer [redacted] of the U.S.
Consulate General.

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He advised the book has still not been published, but
he is alert to our requirement and will handle and advise.

REC-24

62-46855-376

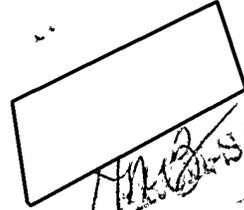
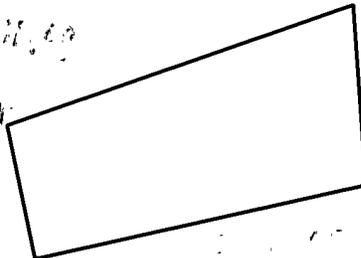
- 4 - Bureau
 - (1 - Foreign Liaison)
 - (1 - San Francisco) (105-2563)
- 1 - Tokyo
- HLC:kzh
- (5)

FEB 9 1966

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1 cc to SF
for info
2/8/66
Jew

55 FEB 10 1966



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

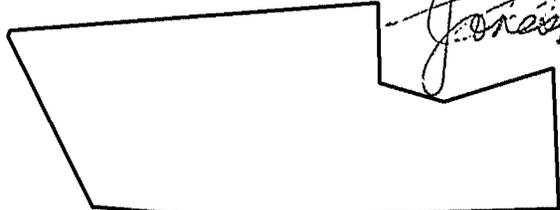
TO : Mr. DeLoach *JD*

DATE: January 25, 1966

FROM : J. H. Gale *JHG*

BOOK REVIEWS

SUBJECT: "THE CONSPIRACY OF DEATH"
BY GEORGE REDSTON AND
KENDELL F. CROSSEN
INFORMATION CONCERNING



b6
b7c

SYNOPSIS: A review of the above-captioned book reveals that, although it is being nationally advertised as a study of organized crime from the viewpoint of an "insider," the vast bulk of it has merely been copied from the findings of various legislative groups and other public-source material. Regarding the ostensible author, Redston (true name: George Washington Redstone) is a [redacted]

[redacted] The "ghost writer," Kendell Crossen, is a professional novelist who may be identical with a person allegedly claiming to have been a Communist Party member in 1947.

The book contains only one reference to the Director, wherein he is quoted as having once described Louis (Lepke) Buchalter as "the most dangerous criminal in the United States." Numerous references are also made to major Bureau investigations of the past 30 years, but the only mention of the FBI states merely that we intensified our investigation of organized crime after the 1957 meeting of hoodlums at Apalachin, New York.

Two errors were noted concerning dates set forth in the book, most of which is devoted to the historical development of what the authors call "the Mafia-Syndicate" in Los Angeles and Chicago.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

JHG
14 FEB 23 1966
Just

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

- 1 - Mr. Suttler
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - Mr. Gale
- 1 - Mr. Fipp
- 1 - Mr. McAndrews
- 1 - John E. McHale, Jr.

b6
b7c

JHG alk
(11)

Flb

162-46855-
NOT RECORDED
145 FEB 24 1966

ORIGINAL FILED IN 66-17353-7

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
Re: "The Conspiracy of Death"
by George Redston and
Kendell F. Crossen
Information Concerning

DETAILS: The above-captioned book, which has been published by the Bobbs-Merrill Company, is being nationally advertised as disclosing "the secrets of the Syndicate in California and its spectacular crimes" from the viewpoint of an "insider." Its ostensible author is George Redston [redacted] although the actual compilation of the material used was handled by Mr. Crossen, a professional novelist and television script writer. b6 b7c

Following this "insider" theme, the book opens with Redston killing three "Mafia-Syndicate" gunmen in Chicago during 1930 and then claiming that "I believe I know more about this organization... than any man not a top member of it." The rest of the book fails to bear out this boast, however, and there is practically nothing in it--aside from Redston's personal life--which is not directly attributable to public-source material. Among the items drawn upon by Redston and Crossen are press releases by the Federal Bureau of Narcotics; articles which have appeared in The Saturday Evening Post, the New York Times, and the Los Angeles Times; and studies published by the New York State Citizens' Committee on the Control of Crime, the California Special Crime Study Commission on Organized Crime, the United States Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, and the United States Senate Special Committee to Investigate Organized Crime in Interstate Commerce.

The fact that the authors devote 10 of their 21 chapters on the California crime picture to Bugsy Siegel, Mickey Cohen, and Virginia Hill--while taking only occasional passing note of the then La Cosa Nostra boss in Los Angeles, Jack Dragna--shows how much they were swayed by newspaper coverage rather than inside knowledge.

As regards the Director and the Bureau, there is only one reference to each. In describing hoodlum Louis (Lepke) Buchalter, the Director is quoted as calling him "the most dangerous criminal in the United States." The Bureau, on the other hand, is mentioned as having intensified its investigations of organized crime since the 1957 meeting at Apalachin, New York. Intentionally, or otherwise, a number of our major cases in the organized crime field are discussed without any mention of the FBI (other than in such generalities as "Federal authorities" and the like). Included in this category are the developments that led to the Director's capture of Buchalter, the Bioff-Browne motion picture industry extortion case, the Ray Ryan extortion case (involving hoodlums Marshall Caifano and Charles Del Monico), and the Murray Packing Company bankruptcy case (involving New York City La Cosa Nostra members Peter Castellana and Joseph Pagano).

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
Re: "The Conspiracy of Death"
by George Redston and
Kendell F. Crossen
Information Concerning

Because Redston has spent most of his adult life in Chicago and Los Angeles, the bulk of the book deals with organized crime in those cities. It relates the historical development of what he insists on calling "the Mafia-Syndicate," quoted almost entirely from public-source material, and is enlivened only periodically by some passing conversation Redston claims to have had with one major hoodlum or another. Chapter 24, a sweeping analysis of La Cosa Nostra operations throughout the country, is merely a summation of the 1963 Senate hearings at which Joe Valachi was the principal witness. The list of nearly 60 gangland slayings set forth in Chapter 22 is apparently quoted almost verbatim from a study prepared by the California Special Crime Study Commission on Organized Crime.

Aside from the exaggerated claims made for the "inside" nature of the book, it appears to be fairly accurate in its listing of names, dates, and places. Two minor errors were noted, however, in that the death of Frank Nitti--Al Capone's successor as rackets boss in the Chicago area--is indicated as having occurred in the early 1930s (instead of 1943), and that hoodlum Nick DeJohn's murder is listed as having taken place in 1944 (instead of 1947).

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b7D

Bureau files reveal that Redston's true name is George Washington Redstone, and that he was a [redacted] from 1946 to 1950. Since then he claims to have done some investigative work for various members of Congress, including the late Senator Joseph McCarthy, of Wisconsin. In 1953, Redston was described by an interviewing Agent as being erratic and unstable.

There is no information in Bureau files identifiable with Kendell F. Crossen, Redston's "ghost writer," but it should be noted that, in 1947, motion picture actress [redacted] advised our Los Angeles office that an unemployed writer named Ken Crossen had told her that he was then a member of the Communist Party.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

FROM : SAC, *JRF* SAN FRANCISCO (105-2563)

SUBJECT: WHO'S WHO IN COMMUNIST CHINA
 BOOK PUBLISHED BY
 UNION RESEARCH INSTITUTE, LIMITED
 KOWLOON, HONG KONG
 BOOK REVIEWS

DATE: 2/2/66

Re Legat Tokyo letter dated 7/27/65.

San Francisco continues to be extremely interested in obtaining captioned book in connection with investigation of Chinese matters, and the Bureau is requested to instruct Legat Tokyo to make further inquiries concerning availability of this publication.

- 3 - Bureau
 (1 - Legat Tokyo)(64-267)
- 1 - San Francisco
- BW/cmp
- (4)

REC-38

62-46855-377

*1 cc to Tokyo
 for action info see Legat
 Jan 2/8/66
 1/27/66*

Instructed to purchase eight copies.

FEB 2 1966

[Redacted box]

[Redacted box]

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b7C

62-46855

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
Att: Central Research Unit
Research Satellite Section
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235-808)

DATE: 2/9/66

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 12/10/65.

Books

1. Neo-Colonialism: The Last Stage of Imperialism by Kwame Nkrumah is not available and is expected to be published in the latter part of April, 1966. *No Loc*
2. Wilting of the Hundred Flowers by MU Fu-Sheng. This book is on order and will be available in about three weeks. *No Loc*
3. Peasant Nationalism and Communist Power by Chalmers A. Johnson. This book is on order and will be available in about three weeks. *No Loc*

As soon as the above two books are received, they will be forwarded to the Bureau.

b6
b7c

5-706,960

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (#41)

REC-80 63-46855-378

WHB:IM
(3)

18 FEB 11 1966

EX 109

RESEARCH SATELLITE



5010-108

FEB 18 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
Att: Central Research Unit
Research Satellite Section
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

DATE: 2/10/66

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 1/20/66.

Submitted is one copy of MAO and the Chinese Revolution by Jerome Chen, London. AUTHOR OF

A copy of The Political Thought of MAO Tse-tung by Stuart R. Schram will be forwarded as soon as it is available.

Book

Book

REC-52

62-46855-3792

FEB 14 1966

105-191

1- ENCLOSURE / Encl. filed in
Chinese Library, PIS.
9+D.
2-11-66, AMB.

- 2 - Bureau (Enc-1)(RM)
- 1 - New York (#41)

WHB:IM
(3)

RESEARCH SATELLIT

UNRECORDED BY FILED IN



5 FEB 21 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

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: 2-11-66

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "THE SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATOR"
BY RICHARD O. ARTHUR

O Book Review

Captioned book has been received by Mr. Hoover from the author. It is autographed: "To the 'father' of modern law-enforcement, J. Edgar Hoover; Many thanks for your help in making this book possible. Best wishes for continued success. Sincerely, Dick Arther, January, 1966."

BACKGROUND:

We have in the past furnished Arther, on his request, public source data on scientific crime detection. He was placed on the list to receive the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin in 1954.

In 2-64, Arther wrote the Director that he was preparing "The Scientific Investigator," and requested an updating of statistics on fingerprints and permission to quote items on the Laboratory from the Law Enforcement Bulletin. He also requested appropriate photographs along with a fore word by the Director for the book. Before furnishing this data for his book, we had the New York Office check him out. That Office then advised that two of their sources felt that Arther was not the most competent criminologist or polygraph expert, although another source had indicated that his polygraphic school was considered the best in the area. We furnished him updated statistics, pertinent photographs, and gave him permission to reprint "Procedures and Services of the FBI Laboratory" as well as the chart on the "Proper Sealing of Evidence" for his book. He was told Mr. Hoover could not furnish a preface for his book nor endorse it in anyway.

"THE SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATOR:"

The author notes that the book is designed for the investigator and explains in non-technical language how a crime

- Enclosure *sent 2-11-66*
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
 - 1 - Mr. Conrad
 - 1 - Mr. Wick
 - 1 - Mr. Trotter

62-46855
 NOT RECORDED
 170 FEB 17 1966
 12 FEB 16 1966

(continued on next page)

186 JVA:jer (8)
FEB 24 1966

ORIGINAL FILED IN 74-2711-5

M. A. Jones to Wick
RE: "The Scientific Investigator"

laboratory can help him solve cases. Its contents consist of discussion of various cases of laboratory work, such as examinations of hairs and fibers, blood stains, firearms evidence, poison, documents, etc. The use of polygraph is also covered in the book, as ^{the} use of fingerprints as identification.

MENTION OF MR. HOOVER AND THE FBI IN THE BOOK:

All references to Mr. Hoover and the FBI are favorable. Mr. Hoover's name is listed in the Acknowledgments on page viii as having supplied illustrations and permitted quotations from the Law Enforcement Bulletin. Pages 226-229 contain the reprints of the items from the bulletin. Pages 22, 106, 124, 161, 168 contain the illustrations which we furnished him. On page 29 the FBI is mentioned among the Federal agencies which utilize the polygraph. Page 118 contains statistics on fingerprints maintained by the Bureau.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That the attached letter be sent to Arthur ^{Thanking} him for the book. *detached for [unclear]*
2. In view of the book's technical nature, that it be routed through both the FBI Laboratory and the Identification Division as of possible interest.

W/a ✓
W
W.R.
H

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

JFM
TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
Att: Central Research Unit
Research Satellite Section
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

DATE: 2/16/66

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 12/10/65 and NYlet 2/9/66.

Enclosed is one hard cover issue of The Wilting Of The Hundred Flowers by MU Fu-sheng. It is noted that the book was not available in paperback edition.

Peasant Nationalism and Communist Power by Chalmers A. Johnson is out of stock and is expected to be made available in about two weeks.

5-
(100, 100) P.O.V

b6
b7C

ENCLOSURE

Encl. detached & filed in Chinese library, NIS, 9+D.
2-18-66
AMB.

U

1-0

2 - Bureau (Enc-1)(RM)
1 - New York (#41)

WHB:IM
(3)

RESEARCH SATELLITE
62-11155-380

REC-21

FEB 28 1966



54 MAR 4 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

File - 62-46855

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 2-16-66

FROM : M. A. Jones

BOOK REVIEWS

SUBJECT: REVIEW OF "FIFTEEN CLUES"
BY EUGENE B. BLOCK

Captioned book was recently sent us by the author; by letter 2-4-66, the Director thanked him for sending it. The book is autographed: "To J. Edgar Hoover and his wonderful organization with deep appreciation of their great cooperation in making this book possible, Eugene Block, 1-26-66." In 1964 we furnished Block interesting case write-ups and other material for use in the book.

REVIEW OF "FIFTEEN CLUES":

The book consists of 15 cases in which insignificant items proved to be clues which helped solve the crime. Several of the cases are local in nature, several involve foreign crimes, two of them feature private investigators and one involves a Federal Bureau of Narcotics investigation. Several of the cases involve FBI investigations and portray the Bureau favorably:

1. Fredonia, Kansas, bank robbery in which FBI Agents traced the robber through a pair of eye glasses. The only discrepancy noted in Block's account is on page 3 in which he states that more than \$4,000 was reported to be stolen; the figure should be \$3,000.
2. The FBI's investigation of the Denver plane crash involving Jack Graham. The only discrepancy noted is that Block states on page 21 that the FBI found 3 insurance policies on Graham's mother, naming Jack Graham as beneficiary; actually only one of the policies was made out to him.
3. The murder of 3 wealthy Chicago women in 1960 in which the FBI Laboratory examined the suspect's garment and determined that the stains were of human blood. Block indicates on page 42 that a local laboratory had examined the garment and found the stains not to be human blood, but that the FBI with more modern equipment had been able to determine the stains as human blood. Bufiles show that a "Life Magazine" article on this case had erroneously stated that the local laboratory had examined the garment before we obtained it. Block apparently obtained his data from the "Life" article.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
JVA:ljc/jmh (4)

1 - Mr. Sullivan

16 FEB 25 1966

Handwritten notes:
70 MAR 0 1966 JVA
Book to be checked. MS

62-46855
Continued--Over

NOT RECORDED
145 FEB 28 1966

Handwritten: JVA
CRIME RESEARCH

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-46855-5

M. A. Jones to Wick Memo
RE: REVIEW OF "FIFTEEN CLUES"

4. The case involving the 1960 murder of a woman near Des Moines, Iowa, in which the FBI Laboratory identified charred pictures by means of infrared photography.

5. The murder of Ruth Reeves in D. C. in 1958, in which the FBI Laboratory made numerous examinations placing the suspect at the scene of the crime. ;

6. The murder of a young girl in Illinois in 1960 in which Joseph Milani was convicted. The FBI helped investigate the case since the crime had occurred on a Federal Reservation, and traced the purchase of the gun used in the crime to Milani.

In the summation of the book on pages 249, 250 and 252, Mr. Hoover's speech before the Pennsylvania Society on 12-12-64, is briefly quoted in connection with combating crime.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

V.

W

a

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
Att: Central Research Unit
Research Satellite Section

DATE: 3/3/66

*JFM
10/11/66*

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

9

ReBulet 12/10/65 and NYlet 2/9/66.

Submitted is one copy of Peasant Nationalism and Communist Power by Chalmers A. Johnson.

REC-21
62-46855-381

- ② - Bureau (Enc-1) (RM).
 - 1 - New York (#41)
- WHB:IM
(3)

*Encl. charged permanently
to Chinese Unit, NIS.
3-4-66.
AmB.*

2 MAR 7 1966

ENCLOSURE
15 1966

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

5 File 62-46855

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
Att: Central Research Unit
Research Satellite Section

FROM : *JFM*
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

DATE: 3/14/66

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS CONCERNING CHINA
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 11/4/65; NYlet 12/6/66, and NYlet 2/7/66.

Submitted is one copy of The American People and China by A. T. Steele.

with NY China
I saw Red China by Lisa Hobbs is not yet available. This book will be obtained as soon as possible and will be forwarded to the Bureau.

EX-101

REC-29 62-46855-382

- 2 - Bureau (Enc-1) (RM)
- 1 - NY #41)

ENCLOSURE
encl. attached
carded by Bu. file.
& charged permanently
to Chinese Unit, NIS.
3-18-66, Am.B.

WHB:IM
(3)

14 MAR 15 1966

REFERENCE
Am.B.



9 MAR 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

SAC, New York

March 15, 1966

Director, FBI (62-46855)

- 1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter, [redacted]
- 1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler (info.)
- 1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
- 1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
- 1 - [redacted]

**PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS**

You should discreetly obtain one copy each of the following books for the use of the Bureau and forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

1. ~~America and China, A New Approach to Asia by Chang Hsin-hai; published by Simon and Schuster, New York, New York, \$5.95 a copy.~~

2. ~~Communist China's Economic Growth & Foreign Trade Implications for U. S. Policy by Alexander Eckstein; published by McGraw-Hill, New York, New York, \$8.95 a copy.~~

NOTE: Books requested by SA [redacted] Chinese Unit, Nationalities Intelligence Section. The books will be carded by the Bureau Library but will be retained in the Chinese Unit.

AMB:dls
(10)

*Book #1 rec'd 4-4-66
Jas. DeLoach 389
Book #2 rec'd 5-3-66
AMB*

MAR 24 1966

REC-22

REC 17

62-46855-383

MAILED 9
MAR 14 1966
COMM-FBI

19 MAR 15 1966

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

51 APR 22 1966

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

105-666780
105-670

books

AMB

SAC, New York:

March 23, 1966

Director, FBI (62-46855)

- 1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
- 1 - W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - W. A. Branigan/J. P. Lee
- 1 - B. M. Suttler
- 1 - R. S. Garner
- 1 -
- 1 - R. W. Smith

THE CASE OF RICHARD GORGE
BY T. W. DEALIN AND G. M. STORRY
 BOOK REVIEWS

U.S.A.

b6
b7c

The captioned book is scheduled for publication April 13, 1966, by Harper & Row, New York, New York, at \$3 a copy. You should discreetly obtain one copy of this book, when it is available, and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: The book, requested by SA J. P. Lee, Soviet Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available.

AMB:cr
 (10)

*Book to be
 4-21-66
 [unclear]*

[Handwritten signature]

REC-29 62-46855-384

10 MAR 23 1966

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

MAILED 6
 MAR 22 1966
 COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Wick

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

- DATE: 3/8/66
- 1 - Mr. Branigan
 - 1 - R. W. Smith
 - 1 - Mr. Lee

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS THE GREAT SPY RING BY NORMAN LUCAS
ESPIONAGE - RUSSIA

The Book: The basis for this book is allegedly the career of Deputy Superintendent George Smith who retired from New Scotland Yard, London, in 1962. Actually, it is a collection of espionage cases which had some connection with England during the past 20 years. The treatment of these cases is superficial and it appears the author has merely rehashed newspaper stories to gather the material for the book. His background in Soviet espionage is not strong since he makes many mistakes in attempting to trace the history of the various organs of Soviet intelligence. The idea of tying these stories into the career of Smith is obviously a device to sell the book since the part Smith played in some of the cases mentioned was negligible.

The Author: The Legal Attache, London, advised that Norman Lucas is a crime reporter who frequents New Scotland Yard. In 1961, after the trial in England of Gordon Lonsdale, Soviet espionage agent, he wrote several stories for the London "Daily Sketch," which is described by the Legal Attache as a sensational disreputable scandal sheet. These stories had no regard for or relation to facts and were described by the Legal Attache as fantasy and the result of an over-active imagination on the part of Lucas.

As an example, the jacket of the book contains a statement that the author had full cooperation of "...Smith and two Agents of the FBI..." The Legal Attache has previously advised that this is an outright lie.

The Publisher: This book is published by Arthur Barker Limited of London. Bureau files contain no identifiable information concerning that company.

Mention of the FBI: There are numerous references to the FBI in the book none of which are derogatory. It is obvious that the author is not familiar with our jurisdiction since he tends to lump the Bureau and Central Intelligence Agency together and refers to both Agencies conducting an investigation in the United States which is obviously an investigation handled by the Bureau. This appears to be typical of the sloppy writing throughout the book.

ACTION: It is recommended that the book be placed in the Bureau Library.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 64-46855

-49111

:mab (7)

MAR 16 1966

File in [unclear] [unclear]
 MAR 23 1966

WVY's Book detached and filed in [unclear] (DSS) 3-16-66

62-46855-
 NOT RECORDED
 102 MAR 1966

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46355)
Att: Central Research Unit
Research-Satellite Section
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

3/14/66

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet to New York 1/20/66, and NYlet to Bureau 2/10/66.

Submitted is one copy of The Political Thought Of Mao Tse-tung
by Stuart R. Schram.

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

WIB:PI
(3)

62-46355-

NOT RECORDED

170 MAR 17 1966

SAC, New York

1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row March 23, 1966

Director, FBI (62-46855)

- 1 - W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - R. D. Cotter
- 1 - B. M. Suttler
- 1 - R. S. Garner
- 1 - R. W. Smith
- 1 - [redacted]

W

ESCAPE FROM RED CHINA
BY ROBERT LOH
BOOK REVIEWS

mf [signature]

b6
b7c

The captioned book published by Coward-McCann, New York, is priced at \$5.75 a copy. You should discreetly obtain one copy of this book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: The book, requested by SA [redacted] Chinese Unit, Nationalities Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, will be carded by the Bureau Library (where it is not now available) but it will be charged permanently to the Chinese Unit.

AMB:cr
(10)

*Book sent
Joe [unclear] 392
[unclear]*

MAILED 4
MAR 25 1966
COMM-FBI

REC 62-46855-385

MAR 29 1966

[Handwritten initials]

[Handwritten initials]

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

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
Att: Central Research Unit
Research Satellite Section

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

DATE: 3/24/66

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS CONCERNING CHINA
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 11/4/65, and NYlet 3/14/66.

Submitted is one copy of "I Saw Red China," by LISA HOBBS. CHINA

BOOK

D

ENCLOSURE

REC-42

62-46855-286

- 2 - Bureau (Enc-1) (RM)
- 1 - New York (#41)

1 Encl charged permanently to & retained by Chinese Unit, N.Y.S. 3-25-66 Amb.

MAR 29 1966

WHB:IM
(3)

RESEARCH-SATELLITE



APR 1 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

SAC, Boston

March 31, 1966

Director, FBI (62-46855)

- 1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
- 1 - W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - B. M. Suttler
- 1 - R. W. Smith
- 1 - R. S. Garner
- 1 -

THE NEW STUDENT LEFT
EDITED BY MITCHELL COHEN
AND DENNY HALE
BOOK REVIEWS

[Handwritten signature]
 b6
 b7C

The captioned book has been published by the Beacon Press, 25 Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02103, and it is priced at \$2.95 a copy. You should discreetly obtain one copy of the book as soon as possible and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: Book, not available in Bureau Library, requested by SA R. S. Garner, Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for reference purposes.

AMB:cr
 (9)

Book reviewed 3/31/66

EX-112

REC-2

REC-26

62-46855-387

MAILED 4
 MAR 30 1966
 COMM-FBI

MAR 30 1966

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

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

[Handwritten initials]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
Att: Central Research Unit
Research Satellite Section
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

DATE: 3/28/66

SUBJECT: *COMMUNISM IN RUMANIA, 1944-1962,
by GHITA IONESCU; ^{Book}
THE WHITE HOUSE YEARS: WAGING
PEACE, 1956-1961, BOOK
BY DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 10/12/65, and NYlet 1/20/66.

Submitted is one copy of Communism in Rumania, 1944-1962 by
GHITA IONESCU.

²⁴⁰⁴⁰¹
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/18/85 BY SP4 EWD/ld

REC- 81

62-46855-388

- 2 - Bureau (Enc-1)(RM)
- 1 - New York (#41)

EX-101

MAR 30 1966

WHB:IM
(3)

ENCLOSURE

Encl. filed in
Bureau Library
3-29-66
AUB.

RESEARCH-SATELLITE



1 APR 13 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-46855-388

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

JFM
TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
Att: Central Research Unit
Research-Satellite Section
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

DATE: 4/1/66

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 3/15/66.

Submitted is one copy of America and China, A New Approach to Asia by Chang Hsin-hai.

U.S.A. CHINA

A copy of Communist China's Economic Growth & Foreign Trade: Implications for U. S. Policy by Alexander Eckstein, is on order with McGraw-Hill, New York, N.Y., and is expected to be available about the end of April, 1966, at which time it will be forwarded to the Bureau.

U.S.A.

ENCLOSURE

EX-112 REC-82

62-46855-389

- ② - Bureau (Enc-1)(RM)
- 1 - New York (#41)

** Encl. carded by Bu Library; charged permanently to Chinese Unit, NIS.*

16 APR 5 1966

EKD:IM
(3)

4-4-66, AMB.

RESEARCH-SAT



APR 12 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

62-46855

SAC, New York

April 7, 1966

Director, FBI (62-46855)

- 1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
- 1 - W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - R. D. Cotter [redacted]
- 1 - B. M. Suttler
- 1 - R. S. Garner
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - R. W. Smith

b6
b7c

W

OTHER SIDE OF THE IVY:
RED CHINA TODAY
BY [redacted]
BOOK REVIEWS

The captioned book was published in 1962, by Random House, 457 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10022, and it is priced at \$10 a copy. You should discreetly obtain one copy of this book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: The book, requested by SA [redacted] Chinese Unit, Nationalities Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, will be carded by the Bureau Library (where it is not now available) but it will be charged permanently to the Chinese Unit.

AMB:cr *cr*
 (10)

Handwritten initials

REC 70

62-46855-390

16 APR 6 1966

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- sk _____
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- lahan _____
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MAILED 20
 APR 11 1966
 COMM-FBI

53 APR 15 1966 *N*

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Handwritten initials

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(Attn: Central Research Unit
Research - Satellite Section)

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (62-4686)

DATE: 4/6/66

SUBJECT: THE NEW STUDENT LEFT
EDITED BY MITCHELL COHEN
AND DENNIS HAILE
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet to Boston, 3/31/66.

Enclosed herewith, per your request, is the book entitled "The New Student Left" published by the Beacon Press, 25 Beacon St., Boston, Massachusetts.

The Beacon Press is a part of the Department of Publications of the Unitarian-Universalist Association, 25 Beacon St., Boston, Massachusetts (02108).

A review of the book's cover, back flap, disclosed an endorsement by [redacted] of "SNCC; The New Abolitionist", and [redacted] at Boston University. [redacted] is currently being carried on the SI of the Boston Office (Bufile 100-360217, Bsfile 100-35505).

b6
b7c

2 - Bureau (Enc. 1) (RM) / encl. filed in
2 - Boston (1 - 100-35505) Bureau Library
TDM:lc 4-8-66
(4) AmB.

ENCLOSURE

REC-19

62-46855-391

EX-112

11 APR 12 1966

RESEARCH & SATELLITE



199
54 APR 20 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

*File 59-663
AmB.*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

JFM
TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
Att: Central Research Unit
Research-Satellite Section
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

DATE: 4/7/66

SUBJECT: ESCAPE FROM RED CHINA
BY ROBERT T. OH
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 3/28/66.

Submitted is one copy of captioned book.

ENCLOSURE / *Encl. chjd permanently
to Chinese Unit NIS.
4-8-66, AmB.*

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
- 1 - New York (#41)

62-46855-392

EKD:IM
(3)

3 APR 8 1966

REC-102

RESEARCH-SATELLITE



199
57 APR 18 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. Felt

DATE: April 19, 1966

FROM : H. L. Edwards

BOOK REVIEWS

SUBJECT: AMERICAN BAR FOUNDATION
 NEW BOOK, "CONVICTION: THE DETERMINATION OF
 GUILT OR INNOCENCE WITHOUT TRIAL"
 BY DONALD J. NEWMAN

On 4-19-66 I received a complimentary copy of the captioned book which has just been published by the American Bar Foundation as the second in its series on a survey of the administration of criminal justice in the United States.

In the explanatory preface on the cover sheet the statement is made that this book "dissects and analyzes the various components of nontrial adjudication and describes the practices employed by judges and prosecutors. It relates these practices to the formal requirements of legislation and appellate court holdings in connection with issues such as the acceptance of guilty pleas, the propriety of plea bargaining, and the propriety of judicial acquittal of defendants against whom there is strong evidence of guilt."

It is being suggested that, although the scope of this book does not appear to deal directly with the investigative phases of law enforcement, nevertheless, it would be well to have the book reviewed by the Legal Research Desk of the Training Division for information purposes and of possible assistance in our training program as well as our liaison with the American Bar Foundation.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the ~~attached~~ book be referred to the Legal Research Desk of the Training Division for detailed review.

62-46855
 NOT RECORDED

184 MAY 10 1966

ORIGINAL FILED IN 63-383-187

Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. Casper (Attention: Mr. Dalbey)
- 1 - Mr. Mohr

FILE:mbk
 (5)

MAY 10 1966

TEN TWO

[Handwritten signatures and notes]
 Casper
 4/27/66
 Jani

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 4/20/66

FROM: *J.P.M./wm* SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: THE CASE OF RICHARD SORGE
BY F. W. DEAKIN AND G. R. STORRY
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 3/23/66.

One copy of captioned book submitted.

- 2 - Bureau (Enc-1)(RM)
- 1 - New York #41

EKD:IM
(3)

ENCLOSURE

*1 Encl. filed in
Bureau Library
4-21-66
Am B*

REC-9

393

18 APR 28 1966

RESEARCH-SUMMARY

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. Mohr *JAM*

DATE: 4/27/66

FROM : J. J. Casper *JJC*

SUBJECT: AMERICAN BAR FOUNDATION
 NEW BOOK, "CONVICTION: THE DETERMINATION OF
 GUILT OR INNOCENCE WITHOUT TRIAL"
 BY DONALD J. NEWMAN

HINT

BOOK REVIEWS

By memorandum H. L. Edwards to Mr. Felt, dated April 19, 1966, it was recommended that captioned book be reviewed by the Legal Research Desk. This book, published by Little, Brown and Company (1966) (259 pages) is a report of the data gathered in the American Bar Foundation's Survey of Criminal Justice Administration in the United States, and is the second of this series to be published. It is specifically concerned with data from the states of Wisconsin, Michigan and Kansas.

The author, Donald J. Newman, Ph. D., is described as a professor of social work and law at the University of Wisconsin. Bureau indices reflect one identifiable reference to the author: a review of an article by Newman captioned "Functions of the Police, Prosecutor, Court Worker, Defense Counsel, Judge and Aiding Juvenile Justice" which appeared in the Juvenile Court Judges Journal. Bureau file 94-1-10738-128.

The book contains the following references to the FBI:

On page 28, footnote 21, in reference to the guilty plea, the author states "... See Waley v. Johnston, 316 US 101, 62 Sup. CT. 964, 86 L. ED. 1302 (1942), for a case where it was voided because an FBI Agent threatened to throw the defendant out a window unless he pled guilty." This statement is not correct. The case cited merely held that the defendant was entitled to a hearing to determine the truth or falsity of his allegation that such threats were made. When the hearing was held, the District Court affirmatively found: "That no threats of any kind or character whatsoever were made against or to the petitioner by Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation or the United States Attorney or his Assistant." Waley v. Johnston, 139 F2d 117, 121 (1944). This case was again appealed to the Supreme Court but this time

ORIGINAL FILED IN 63-383-188

1 - Mr. H. L. Edwards

NOT RECORDED

13 MAY 10 1966

184 MAY 10 1966

"CONTINUED - OVER"

JAM/pal
(3)
5/1/66
5/2/66
5/2/66

TEN TWO

Memo Casper to Mohr
Re: American Bar Foundation
New Book by Donald J. Newman

certiorari was denied 321 US 779 (1944) and rehearing was denied 321 US 804 (1944). This, of course, absolved the Agents from any guilt of misconduct as alleged in the author's footnote, and the defendant's conviction on a guilty plea was upheld.

On page 105 reference is made to placing fingerprints on file with the FBI and on page 170 the author refers to the submission of police records to the FBI where they are retained permanently.

This book purports to analyze the results of a field study concerning the disposition (without trial) of charges against criminal defendants in three states during 1956 and 1957. Four main areas are examined closely: the guilty plea; acquittal; charge reduction and acquittal of the guilty to control other parts of the criminal justice process; and the function of defense counsel.

For the Bureau's purposes, the most pertinent aspect of the text concerns the efforts of the trial courts to control what they consider to be unfair law enforcement methods. The report indicates that such control is fostered by: acquittal because the trial judge disagrees with the intensity of the law enforcement effort and acquittal because of disagreement over the meaning and purpose of the law.

According to the book, trial courts also acquit the guilty when to do so would support law enforcement methods of which they approve. "This most often involves the freeing of police informants or of co-defendants whose testimony or other assistance has led to the conviction of their co-conspirators or to the solution of other crimes." (Page 194 of the text)

The author described the effect of these attempts to influence the conduct of officers as being much like the effect of the exclusionary rule and the defense of entrapment. One notable distinction is the variance in attitudes from judge to judge which results in variances in officers' conduct depending on who the trial court judge is at a particular time. The author concludes that because of this variable response by officers, it is questionable whether judicial attempts to control official conduct in this manner can be successful.

Memo Casper to Mohr
Re: American Bar Foundation
New Book by Donald J. Newman

The balance of the book discusses matters of more immediate interest to prosecutors, defense attorneys and judges. General areas of discussion are: the accuracy and fairness of guilty plea convictions; the practical aspect of bargaining for a guilty plea; acquittal of the guilty where appropriate in the eyes of the court; and role of the defense attorney in relation to the submission of guilty pleas.

The author suggests throughout the book that the trial court performs as an "overseer" of the entire criminal justice system but concludes simply that the extent to which the trial judge should exercise such power is left unresolved by this field study.

In conclusion, he says that previous studies have focused on the trial, causing neglect of other forms of adjudication and that further study is necessary.

RECOMMENDATION:

This review is for information. Appropriate corrective action should be taken through our liaison with the American Bar Foundation regarding the false statement concerning the FBI on page 28.

Yes, Do do promptly.
H J

7/10/66
7/2
WEB
ERC

Book sent to Mr. Jones
4-28-66
11/25/66 -3-

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
Att: Central Research Unit
Research-Satellite Section
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

DATE: 5/2/66

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 3/15/66, and NYlet 4/1/66.

Submitted is one copy of Communist China's Economic Growth and Foreign Trade: Implications for U.S. Policy by ALEXANDER ECKSTEIN.

U.S.A.

a

REC 12

62-46855-394

MAY 3 1966

- 2 - Bureau (Enc-1) (RM)
- 1 - New York #41

WHB:IM
(3)

ENCLOSURE / Encl. carded in
Bu. Library; chgd.
permanently to
Chinese Unit NIS.
5-3-66, AmB.

RESEARCH *AmB*



etc
5 MAY 6 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

SAC, New York

Director, FBI (62-46855)

**PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS**

- 1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
- 1 - W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - R. D. Cotter/ [redacted] May 6, 1966
- 1 - W. A. Branigan/ [redacted]
- 1 - J. M. Sizoo
- 1 - R. W. Smith
- 1 - R. S. Garner
- 1 - B. M. Suttler
- 1 - [redacted]

b6
b7c

You should discreetly obtain one copy each of the following books and forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Rec'd 5-18-66

110/20

Rec'd 6-16-66

1. The Case of Richard Sorge by F. W. Deakin and G. R. Storry. Harper & Row, New York, New York, \$6
2. Russia and History's Turning Point by Alexander Kerensky. Meredith Press, 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, New York, \$8.95
3. Spy by Gordon Lonsdale. Hawthorn, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York, \$4.95
4. China: Empire of the 700 Million by Harry Hamm, translated by Victor Andersen. Doubleday, Garden City, New York, June 17, 1966, \$5.95

Rec'd 5-25-66

Rec'd 5-25-66

NOTE: Books #1 and #4 requested by SA [redacted] for inclusion in the Chinese Library, Nationalities Section; book #2 requested by SA J. M. Sizoo, Research-Satellite Section, for reference purposes; and book #3 requested by SA [redacted] Soviet Section, for reference purposes. Books #2 and #3 will be placed in the Bureau Library.

AMB:cr
(12)

REC-110

62-46855-395

2 MAY 6 1966

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

MAILED 9

MAY 5 1966

COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

S

110/20

SAC, New York

- 1 Mr. N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
- 1 W. C. Sullivan
- 1 B. M. Suttler
- 1 R. S. Garner
- 1 R. W. Smith

May 9, 1966

Director, FBI (62-46855)

**PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS**

[Handwritten signature]

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the following book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. The New Left by Phillip Abbott Luce. David McKay Company, Inc., 750 Third Avenue, New York, New York, \$3.95, scheduled for May, 1966, publication.

*Rec'd
6-2-66
R.M.B.*

NOTE: Book requested by SA R. S. Garner, Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for reference purposes. The Book will be filed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available

AMB:GD *GD*
(9)

ST-110
REG-11

62-46855-396

18 MAY 11 1966

- Tolson _____
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- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

MAILED 9
MAY 6 1966
COMM-FBI

53 MAY 18 1966 *AS*

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten initials]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 5/3/66

FROM : LEGAT, TOKYO (64-267) (RUC)

SUBJECT: "WHO'S WHO IN COMMUNIST CHINA"
BOOK PUBLISHED BY UNION RESEARCH
INSTITUTE, LTD., KOWLOON, HONG KONG

Under separate cover seven (7) copies of
captioned publication are being forwarded to the Bureau.
One copy is transmitted herewith.

Payment for purchase of the books is being handled
by Legat, Hong Kong.

*Journal
of Democracy*

b6
b7c

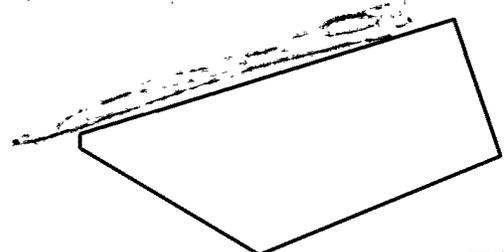
- 6 - Bureau (Encl. 1) ENCLOSURE
 - (1 - Foreign Liaison)
 - (2 - San Francisco) (105-2563)
 - 1 - Package
 - 1 - Legat, Hong Kong (64-5) (Direct)
 - 1 - Tokyo
- HLC:kzh
(9)

REC 20

397

MAY 11 1966

(2) SF
5-13-66
JEM/ER



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: 4/18/66

FROM : M. A. Jones

R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: **"OUR STRANGEST GUEST
THE ROMANOV-GOLENIEWSKI AFFAIR"
BY GUY RICHARDS**

Robert

[redacted] Washington Office, "The Reader's Digest," who has been a long-time contact and supporter of the Bureau, has advised that "The Reader's Digest" has just received a copy of the manuscript of captioned book. He has been asked to see if the "Digest" people would be interested in carrying a condensation of it in one of their future issues. [redacted] first reaction is not to review the book based on what he already knows about Goleniewski and Guy Richards, the author, without even reading it. He states that even if part of Goleniewski's story is true, and he did, in fact, furnish some valuable information to United States Governmental agencies, such as the CIA and the FBI, he does not want to do a disservice to the country by having the "Digest" with its tremendous circulation review the book and thereby imply approval of the entire story. For this reason, he would like to discredit it as strongly as possible.

215 2/15/66

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[redacted] has made available a copy of the manuscript for reproduction and specifically requested that one copy be made available through liaison channels to CIA. He pointed out that CIA is in a quandary about Goleniewski; they don't know how to handle the book and, in fact, won't comment on it at all. Consequently, [redacted] doubts that CIA has even obtained a copy of the book and feels they are even too embarrassed to admit it although they have much at stake because of the criticism in the book.

62-46855-398
NOT RECORDED
MAY 6 1966

INFORMATION IN BUFILES: The Bureau has known for some time that Guy Richards was preparing a book on Michael Goleniewski, the Polish defector, who had been in the United States since 1961 and [redacted]. We learned that Richards intended to make certain allegations relative to Mr. DeLoach and Mr. Wick, regarding his contacts with them for information he alleged they had regarding Goleniewski.

We arranged to get through the publisher, Robert Speller and Son, the 14 pages of the manuscript dealing with these claims and they were reviewed in Jones to DeLoach Memorandum of August 30, 1965, captioned

Enclosures (2)

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

1 - Mr. Sullivan

CONTINUED--OVER

6 MAY 4 1966

PERS. REQUEST

MAY (7) 8 1966

Book Review

*memo RWS & WCS
2/27/66
W.A. Jones*

F16

5- Alternately

M. A. Jones to Wick Memorandum
RE: "OUR STRANGEST GUEST
THE ROMANOV-GOLENIEWSKI AFFAIR"

"Michael Goleniewski," Richards claims that when he first contacted Mr. DeLoach's Office he alleged you, Mr. Wick, told him the rumor about Goleniewski was "hot air." He further alleged that Mr. DeLoach's Office immediately sent out a "top secret" memo to other intelligence agencies in Washington to the effect that one of Richards' "Hill" contacts had leaked the Goleniewski story to Richards. The true facts are that Richards did not ask about Goleniewski by name but rather he inquired about two Soviet defectors. Of course, we knew nothing about two Soviet defectors, they did not exist, and Richards, who was well known to write sensational stories without checking his facts, was cautioned by you, Mr. Wick, not to write anything without further checking. In his subsequent contact with Mr. DeLoach in February, 1964, he discussed Goleniewski but requested no information and was given none.

[redacted] has already been confidentially advised by Mr. DeLoach of the erroneous statements in the first 14 pages of the manuscript. [redacted] would like to obtain some additional facts discrediting some of the more salient claims made by Goleniewski so that he will be in a position to advise his superiors at "The Reader's Digest" to give no further consideration toward running a condensed version of captioned book.

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RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) That the Domestic Intelligence Division review one copy of the manuscript to determine if there are any basically erroneous statements by Goleniewski with respect to his activities as a Polish agent.

yes. H

(2) [redacted]

Referral/Consult

[redacted]

*cc to [redacted]
4/21/66*

yes. H

(3) Upon its review, Barron be advised confidentially of some of the more salient erroneous statements contained in captioned book.

*V. Barron
yes - H
WES W
GME ds*

**THREE INCHES THICK.
SENT DIRECT TO
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE
DIVISION TO HOLD
PENDING APPROVAL. W*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : Mr. R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: OUR STRANGEST GUEST
THE ROMANOV-GOLENIEWSKI AFFAIR
BY GUY RICHARDS

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

DATE: April 22, 1966

- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Papich
- 1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
- 1 - Mr. Abernathy

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

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b7C

R. W. Smith

Guy Richards, City Editor, "New York Journal American," has written manuscript with above title. Main theme deals with Goleniewski's claim that he is Alexei Romanov. Goleniewski, mentioned in title, is Michal Goleniewski, former Lieutenant Colonel in Polish Security Service. Erroneous statements in manuscript: KGB (Soviet Committee of State Security) agents on payrolls of United States agencies; Goleniewski furnished information concerning Dr. Israel Beer, William John Vassall, information that led to address of Rudolf Abel and that Gordon Lonsdale served under Abel in the United States. Goleniewski advised us he does not know the identity of any American working for KGB. He did not furnish information concerning Beer, Vassall or information leading to address of Abel. We have no information that Lonsdale served under Abel. Manuscript contains no unfavorable comments concerning FBI's handling of information furnished by Goleniewski or FBI's handling of its responsibilities.

ACTION:

Recommended that consideration be given to advising [redacted] Washington Office, "The Reader's Digest," who made available Richards' manuscript, concerning the above erroneous statements.

REC-26 67-46855-399
 4/26/66
 [Handwritten initials]

NOT RECORDED

141 MAY 6 1966

6 MAY 4 1966

DETAILS CONTINUED OVER 55

GWA:vms
(7)

54 MAY 1966

SECRET

Book Review

65-6579

Abernathy

Memorandum for Mr. Sullivan
Re: "OUR STRANGEST GUEST
THE ROMANOV-GOLENIEWSKI AFFAIR"
BY GUY RICHARDS

DETAILS:

Guy Richards, City Editor, "New York Journal American," has written a manuscript with the above title. Goleniewski, mentioned in the title, refers to Michal Goleniewski, a former Lieutenant Colonel in the Polish Security Service (UB) who defected in 1961 and who, from 1958 to 1963, furnished voluminous valuable information concerning intelligence activities against the United States.

The main theme of this manuscript deals with whether or not Czar Nicholas II of Russia and his family were executed by the communists in 1918 and sets forth in considerable detail Goleniewski's claim to being the Czar's son, Alexei Nikolaevich Romanov, and his claim that the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) is withholding information that would prove his royal birth. Goleniewski, of course, is not the Czar's son and Richards' efforts to write a best seller is, at best, a disjointed piece of work.

This manuscript shows an effort by Richards to discredit the CIA and contains a completely unsupported allegation that in CIA's midst there are, without doubt, a number of KGB (Soviet Committee of State Security) agents. The manuscript also contains an allegation that the State Department, American embassies and every important United States agency "except the FBI" has been infiltrated by the KGB. It contains no information as to the identity of the alleged KGB infiltrators and no leads to the identity of these supposed agents.

Erroneous Statements Contained in the Manuscript

1. In addition to the above information concerning KGB infiltration of the Government, the manuscript contains a statement concerning KGB agents on the payrolls of United States agencies.

Goleniewski, prior and subsequent to making his claim that he is the son of the last Czar of Russia, advised us that he did not know the identity of any American working for the KGB.

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum for Mr. Sullivan
Re: "OUR STRANGEST GUEST
THE ROMANOV-GOLENIEWSKI AFFAIR"
BY GUY RICHARDS

2. The manuscript contains a statement that Goleniewski "uncorked" all the details about those four big ones--Beer, Vassall, Blake and Lonsdale." Goleniewski did not furnish the information concerning Dr. Israel Beer who was engaged in espionage activities in Israel. He did not furnish the information concerning William John Vassall who was engaged in espionage activities in England. (He did furnish information concerning George Blake and Gordon Lonsdale who were prosecuted by the British.)

3. The manuscript contains the following statement: "Cracking the Lonsdale case set in motion many of the forces which enabled the FBI to find the address in Brooklyn where Colonel Abel lived under the mantle of a low-income commercial photographer." Colonel Rudolf Abel was arrested in June, 1957, in New York. Goleniewski first made contact with United States intelligence in April, 1958. In view of this, it is obvious that information furnished by Goleniewski concerning Lonsdale did not lead to Abel's address and this case.

4. The manuscript contains considerable information that Lonsdale served under Abel in the United States. We have no information to support this and it is believed to be false. (It is probable that Richards obtained information concerning the alleged connections between Lonsdale and Abel from the book purportedly written by Lonsdale, the only place such information has appeared to our knowledge.)

OBSERVATIONS:

Richards in his manuscript appears to purposely avoid directly attributing information concerning espionage matters to Goleniewski but attempts to leave the impression that most of the recent major espionage cases were uncovered by Goleniewski.

Aside from the information concerning Goleniewski's claim to royal birth, this manuscript by Richards contains for the most part a rehash of information contained in a series of newspaper articles written in 1964 by Richards and which were the subject of Bureau memoranda at the time.

The manuscript contains no unfavorable comments concerning the FBI's handling of information furnished by Goleniewski or, for that matter, the FBI's handling of its responsibilities.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 5/6/66

FROM : Legat, Tokyo (64-267;)

SUBJECT: "WHO'S WHO IN COMMUNIST CHINA"
BOOK PUBLISHED BY
UNION RESEARCH INSTITUTE, LTD.
KOWLOON, HONG KONG

HK File: 64-5

b6
b7c

Due to opening of the Hong Kong Office, the following action is being taken in captioned matter:

(a) Location of File

- (1) Entire file transferred to Hong Kong herewith.
- (2) File transferred to Hong Kong except copy of following serials retained at Tokyo:

- (3) File retained at Tokyo but copy of following serials transferred to Hong Kong:

(b) Status

- (1) At Tokyo: Pending RUC
- (2) At Hong Kong: Pending RUC



1 - Bureau
1 - Hong Kong
1 - Tokyo
1 - San Francisco (105-2563)
HLC:kzh
(4)

62-46855-

NOT RECORDED

16 MAY 9 1966

51 MAY 17 1966

NAT. INT. SEC.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

- 1- Mr. DeLoach
 - 1- Mr. Sullivan
 - 1- Mr. Branigan
 - 1- Mr. R.W. Smith
 - 1- Mr. Lee
- DATE: 5/13/66

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

TO : Mr. W.C. Sullivan

FROM : W.A. Branigan

Book Reviews

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW - THE CASE OF RICHARD SORGE
BY F.W. DEARIN AND G.R. STORRY
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

This memorandum reports the results of the review of the above-mentioned book.

BACKGROUND:

Richard Sorge was a German communist recruited in 1929 by Soviet military intelligence. He operated as a Soviet agent in China from 1930 to 1932 and in January, 1933, he became a representative of a German newspaper in Japan and in addition operated as an illegal agent. He was arrested by the Japanese in 1941 and executed in 1944. In December, 1964, Sorge was publicly honored by the Soviets and made a hero of the Soviet Union posthumously.

THE BOOK:

The authors have reviewed all the material on the case published by the Japanese, reviewed available German records and interviewed persons still living who knew Sorge. As a result, they have written a well-documented scholarly book on the operations of Sorge. They have shown the importance of his work in connection with the moves made by the Germans, the Japanese and Soviets in the pre-World War II period. Sorge had a very close relationship with the German Embassy in Tokyo and with Soviet consent sent limited information to the Germans. The authors have attempted to verify all statements made by Sorge during the Japanese interrogation and are able to show several instances where Sorge attempted to lie or obscure the facts.

100-124002
JPL:jc
(5)

NOT RECORDED
123 MAY 17 1966

MAY 16 1966

CONTINUED-OVER

55 MAY 26 1966

100-124002-561
ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum from W.A. Branigan to W.C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW - THE CASE OF RICHARD SORGE
100-124002

THE AUTHORS:

F. W. Deakin has been a Warden of Saint Antony's College of Oxford University since 1950. Deakin served in the British Army during World War II and was First Secretary in Belgrade of the British Mission to Tito from 1945-1946. He was born in England, July, 1913, and is married to a Rumanian citizen. He was in the United States in 1953 when he lectured at the School for Advanced International Studies in Washington, D.C.

Storry also teaches at Saint Antony's College and served in the British Army in the Far East and Middle East during World War II. Bufiles show that he was a book reviewer in 1950 for the magazine "Pacific Affairs" published quarterly by the Institute of Pacific Relations.

THE PUBLISHERS:

The book is published by Harper and Row, New York City. Bureau files show a cordial correspondence with the company in the past. The company has furnished review copies of books to the Director and the books have been acknowledged.

ACTION:

This memorandum is submitted for information and it is recommended that the book be placed in the Bureau library.

*Book placed in
Bureau library
5-16-66
RMB*

[Handwritten initials]

SAC, New York

Director, FBI (62-4807)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

- 1 - N. P. Callahan/M. R. Row
- 1 - W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - ~~_____~~/J. M. Sizoo
- 1 - B. M. Suttley 20, 1966

- 1 - R. W. Smith
- 1 - R. S. Garner
- 1 -

Handwritten signature and initials
 JH

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the following book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

"The Penkovsky Papers" by Oleg Penkovsky. Published in November, 1965, by Doubleday, New York, New York, \$5.95. The book has an introduction and commentary by Frank Gibney and is translated from the Russian by Peter Deriabin.

NOTE: Book, requested by SA J. M. Sizoo, Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, is needed in connection with a special assignment, and it will be used as a reference concerning intelligence matters. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available. A search of the General Indices was negative regarding the book.

AMB:gd
(10)

Handwritten notes:
 Resid. 5-27-66
 AMB

Handwritten file number:
 62-46855-

NOT RECORDED
 183 MAY 24 1966

MAILED 4
 MAY 19 1966
 COMM-FBI

~~16 MAY 25 1966~~

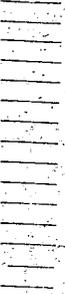
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65-66374-48

ORIGINAL FILED IN

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MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

69 JUN 1 1966

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 5/5/66

FROM : ~~LEGAT~~ LEGAT, HONG KONG (64-5) (RUC)

SUBJECT: WHO'S WHO IN COMMUNIST CHINA
BOOK PUBLISHED BY
UNION RESEARCH INSTITUTE, LIMITED
KOWLOON, HONG KONG
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Tokyo letter to the Bureau dated 1/27/66.

U. S. Consulate General,
Hong Kong, B. C. C., advised on 4/18/66 that 8 copies of captioned book
had been purchased and forwarded to Legat, Tokyo.

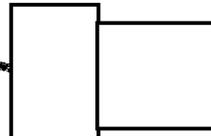
Tokyo Office will forward these books to the Bureau, attention
Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section, as soon as they arrive.

b6
b7C
EXP. PROC.

REG 24

62-46855-1400

MAY 12 1966



4-Bureau *1c retained in 718 R-SS*
(1-Foreign Liaison)
(1-San Francisco)(105-2563)
1-Legat, Tokyo (64-267) (Direct)
1-Hong Kong
DAG:kvw
(6)

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

53 MAY 31 1966

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 5/17/66
 (ATT: CENTRAL RESEARCH UNIT; RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION; DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIV.)

FROM : *JMA/s* SAC, NEW YORK (66-847)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
 BOOK REVIEW S

ReBulet 5/6/66.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of the book, "The Case of Richard Sorge".

The books titled, "Russia and History's Turning Point" and "Spy", have been ordered and will be delivered in about two weeks. These books will then be forwarded to the Bureau.

The book, "China: Empire of the 700 Million", will not be released for publication until some time in June, 1966. This book has been ordered and will be forwarded to the Bureau just as soon as it is available.

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BB
35
C. - [unclear]

Card 5- JE [unclear]
REC-87
REC-103

REC-16 62-46855-401

ENCLOSURE

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

Encl. carded by [unclear];
 Charged permanently to
 1) Chinese Unit, N.S.
 5-18-66, AMB.

5 MAY 19 1966

JMA:smv
(3)

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

69 MAY 27 1966
240

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (62-46855)
Attention: Research-Satellite Section

DATE: 5/19/66

FROM : SAC, New York (100-87235) (C)

SUBJECT: WHO'S WHO IN THE USSR //
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, 5/21/65 and NYlet, 6/30/65.

Submitted are two copies of the reference book, as requested by the Bureau.

4

1 encl. filed in Bureau Library.
1 c. encl. filed in R.S.S. Library.
5-20-66 AmB

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
- 1 - New York

REC-18 62-46855 402

17 MAY 20 1966

ENCLOSURE

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

JSM:jfs
(3)

15 MAY 27 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



SAC, New York

May 24, 1966

Director, FBI (62-46855)

- 1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
- 1 - W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - B. M. Suttler
- 1 - R. S. Garner
- 1 - R. W. Smith
- 1 -

**PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS**

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the following book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

Book Is Curly Jewish? by Paul Jacobs. Published in October, 1965, by Athenum Publishers, 162 East 38 Street, New York, New York, \$5.95.

*Rec'd 7-5-66
Route*

NOTE: Book requested by Assistant Director, W. C. Sullivan, Domestic Intelligence Division. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library. General Indices and Bureau Library check negative.

AMB:cr *cr*
(9)

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b7c

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

XEROX
MAY 25 1966

REC-11
REC-12

62-46855-403

4 MAY 24 1966

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

MAILED 6
MAY 25 1966
COMM-FBI

20

(10)

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

S

R
7/1/66

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 5/24/66
 (ATT: CENTRAL RESEARCH UNIT; RESEARCH-
 SATELLITE SECTION; DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIV.)

FROM : *JMA* SAC, NEW YORK (66-847)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
 BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 5/6/66 and NYlet to Bureau 5/17/66.

Enclosed herewith are the following books:

1. "Russia and History's Turning Point",
by ALEXANDER KERENSKY.
2. "Spy", by GORDON LONSDALE.

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

JMA:smv
 (3)

ENCLOSURE

REC 36
EX-112

*2 Encls. filed in Bureau Library
 5-25-66. AmB.*

62-46855-404

NOT RECORDED
 10 MAY 26 1966

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

JMA

57 JUN 2 1966

RA

SAC, New York

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

- 1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
- 1 - W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - R. D. Cotter, [redacted]

June 1, 1966

- 1 - B. M. Suttler
- 1 - R. S. Garner
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - R. W. Smith

b6
b7c

You should discreetly obtain one copy each of the following books and forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Rec'd 6-15-66
hmb The Birth of Communist China by C. P. Fitzgerald, Frederick A. Praeger, New York, New York, \$5

Rec'd 6-15-66
hmb The New Radicals by Paul Jacobs and Saul Landau. Random House, New York, New York, \$4.95

1 - Nationalities Intelligence Section (Route through for review.)

NOTE: Book #1 requested by SA [redacted] for inclusion in the Chinese Library, Nationalities Intelligence Section; book #2, requested by SA R. S. Garner, Research-Satellite Section, for use as a reference, will be placed in the Bureau Library where neither book is now available.

affid

AMB:gd *gd*
(11)

- 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.....

62-46853-405

REC 29

4 JUN 1 1966

MAILED 12
JUN 1 1966
COMM-FBI

REC

S/R

Mail Room *✓ AS*

55 JUN 6 1966

ADJ
AP. 78

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
Att: Central Research Unit
Research-Satellite Section
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

5/26/66

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

4 Enclosed is one copy of "The Penkovskiy Papers" by
Oleg Penkovskiy as requested in Bulet dated 5/20/66.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-46855-100

2 - Bureau (Enc-1)(RM)
1 - New York (41)

EKD:IM
(3)

62-46855-100
NOT RECORDED
108 JUN 3 1966

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (~~100-87235~~)
 (Att: Central Research Unit
 Research - Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division)

DATE: 6/1/66

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (~~62-46855~~)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, May 9, 1966.

Submitted herewith is one copy of "The New Left"
by PHILLIP ABBOTT LUCE.

1 Encl. filed in Bu. Library 6-2-66 AMB.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 1) (RM)
 1 - New York (41)

EKD:msb
(4)

ENCLOSURE

REC 45

62-46855-406

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

b6
b7c



JUN 9 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

SAC, New York

Director, FBI (62-46855)

- 1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
- 1 - W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - B. M. Suttler
- 1 - R. S. Garner
- 1 - R. W. Smith
- 1 -

June 13, 1966

b6
b7c

M. F. Row
W. C. Sullivan

**PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS**

You are authorized to discreetly obtain one copy of the following book; forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Book Review

Inquest: The Warren Commission and the Establishment of Truth by Edward Jay Epstein. Viking Press, New York, New York, \$5, scheduled for publication June, 1966.

1 - Soviet Section, Domestic Intelligence Division (Route through for review.)

NOTE: Section Chief W. A. Branigan, Soviet Section, has requested the book for reference purposes. After perusal, the book will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available.

AMB:cr
(10)

M. F. Row

EX-103
REC-6 (6) - 46855 - 407

W. C. Sullivan

JUN 13 1966

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MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
Att: Research-Satellite Section
Domestic Intelligence Division

DATE: 6/15/66

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 6/13/66.

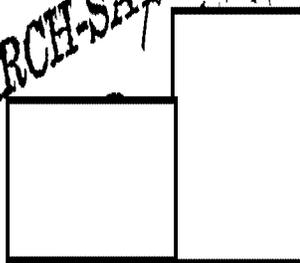
The following book is enclosed: "Inquest: The Warren Commission and the Establishment of Truth" by Edward Jay Epstein.

- 2 - Bureau (Enc-1) (RM)
 - 1 - New York #41
- EKD:IM
(3)

*Encl. filed in Dir. Library
6-16-66
Am.B. - 408
62-46855-408*

ENCLOSURE
REC-39
56 JUN 22 1966
ST-118

11 JUN 17 1966

RESEARCH-SATELLITE


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b7c

*JFM
clm*

71

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 6/15/66

FROM : *JMA* SAC, NEW YORK (66-847)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
() BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, 5/6/66, and NYlet to Bureau, 5/17/66.

Enclosed is one copy of "China - Empire of the 700 Million" by HARRY HAMM as requested by Bureau.

EX-113

REC-42

62-46855-409

NOT RECORDED

11 JUN 17 1966

ENCLOSURE

*Encl. charged permanently
to Chinese Unit, NIS, DMD.
6-16-66
AMB.*

54-100-392
Bureau
New York
JUN 15 1966

JMA:smc
(3)

RESEARCH-SATELITE
JMA

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

pk

JF M
TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 6/14/66
Att: Central Research Unit
Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 6/1/66.

Submitted is one copy each of the following books:

b6
b7c

1. The Birth of Communist China
by C.P. FitzGerald
2. The New Radicals
by Paul Jacobs & Saul Landau

ST-113

REC-10

62-46855-410

*Encl #1 chgd permanently to NIS.
Encl. #2 filed in Res. Library
6-15-66
AMB.*

(2) Bureau (Enc-2) (RM)
I - New York (4)

WHB:IM
(3)

ENCLOSURE

JUN 16 1966

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

JUN 27 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



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: 6-21-66

FROM : M. Jones *M. Jones*

SUBJECT: REVIEW OF BOOK TITLED
X "GOD IN AMERICAN HISTORY"
BY BENJAMIN WEISS

Book Reviews

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b7c

gm

On 4-5-66 [redacted] Publications, Zondervan Publishing House, Grand Rapids, Michigan, sent Mr. Hoover a set of proofs of the above-titled book and asked for Mr. Hoover's comments. He was looking for a word of commendation from Mr. Hoover. On 4-8-66 Director wrote [redacted] thanking him for his thoughtfulness in providing the proofs and advising him that in line with a long-standing policy, he would be unable to furnish comments on material not prepared by this Bureau. The proofs were returned to [redacted] under separate cover. (94-40186-13)

We have now received a copy of the book titled "God in American History," with a subtitle: "A Documentation of America's Religious Heritage," by Benjamin Weiss with a foreword by former Congressman Dr. Walter H. Judd.

The book has been reviewed and contains proof of certain U.S. Presidents calling upon God for guidance and reflecting their dependence upon God in their Inaugural Speeches. The book sets forth the first Charter of Virginia granted by King James I in 1606 and The Mayflower Compact of November 11, 1620, to show how the authors of these early documents used the word God and showed the spirit of God reflected in the documents. There are many such examples in the book. Biographical data on the Presidents of the United States who mentioned God in their Inaugural Addresses are contained in the book.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-40186-15

Enclosure *sent 6-22-66*
1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Wick - Enclosure

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED

47 JUN 30 1966

BMS:jkb (5)
jkb

(Continued on next page...)

11 JUN 29 1966

CRIME RESEARCH

BMS
V

M. A. Jones to Mr. Wick memo
Re: Review of Book Titled "God in
American History" by
Benjamin Weiss

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b7c

Beginning on page 155 the author relates that faith in God has been affirmed in the constitutions of the several States of the Union and proceeds to set out the names of the States, the dates of their entry into the Union, the State Motto, the date of the constitution of the state and its nickname. Then the preambles to State constitutions are set forth showing how the various authors of these preambles asked for the blessings of God in preparing the constitution of the state. Brief but interesting data as well as photographs of some of the attractions in Washington, D. C., particularly those that reflect the dependence upon God are contained in the book such as "the Prayer Room in the Capitol Building" on page 216, a photograph of our National Motto: "In God We Trust," the White House, the Library of Congress, etc. Beginning on page 245 the author sets forth the National Anthem as well as certain poems and songs showing the faith of America in God. The book is a good reference book for any library.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached routine letter to
be sent.

w/a *Wick* *D*

SAC, Chicago

June 23, 1966

Director, FBI (62-46055)

- 1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
- 1 - W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - B. M. Suttler
- 1 - R. W. Smith
- 1 - R. S. Garner
- 1 -

mm
 D.C. ILL
 REVOLT ON THE CAMPU**S**
 BOOK BY M. STANTON LEVINE
 BOOK REVIEWS

ILL: DC

MFR Row

b6
b7c

You are requested to obtain discreetly one copy of the captioned book (published by the Henry Regnery Company, Chicago, Illinois, 1964, \$4.50) and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

NOTE: Book requested by SA R. S. Garner, Research-Satellite Section, for use as a reference on subversive activities on the campus. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available.

AMB:cr *cr*
 (9)

*D. L. ...
 11-12-66
 AMB:cr*

4

MAILED 4
 JUN 22 1966
 COMM-FBI

REC-6
 EX-113

62-46855-411

19 JUN 27 1966

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

MAILED 6
 JUN 23 1966
 COMM-FBI

5-8-66

J

1822

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

SAC, Boston

June 23, 1966

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
1 - W. C. Sullivan

**THE COMMUNIST CONTROVERSY IN WASHINGTON:
FROM THE NEW DEAL TO MCCARTHY
BOOK BY EARL LATHAM
BOOK REVIEWS**

1 - B. M. Suttler
1 - R. W. Smith
1 - R. S. Garner
1 -

b6
b7c

The captioned book was published in May, 1966, by the Harvard University Press, 79 Garden Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts. You should discreetly obtain one copy of the book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

NOTE: Book requested by Section Chief R. W. Smith, Research-Satellite Section, for use as a reference. The book, sponsored by the Fund for the Republic, is one in a series entitled "Communism in American Life." This book will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available.

AMB:cr *cc*
(9)

*Book request
7-14-66
R. W. Smith*

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REC-103 *62-46855-412*

MAILED 12
JUN 27 1966
COMM-FBI

19 JUN 28 1966

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

54 JUL 5 1966

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

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SAC, Chicago

Director, FBI (62-40855)

- 1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
- 1 - W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - B. M. Wuttler
- 1 - R. W. Smith
- 1 - R. S. Garner
- 1 -

June 28, 1966

b6
b7C

"RED CHINA TODAY"
BOOK BY HUGO FORTISCH
BOOK REVIEWS

You are requested to discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book (Quadrangle Books, Inc., 180 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois, \$6.95) and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1 - Nationalities Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.
 (Route through for review.)

NOTE: Book has been requested by SA Nationalities Intelligence Section, as a reference for inclusion in the "Chinese Library." Book will be carded by the Bureau Library where it is not now available.

AMB:gd
 (10)

Handwritten initials

Handwritten notes: 7-13-66

REC-103

413

SEARCHED
 JUN 29 1966
 COMM-FBI

JUN 28 1966

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

Handwritten initials and numbers: 342

Handwritten signature: RDC/21

Handwritten initials: Sc

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATT: Central Research Unit,
Research-Satellite Section)

FROM : *JM*
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

DATE: 7/1/66

ReBulet to NY, 5/24/66.

Submitted herewith is one copy of IS CURLY JEWISH?
by PAUL JACOBS.

ENCLOSURE

REC-99

62-46855-414

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 1) (RM)
- 1 - New York (41)

10 JUL 5 1966

WHB:msb
(3)

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

b6
b7c



10 JUL 8

1966

File 62-46855
Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

SAC, New York

1 - Mr. H.P. Callahan/M.F. Row
1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan
7/20/66

Director, FBI (62-46655)

1 - Mr. E.W. Smith
1 - Mr. E.S. Garner
1 -

b6
b7c

"THE COMMUNITY AND RACIAL CRISES"
EDITED BY DAVID STAHL, FREDERICK B. SUGSMAN,
AND NEIL J. BLOOMFIELD
BOOK REVIEWS

O.B. Stahl Review

The captioned book has been published recently by the Practising Law Institute, 20 Vesey Street, New York, New York 10007 at \$7.50 a copy. You should discreetly obtain one copy for the use of the Bureau and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1 - Civil Rights Section, General Investigative Division
(Route through for review)

AHB:eco
(9)

NOTE:

Book requested by SA J. G. Kelly, Civil Rights Section, General Investigative Division; he feels the book "will be a useful reference for the Civil Rights Section."

[Handwritten notes and signatures]

REC-66

62-46655-415

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

MAILED 4
JUL 20 1966
CGMM FOR

19 JUL 20 1966

56 JUL 26 1966

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI DATE: 6/8/66
 ATT : SUPERVISOR [redacted] (CRIME RECORDS DIVISION)
 FROM : *JMA* SAC, NEW YORK (66-847)
 SUBJECT: *O* "INQUEST" by J. EPSTEIN
 PUBLISHED BY VIKING PRESS
 BOOK REVIEW.

b6
b7c

[redacted] ReBu telephone call by Supervisor [redacted] to SA [redacted] NY, on 5/26/66.

Enclosed is one copy of "Inquest" as requested by the Bureau.

*See memo Rosen to DeLoach
 7/8/66 "Assassination of President
 Kennedy must - Info concerning
 the book 'Inquest' by Edward
 J. Epstein."
 6-15-66
 File
 6-11-66*

4/4

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-46855

2-Bureau (Encl 1)
 1-New York
 JMA:smc
 (3)

ENCLOSURE

10 JUL 18 1966

NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 19 1966

CRIME RESEARCH

197
53 JUL 28 1966

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum



- Tolson _____
- DeLoach _____
- Mohr _____
- Wick _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____ b6
- Holmes _____ b7C
- Gandy _____

TO : Mr. DeLoach *DR*

DATE: July 8, 1966

FROM : A. Rosen *AR*

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. Shroder
- 1 - Mr. Raupach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Wick

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
THE BOOK "INQUEST"
BY EDWARD JAY EPSTEIN *mass*

SYNOPSIS:

Book Review

To advise the book entitled, "Inquest," written by Edward Jay Epstein has been reviewed. Epstein, a candidate for a Doctorate degree at Harvard University, said "The primary subject of this book is the Warren Commission, not the assassination itself." He claims his book attempts to answer the question: "How did the Commission go about searching for such an illusive and many-faced quarry as the truth?" Epstein indicated the research for his book was based on four main sources: the Commission's report and the 25 volumes of testimony and exhibits: the investigative reports in the U. S. National Archives: the working papers of the Commission supplied by the staff: and last, and according to Epstein, the most important, were the interviews conducted with members of the Commission and staff. Epstein criticized the President's Commission severely, contending it did an inadequate job of investigating the assassination. He points out, based on his interview with Commission members, the internal strife which existed with the Commission and staff.

Epstein makes no direct derogatory remarks concerning the Bureau, but quotes members of the staff interviewed who expressed some dissatisfaction in dealing with the Bureau. For example, Joseph A. Ball, Assistant Counsel, commented rather than having direct access to FBI Agents, his requests for assistance had to come from FBI headquarters in Washington, D. C. Ball was quoted as saying the FBI was "exasperatingly bureaucratic." Other staff members, according to Epstein, believed FBI Agents were initially resentful of "amateurs" doing what they considered to be their job. However, J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel, was quoted as saying that although there were some "communication" problems between the staff and the FBI, there was a liaison officer with the FBI on whom he could call "any time of the day or night." Epstein continues that the staff had "virtually all of its questions

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Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

answered by the FBI."

Epstein reported a number of prominent persons, such as the Director, testified and gave stature to the Commission's investigation; however, such did not serve to reveal any new facts about the assassination.

"Inquest" attempts to establish a second assassin was involved, basing this premise on the time sequence of shots fired and the official autopsy report. Epstein's inquiries were obviously superficial since it is reported he spent only two days in the National Archives reviewing papers which totaled over 63,000 pages. Epstein distorted facts to fit his designed theories and is guilty of the very thing he accuses the Commission of - - inadequate research.

ACTION:

This is submitted for information.

V. *JK*
N *JRM* *af* *RD* *WML*
SM

SEE OVER FOR DETAILS



Rosen to DeLoach Memorandum
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

DETAILS:

Edward Jay Epstein, a candidate for a doctorate degree at Harvard University, has written a book entitled "Inquest," "The Warren Commission and the Establishment of Truth." It was originally written as a thesis for a master's degree at Cornell University. The book contains a laudatory introduction by Richard H. Rovere, Washington correspondent for "The New Yorker." The book contains a preface and ten chapters which are broken down into three parts. Epstein copyrighted his book in 1966 and it was published by the Viking Press, New York, New York, and was simultaneously published in Canada by the MacMillan Company of Canada Limited.

D.C.
NY

Epstein said "the primary subject of this book is the Warren Commission, not the assassination itself." It attempts to answer the question, "How did the Commission go about searching for such illusive and many-faced quarry as the truth?" He pointed out the Commission had to do an exhaustive investigation, evaluate and weigh all the facts, and arrive at an answer. Epstein's study dealt with four central questions arising out of the Commission's work: how did the Commission initiate, organize and direct a full-scale investigation; the general problem of truth-finding in a political environment; the problem of the investigation itself; and finally the question how the Commission's report was written.

Epstein stated the research for his book was based on four sources. The first, the Commission's report and the 26 volumes of testimony and exhibits; the second, the investigative reports in the United States National Archives; and the third, the working papers of the Commission supplied by a member of the staff. Epstein points out this material and especially his chronological file were of particular importance in understanding the mechanics of the Commission. Epstein is specifically referring to Assistant Counsel Wesley J. Liebeler. The fourth point, and most important according to Epstein, was the interviews conducted between March 23, 1965, and September 25, 1965, among five of the seven members of the Commission; J. Lee Rankin, the Commission's General Counsel; Norman Redlich, Rankin's Special Assistant; Howard P. Willens, the Administrative Assistant; and Alfred Goldberg, who with Redlich had editorial responsibility for writing the report. In addition, six Assistant Counsels who conducted investigation were also interviewed.

WARRREN
DC

D.C.

WARREN COMMISSION

Rosen to DeLoach Memorandum

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

In criticizing the President's Commission, Epstein pointed out the internal strife which existed between staff members and Commission members. He said there were actually two separate investigations, the Commission's hearings and the staff investigation. Opinions differed as to what the Commission actually did, and staff members, according to Epstein, were of the opinion they did all the investigating, lined up the witnesses, solved the problems, and wrote the report. Wesley J. Liebeler, when asked what the Commission did, replied "nothing." The Commission was compared to a corporation's board of directors with Rankin as president and the staff members as the officers. He also said there was little direct contact between the Commission members and the staff lawyers and to most of the lawyers "Warren was the Commission."

Epstein said there was a restriction in communication with the FBI. Wesley J. Liebeler was quoted as saying that although the FBI was extremely efficient in answering questions submitted in writing, the Agents did not develop any information that was not specifically requested of them. This is a false statement as hundreds of independent investigations were conducted by us to resolve any questions and the results were all furnished to the President's Commission. In Epstein's book he clearly points out that the Commission did not read all of the material that was furnished to them. He also indicated other staff members were not satisfied with FBI cooperation. However, J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel, was quoted as saying that although there was some "communication" problems between the staff and the FBI there was a liaison officer in the FBI on whom he could call at "any time of the day or night" to expedite important problems.

Epstein indicated the Commission spent considerable time on other peripheral problems such as the methods of the Dallas Police, the activities of Jack Ruby, and anti-Kennedy advertisements. He conceded the Commission was obliged to explore these matters because they might possibly have been connected with the assassination. However, these explorations left little time for testimony concerning the assassination itself. In addition, he pointed out a number of prominent witnesses such as the Director, Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, and the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency testified on procedures of their

Rosen to DeLoach Memorandum
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

individual agencies. Although, according to Epstein, these notable witnesses gave stature and importance to the Commission's investigation, it did not serve to reveal any new facts about the assassination itself.

Epstein has attempted to establish that two assassins were involved in the shooting of President Kennedy. He bases his theory on the U. S. Navy autopsy report which states that a bullet which entered President Kennedy's back exited through the front of his throat. He cited two FBI reports which were made available to him in the National Archives, one dated 12/9/63 and the other 1/13/64, which he contended contradicted the autopsy report by saying the bullet entered Kennedy's back, did not exit from his body, and thus could not have struck Governor Connally. Further, in attempting to establish his theory, he indicated the Zapruder film shows that the assassination could have been committed by one man alone only under one condition; that Kennedy and Connally were hit by the same bullet. He doubles back and says that the previous mentioned summary and supplemental report of ours precluded this condition. He, therefore, said unless the basic facts and assumption established by the Commission are incorrect, there is a strong case that Oswald could not have acted alone.

The facts are our Agents who attended the autopsy at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Bethesda, were advised by examining physicians that they could not locate an exit hole for the bullet which entered the President's back. Subsequently, they determined the exit hole had been obliterated by a tracheotomy performed on the President by doctors at Parkland Hospital, Dallas. The information we obtained from the physicians conducting the autopsy was furnished to the Bureau and set forth in our 12/9/63 report. This information was repeated in our 1/13/64 report along with a statement to the effect that a bullet exit hole had been located in the shirt worn by the President. The autopsy report as furnished orally to our Agents was repeated in the 1/13/64 report in order to emphasize the apparent discrepancy between the oral autopsy report and our examination of the clothing without making such a conclusion.

Rosen to DeLoach Memorandum

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Without fully taking into consideration pertinent details Epstein then raises the question: Why did the Commission fail to take cognizance in its conclusions of this evidence of a second assassin? He said a serious discussion of this problem would in itself have undermined the dominant purpose of the Commission, namely the settling of doubts and suspicions. He said if the Commission had made it clear that very substantial evidence indicated the presence of a second assassin, it would have opened a pandora's box of doubts and suspicions. In establishing the Commission's version of the truth, according to Epstein, the Warren Commission acted to reassure the Nation and protect the National interest.

Epstein's approach to writing his book was scholarly, however, in contending that the Commission's investigation was in essence superficial and inadequate he immediately fell into the same trap. He shifted the attention from various studies of the assassination itself to a study of the Warren Commission and its staff. By taking certain information and twisting the facts he prepared them in such a manner that to the reader they would appear to substantiate his own theories and conclusions. He purposely failed to include pertinent information in many instances which would have clearly defined either why the Commission did or did not pursue certain avenues of investigation.

On page 211 under notes Epstein indicated that he interviewed Dr. James Rhodes, Civil Archivist of the National Archives, as well as conducting limited examination and "spot check" of the investigative reports contained in the National Archives. It is noted that 28 Government agencies furnished information to the President's Commission relating to the assassination of President Kennedy. During July, 1965, based on a request of the White House, the Attorney General requested that a review of pertinent documents in possession of the National Archives relating to the assassination of President Kennedy be made for the purpose of public disclosure of information on file which had not previously been disclosed. The Bureau and other Government agencies complied with the Attorney General's request. The results of our review of those documents which we considered suitable for public disclosure was furnished to the Attorney General by letter dated August 25,

Rosen to DeLoach Memorandum
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

1965. Subsequently, the Attorney General directed a memorandum to Mr. McGeorge Bundy in which he indicated that 76% of approximately 75,000 pages of documents contained in the National Archives were reviewed and open for public use; therefore, approximately 63,831 pages are currently available in the National Archives for review by the public.

An article appeared in "The New York Times" by Mr. Fred Graham, a lawyer and the Supreme Court correspondent for "The New York Times." Mr. Graham reviewed Epstein's book and was critical of it. He mentioned that the book jacket described Mr. Epstein as "a young scholar" and makes much of the academic genius of the book. The United States National Archives is given as a major research source and the impression is created that this is a definitive scholarly study of the Commission. However, he pointed out that Epstein considered the available papers and investigative reports submitted to the Commission by the FBI and other agencies of so little value that he spent only two days in the National Archives making a "spot check" on their contents.

D.C.
NY

Although Epstein did not make any direct derogatory remarks against the Bureau, he did quote several Commission staff members who were primarily dissatisfied with communications with the Bureau. He quoted Joseph A. Ball, Assistant Counsel, who said that on his first trip to Dallas he called the FBI Field Office for assistance in a problem. Ball was told the request must come from FBI Headquarters, Washington. Thereafter, Ball had to telephone Mr. Howard P. Willens, Assistant Counsel, who prepared a formal request which was forwarded to the Bureau. Ball said three days later he was notified that this request had been approved, but by this time Ball had resolved his problem. Ball was quoted as saying the FBI was "exasperatingly bureaucratic." Epstein said that other lawyers on the Commission staff were less satisfied with FBI cooperation. Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, Assistant Counsel, was on said that although relations gradually improved, FBI Agents were resentful of "amateurs" doing what they considered to be their job. Commission Joseph Ball was again quoted as saying that FBI Agents cooperated only on "express orders" from "Hoover." J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel, said, however, that although there were some "communication problems" between the staff and the FBI there was a liaison officer with the Bureau on whom he could call at "any time of the day or night" to expedite important problems.

Since Epstein did not conduct adequate research of facts available and, further, that his book was based

Rosen to DeLoach Memorandum
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

mostly on interviews he conducted, Epstein has exercised literary license in arriving at his conclusions and theories. His book and the manner in which it was prepared indicates there are many discrepancies existing in the Commission's investigation of the assassination. However, the discrepancies appeared not within the Commission itself but with the interpretation given by the writer. In the future, this book will no doubt cause considerable consternation with the findings of the President's Commission. However, the deception utilized by Epstein can be immediately revealed by making comparisons of those things he has written with the findings of the President's Commission.

J. Edgar Hoover

AW

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

FROM : R. W. Smith *RWS*

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS "THE NEW LEFT"
BY PHILLIP ABBOTT LUCE
RESEARCH-SATELLITE MATTER

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

DATE: July 21, 1966

- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. C. Thompson
- 1 - Mr. R. Simpson
- 1 -
- 1 - Mr. Garner
- 1 - Section tickler
- 1 - Chamberlain

- Tolson _____
- DeLoach _____
- Mohr _____
- Wick _____
- Casper _____
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- Sullivan _____
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- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

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M.A. [Signature]

SYNOPSIS:

Captioned book purchased and reviewed by Research-Satellite Section. Book is political autobiography of Phillip Abbott Luce, defector from Progressive Labor Party (PLP). Sets forth organizations involved in the New Left; traces ideology to late Professor C. Wright Mills; and, summarizes W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America, Students for a Democratic Society, and communist splinter groups espousing ideas of Trotsky, Mao Tse-tung, or African Mau Mau. Luce exposes PLP and its leadership as terrorist group dedicated to violent revolution in United States. Luce feels influence of communism is beyond scope of membership; that communist mantle has been passed from communist fathers of the 1930's to new communists of 1960's. He feels New Left is dying, having "succumbed to the rigidity of the Communist mentality." Suggests "rebel" youth be used as force against this subversion. Luce makes two favorable references to Director and 9 to Bureau. Bufiles reveal Luce has been variously considered immature, insecure, irresponsible, mentally unstable, and erratic. Admitted to Bureau agents in 1965 that he had experimented with marijuana, heroin, and the well-publicized drug LSD-25. Once an avid segregationist, he became an equally avid integrationist. His record on left includes flirtation with Communist Party, USA. He was alleged writer for "The Worker" under name of Phillip Silverman; contributor to and proposed youth editor for "Mainstream." He became associated with the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee; Student Committee for Travel to Cuba, during which time he made two illegal trips to Cuba; May 2 Committee; Fair Play for Cuba Committee, and PLP. He also attended founding convention of the DuBois Clubs. As a rebel, he publicly and viciously asserted enmity toward Director and the Bureau. Since defection in 1965, Luce has been cooperative.

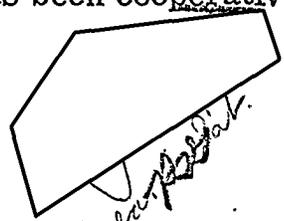
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Memo Smith to Mr. Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW: "THE NEW LEFT"
62-46855

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

[Handwritten signatures: Keene, J, Sun, P.S.]

DETAILS:

Captioned book was purchased by the Research-Satellite Section where it was also reviewed.

Review of Book

Phillip Abbott Luce is one of the thousands of contemporary youths whose sophomoric and senseless rebellion has enabled them to be literally sucked into the whirlpool of communist "intellectualism." Frustrated and resentful, these dissidents fly leftward into welcoming arms. It is his particular brand of defiance that Luce records in "The New Left."

Leftist Career

According to his book, Luce's leftist inclinations led him initially to the Communist Party, USA, but, disappointed with the mild radicalism of the Party and the physical aspects of both Party headquarters and Gus Hall, who "resembled Captain Queeg a lot more than Lenin," Luce moved on to the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee where, according to Luce, the young rebels were better understood. Later, he became a member of the Executive Committee of the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba, was on the executive board of the May 2 Committee, and lastly was recruited as a "secret" member of the PLP. "I joined Progressive Labor," he writes "because I had a vision of the future and a hatred for the present. I felt that perhaps a united Communist

Memo Smith to Mr. Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW: "THE NEW LEFT"
62-46855

venture could oust the present government. I overlooked all that I knew of the history of the Communist movement, the purges, etc. and held to a belief that Progressive Labor was really interested in individual freedom and the betterment of the people. I have since learned how far off base I was in both my political assumptions and my ability to judge the reality of Progressive Labor and Communism."

Substance of Book

Luce traces the origins of the New Left ideology to the writings and inspiration of the late Professor C. Wright Mills. He shows how American youth, overcome with "the beards, the bandoliers, the Jeeps racing through Havana," identified with Castro. He names the particular groups comprising the New Left and presents summaries of the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America, the Students for a Democratic Society, the Progressive Labor Party, and the communist splinter groups adhering variously to the ideas of Trotsky, Mao Tse-tung, or the African Mau Mau. Particular emphasis is, of course, given to the PLP with which Luce served in a leadership capacity. According to his book, Luce became appalled by PLP terrorist tactics, such as caching arms and inciting riots. The fact that the means to the end were withheld from the membership, that the leadership offered "other bodies" up to imprisonment but stayed safely in the "wings," and that personal freedom and individuality were completely suppressed shocked Luce into defecting. He considers the PLP extremely dangerous and states that no one should be surprised if the Government steps in soon and stops PLP's open advocacy of revolution.

Summary of Book

Luce considers that the influence of the "New Communists" is felt beyond the scope of their membership. Communist propaganda, he states, swamps conservative and liberal material on campuses. The final chapter is an obituary to the New Left which Luce believes is dying, having "succumbed to.

Memo Smith to Mr. Sullivan

Re: BOOK REVIEW: "THE NEW LEFT"

62-46855

the rigidity of the Communist mentality." It is, he writes, a father-and-son operation with the fathers, the communists of the 1930's and 1940's, passing their mantle to their sons of the 1960's. And these, according to Luce, are sprinkled liberally throughout the New Left groups which have taken over a good deal of the radical thought of the American communist movement of the early 1930's. Luce recommends using the "rebel" youth as a force against this subversion.

References to Director and FBI

There are two references to the Director and nine references, direct and implied, to the Bureau. None of these could be considered derogatory. On page 45, because of the PLP antipathy toward him, Luce states that he ranks somewhere near President Johnson and Mr. Hoover as PLP's most-maligned enemy. On pages 120-121, Luce describes a January, 1961, meeting in Chicago, Illinois, which formed a communist youth group known as the Progressive Youth Organizing Committee. He writes that the chairman of the new group, Mrs. Alva Buxenbaum, gave a speech wherein she stated that "Hoover and his friends would like to prevent this conference from taking place... His charges of secret Communist meetings and Communist control are obviously ludicrous." Mr. Hoover's charges, writes Luce, "may have been ludicrous" to her but they were true.

Luce's references to the Bureau are not unfavorable and reflect the Bureau's adequate infiltration of subversive groups of the New Left.

Pertinent Information in Bufiles

The Bureau has been aware of Phillip Abbott Luce since 1957 when, spouting segregation, he accepted employment in the offices of the Citizens Council in Greenwood, Mississippi. Very shortly thereafter, he did a complete turnabout, became a devotee of civil rights, and became associated with the

Memo Smith to Mr. Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW: "THE NEW LEFT"
62-46855

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, reportedly stating on more than one occasion that he was an "octaroon." Luce has been variously described as [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] His numerous [REDACTED] while at Ohio State University in 1960 almost resulted in his dismissal. He has been ostensibly [REDACTED] and reportedly involved with several others. Luce has in the past publicly and viciously asserted his enmity toward the Director and the Bureau.

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b7c

His leftist career has involved association with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, the May 2 Committee, the Students Committee for Travel to Cuba, and the PLP. He was reportedly present at the founding of the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America in San Francisco, California, in June, 1964. He has participated in demonstrations for civil rights and against U. S. involvement in the war in Vietnam. In 1963 and 1964, contrary to Government regulations, he was a member of two groups that visited Cuba. At one time, Luce allegedly wrote for "The Worker" under the name Phillip Silverman and was reportedly a contributor to "Mainstream," a now defunct communist literary magazine. A proposed reorganization of the magazine in 1961 included his name on its editorial staff. In an interview with Bureau agents in March, 1965, Luce admitted that in August, 1961, he contemplated working for "Mainstream" but the job fell through.

After Luce exposed the PLP in an article in the May 8, 1965, issue of "The Saturday Evening Post," PLP leaders publicly accused Luce of being a heroin addict, among other things. In this connection, Luce, in June, 1965, advised Bureau Agents that he had used [REDACTED] He admitted having [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Luce was on the Security Index in the New York Office until January, 1966. He is still under indictment for illegal travel to Cuba in 1963, and for conspiring with others in arranging the 1964 Student Committee for Travel to Cuba group.

Memo Smith to Mr. Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW: "THE NEW LEFT"
62-46855

Luce has given voluntary statements to agents of the Bureau; was cooperative when interviewed by the Bureau of Special Services of the New York City Police Department; has testified before the New York City Grand Jury which investigated the Harlem riots; has testified in executive session before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on June 8, 1965; and has testified for the Government in the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba trial in Brooklyn, New York.

SAC, New York

8/9/66

Director, FBI (62-46355)

- 1 - N. P. Callahan/
- 1 - M. F. Row
- 1 - W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - B. M. Suttler
- 1 - R. W. Smith
- 1 - R. S. Garner
- 1 -

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b7c

ET
MM
PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You should discreetly obtain one copy each of the following books and forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. *Book*
Rec'd 8-17-66
AMB "Report from a Chinese Village" by Jan Myrdal. Pantheon Books, Inc., 22 E. 51st Street, New York, New York 10022
2. "Secret Service: Thirty-three Centuries of Espionage" by Richard Wilmer and Robert Deindorfer. Hawthorn Books, 70 Fifth Avenue, \$7.95, New York, New York 10011

AMB:dsm *MM*
(10)

1 - Nationalities Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division (route through for review) *REC'D*

NOTE:

Books requested by SA Chinese Unit, Nationalities Intelligence Section, for inclusion in the "Chinese Library." Book #2 reports that practices employed by spies during the time of Christ are still flourishing among the Communist Chinese. The books are not now available in the Bureau Library.

REC-13 *62-46355-416*

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COMM-FBI

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- Wick _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
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- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
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MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

J. Edgar Hoover

REC'D

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. Wick *Wick*

DATE: 8-10-66

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

SUBJECT: REVIEW OF BOOK REVIEWS
 "ALL AMERICA LOUSE--A CANDID BIOGRAPHY
 OF DREW (ANANIAS) PEARSON"
 BY MORRIS A. BEALLE

SYNOPSIS

This book is a collection of allegations against Drew Pearson made by the author and many other people for the purpose of degrading Pearson's ability as a writer and showing him as a coward, a character assassin, liar, cheat, blackmailer, thief, draft dodger, fraud and communist propagandist. He appears to be universally detested but feared because of his poison pen, his ability to lie, and tear down the character of some of our great Americans. Author Bealle is at a loss to understand why newspapers print the material Pearson writes. He feels this book is long overdue as Pearson has been slandering, libelling and assassinating the character of every person in public life whom he dislikes. Bufiles reflect cordial correspondence with Bealle since 1931. A separate and brief summary on Bealle is attached.

Drew Pearson was born Andrew Russell Pearson on 12-13-97, Evanston, Illinois. Little is known of his activities until "he ducked the draft in 1918" at the age of 21 by entering a Quaker College and joined a campus military drill team. His mother-in-law, Mrs. Eleanor Patterson, while editor of the Washington Times-Herald, said he joined the Quaker Church and "thee'd and thou'd his way out of military service." (Page 7) The author indicates the only good thing Pearson ever did was to collaborate with Robert S. Allen in writing "an excellent book titled 'Washington Merry-Go-Round.' . . . The title got the book reams of publicity, and the astute Allen figured how to cash in on it." They sold it as a daily column to many newspapers. Pearson dodged the draft in 1918, Allen volunteered to serve in 1941 and did serve as a Major on General Patton's staff. He lost an arm in West Germany and returned home to find Pearson had stolen the Merry-Go-Round project by deleting Allen's name from the Trade Mark. When Allen threatened court action Pearson settled some cash on Allen. (Page 10)

Enclosures (2)
 1 - Mr. DeLoach
 1 - Mr. Wick
 1 - Miss Gandy
 BMS:jkb (6)

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ENCLOSURE
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 102 AUG 22 1966

18 AUG 18 1966
 (Continued on next page)
 CRIMINAL RESEARCH
 BMS

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-55535-17

M. A. Jones to Mr. Wick
Re: Review of Book
"All America Louse--A Candid Biography
of Drew (Ananias) Pearson"

Mr. Hoover and the FBI are mentioned on Page 11. The author says Pearson's greatest service to Communism was a spy job for the Russian and Communist Chinese General Staffs in 1950. when he published secret data in his "smear column" on the distribution of MacArthur's troops in Korea, which resulted in "maybe 50,000 casualties of American boys in Korea." This top secret information was filched from the "files of the Defense Department and, of course, Pearson had to have the co-operation of someone or ones very high up. For that reason an investigation by the FBI, which doubtless found the 'leak,' was suppressed by J. Edgar Hoover's superiors in the Justice Department." (Page 11)

Author alleges Chief Justice Earl Warren, Drew Pearson and Mrs. Eugene Meyer visited Nikita Khrushchev at his villa on the Black Sea. Author says it was not a business or social call for Pearson, so it had to be in connection with his activities as Communist Russia's Number 1 Propagandist in the United States. (Page 11) Author takes quotes from a brochure prepared by Reverend Gerald L. K. Smith which alleges Pearson is a blackmailer and has controlled Justice Tom Clark like a puppet. (Page 17) A list of nine victims of evil attacks by Pearson on page 18 includes Generals MacArthur and Patton and Governor Dewey.

Author Bealle checked with Justice Department in 1963 to see if Pearson was registered as Foreign Agent. Reply was sent to him on 9-10-63 by J. Walter Yeagley that Pearson was not registered. (Pages 12, 13) Pearson dropped Andrew S. Older as a leg man when Older was named by a "female undercover agent for the FBI" as one who had infiltrated Communist cells. (Page 10) Pearson's attacks on Mr. Hoover in the early 1930's are set forth on page 55 of the book and pages 10 and 11 of the details of this review. This is where Pearson referred to the Director as "Super Dick J. Edgar." Pearson said FBI Agents not Dillinger killed Carter Baum and other such lies and rubbish. FBI is mentioned on page 66 in connection with lawyer Charles P. Clark when he put Pearson on the jaw. Clark was fined \$25 and he sued Pearson for a million. Pearson bragged that he had caused the FBI to quiz both Clark and Congressman Keogh about a \$4,500 payment he said Clark gave Keogh. Some of the more interesting highlights of the book are contained in the 17 pages of "DETAILS" attached.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information

M. A. Jones to Mr. Wick
Re: "All America Louse"

DETAILS

PROLOGUE:

The author says this book is long overdue; for 30 years Drew Pearson has been slandering, libelling and assassinating the character of each and every person in public life to whom he happened to take a dislike. He says this book shows what a warped character Pearson is and he is at a loss to understand why newspapers print the material Pearson writes. It is also amazing to the author that only one person punched Pearson in the nose, and only one other gave him a good, public slapping around (Senator McCarthy). The author feels Pearson is "sick in the head." In speaking of himself, the author says he, Bealle, was born in New York City on 3-24-91 and was raised in Maryland and Washington, D. C. He studied shorthand and typewriting and started his newspaper career in 1916. He spent 14 months in the United States Army, then returned to his old job on the Washington Times. He bought a defunct monthly magazine called "Plain Talk" and wrote a book titled "The Drug Story" and could not get anyone to print it so he printed it himself and stated he has sold more than 100,000 copies by word-of-mouth advertising since that time. He names other publications he has written.

BUFILES:

A brief summary of the data contained in Bufiles on Bealle has been prepared and is attached. Bufiles reflect cordial correspondence with Bealle since 1931.

CHAPTER I "A PEDICLE IS BORN." The author starts off by quoting Representative Mott of Oregon as saying "Pearson is a journalistic polecat."

"Andrew Russell Pearson was born in Evanston, Illinois, on Friday, December 13, 1897, of otherwise respectable parents." Little is known of his activities until he "ducked the draft in 1918." His mother-in-law, Mrs. Eleanor Patterson, while editor of the "Washington Times-Herald" said Pearson joined the Quaker Church and "thee'd and thou'd his way out of military service." (Page 7)

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~~ENCLOSURE~~



Bealle

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Bealle says that Pearson made the mistake of lying about Patrick Hurley, Hoover's Irish Secretary of War. Hurley sensed that Pearson was the one that did the lying so he threatened "to punch this journalistic quack in the nose. . . . So, Pearson spread the story that he had been fired from the Baltimore Sun as a favor to Secretary Hurley." (Page 8)

Pearson and a more reputable and conscientious colleague from a large Eastern newspaper, Robert S. Allen, collaborated in writing an excellent book titled "Washington Merry-Go-Round." This book lampooned many prominent figures in Washington. . . . The title of the book got it many reams of publicity and Allen figured how to cash in on it so he wrote over 1,000 daily newspapers offering to sell them a daily "Washington Merry-Go-Round" column. (Page 8)

"Pearson has been voted, in rump polls, as the most influential 'newspaperman' in the United States. To start with, self-respecting newsmen won't admit that he is one of them; and we are one of that group."

On Pages 8 and 9 the author tells about Pearson's attempt to embarrass Congressman Jones of Ohio, but his smear attempt blew up with a loud bang when Mr. Jones presented biographies of the three rascals whom Pearson quotes as authorities on Mr. Jones and they had jail and insane records. "Pearson's mind is so putrid that he publicly exulted when Congressman T. Ashton Thompson of Louisiana was killed in an unfortunate Fourth-of-July traffic accident." The author went on to say that Pearson's article stated Representative Thompson had many fine qualities; that in the opinion of the big chemical companies, one of his finest was his opposition to cleaning up water pollution. (Page 9) The author says Pearson was granted membership in the Congressional Press Gallery and to get it he pledged himself to take no jobs or assignments that affect advertising or legislation; that he violated this pledge by accepting money for advertising various things and was called before the grievance committee of the Standing Committee of Congressional Correspondents and found guilty as charged. "But, 3 members of the 5-man Committee had been doing the same thing themselves, and were easy prey to routine Pearson threats. They ignored the expulsion rule (3-2) and accepted Pearson's claim that he didn't know about the rule he had accepted and signed when admitted to the gallery." (Pages 9 and 10)

The author states that Robert S. Allen was the brains behind the activities that put Pearson in the position of affluence to which he rose, and although above draft age, Allen, in 1941, volunteered for service to the

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United States and was with Patton's tank outfit in Germany. He lost his arm in a German Hospital but when he returned to the United States in 1945, instead of Pearson greeting him with open arms, he found Pearson had double crossed him and had stolen Allen's half of the Washington Merry-Go-Round publication. This publication was netting Pearson over \$50,000 a year at that time. Allen threatened to sue and Pearson paid him \$50,000 to keep his mouth shut and just merely bank the \$50,000, as Pearson knew he faced certain defeat and exposure if Allen sued him. (Page 10)

CHAPTER II "THE KREMLIN'S LITTLE HELPER." The author starts the chapter by a quotation from Mrs. Eleanor Patterson, Pearson's mother-in-law who is alleged to have said: "Pearson does his filthy work of plotting, planning, sneaking, lying, stealing and smearing in the hope of one day overthrowing our American form of government--for that's all it amounts to."

"In a book that made the best seller list (WASHINGTON CONFIDENTIAL) Jack Lait, a famous New York Columnist, told of pornographic parties in which State Department employes, and an occasional newspaperman are 'hooked' by a hidden camera. They then are blackmailed the rest of their official lives to transmit such defense secrets as they can steal to agents for the Kremlin. One of the most notorious of these was Alger Hiss." In this book author Lait mentioned that "a feared columnist--certainly not Winchell had been hooked. The author says as there were only two feared columnists, Winchell and Pearson and Winchell was not the victim, it must have been Pearson who has become the most effective and avid propagandist for Russia and the Communist Party in America. The author goes on to say that Pearson's greatest service to Communism was a spy job for the Russian and Communist Chinese General Staffs in 1950 when he published in his smear column the number and distribution of MacArthur's troops in Korea. This was top secret military information that the Russian General Staff would have given a billion dollars, and the lives of 1,000 spies, to obtain. And it resulted in maybe 50,000 casualties of American boys in Korea. (Page 11)

The author says as this information was stolen from Defense Department files the FBI investigated, but the FBI's findings were suppressed by J. Edgar Hoover's superiors in the Justice Department. (Page 11) The author says "A society item appeared in the press recently which read: 'Chief Justice Earl Warren, columnist Drew Pearson and Mrs. Eugene Meyer visited Nikita Khrushchev yesterday at his villa on the Black Sea.'" The author

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went on to say that Pearson obviously was not on a news collecting, tax deducting jaunt or he would have gone to the Kremlin. The author went on to say that it would hardly be a social call, so it had to be in connection "with Pearson's activities as Communist Russia's Number One Propagandist in the United States." ... "For Drew Ananias Pearson certainly is that." (Page 11)

He next takes up the subject as to whether or not Pearson should be registered with the Department of Justice as a representative of a foreign government or suffer criminal prosecution. The author wrote the Department of Justice and received a letter from them saying "A check of our files indicates that there is no record of a registration for Mr. Pearson." This letter was signed by Nathan B. Lenvin, Chief of the Registration Section, who was signing for Assistant Attorney General J. Walter Yeagley, of the United States Department of Justice in a letter dated September 10, 1963. (Pages 12 and 13)

The rest of this chapter is devoted to showing that Pearson is a turncoat communist advocate who has defended Khrushchev and the Russians on a number of occasions. Pearson himself has been praised by the communist organ "The Daily Worker" for appearing as a character witness for 16 communist leaders of the Joint Anti Fascist Refugee Committee. (Page 15)

The author quotes from a brochure by Gerald L. K. Smith who states that the two leading Reds on Pearson's staff are David Katz (alias Karr) and his wife, both formerly associated with "The Daily Worker," Russia's official daily newspaper in the United States. (Page 17) Smith further states that Pearson is a blackmailer and a ruthless frame-up artist. One of those Smith says he controls like a puppet is Justice Clark of the Supreme Court. Smith says he can document this anytime he is requested to do so.

On Page 18 the author states: "Today, as it stands, the only thing that is keeping Pearson out of the penitentiary is the fact that he has blackmailed hundreds of prominent officials. His weapons include blackmail materials involving money matters, women and numerous other scandalous situations with which men of power can be intimidated. It is estimated that more than half of the members of Congress are afraid of Drew Pearson. And his long arm of blackmail tyranny now reaches into the Supreme Court of the U.S., and touches every phase of the administrative life of our government."

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On the last page of Chapter 2, page 18, the author lists nine of Pearson's outstanding "pusilannimous" attacks on good Americans and innocent victims of his evil mind.

1. His attempt to destroy General Patton before the invasion of France started.
2. His attempt to destroy General MacArthur, and have him removed from the Pacific command.
3. An attempt, by lies and insinuations to destroy the public's confidence in the Navy air arm.
4. Claim that the nurses and patients of Ward 32, Walter Reed Army Hospital, were engaged chiefly in carrying on drunken orgies.
5. A vicious canard four days before the 1944 election stating that Governor Dewey was a draft dodger.
6. A canard on the Republican candidate for Vice President, Governor Bricker, of Ohio, four days before the election, distorting the Governor's effort to get Army service as a chaplain.
7. A vicious diatribe against John Foster Dulles.
8. Going from the disgusting to the ridiculous, he took off on a seven-month-old Scottish pup visiting the White House.
9. An abortive but vicious attack on American troops in Japan and their illegitimate Japanese babies.

CHAPTER III "PUSILLANAMITY UNLIMITED." He starts this chapter off by quoting Senator Jenner of Indiana as saying, "Pearson is America's No. 1 keyhole peeper, muckraker, character assassinator, propaganda peddling prostitute of the nation's press and radio."

In this chapter the author discusses a phony law suit filed by Drew Pearson in 1951 against nine defendants and other persons unknown. The defendants were Senator McCarthy; Fulton Lewis, Jr.; Edward K. Nellor; George Waters; Donald Surine; Morris A. Bealle; Westbrook Pegler; Joseph B. Matthews and the "Washington Times-Herald." He claimed that these nine named

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with others unnamed, had conspired with each other to defame his "good name." The only clear-cut allegation he made was that Senator McCarthy had beaten the hell out of him in Washington's swank glorified saloon, the Sulgrave Club. For this physical beating Pearson wanted \$250,000. The author of this book said he went down to North Carolina to investigate the incident of Pearson's arrest and found he had been arrested in the Southern Railway Yards at three o'clock in the morning with a colored boy and when he returned to Washington and told the Senator about it and the Senator reported to Pearson, he dropped all of his smears and began to dismiss the various suits.

CHAPTER IV "SPONGE BATH ALIBI." "Pearson is a ruthless, double-barrelled, diabolical, puerile liar." Representative Wilson of Indiana. This chapter deals with the Reidsville incident which occurred on July 7, 1914, at a time when Pearson was spending the summer driving stakes with his father's tent crew in a chautauqua which made one week stands through the Bible Belt. The author says Reidsville is a nine o'clock town and he asks the question "What then, was Andrew Russell Pearson doing from 10 pm to 3 am the next morning in the company of a little colored boy?" The author goes on to give the details of how Pearson made many types of allegations to deny there was anything wrong with this conduct and on top of that the courthouse with the records of his arrest had burned and to top that off he had his men remove the newspapers carrying the story from the newspaper morgue and the "big shots" of the town who financed and sponsored Dr. Pearson's show did everything they could to save their own reputations by covering up the fact that the son of a man they had sponsored was caught in such an embarrassing situation with "an Ethiopian."

CHAPTER V "THE GUN TOTER." "Pearson is a filthy and cowardly villain, a venomous slanderer, an insinuating rogue--who makes his living blackening other men's reputations." Representative Cox of Georgia.

The author opens this chapter by saying Pearson is a physical and moral coward, as well as a journalistic degenerate and at one time in his life he feared to go out in the street even armed with an .38 revolver so he hired a body guard. This was occasioned by Pearson stealing the wife of George Abell, another newspaperman whose main weakness was drinking. Pearson's first wife divorced him on August 6, 1928. She was the daughter of Mrs. Eleanor Patterson who edited the "Washington Times-Herald." Pearson invited the Abell family into his Georgetown home after which a romance developed between Pearson and Mrs. Abell who went to Reno and obtained a six weeks divorce, then married Pearson.

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During this time the story gives the impression Abell was drinking so heavily that he did not realize what was going on but when he found out about it he threatened to kill Pearson so the "lily-livered Pearson took no chances." Pearson set up a brick wall in his back yard and practiced target shooting day after day, he was that scared.

CHAPTER VI "AGRARIAN REFORMER." "Pearson is a liar and a disgrace to the newspaper profession." Senator Cain of Washington.

Bealle starts this chapter by saying: "Next to Khrushchev, the Chinese War Lord Mao Tse-tung is Pearson's favorite ideologist. Mousie Dung (as his name is pronounced) coined the word 'agrarian reformer' for himself. This was his excuse for stealing every farm in China by force of arms, or threat thereof." "Pearson has his own particular kind of agrarian reform. This is based on stealing only one farm and is thus a much smaller operation than that of Mousie Dung. The farm was cribbed from his own daughter. The chapter is taken up showing how Pearson managed to take a 200 acre farm away from his daughter after he had been named trustee and he still has that farm in Maryland.

CHAPTER VII "CISSY GO BRAGH." "Pearson is an infamous liar, a lying ass, a natural born liar, a liar by profession, a liar for a living, a liar in the daytime, a liar in the nighttime, a dishonest, ignorant, corrupt and groveling crook and skunk." Senator McKellar of Tennessee. This chapter deals with the background of the late Mrs. Eleanor Patterson who was known to her intimates as "Cissy" and shows how she eventually became the editor of and publisher of the "Times-Herald" newspaper in Washington, D. C. One of the first things she did was to throw her son-in-law's "garbage" out of the "Times-Herald." She announced that self-respect did not let her carry the Pearson offal any longer and stated that when a cockroach gets into your house the best way to remedy the situation is to step on it. "I have stepped on a cockroach and TIMES-HERALD readers won't be offended with his outpourings any more." Her opinion of Pearson as expressed in this chapter is certainly degrading to him. On Page 34 of this chapter it is said that Senator Tydings has full cause for conniptions everytime he hears the name of Pearson. The author's prize specimen for this reasoning was the fact that Pearson whispered to Senator Tydings on one occasion that he could write some mean things in his daily column if Senator Tydings did not support the reappointment of his father Paul M. Pearson, as governor of the Virgin Islands.

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Pearson's attacks upon General MacArthur are mentioned again in this chapter and he says Pearson is only a political columnist and radio commentator, but you don't have to go very far, or talk to many people, in this strange town without realizing that he is something more sinister. He says that Pearson literally frightens some highly placed men and women out of their wits because of their fear of what he might write about them in his column .

On Page 37 of this chapter the author states the "Baltimore Sun" got rid of Pearson; he found himself about as welcome as a leper in a diet kitchen. "Probably no man in Washington has ever had so many doors slammed in his face. Hate began to corrode him. Former friends relate that, green around the gills, he used to roll on the floor in hysterical rages."

The author said that finally MacArthur became tired of the ribbing given him by Pearson so he sued Pearson and the matter was settled out of court in a manner that reflects no credit to Pearson. On Page 37 he names other individuals such as Representative Martin J. Sweeney of Ohio who sued Pearson for libel, Secretary of Commerce Jessie Jones who referred to Pearson and others as "liars" and mentioned the fact that Sumner Welles told Pearson five days before Pearl Harbor that war with Japan was inevitable. From statements like this and others made in the book, it is obvious that the articles contained in this book are a collection of articles written by the author over a long period of years.

CHAPTER VIII "CROW EATER." "I am hereby joining two Presidents, 27 Senators and 83 Congressmen in describing Pearson as an unmitigated liar." Senator Smathers of Florida. The author states that when "Lyndon Johnson was unexpectedly catapulted into the White House on November 22, 1963, Drew Ananias Pearson was faced with the biggest and bitterest crow eating job that any pusillanimous scandal monger ever faced." "He had insinuated and innuendoed about every nasty and dirty and false insinuation and innuendo about the Vice President that his venal mind could think up. Pearson was over a barrell of large proportions---and he knew it."

The author went on to state he knew the President could turn the full forces of the Internal Revenue Bureau and the Department of Justice against him and Johnson was known to be rough on rats enough to lower the boom on this fantastic peddler of journalistic sewage, but through persons in the Democratic Party who feared Pearson's lying "pen," a truce was declared between Pearson and the White House. Bealle says what bugged the President the most

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was that Pearson had provided the biggest ammunition dump for Evetts Haley, when he wrote the devastating campaign document, "A Texan Looks At Lyndon." The author feels that if it had not been for the crooked Rockefeller-made-and-Rockefeller-serviced voting machines, which stole many millions of votes from Goldwater, this book might just as well been the big bomb that would have knocked "LBJ" out of politics. He goes on from there to relate some of Haley's political assault on "LBJ."

CHAPTER IX "PEGLER POINTERS." "Pearson is the biggest liar since Ananias, and when bigger lies are told Pearson will tell them." Morris A. Bealle. In this chapter is related an offense Pearson charged against Charles E. Wilson, the President of General Electric Company. He charged that Wilson had placed an instrument in Forrestal's home where a council of war was being held and recorded through this instrument the voices of the men in this council, presented them to the President of the United States to show how they criticized the President who seemed to enjoy the story and told them to lock up the transcript. Wilson denied the story and immediately demanded a retraction and stated that General Electric had developed no such listening device and the story was a complete fabrication. "Under the compulsion of a threat by Wilson to take 'action,' Pearson, on May 27, 1944, signed a memorandum, admitting that Wilson did not use any device to listen in on the conversation." This retraction was published on May 30th. The author then goes into the suicide of James V. Forrestal.

CHAPTER X "THE GARBAGE MAN." "Pearson is a wicked, malicious, gratuitous liar." Representative Wood of Georgia. On Page 48 of this chapter the author states: "How many garbage pails must a person empty to be called a garbage man?"

Senator Tydings stood on the floor of the Senate once and, in addition to calling Pearson a scoundrel, a slacker and a blackmailer said "Pearson has been guilty of trying to buy public influence, has been affiliated with the great gambling rackets of America and kept a deposit box containing thousands of dollars until the recent Treasury drive against income tax evaders."

The author then states that Pearson's secretary kept two sets of books, one for the inspection of the Internal Revenue and the other is a time accounting of Pearson's receipts and disbursements. On Page 52 the author states that Pearson maintains no modern downtown office as do all other big-time newspapermen. He utilizes a wing of his residence in order to claim a substantial tax reduction.

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Pearson frequently refers to anyone he hates as "anti-semitic." But, according to some of his ex-employees, Pearson himself is as anti-semitic as they come in his private conversations. Not to speak of anti-Catholic and anti-Negro. He is referred to as a penny pincher. On Page 53 it is stated that Pearson lied about Norman Littell, a former Assistant Attorney General and it cost him \$40,000. Littell got a verdict of \$50,000 but rather than wait for his money or go through the motions of the appeal which Pearson threatened, Littell accepted a \$40,000 cash payment. A peculiar feature, at the time, of this suit was that Pearson paid one William Pierce Rogers \$10,000 for alleged services as associate counsel. Rogers had never tried a libel case in his life; took no part in the defense. He had practiced mostly corporation law. This was settled on January 6, 1953, and two weeks later William Pierce Rogers was appointed Deputy Attorney General in the Criminal Prosecution Division of the Department of Justice and four years later he was appointed Attorney General of the United States. "Figure this one out for yourself" says the author.

Page 55. "During the latter part of Hoover's Administration, the FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover started an intensive nationwide probe of Communist activities in the USA."

"When Pearson and Allen started their newspaper column (summer of 1932) Drew picked out J. Edgar Hoover as a special target. Apparently, Pearson had even then effected a rapport with Russia which wasn't then as obvious as it is today. Pearson never let a week go by without taking a pot shot or more at J. Edgar. He would belittle him with such falsehoods and garbled statements as:"

"Super dick J. Edgar never worked a day in his life as an investigator."
"His public image as a great investigator was created by phoney publicity."

The author stated that Pearson seldom mentioned the Director without the prefix of "Super Dick" which Pearson thought was clever because he claimed he coined it. He bitterly criticized the FBI's handling of the Lindbergh kidnaping. He claimed "FBI agents and not Dillinger killed Carter Baum, who attempted to capture Dillinger at a roadhouse in Wisconsin." "At a time when the FBI was rounding up the Frank Nash (mail robber) Gang, Pearson claimed that a member used to sit in LaFayette Square, just outside FBI headquarters, and that JEH didn't have sense enough to look out of his office window and see him."

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"Despite Hoover's resentment of Pearson's sniping and lying, he made his peace with this caluminator at the time he was assigned to round up all pro-Nazis. He slipped Pearson many hot tips for his radio broadcasts. Pearson began to praise Hoover for the FBI's part in the frame-up of 30 luckless citizens who were persecuted for years for anti-Semitic activities; then turned loose years later when it was found the charges against them were false, and the government had no case."

The author spends several paragraphs describing Sumner Welles, an assistant Secretary of State. He said Welles was a well-known homosexual, and that eventually Welles became Undersecretary of State early in the "FDR reign"; and knocked Jefferson Caffrey out of the job so Pearson and Caffrey decided to gang up on Welles.

They hired a detective agency that specialized in wire tapping equipment and divorce cases. They bribed a Negro porter to appear in Welles' hotel room, then they took both pictures and wire recordings of what happened. When the evidence was turned over to FDR they thought he would supplant Welles with Caffrey as Undersecretary, but he refused. He promised to ease Welles out of his job but never did so. Welles was finally gotten rid of on the Bankhead funeral train when it was learned that on this solemn journey to Alabama Welles propositioned a Negro porter and was thrown off the train. Pearson held this over Welles' head for years and made him reveal top secrets of the State Department to him. This work later was taken over by Alger Hiss, Russian super spy who served a term for perjury in connection with his espionage activities.

On Page 56 it is stated that Secretary of State Cordell Hull learned of Welles leaking dangerous secrets to Pearson. He had his security and investigative staffs tap telephones and trail Welles to secret meetings with Pearson. Hull took this evidence to Roosevelt who promised to "take action at the right time---but never did," although he had an abiding contempt for Pearson personally. "Old Hull thought he had me nailed good," Pearson bragged. "But I knew FDR would do nothing because I got too much on his crooked brats Elliott and Jimmy."

On Page 56 the author tells of a partnership formed by Jimmy Roosevelt and Joseph P. Kennedy for the importation of liquors, "with all Federal officers ordered to look the other way when the Kennedy-Roosevelt ships ignored customs and any other laws." He says later that after President Roosevelt died Jimmy Roosevelt was frozen out by Joseph Kennedy with a \$50,000 payment and as a result Eleanor Roosevelt never forgave the whole Kennedy Family and refused to endorse "JFK" for the nomination and election to the Presidency.

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The author cannot figure how Pearson figured in this double cross between the Kennedy Family and the Roosevelt Family but says he must have been in it somewhere as Jimmy Roosevelt never forgave Drew Pearson for whatever it was he did. Soon Jimmy Roosevelt set up his own undercover and underground organization in the government and went after Pearson. He gives the inside story of how the undercover organization of Jimmy Roosevelt worked and the payoffs offered by Jimmy Roosevelt in the way of fine government jobs given to people for information supplied. When Pearson learned that the "Crown Prince" (Jimmy Roosevelt) was investigating him he was panic stricken. "He decided that, since JR was fighting the Devil with fire, he (Pearson) had better fight his own newly acquired Devil with the same kind of fire." He dug back in his files and produced the name of a man whom he immediately lavishly entertained at the Mayflower Hotel and learned from him that Jimmy Roosevelt had used blackmailing methods in selling big insurance policies to wealthy businessmen who had cheated on their income taxes. Jimmy Roosevelt knew because his undercover staff had pulled these tax returns and conducted private investigations. Pearson's informant not named (P. 57)

He told Pearson that John Hartford, President of the A & P grocery chain, was one of Jimmy's victims. He was taken for a \$5 million insurance policy, just about the largest one in existence at that time. Hartford was also taken for a \$400,000 loan by FDR and his son Elliott and got only two per cent of it and that was through Jesse Jones, whom the Roosevelt's never reimbursed. Pearson leaked word to Jimmy that he was about to lower the boom on him and Jimmy got the message fast. Go-betweens for both Pearson and Roosevelt held a series of conferences in the Willard Hotel and the poker game (for that is what it resembled) ended in an armed truce for each had his gun leveled at the other. (Page 58)

Pearson made a deal with the Anti Defamation League to hire David Katz and Andy Older, both card carrying communists who had been doing undercover work for ADL, provided ADL would share with him the cost of their salary and expense accounts. Pearson nicked ADL for expense money every chance he got, explaining "Jews contribute millions of dollars a year to that outfit; they've got more money than I have." As a result of this, the ADL allowed Pearson free access to their highly thousands of confidential files on many people and things.

Pearson's one-time partner, Robert Allen, was told that ADL was about to break with Pearson and Allen explained, "That will be the day." "They made him, and they can break him. I know, I was there. Period."

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CHAPTER XI "PUNCH IN THE NOSE." "Pearson is a scoundrel. In World War I the only powder he ever smelled was in the presence of ladies on the windward side of the parade ground." Senator Millard Tydings of Maryland.

The author states that through the use of body guards and infrequent trips away from the protecting walls of his Georgetown home, Pearson has managed to avoid being punched in the nose more than twice.

Pearson was luckier when he tangled with Senator McCarthy than he was when he tangled with Charles Patrick Clark, Washington lawyer and high priced lobbyist for Franco Spain a year and a half later. Clark didn't stop to see if Pearson would fight back. He uncorked a potential haymaker at the Pearson nose, missed the proboscis and landed on the Pearson jaw.

The day after McCarthy slapped Pearson's face at the Sulgrave Club, McCarthy, on the floor of the Senate, flattered Pearson by saying: "Drew Pearson is a diabolically clever voice of international Communism." The author says actually Pearson is so crude that everybody can see it except the Department of Justice. (Page 61)

The author says after this McCarthy briefly described the "All America Pedicle" as:

1. "An unprincipled liar;"
2. "A fake;"
3. "The owner of a twisted, perverted mentality;"
4. "Fiendishly clever;"
5. "A prostitute of journalism;"
6. "A sugar coated voice of Russian Communism;"
7. "A Moscow-directed character assassin."

"A Pearson associate is David Karr. Congressman Martin Dies, when chairman of the House Committee on un-American Activities, said Karr, employed by the Office of War Information had previously been on the staff of the Communist DAILY WORKER."

The author goes on to relate McCarthy's villification of Pearson on the Senate floor. McCarthy indicated that Pearson might never had signed up as a card-carrying member of the Communist Party, and never paid dues, but that had not affected his value to the Communist Party.

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McCarthy said he had been told by a number of ex-communists that Pearson's biggest job under the direction of David Karr, was to lead the character assassins of any man who was a threat to international communism.

Pearson had been lying so consistently about Charles Patrick Clark that when Clark met him in the lobby of the Mayflower Hotel, he hit him twice and a house detective pulled him about, away from Pearson and saved Pearson from a well-deserved beating. Pearson was so scared he rushed right to the District Attorney's office and got an "assistant DA to issue a warrant against Clark charging assault and battery." In Municipal Court Clark pleaded "not guilty" to the charge that he had punched Pearson in the jaw. Clark's lawyer, George McNeil, asked for a continuance of the case for two weeks. Pearson did not show up for the hearing. His lawyer said Pearson was visiting a doctor about a "red-dish area" on one side of his jaw. When Pearson did testify he stated it looked like Clark had been hiding, lying in wait for him. Pearson said Clark was reeling and saying: "Take that for Brewster and Keogh." Clark denied this with these words: "Not so," said Clark. "I hit him in the eye with my left, missed. . . . and yelled at him. . . . this is for Forrestal and Brewster and Vaughan and Keogh and myself, you son of a bitch." Clark was found guilty and when he was arraigned in court for sentencing, the judge fined him \$25. Within one week Mr. Clark had received checks in the mail totaling \$400 all with accompanying notes saying: "Hit him again for me." The \$400 was given to religious charities, evenly divided between Catholic, Protestant and Jewish.

The author says Pearson continued his tormenting in Washington of the lawyer and so far overstepped the bounds of decency and truth that in March, 1962, Clark filed a suit for \$1,000,000 against him. "Whereas Clark formerly busted Pearson on the jaw, this time he busted him in the pocket-book. Pearson has been strangely silent about Clark ever since."

"In his sewerage stint, Pearson bragged that he had tried to get the Justice Department to have Clark indicted for 'giving Keogh \$4,500.' This actually was Keogh's part of a fee for a tax case in which he was associated with Clark, but Pearson didn't say it. Instead he smugly bragged that he had caused the FBI 'to quiz both Clark and Keogh.'"

CHAPTER XII "THE BRIGHTER SIDE OF PEARSON." "Pearson is a pathological liar, and the truth is not in him." Cordell Hull, when he was Secretary of State.

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The author leads off this chapter by stating that people say there is some good in everybody, but "we haven't found anyone but Drew Pearson to say anything nice about Drew Pearson, and he says plenty." "His own mother-in-law, and many ex-employees and newspaper associates say things about him that would curl the hair of, and sear the hirsute adornment off, an aluminum monkey." The gist of this chapter is that the only thing nice he ever did was when he formed a partnership with Allen and wrote two books titled "Washington Merry-Go-Round" and "More Merry-Go-Round." Unfortunately the success of these two tomes started Pearson on his venal career of character assassination and journalistic polecatry. (Page 67)

The author states that 90 per cent of the ideas set forth in these books was the work of Robert S. Allen who was a good writer and an honest reporter and that actually only 10 per cent would be the part Pearson contributed to the success of the books. The entire chapter is devoted to the various characters attacked in the "Washington Merry-Go-Round" and "More Merry-Go-Round." This includes attacks on former President Herbert Hoover; Secretary of the Treasury Andrew Mellon; Henry Stimson; Vice President Charles Dawes; Senator George Norris of Nebraska; Senator William E. Borah; Senator Burton K. Wheeler; and others of that era. In summing up their data on Herbert Hoover, the author says: "Lastly, and perhaps the most important answer to Herbert Hoover's failure, is the fact that deeply ingrained in his makeup are two unfortunate characteristics---fear and vacillation. These coupled with a petty personal temper, sorely try even his most loyal friends." "There is not a really significant Republic leader in Congress or the country at large who trusts or respects Mr. Hoover." "Had Herbert Hoover never gained the Presidency, he might well have remained a shimmering hero. The illusion that he so skillfully wove would never have been shattered." (Page 69)

On Page 73 Bealle stated that when Pearson lied about and vilified Senator Norris, the Nebraskan pinned an epithet on him that still sticks to this day. "He characterized Pearson as the sewage system of American journalism. Anyone who has ever been in the buildings, or on the grounds, of a municipal sewage pumping station or disposal plant can understand what this means." On Page 74 Bealle states that Pearson's falsehoods against Norris were so vicious and bitter and pusulannimous that Norris tagged him with a label so true that it will follow him to his grave. He was referring to the tag on Pearson as the sewage system of American journalism.

M. A. Jones to Mr. Wick
Re: "All America Louse"

CHAPTER 12 1/2 "OLD MEN IN HIS LIFE." "Pearson abuses the freedom of the press. He has long ago wrested away the laurels of Ananias, and placed them proudly on his own brow." Senator Russell of Georgia.

This chapter is devoted to a book titled "Nine Old Men" written by Pearson and Robert S. Allen in 1932. The author refers to it as an attack on elderly citizens who were members of the Supreme Court in 1932. There is nothing of particular consequence in this chapter of interest to this review.

CHAPTER XIV "IT'S TRUE WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT PEARSON." "Pearson is a blackguard who, by insinuations and outright lies tried to destroy public confidence in the Navy's air arm." Admiral William F. Halsey. (Page 83)

This chapter is devoted to unkind things said about Pearson by various men over the years and much of the contents of this chapter is nothing more than a repetition of what has already been said in the book. The author states that the most colorful of all verbal characterizations of Pearson and his poisoned tongue, was delivered on the Senate floor by Senator Kenneth McKellar of Tennessee. This happened after the Pearson column had carried a particularly vicious and mendacious attack on the tempestuous Tennessean who said: "Pearson is an infamous liar, a revolving liar, a pusilannimous liar, a lying ass, a natural born liar, a liar by profession, a liar for a living, a liar in the daytime, a liar in the nighttime; a dishonest, ignorant, corrupt and groveling crook and skunk."

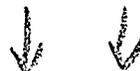
The last page in the book is titled "EPILOGUE." The author states: "No self-respecting newspaper owner or publisher can ever print another Pearson Column after reading this book. His slanderous character and modus operandi, his total disregard for the truth are only minor items compared with his service to Soviet Russia and Domestic Communism."

"We have documented many of his Communist propaganda stints, taken right from his own writings. We have documented other people's 'stints' which give an insight as to why this man is selling his own country down the Volga River when he isn't actually a devotee of the Communist ideology. We have quoted his one-time mother-in-law (in public prints) that he is trying to destroy our country."

M. A. Jones to Mr. Wick
Re: "All America Louse"

"Newspaper publishers who print his garbage are accessories after the fact to Pearson's treason---but only Pearson gets paid for it---not they."

"If this book is the medium thru which Pearson's journalistic offal is stopped from offending newspaper readers, and from injuring innocent people in and out of public life, we will be glad. And, if it delouses our newspaper profession, we will feel (as the poet says) that we haven't lived in vain."



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: August 12, 1966

FROM : J. J. Casper

Book

SUBJECT: REVIEWS OF PUBLICATION ENTITLED
"FROM ESCOBEDO TO MIRANDA - THE ANATOMY
OF A SUPREME COURT DECISION" BY
RICHARD J. MEDALIE (339 Pages)
LEARNER LAW BOOK CO., INC., 1966
WASHINGTON, D. C.
MISCELLANEOUS

BACKGROUND

Washington Post article (8/7/66) captioned "Georgetown Professor Raps New Rules on Evidence" reported that Samuel Dash, Director, Institute of Criminal Law and Procedure, Georgetown University Law Center had criticized the Supreme Court for setting "almost arbitrary deadlines" and producing "ironic" and "discriminatory" results in its recent decision in Johnson v. New Jersey (6/20/66) holding that the Escobedo Opinion (6/22/64) and the Miranda Opinion (6/13/66) are to be applied only prospectively to trials begun after June 22, 1964, and June 13, 1966, respectively.

The Post article noted that Dash's criticism was found in his Foreword to a new Institute publication compiled by Richard J. Medalie, Deputy Director of the Institute, entitled "From Escobedo to Miranda - The Anatomy of a Supreme Court Decision".

Pursuant to the Director's comment on this Post article "Procure a copy", the publication was obtained and is attached. The following review was prepared by the Training Division.

Enclosure

ENCLOSURE

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REVIEW OF PUBLICATION

1. General Theme of Book

As the title of this book suggests its general theme is the development of the rules governing the admissibility of a confession of guilt made by a suspect or prisoner laid down by the Supreme Court of the United States in the cases of Escobedo v. Illinois and Miranda v. Arizona.

Briefly, Escobedo holds that a confession elicited by law enforcement officers from a person in custody after the officers fail to advise him of his absolute constitutional right to remain silent and refuse to honor his requests to consult with his retained lawyer is inadmissible against him at his trial because such police action deprives him of his Sixth Amendment right to the assistance of counsel.

Briefly, Miranda holds that a confession is inadmissible if it was obtained by law enforcement officers during in-custody interrogation where they fail to give the prisoner effective "warnings" as to his rights to silence and counsel because such custodial interrogation puts his privilege against self-incrimination, guaranteed by the Fifth Amendment, into jeopardy and its coercive effect must be dispelled by the warnings which are essential procedural safeguards for the proper exercise of his constitutional rights.

This publication attempts to trace the route of decision from Escobedo to Miranda by a review of various documents used during the appeals of five cases decided by the courts of four States and one Federal Court of Appeals involving questions left dangling by the Escobedo opinion. These so-called "Post-Escobedo Cases" are as follows: Vignera v. New York; California v. Stewart; Johnson v. New Jersey; Miranda v. Arizona; and Westover v. United States. With the exception of Johnson v. New Jersey, these cases were decided in the consolidated opinion of the Miranda Decision on June 13, 1966. The Johnson case was decided the following week, on June 20, 1966.

2. Foreword by Samuel Dash

The five-page Foreword by Samuel Dash consists of an explanation of the purpose of this publication and general observations on the Escobedo, Miranda and Johnson holdings. His criticism of the Court is confined to the following observations on the Johnson case in which the Court refused to apply the Miranda requirement on the necessity of the warning in a retroactive way:

"Some threads of this June 20 opinion (i. e. the Johnson opinion) can be found in the briefs and oral arguments of the State of New Jersey and the State of New York as amicus curiae. But the unique and almost arbitrary deadlines the Court announced for the application of its Miranda ruling is a creation of the Court's own making without the aid of anything counsel argued.

"The total effect of Johnson is a discriminatory array of remedies, of very differing degrees of effectiveness, for persons tried or convicted at different points of time. Those tried after Miranda may use the Miranda ruling. Those tried between Escobedo and Miranda may use the Escobedo ruling but not Miranda. Those tried before Escobedo may only use the earlier Supreme Court doctrine on voluntary confessions which requires no warning of rights by police, but treats the absence of a warning as one of the factors in the determination of whether the confession was voluntary made.

"It is ironic that for four people alone the Court applied Miranda retrospectively -- Miranda, himself, Vignera, Westover and Stewart."

In the course of describing the various documents used in the appeals of the Post-Escobedo Cases leading to the Miranda Opinion, Dash also wrote in his Foreword:

"Perhaps the most striking lesson to learn from these materials is the role an amicus brief can play in shaping a majority opinion, even without oral argument. Undoubtedly, the most effective presentation to the Court was the amicus brief of the American Civil Liberties Union. Although the full ACLU brief is not reproduced here, from the excerpts printed, it is clear that it presented a conceptual, legal and structural formulation that is practically identical to the majority opinion -- even as to use of language in various passages of the opinion. Also, it is from this brief and its appendix that the Court apparently draws its lengthy discussion of the contents of leading and popular police interrogation manuals. Both the ACLU brief and the Court explain that resort to the manuals is necessary because of the absence of information on what actually goes on in the privacy of police interrogation rooms. And both the Court and the ACLU brief point out that these manuals, shocking as they may seem, should be understood as presenting the enlightened and fair-minded police point of view."

Finally, Dash notes in his Foreword that"

"The Institute is pursuing a number of research projects aimed at developing empirical data on the functioning of the various steps of the criminal process. Of relevance to the Miranda decision is a study which started June 1, 1966, of the attitudes and responses of indigent defendants to police warnings as to their right to remain silent and the right to have a lawyer appointed and be present with them in the station house. This study is uniquely timed to observe at the outset the unfolding problems of implementing the Supreme Court guidelines. "

3. Special Purpose of Publication

The special purpose of this publication is to "illuminate the appellate process" for practicing lawyers, the public and law teachers. The method employed by the Institute to achieve this purpose is through the reprinting in this publication of appeals materials such as the briefs filed by the lawyers for the petitioners, respondents and amici curiae and the transcripts of the oral arguments in the Supreme Court in the Post-Escobedo Cases.

The Institute of Criminal Law and Procedure is described as an institute which was "established as an integral part of the Georgetown University Law Center in October, 1965, for a five-year period, under a million-dollar grant from the Ford Foundation. A principal mission of the Institute will be to engage in systematic studies of the criminal law process from police investigation practices to appellate and other post-conviction procedures!"

This particular publication is described as "Studies of the Criminal Process - No. 1".

4. Contents of Publication

There is nothing new and practically no original scholarly research or writing in the whole publication. Its 339 pages consist almost solely of reprints. For example, among these reprints are the following:

- a) The full opinion of the Court in Escobedo (24 pages).
- b) The full opinion of the Court in Miranda (111 pages).
- c) The full opinion of the Court in Johnson (16 pages).

- d) Briefs of Counsel, edited, in the five Post-Escobedo Cases (30 pages).
- e) Oral arguments of counsel before the Court, also edited, in the Post-Escobedo Cases (109 pages).

The Post-Escobedo Cases shared the following salient features which formed the main basis for their appeal and on which the Court's opinion in Miranda turned:

- a) Incommunicado, in-custody interrogation by law enforcement officers of prisoners in a so-called "police-dominated atmosphere".
- b) Failure of the officers to give effective warnings to the prisoners on their constitutional rights.

The arguments of counsel for the criminal defendants in their briefs and oral remarks before the Court boil down to this:

That the warnings are essential to protect a prisoner's right to silence, based on the 5th Amendment; and to protect his right to counsel, based on the 6th Amendment; and, therefore, these warnings must be effectively given by the officers and knowingly and intelligently waived by the prisoner before any confession obtained may be deemed to be admissible.

The arguments of counsel for the prosecution boil down to this:

That the warnings are not essential; and the failure of law enforcement officers to give them is only one factor to be considered in the "totality of circumstances" surrounding the making of the confession by the prisoner in a judicial determination of whether the confession was made voluntarily and is the product of the prisoner's free will and choice.

In Miranda, of course, the Court held that the giving of the warnings is an absolute prerequisite to the admissibility of a confession obtained from a prisoner by law enforcement officers during in-custody interrogation.

5. Value of Publication

Because of the nature of the publication consisting as it does, of reprints, it is not an impressive legal work, particularly since almost half its contents consists of reprints of the decisions of the Supreme Court which are readily available. Whatever value it does possess lies in the facts that the great mass of raw material contained in the briefs of counsel and the oral arguments before the Court has been organized, arranged, edited and gathered within the covers of one book, thus making edited parts of this data conveniently accessible to the reader who has an academic interest in the historical background of an important Supreme Court opinion.

RECOMMENDATION

None . . . For information.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to be 'J. H. M.', is centered on the page below the recommendation text.

SAC, New York

8/17/66

Director, FBI (62-46355)

- 1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan/
M. F. Row
- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
- 1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
- 1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
- 1 -

**PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS**

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the book, "Soviet Chess," by D. J. Richards (Oxford University Press, 1965, \$4) for the use of the Bureau and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1 - Soviet Section, Domestic Intelligence Division (Route through for review)

NOTE: Request made by SA L. Whitson, Soviet Section, who feels the book will be helpful to the Soviet Section. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available.

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*Book rec'd
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SAC, New York

8/16/66

Director, FBI (62-46855)

- 1 - N.P.Callahan/M.F.Row
- 1 - W.C.Sullivan
- 1 - B.M.Suttler
- 1 - R.W.Smith
- 1 - R.S.Garner
- 1 -

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

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You should discreetly obtain one copy of "Trujillo: The Life and Times of a Caribbean Dictator" by Robert D. Crossweller (Macmillan, New York, \$8.95) for the use of the Bureau and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1 - Latin-American Section, Domestic Intelligence (Route through for review.)

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Book to be kept in S. 1966

clw NOTE:

Book requested for reference purposes by Section Chief W. R. Wannall, Latin-American Section. After perusal, the book will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available.

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1 Mr. N.P. Callahan/M.F. Row

SAC, Boston

1 Mr. W. C. Sullivan
8/23/66

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. R.W. Smith
1 - Mr. R.S. Garner
1 - Mr. B.M. Suttler
1 -

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PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the following book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"East Asia: The Great Tradition (History of East Asian Civilization, Vol. 1)" by Edwin O. Reischauer and John K. Fairbank. (Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, price not known.)

1 - Nationalities Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division (Route through for review).

NOTE:

Book requested by SA Chinese Unit, Nationalities Intelligence Section for inclusion in the "Chinese Library." The book is not available in the Bureau Library.

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77 SEPT 1 1966

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 8-24-66

FROM : M. A. Jones

(Book)

SUBJECT: THE AMERICAN LEGION STORY
BY RAYMOND MOLEY, JR.

BACKGROUND:

This book will be available for public purchase the latter part of this week to coincide with the opening of the American Legion's 47th National Convention here in Washington, Friday, 8-26-66. The book is published by Duell, Sloan & Pearce and the author is the son of the famous syndicated columnist Raymond Moley, Sr. It is approximately 450 pages in length, is most attractively bound and has an eye-catching dust cover.

THE FOREWORD:

The foreword of the book was, of course, written by the Director and it is excellent. It is anticipated that this will contribute in large measure to making the book a best seller.

THE BOOK:

Book Reviews

The author, in his preface, pays tribute to many persons who assisted him: "C. D. DeLoach, Chairman of the Public Relations Commission of the American Legion, was a driving force behind the writing of this book. He has offered valuable contributions, enthusiasm and a steadfast friendship."

"The American Legion Story" is what the name implies and is a chronological history of the beginning, growth and the struggles of the American Legion since its inception in 1919.

62-46855-

The book is divided into four parts with subheadings: The Formative Time; The Green Years; The Proving Time; and In Changing Times. The author does an excellent job of taking the reader from the first caucus of the American Legion in March, 1919, in Paris, France, and the May caucus held in St. Louis.

1 - Mr. DeLoach

1 - Mr. Wick

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M. A. Jones to Wick Memo
The American Legion Story

It was in these two caucuses that the American Legion was born. The author then follows the organization's history and early development through various vital times of crises. He carefully documents the Legion's accomplishments in the fields of Americanism, rehabilitation and various activities which have made the American Legion the outstanding veterans organization that it is.

REFERENCES TO THE DIRECTOR AND THE FBI:

The author mentions the Director and the FBI on a number of occasions and all references are most favorable. He makes passing reference to the Director on page 107 when he goes into detail concerning the American Legion's role in subversive matters dealing with the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW). On page 259 the author states, "The mutual respect and solid relations of the Legion and the Department of Justice and the FBI were particularly constructive in 1940." He then goes on to discuss the liaison between American Legion officials and SACs during World War II and points out how valuable this cooperative effort proved to be.

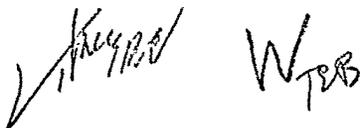
Starting on page 355 in his chapter entitled "The Fight Against Subversion," the Director and the FBI are frequently mentioned. The author states, "FBI accomplishments have merited many commendations by the American Legion."

CONCLUSIONS:

This is an excellent book well written and factually correct and it is felt that it will do much to dispell the mistaken image which a great number of the American public have as far as the American Legion is concerned. It is a book that should be in all high school, college and university libraries.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.



- 1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler

SAC, New York

- 1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
- 1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
- 1 -

Director, FBI (62-46855)

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**PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS**

Handwritten signature/initials

You should obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books and forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Handwritten initials

1. "An Agent in Place, The Story of Stig Wennerstrom" by Thomas Whiteside. Viking, 623 Madison Avenue, New York, New York, \$3.95.
2. "Chinese: Their History and Culture" by Kenneth Scott Latourette. Macmillan, 80 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York, Third Edition, revised, two volumes in one, \$12.00.

1-Nationalities Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division (Route through for review)

1-Soviet Section, Domestic Intelligence Division (Route through for review)

1-Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:pjn (12)

NOTE:

REC-10 62-46855-420

Book number one requested by SA L.H. Martin, Soviet Section, who feels it will be valuable as a reference for the use of the Bureau. Book number two requested by SA Nationalities Intelligence Section, for inclusion in the "Chinese Library" as a reference. Neither of these books is available in the Bureau library. Book number one will be filed in the Bureau library.

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1 - N. P. Callahan
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1 - W. C. Sullivan
9/15/66

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - B. M. Suttler
1 - R. W. Smith
1 - R. S. Garner
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PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

W.C. Sullivan
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You are requested to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division:

"Twentieth-Century China" by O. Edmund Clubb.
(Columbia Publishing Co., 1425 N. Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., \$7.95, 1963.)

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1 - Nationalities Intelligence Section, DID (Route through for review)

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NOTE: Book, not available in Bureau Library, requested by SA J. F. Wacks, Chinese Special Cases Unit, NIS, as a reference for inclusion in the "Chinese Library."

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EX-104

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
Att: Research-Satellite Section
Domestic Intelligence Division

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

DATE: 9/19/66

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 9/9/66.

Submitted is one copy of ^{Book} "An Agent in Place, The Story of Stig Wennerstrom" by Thomas Whiteside.

It is noted that ^{Books} "Chinese: Their History and Culture" by Kenneth Scott Latourette, Third Edition, revised, two volumes in one, has been ordered and will be submitted to Bureau when available.

- 2 - Bureau (Enc-1)(RM)
- 1 - New York (41)

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ENCLOSURE

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RESEARCH-SATELLITE

*Do Agent in Place
Book to be attached in
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SEP 28 1966*



- 1 - Mr. Callahan
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Suttler

SAC, New York:

September 27, 1966

Director, FBI (62-46855)

- 1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
- 1 - Mr. Garner
- 1 -

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PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

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You are requested to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

China: The Other Communism by K. S. Karol. Translated from the French by Tom Easton. (Publication scheduled for October, 1966, Hill & Wang, New York, \$6.95)

1 - Nationalities Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division (Route through for review)

1 - M. F. Row

NOTE: Book requested by SA Chinese Special Cases Unit, Nationalities Intelligence Section. This book gives a new slant on principles of Marxism-Leninism as interpreted by MAO Tse-tung and will be a valuable addition as reference material to "Chinese Library." The book will be carded by the Bureau Library.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 9/23/66

FROM : D. C. Morrell *DCM/gem*

SUBJECT: MONTGOMERY F. CAMERON
AUTHOR OF "THE UGLY WOMAN"
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

Book 1 new

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b7C

On September 20th the Director received a copy of a book by Montgomery F. Cameron entitled "The Ugly Woman." This book was inscribed, "To: J. Edgar Hoover--, The most respected man in America--. Montgomery Fly Cameron 9/15/66." This book is autobiographical, although the names of the characters have been changed and it deals with a civil litigation in which Mr. Cameron was involved. In a prior interview with the FBI, Mr. Cameron stated he had dated [redacted] and that she received the impression he was going to marry her. When she learned he was not going to marry her, according to Cameron, she began to make trouble for him and they became opponents in a civil litigation involving one and one-half million dollars. It is believed [redacted] accused Cameron of stealing expensive jewelry which Cameron states she gave to him. Cameron was also involved in a criminal prosecution in connection with an alleged false claim to an insurance firm over the loss of a pair of emerald cuff links valued at \$3,400 which had been given him by [redacted]. Both Cameron and [redacted] are socially prominent in the San Antonio area. This book deals with this court proceeding, although it is written as fiction.

Bureau files reflect Cameron contacted the San Antonio Office in 1965 stating that his telephone lines were tapped. Telephone company advised that a check of all telephone lines to him disclosed no evidence of wire tapping and advised this was about the fourth or fifth time that they had conducted such a search. In 1964 the Bureau received a report from the San Antonio Office regarding theft of \$27,500 worth of jewelry from the residence of Montgomery F. Cameron. It was not possible to index this jewelry in the National Stolen Property File inasmuch as the descriptions were not complete.

Book detached in Laboratory 9/27/66 (D.C.) ORIGINAL FILED IN 7-40521

ENCLOSURE

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

62-46855
NOT RECORDED
170 SEP 29 1966
12 SEP 28 1966

CONTINUED OVER

SAW:jdm (4) *2102*
59 OCT 4 1966

Stager
gem

Morrell to Wick memo
Re: MONTGOMERY F. CAMERON

OBSERVATION:

Since this book relates to a civil litigation between two prominent persons, it is believed no acknowledgment should be furnished inasmuch as to do so might construe sympathy with Cameron.

RECOMMENDATION:

That no acknowledgment be furnished Cameron.

cre

D

Wick

✓

OK

X

- 1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler

SAC, Chicago

September 27, 1966

Director, FBI (62-46855)

- 1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
- 1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
- 1 -

b6
b7C

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are requested to obtain discreetly one copy of the following publication and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

The China Danger by Richard L. Walker. (American Bar Association, 1155 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois 60637, \$1, available now.)

- 1 - Nationalities Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division (Route through for review.)
- 1 - M. F. Row

NOTE: Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan suggested the publication be obtained for use of Nationalities Intelligence Section for reference purposes. The publication will be retained permanently in the "Chinese Library" after carding by the Bureau Library. Not available in the Bureau Library.

AMB:cst
(11) *cst*

*Book rec'd.
10-10-66
AMB.*

SEP 28 1966
COMM-FBI

EX-102
REC-3862-46855-424

16 SEP 28 1966

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

53 OCT 3 1966

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

- 1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler

September 29, 1966

SAC, New York:

Director, FBI (62-40355)

- 1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
- 1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
- 1 -

b6
b7c

**PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS**

*mfr
Row*

You are requested to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Book
The Wretched of the Earth by Frantz Fanon, published by Grove Press, New York, New York, 1965, \$5.

NO LACKING

- 1 - Internal Security Section, Domestic Intelligence Division (Route through for review.)
- 1 - M. F. Row

NOTE: Book, requested for reference purposes by SA Internal Security Section, will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available.

AMB:cst *cst*
(11)

*Book
10-10-66
A.M.*

REC-13

62-46855-425

19 SEP 30 1966

MAILED 19
SEP 28 1966
COMM-FBI

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

62 OCT 6 1966 *as*

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

S

Jan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. R. W. Smith

DATE: 9/30/66

FROM : R. W. Smith

- 1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
- 1 - [Redacted]
- 1 - Administrative Policy Folder

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION
RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION

- Tolson _____
- DeLoach _____
- Mohr _____
- Wick _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____ b6
- Holmes _____ b7C
- Gandy _____

SYNOPSIS:

The Book Review Control Desk, established January, 1959, functions as a central control and repository for book reviews at the Seat of Government, evaluates requests for books to be purchased, maintains records of pending book review assignments, completed reviews, and other pertinent data concerning each review. Cost of operation of Desk absorbed by existing Publications Desk. Records of all book reviews are maintained in a main control file 62-46855. The purchase of books is brought to the attention of the Administrative Division. During period 9/30/65 through 9/30/66, a total of 84 books were received at Seat of Government. Twenty-six books were reviewed, 58 were obtained for reference purposes. Of 14 book reviews completed by the Domestic Intelligence Division, four were done by the Research-Satellite Section. Instructions regarding Book Review Control Desk are included in Section 62, Manual for Bureau Supervisors. The Book Review Control Desk performs valuable service because it eliminates duplication both in purchase and review of books, enables Seat of Government personnel to obtain quickly copies of book reviews for reference, and, because of knowledge of current publications, frequently alerts personnel to appearance of new books pertinent to the work and operations of the Bureau. A status report is submitted annually.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

None; for your information.

DETAILS:

The Book Review Control Desk was established in the Central Research Section in January, 1959, as a central control and repository for book reviews at the Seat of Government.

CONTINUED - OVER

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

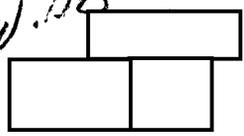
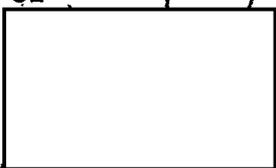
62-46855
AMB; dac
(6)

5 OCT 11 1966

EX-113
REC 40

62-46855-426

OCT. 3 1966



Memo R. W. Smith to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION
62-46855

SCOPE:

The Book Review Control Desk: 1) evaluates requests for books to be purchased and reviewed, 2) handles recommendations as to what Division should write the review, and 3) maintains a record of pending book review assignments, completed reviews, and other pertinent data concerning each review.

COST OF OPERATION:

Creation of this Desk has not resulted in any additional cost to the Bureau, since the work was absorbed by combining the new function with that of the previously existing Publications Desk without any increase in personnel.

CONTROL:

Records of all book reviews are maintained in a main control file (62-46855), which is checked monthly to ascertain whether existing instructions are being complied with by Bureau supervisors preparing reviews. A card index system is maintained regarding each review showing title, author, official who ordered the review, Section to which the review was assigned, and completion date. The index cards are maintained for an indefinite period, for they are of continuing practical value and demand only a minimum of upkeep.

The purchase of books for review or for reference purposes is brought to the attention of the Administrative Division.

REVIEWS CONDUCTED:

During the period 9/30/65 through 9/30/66, a total of 84 books was received by Seat of Government personnel for review or reference. Twenty-six books were reviewed and 58 were obtained for reference purposes (26 of these were obtained for inclusion in the "Chinese Library," Nationalities Intelligence Section). Research-Satellite Section completed four of the 14 book reviews completed by the Domestic Intelligence Division during referenced period. Ten of the books requested have not been received.

Memo R. W. Smith to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION
62-46855

INSTRUCTIONS:

Instructions concerning the Book Review Control Desk are included in Section 62, Manual for Bureau Supervisors.

OVER-ALL VALUE:

The Book Review Control Desk performs a valuable service because it 1)eliminates duplication both in the purchase of books for review and in the writing of reviews, 2)insures immediate determination as to whether a book review has been or is being written, 3)enables Seat of Government personnel to obtain quickly copies of book reviews for reference, 4)and, because of knowledge of current publications, frequently alerts personnel to the appearance of new books pertinent to the work and operations of the Bureau.

FUTURE ACTION:

The work of the Book Review Control Desk will continue to be evaluated by the Research-Satellite Section for any streamlining measures to improve its operation. A status report will be submitted annually.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, likely reading 'J. W. Smith', is located in the lower right quadrant of the page.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Wick

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

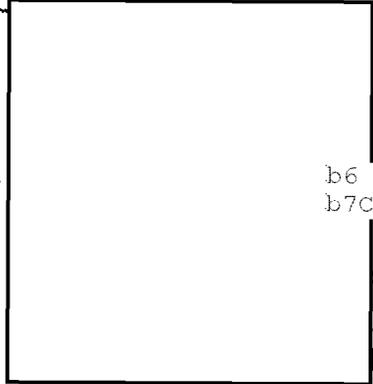
TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: September 7, 1966

FROM : A. Rosen

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. Shroder
- 1 - Mr. Raupach
- 1 - Mr. Wick
- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

SUBJECT: "RUSH TO JUDGMENT"
THE CRITIQUE OF THE
WARREN COMMISSION
WRITTEN BY MARK LANE



b6
b7c

Book Reviews

SYNOPSIS

AUTHOR - MARK LANE:

Mark Lane is an attorney who has received considerable publicity for his criticism of the Warren Commission and its report. He has a long history of affiliation with Communist Party Front groups and records of the Office of the District Attorney, Queens County, New York, disclose Lane is a sexual degenerate. Lane formerly represented Marguerite Oswald, mother of Lee Harvey Oswald. Lane's book, "Rush to Judgment," has been released and Lane claims his book is a critique of the Warren Commission's inquiry into the murders of President John F. Kennedy, Officer J. D. Tippit, and Lee Harvey Oswald.

REVIEW OF BOOK:

Lane's book has been reviewed and the first reaction received is, in fact, it is a defense brief. It has been found to be a disturbing and cleverly contrived piece of literature designed to discredit the President's Commission. It comprises 478 pages, including appendices and is divided into four parts.

The introduction is written by Hugh Trevor-Roper who contended the Commission's power was limited, which was understandable, however, it was particularly serious because by the time the Commission effectively took over from the FBI, the FBI had already reached its conclusions that Oswald shot the President and that Oswald was not connected with any conspiracy.

He indicated criticism should take place before judgment and that if the Warren Commission had allowed Mark Lane to contest their evidence before judgment, there would have been no need of his book. He stated that he believed, along with Mark Lane, that their examination was defective and their

KMR:pah

54 OCT 1 1966

CONTINUED - OVER
3 SEP 22 1966

ORIGINAL FILED IN

File in 62-100091-15

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
RE: "RUSH TO JUDGMENT"

arguments unsound: defective because they overlooked inconvenient evidence; unsound because they applied different standards to the evidence which they accepted. Trevor-Roper said the report of the Warren Commission is an "advocate's summing-up," however, before judgment can be given, the advocate of the other side must also be heard. According to Trevor-Roper, this advocate is Mark Lane and refers to Mark Lane's book as a brief.

Lane's approach has been an attempt to discredit witnesses, results of the examination of evidence, that the Commission bypassed relevant testimony, and was insensitive to destruction of hard evidence. He has attempted cleverly to lead the reader to believe the shots which killed the President came from a location other than the Texas school book depository and that there were more than three shots involved. His sly approach in trying to reach his objective can easily lead the reader to believe there is very little credible evidence to show Lee Harvey Oswald killed President Kennedy. He has attempted to show the possibility existed there was an association between Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack L. Ruby, which we have clearly established there was not.

Throughout the book, Lane is attempting to establish the idea others were involved in the planning of the assassination. For example, Lane said, "A substantial body of evidence, some of it well corroborated, suggests that Lee Harvey Oswald was involved with others in planning the assassination-or others deliberately planned to draw attention to Oswald as the prospective assassin prior to November 22."

In some instances, Lane has alleged the FBI was confused in its investigation and by implication, although not directly, questions the accuracy of our reports which he refers to continually throughout the book as hearsay. In each instance, Lane's allegations are completely false.

ACKNOWLEDGED ASSOCIATES:

It is significant to note Lane has acknowledged in his book several individuals who encouraged and assisted him; namely, Bertrand Russell of England, who in the past has been a severe critic of the Bureau and has been an advocate of pacificism, world socialism, free love and believes that the consummation of human desires during life is the only happiness worth seeking. Also, Professor Arnold Toynbee of England, who

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CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
RE: "RUSH TO JUDGMENT"

was associated with the Institute of Pacific Relations, (IPR). According to a report on the IPR issued by the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security in July, 1952, it stated among other things the IPR was considered by the American Communist Party and by Soviet officials as an instrument of communist policy, propaganda and military intelligence which disseminated information originating from Soviet and communist sources. Also, Professor Hugh Trevor-Roper who wrote the introduction to Mark Lane's book was another individual recognized. Although Trevor-Roper has never been investigated, public source material published in England revealed he was a severe critic of the findings of the President's Commission. He was taken to task by close associates for his reasoning which was "marred by bias and blotted with inaccuracies."

Lane also acknowledged "amateur investigators" among whom was Mrs. Shirley Martin of Hominy, Oklahoma. During the course of investigation, we had numerous communications from her which were furnished to the Warren Commission regarding her alleged findings. She was the subject of an SAC Letter to all field offices indicating she was endeavoring to embarrass the FBI.

CONCLUSION:

Lane, with his deception, has created a masterpiece of doubt and criticism of the Warren Commission which will cause controversy concerning the assassination of President Kennedy for years to come. To those who will take time to closely analyze Lane's book, it will, after a period of time, become clear that he has been biased, and in many instances, dishonest. However, with all his allegations, his greatest failure is that he has not proven that an individual other than Lee Harvey Oswald was responsible for the assassination of President Kennedy or that a conspiracy was involved.

ACTION:

For information.

[Handwritten initials and signatures: V, R, JRM, AD, GMR, J, GME]

Legat, Ottawa

October 12, 1966

Director, FBI (62-46855)

- 1 - N. P. Callahan
- 1 - W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - B. M. Suttler
- 1 - R. W. Smith
- 1 - R. S. Garner
- 1 -

b6
b7c

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are requested to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book, as soon as possible, and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

The Third China by C. P. FitzGerald. University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, 1965, \$2.75.

- 1 - Foreign Liaison Unit, Domestic Intelligence Division (Route through for review.)
- 1 - Nationalities Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division (Route through for review.)
- 1 - M. F. Row

AMB:mam
(12)

*Rec'd
11-3-66
AMM*

NOTE: SA Nationalities Intelligence Section, requests purchase of book for the "Chinese Library" because of its background and information about overseas Chinese, the great majority of Chinese investigated by the Bureau. The book will be carded by the Bureau Library where it is not now available.

REC-42

62-46855-427

19 OCT 12 1966

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

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

300
20 OCT 13 1966

J. [unclear]

SAC, New York

October 12, 1966

Director, FBI (62-46855)

- 1 - N. P. Callahan
- 1 - W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - B. M. Suttler
- 1 - R. W. Smith
- 1 - R. S. Garner
- 1 - [Redacted]

**PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS**

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b7c

You are requested to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Book Reporter in Red China by Charles Taylor. Random House, New York, New York, \$4.95, scheduled for publication November, 1966.

- 1 - Nationalities Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division (Route through for review.)
- 1 - M. F. Row

AMB:mam
(11)

NOTE: Book, requested by SA [Redacted] Nationalities Intelligence Section (NIS), is necessary for research and guidance in Chinese matters. This book is written by Charles Taylor, of the Toronto "Globe and Mail" newspaper, who recently returned from three years as an exchange reporter in communist China. The book, to be carded by the Bureau Library where it is not now available, will be retained in the "Chinese Library," NIS.

REC 54

62-46855-428

19 OCT 12 1966

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

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OCT 20 1966

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Am...

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 10/6/66

FROM : *MJG* SAC, CHICAGO (100-20838)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ATTN: RESEARCH - SATELLITE
SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE
DIVISION

Rebulet to Chicago 9/27/66.

Books
Enclosed for the Bureau is a copy of "The China Danger" by RICHARD L. WALKER (American Bar Association Standing Committee on Education Against Communism) which was discreetly obtained from the American Bar Center, 1155 West 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois.

- 2 - Bureau (Encl. 1)
- 1 - Chicago

ENCLOSURE

Book changed permanently to NIS, Div 2. AMB.

B

JMF:mkp
(3)

EX-104

REC-135

62-46855-429

3 OCT 10 1966

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

b6
b7c



70 OCT 24 1966

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

File 11-1-66 AmB.

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

TO : Mr. DeLoach *DM*

DATE: October 5, 1966

FROM : A. Rosen *AR*

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. Shroder
- 1 - Mr. Raupach
- 1 - Mr. Thompson
- 1 - Mr. Wick
- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

SUBJECT: THE OSWALD AFFAIR
BY LEO SAUVAGE

Book Reviews

SYNOPSIS

This book which is advertised as "an examination of the contradictions and omissions of the Warren Report," is an expansion of an article by the same French author in the March, 1964, publication of the American Jewish Committee. The book was originally published in France in July, 1965. Bureau files reveal Leo Sauvage previously appeared on a list of individuals employed by the French Communist Party. He has been employed by the New York Bureau of a French Socialist Newspaper and was a member of a small group close to Louis Dolivet, who was refused re-entry to the United States due to his suspected Communist and Comintern background.

In his book, Sauvage arrives at the conclusion that he finds "nothing to show that Oswald was the assassin of President Kennedy." In arriving at this conclusion, the following are typical examples of his distorted reasoning: (1) Chicken bones found near the window from which the death shot was fired could have been left by an accomplice. (The Commission report identifies the individual who left the chicken bones there as a building employee); (2) He questions the possibility that the rifle allegedly used by Oswald was capable of being fired with accuracy at a moving target in five or six seconds. (Actual tests in FBI Laboratory proved this to be possible); (3) He claims a number of essential witnesses were never interviewed in connection with the murder of Officer Tippit. (The Commission heard more than 13 witnesses concerning the Tippit murder, including

62-109090

FDT:emf

(10)

320
61 OCT 31 1966

NOT RECORDED

NOT RECORDED

OCT 20 1966
(SEE SYNOPSIS CONTINUED-OVER)

OCT 20 1966

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-519

Rosen to DeLoach Memorandum
Re: THE OSWALD AFFAIR

two eyewitnesses who heard the shot and saw the shooting and seven eyewitnesses who saw the flight of the gunman with revolver in hand and positively identified Oswald as the man they saw fire the shot or flee from the scene. It was established that the revolver in Oswald's possession had been purchased by him using the name of A. J. Hidell. Four expended cartridge cases found near the site of the Tippit killing were identified as having been fired in Oswald's revolver); (4) The fact that Oswald did not order any ammunition at the time he ordered the rifle proved that the idea had not come to him that he might really use it one day.

The author claims it was not established that Oswald owned a "lethal weapon" since "an unloaded weapon is not a lethal weapon." (Examination in FBI Laboratory firmly established Oswald's rifle as the murder weapon.)

The author referred to the "curious absence of fingerprints on the rifle" while apparently placing little credence in the palm print of Oswald found on the rifle and which is equally conclusive with fingerprints as a positive means of identification.

Sauvage is critical of the Dallas Police and the "incoherent, uncorroborating, or self-contradictory affirmations of District Attorney Wade in his press conference of November 24, 1963." He alleges that details of the FBI report were "leaked" to the newspapers before the report was sent to the Commission and states "as anyone in a city room knew, the leak had come directly from the FBI."

The author finally concludes that the assassination was the result of a plot by racial extremists, that Oswald was used as a scapegoat and that Jack Ruby was used as the executioner to get rid of the accused assassin.

OBSERVATIONS:

The Commission was created for the purpose of developing full facts concerning the assassination of President Kennedy. Approximately 25,000 interviews and re-interviews were conducted by the FBI alone and the results were furnished to the Commission. In addition, numerous

Rosen to DeLoach Memorandum
Re: THE OSWALD AFFAIR

interviews were conducted by other agencies and the Commission Staff. The case against Lee Harvey Oswald, however, will, in all probability, continue to be the subject of distorted speculation by journalistic charlatans such as communist inspired Leo Sauvage who seek to profiteer on the assassination of President Kennedy and to embarrass the United States Government. While the proof against Oswald is certainly clear and convincing, to any reasonably prudent opened-minded individual, the fact that no one saw Oswald pull the trigger and he died without making a confession are sufficient basis for a book of distortion such as "The Oswald Affair" by an unprincipled author such as Leo Sauvage. The book should be immediately recognized by any honest and discerning reader for what it is.

ACTION:

This is submitted for information.

R *AP* *JRM* ✓ *FST* *AS* *OH* *WRC*

DETAILS
CONTINUED - OVER

Rosen to DeLoach Memorandum
RE: THE OSWALD AFFAIR

DETAILS:

The Book

"The Oswald Affair" is an expansion of a speculative article by Leo Sauvage, printed under the same caption in the March, 1964, issue of "Commentary," a publication of the American Jewish Committee. In a memorandum concerning this article prepared from A. Rosen to Mr. Belmont on 4/27/64, (attached) it was pointed out that this was similar to other articles being written by foreign authors having background of communist sympathies. Since it was not felt that we had the responsibility of furnishing The President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy (hereafter referred to as The Commission) with every piece of inaccurate, speculative, commentary on the assassination, a copy of the article was not furnished to The Commission.

The book ("The Oswald Affair") was originally published in France and came to our attention in July, 1965, when a copy of the book was furnished to the Bureau by the Legat, Paris. In the International Edition of the "New York Times" on 6/23/65, it was pointed out that Sauvage, the author, had advanced an unsubstantiated hypothesis that the murders of President Kennedy and his suspected assassin, may have been the result of two separate plots. The Times article stated the book presented no new evidence. It was recommended and approved that this 442-page book not be translated since there was no reason to believe it contained any new material (See memo, A. Rosen to Mr. Belmont dated 7/14/65, attached). The current book in English was published in 1966 by the World Publishing Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

The Author

Leo Sauvage, according to information in Bureau files, was born in Nancy, France 2/23/13, and has been employed as a correspondent and chief of the New York Bureau of "Le Populaire," a French Socialist newspaper. In 1951, information was developed that Sauvage was a member of a small group close to Louis Dolivet, who was refused re-entry to the United States due to Dolivet's suspected communist and Comintern background (100-23792-148). On 9/27/56, a confidential source abroad advised the name of Leo Sauvage appeared on a list of individuals employed by the French Communist Party (64-200-231-1559). The March, 1964, issue of the "Commentary" described Sauvage as an author and New York correspondent for "Le Figaro" for nearly fifteen years.

Rosen to DeLoach Memorandum
RE: THE OSWALD AFFAIR

The Review

Even though the author reaches page 285 before openly stating his conclusion that "no matter how I turned the case around to see it from every angle, I find nothing to show that Oswald was the assassin of President Kennedy," one does not have to read this far to know that this is the theme of his book. On page 236, Sauvage states "Personally, I don't see why it should be necessary for a reporter to limit himself to reproducing dispassionately, everything said or done as if nothing affected him leaving all comment to the editorial writers." Throughout the book, the author furnished his personal "comment" in a very generous way.

In the first chapter, the author engages in much speculation as to whether Oswald had sufficient time to reach the lunchroom on the second floor of the Depository Building following the assassination and before he was seen by Officer Baker of the Dallas Police Department and Mr. Roy Truly, the building manager. The author concludes, it is a fundamental principal of the American law that any uncertainty should be interpreted to the advantage of the accused and the only conclusion of the Warren Commission is that "Oswald could have fired the shots and still have been present in the second floor lunchroom when seen by Baker and Truly."

Chapter two entitled "The Chicken Bones Mystery" is devoted to lengthy speculation concerning some partly eaten chicken and some chicken bones found on the sixth floor of the Depository Building which created an inference that an accomplice of the assassin of President Kennedy had left them there. (Page 644 of The Commission Report comments concerning this speculation and sets forth the findings of The Commission that the chicken lunch had been eaten on November 22, 1963, by Johnnie Ray Williams, an employee of the Texas School Book Depository, who after eating his lunch, went to the fifth floor where he was when the shots were fired.)

In Chapter three, the author engages in more speculation as to whether the rifle allegedly used by Oswald was capable of being fired with accuracy at a moving target in five or six seconds. (The Commission's Report in pages 194, 195 sets forth results of actual tests made by experts which proved a skilled person could fire three accurately aimed shots with this weapon in five seconds.)

Rosen to DeLoach Memorandum
RE: THE OSWALD AFFAIR

In Chapter four, the author questions the findings of the FBI Laboratory that one bullet and two fragments were identifiable by markings as having been fired from Oswald's rifle. To support this questioning, Sauvage, on page 66, writes that he has "no intention of questioning the technical competence of Frazier" (referring to SA [redacted] of the FBI Laboratory) but he concludes "I do have the right to remind them, however, that none of the police manuals I have checked seems inclined to admit the possibility of positive identification in conditions comparable to those indicated above." Beginning on page 91 in discussing the murder of Officer Tippit, Sauvage referred to an inquiry conducted in Dallas by George and Patricia Nash, described as "two young research assistants" at Columbia University, Bureau of Applied Social Research and contended that they named a number of essential witnesses who were never questioned or contacted by The Commission. Sauvage stated that the "most amazing negligence" as revealed by the Nashes was the absence of any effort on the part of the FBI or The Commission to question Clayton Butler, the ambulance driver, and Eddie Kinsley, his assistant, who arrived on the scene of the Tippit murder minutes after it had happened. Since they took him away before the police arrived, they could have provided such indispensable details as the exact position of the body, according to Sauvage. It is further alleged the FBI and The Commission similarly neglected to question Frank Wright, who lived in a ground-floor apartment on Tenth Street.

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While the FBI had no jurisdiction in the murder of Officer Tippit, (this was investigated by the Dallas Police Department) we have previously considered the findings of the Nashes and there was no reason to believe that the remote possible witnesses suggested by them could furnish any information of value which had not been established through other sources. More than 13 witnesses testified before The Commission concerning the Tippit murder. On page 174 of The Commission's report it is reported that witnesses who testified included two eyewitnesses who heard the shots and saw the shooting and seven eyewitnesses who saw the flight of the gunman with revolver in hand and positively identified Oswald as the man they saw fire the shots or flee from the scene. It was further established that the revolver in Oswald's possession had been purchased by him using the alias of A. J. Hidell.

The book is most critical of The Commission for its failure to allow Mark Lane to represent Oswald before The Commission claiming that this deprived him of the right to cross-examine Oswald's accusers.

Rosen to DeLoach Memorandum
Re: THE OSWALD AFFAIR

The author's reasoning, perhaps reaches its lowest point of obfuscation when writing about the rifle used by Oswald in the assassination of President Kennedy. Sauvage admits it was proved that Oswald owned a rifle but claims that since he did not order any ammunition at the time he ordered the rifle, the idea had not come to him that he might really use it one day. The author goes on to say that the investigators did not even prove that Oswald owned the "lethal weapon" since "an unloaded rifle is not a lethal weapon." (It is noted that the examination in the FBI Laboratory determined that the three empty cartridge cases found near the window from which the shots were fired had been fired in the rifle owned by Oswald. It was also determined that a bullet found on the stretcher and two fragments found in the automobile in which President Kennedy was riding had been fired from the rifle owned by Oswald. This information is reported on page 18 of the FBI report.)

The author referred to the "curious absence of fingerprints on the rifle." He apparently placed little credence in the fact that the Commission's Report contains testimony by an FBI expert who identified the latent print lifted from a portion of the rifle as the right palm print of Oswald (page 123 of the Commission's Report). It is, of course, well established that a palm print is just as conclusive as a fingerprint as a means of positive identification.

Sauvage is critical of the Dallas Police and the "incoherent, uncorroborated, or self-contradictory affirmations of District Attorney Wade in his press conference of November 24, 1963." The author further alleges that details of the FBI Report were "leaked" to the newspapers before the report was sent to The Commission and states "as anyone in a city room knew, the leak had come directly from the FBI."

After concluding that Oswald was not the assassin of President Kennedy, Sauvage makes a prefatory analysis of various theories and finally settles on the conclusion "of all the possible objectives in the assassination, I find only one that the organizer of the plot could reasonably have expected to achieve: the defense of white supremacy in the South." The author contends that these "racial extremists," tried to divert suspicion using Oswald as a scapegoat and this was followed by another plot to get rid of the accused assassin using Jack Ruby as the executioner.

In a final chapter to Sauvage's American edition of his book under the title "American Postscript" he makes reference to a "special introduction" by Harrison E. Salisbury

Rosen to DeLoach Memorandum
RE: THE OSWALD AFFAIR

to a paperback edition of The Commission's Report in which Salisbury referred to Sauvage and others as "mythmakers" who did not consider The Warren Report a "hard rock basis of fact." Sauvage added that if Salisbury has a chance to correct his "special introduction" to The Warren Report someday, he hopes Salisbury will not forget to include among his list of "mythmakers" the man "who, according to the Warren Commission must be the greatest mythmaker of all: J. Edgar Hoover." Earlier in the chapter Sauvage had made reference to his allegation that the FBI leaked its report to the newspapers before it was given to The Warren Commission and he presumed the Warren Commission for this reason had been displeased with the FBI.

JRM *R* *JOS*

REC 26 ~~62-109090-520~~ October 6, 1966

"RUSH TO JUDGMENT"

by Mark Lane

Book Reviews

Mark Lane, an attorney, is the author of a book entitled, "Rush to Judgment." He claims it is "A Critique of the Warren Commission's Inquiry into the Murder of President John F. Kennedy, Officer J. D. Tippit, and Lee Harvey Oswald." It is considered to be a cleverly contrived piece of literature designed to discredit the President's Commission and its findings.

The American public should not be led into a state of belief by what Lane has written, as with all his criticisms and suppositions he has not established that any individual other than Lee Harvey Oswald was responsible for the assassination of President Kennedy or that a conspiracy was involved to kill our late President. The President's Commission in its report, supported by the 26 volumes of testimony and exhibits, clearly defines the investigation conducted which led to its final conclusion.

Lane, in his book, has set forth numerous irresponsible and speculative claims. In essence, his book is the result of the approach he has been assuming since the early days of the Warren Commission's inquiries and prior to the published findings of the Commission, when he appeared publicly on numerous occasions both in the United States and abroad. (100-409763-Vols. 2 and 3)

Lane states in his book, "If the Commission covered itself with shame, it also reflected shame on the Federal Government. The readiness with which its findings were accepted I believe to have been symptomatic of disease." Considering the extensiveness of the Commission's inquiry, Lane's rationale for the use of "readiness" is in itself cancerous. (page 398)

Lane traveled extensively while conducting his personal investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. A Router's

NOTE: See cover memo Rosen to DeLoach, captioned "THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION (BIASED BOOKS)" 10/6/66, KMR:eem.

SENT PER NOTATION
ON MEMORANDUM

- Tolson _____
- DeLoach _____
- Mohr _____
- Wick _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
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- Trotter _____
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- Gandy _____

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[Handwritten signatures and initials]

"Rush to Judgment"

press dispatch dated April 5, 1964, at Budapest, reported that Mark Lane, an attorney from New York, appeared before the Congress of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers in Budapest, at which time he asked for the creation of an international commission to be entrusted with the investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. At this meeting he made various statements that the official theory of the assassination of the President was false. It is noted the International Association of Democratic Lawyers has been cited as an international communist-front organization in the "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C. (100-409763-43)

The May 27, 1953, issue of the "Daily Worker" stated that the National Lawyers' Guild held an election of officers on May 26, 1953, and that Mark Lane was elected an ex officio member of the Board of Directors of the National Lawyers' Guild. The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast communist newspaper which is no longer published. The House Committee on Un-American Activities report number 3123, dated September 21, 1950, cited the National Lawyers' Guild as a communist-front, which "is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations," (100-409763-19)

The December 18, 1961, edition of "The Militant" reported that on December 6, 1961, Lane spoke at a rally sponsored by the New York Council to Abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities and said his first official action during the coming session of the New York State Legislature would be to persuade Congress to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities. It is noted Lane was elected to the New York State Assembly in 1960, and in May, 1962, was defeated in an attempt to secure the nomination as candidate for the United States Congress from the 19th Congressional District of New York. (100-409763-19)

"The Militant" is a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party, which party was cited as a "subversive and communist organization which seeks to alter the form of government of the United States" ("Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised December 1, 1961).

"Rush to Judgment"

The introduction to Lane's book was written by Hugh Trevor-Roper, a historian at Oxford University in England. He contended the whole Warren Commission Report was a series of conclusions based on carefully selected evidence and that the full body of evidence does not point necessarily to the Commission's conclusions. He stated criticism should take place before judgment and that, "If the Warren Commission had allowed Mark Lane to contest their evidence before judgment, there would have been no need of his book." Newspaper articles published in England revealed Hugh Trevor-Roper was a severe critic of the findings of the President's Commission and he was taken to task by close associates for his reasoning which was "marred by bias and blotted with inaccuracies." (62-109060-3948; 62-109090 A-1/4/65)

Lane sets forth in his book many statements and hypotheses which, under close scrutiny, are found to be inaccurate or willful distortions. For example, Lane states on Page 307, "The case against Lee Harvey Oswald was comprised essentially of evidence from two sources: Dallas police officers and Marina Oswald." The basis for such a statement is incomprehensible when reviewing the Commission's Report, the 26 volumes of hearings and exhibits, the preponderance of physical evidence, as well as interviews with hundreds of individuals, all of which contributed to the Commission's final conclusion.

In addition, one should closely examine the following statement made by Lane on Page 141 of his book: "The rules of evidence ordinarily require an intact chain of events before a physical exhibit -- such as a murder weapon -- may be associated with the defendant. The Commission failed to present evidence of such a chain linking Oswald to the Mannlicher-Carcano. The evidence presented actually raised doubts that he could have possibly come by the weapon in the fashion described by the Commission."

This is a completely irresponsible statement since the Commission's Report, beginning on Page 118, traces the rifle from Klein's Sporting Goods Company, Chicago, Illinois, to Oswald, that the printing on the face of the money order coupon ordering the gun was that of Oswald, that the post office box to which the rifle was shipped was rented by Oswald, and finally that Oswald's palm print was located on the rifle barrel. This was established through the testimony of expert witnesses.

"Rush to Judgment"

Lane again clouds the issue by contending on Page 65, that if the FBI report of December 9, 1963, was accurate, the Commission's explanation of the throat wound in President Kennedy was inaccurate, as is the Commission's finding that a bullet entered the back of the President's neck. This report revealed "Medical examination of the President's body revealed that one of the bullets had entered just below his shoulder to the right of the spinal column at an angle of 45 to 60 degrees downward, that there was no point of exit, and that the bullet was not in the body."

This statement was accurately reported. The report reflects that the information was orally furnished to Special Agents of the FBI who attended the autopsy performed on the President at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Bethesda, Maryland. Following the autopsy of the President the FBI received the President's clothing and an examination by the FBI Laboratory determined that a slit having the characteristics of an exit hole for a projectile was located in the front of the shirt worn by the President. This information was contained in a supplemental report prepared by the FBI, dated January 13, 1964.

Commander James J. Humes, one of the physicians who performed the autopsy on President Kennedy, subsequent to the conclusion of the autopsy examination, concluded a bullet had passed through the President. He believed that a tracheotomy had been performed on the President at Dallas, Texas, which might have obliterated the exit wound. On the following morning, November 23, 1963, he telephonically contacted Dr. Malcolm O. Perry at Dallas, who verified there was a missile wound in the front of the President's neck and this wound had been used as the point to make the incision for the tracheotomy. (Page 89 of the Commission Report)

During the early stages of the autopsy the surgeons were unable to find a path into any large muscle in the back of the neck. When the surgeons learned that a whole bullet had been found on a stretcher at the Parkland Hospital, this led to the speculation that the bullet might have penetrated a short distance into the neck and dropped out onto the stretcher as the result of external heart massage. Further exploration during the autopsy disproved that theory. The surgeons determined that the bullet had passed between two large strap muscles and bruised them without leaving any channel since the bullet merely passed between them. (Page 88 of the Commission Report)

"Rush to Judgment"

Howard L. Brennan was an eyewitness to the assassination who subsequently identified Lee Harvey Oswald. Lane has gone into great detail in order to discredit Brennan. The President's Commission set forth the testimony of Brennan, which appears on Pages 64 and 65 of the President's Commission Report. In addition, his verbatim testimony appears in Volume III, "Hearings Before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy," Pages 161, and 184 through 186.

In this connection, Lane in attempting to support his theory of a conspiracy refers to the testimony of 18-year-old Arnold Rowland. Lane, on Page 397 of his book, states, "Rowland's testimony should have been accepted and Brennan's rejected." Rowland claimed he observed a man with a rifle on the southwest corner, sixth floor, of the Texas School Depository Building and had also seen an elderly man "hanging out that window" on the southeast corner of the sixth floor. In commenting on Rowland's credibility, the Commission Report, on Page 251, states "The investigation showed that numerous statements by Rowland concerning matters about which he would not normally be expected to be mistaken -- such as subjects he studied in school, grades he received, whether or not he had graduated from high school, and whether or not he had been admitted to college -- were false."

Lane devotes an entire chapter (Page 114) to the initial identification of the murder weapon as being a German Mauser rather than an Italian carbine. He alludes to statements made to the press by Dallas authorities initially identifying the gun incorrectly and by inference he attempts to substantiate his theory of a conspiracy and that the Commission should have explored this discrepancy more thoroughly.

"Rush to Judgment"

Actually, the Commission conducted extensive inquiries into this phase of the investigation. Deputy Constable Seymour Weitzman, one of the first officers to observe the weapon, testified on April 1, 1964, in Dallas, Texas. His testimony is revealed in Volume VII, Pages 105 through 109 of the "Hearings Before the President's Commission." Deputy Weitzman was questioned by Mr. Joseph A. Ball, Assistant Counsel of the President's Commission. On Page 108, Mr. Ball asked Deputy Weitzman, "In the statement that you made to the Dallas Police Department that afternoon, you referred to the rifle as a 7.65 Mauser bolt action?" Deputy Weitzman replied, "In a glance, that's what it looked like." Mr. Ball then asked, "That's what it looked like - did you say that or someone else say that?" To which Mr. Weitzman replied, "No; I said that. I thought it was one." (a Mauser)

The Italian carbine was conclusively established as the murder weapon by experts who examined the bullet found on the stretcher at Parkland Hospital and that the three cartridge cases found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Depository Building were fired from the rifle. (Pages 18, 19, 84 and 85 of the Commission Report)

Lane on Page 44 states there is some evidence to "suggest" that one or more shots may have been fired from the Book Depository as the Warren Commission maintained, but "it is considerably less compelling than the evidence suggesting that shots came from behind the fence." He was referring to the fence located on a grassy knoll near the triple overpass. Lane continued by saying, "To contend, however, that shots came from the knoll is not to say that no shots were fired from elsewhere. But it is impossible to contend at one and the same time that some shots came from the fence and that a lone assassin -- Oswald -- fired from the Book Depository window. As the Commission was to remain faithful to the latter conclusion, it had first to prove that no shots came from the knoll. In attempting to do so, the Report cited evidence out of context, ignored and reshaped evidence and -- which is perhaps worse -- oversimplified evidence."

With reference to the above contention of Lane the Commission Report specifically states that "In contrast to the testimony of the witnesses who heard and observed shots fired from the Depository, the Commission's investigation has disclosed no credible evidence that any shots were fired from anywhere else."

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : R. W. Smith *RWS*

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS / "THE WRETCHED OF THE EARTH"
BY FRANTZ FANON
RESEARCH-SATELLITE MATTER

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Mohr
DATE: October 19, 1966

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Bland

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1 - Mr. Basher
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1 - Mr. Garner
1 - Section tickler
1 -

R. W. Smith

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SYNOPSIS:

R 10 1966

Captioned book translated from French was reviewed by Research-Satellite Section at request of Internal Security Section. It is a racial and anti-colonialist "cry" from African psychiatrist during Algerian revolution (1954). Contains no references to Director or FBI. Book derives its title from "Third World" of "unwhites" suppressed for centuries by whites. It is plea for Negro to smash white barrier, stresses violence as only way to achieve independence and urges Negro to build new world and new man untarnished by Western influences. Book is anticapitalist and pro-Socialist and has been called handbook of revolution for underdeveloped countries. A reliable source has advised that this book is the "bible" of Stokeley Carmichael, chairman of Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee and one of more verbally violent Negro leaders in the U.S. Carmichael is vocal advocate of "Black Power" and it is obvious why he reportedly adopted book as his "bible." Author stresses use of force and claims violence is cleansing force which frees oppressed from inferiority complex, despair and inaction. Carmichael, like author, is black nationalist; talks freely of violence; has antipathy to Western culture; categorizes American Negro with nonwhites of world; demands "colonies" (of U.S.) be liberated; and advocates that new America be born. In 1961 author was Algerian representative in Ghana for Algerian Front National Liberation.

Although author expressed anti-American sentiments in book, in final illness he came to U.S. where he died December, 1961. Publisher has been involved in legal action for publishing lurid novels.

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Referral/Consult

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OCT 25 1966

Memo Smith to Mr. Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW: THE WRETCHED OF THE EARTH
62-46355

RECOMMENDATION:

For information: ✓

CV

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DETAILS:

Captioned book purchased and reviewed by the
Research-Satellite Section at the request of the Internal
Security Section of the Domestic Intelligence Division.

Review of Book

This book was translated from the French language. It is a racial and anticolonialist cry from an African psychiatrist during the Algerian revolution, which began on November 1, 1954, and did not end until seven and one-half years later. "The Wretched of the Earth" comprise the "Third World" of the "unwhites" of this planet who for centuries--according to Fanon--have been under the moral, psychological, and physical suppression of the European "whites." It is a handbook that presents the strategy and tactics for gaining independence by violence and carrying out the difficult task of building a new social structure in a land where years of

Memo Smith to Mr. Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW: THE WRETCHED OF THE EARTH
62-46355

dependence have long overshadowed its own culture.

In substance, it is a plea from an educated Negro, utilizing the skills of psychiatry at his command, to his oppressed fellow Negroes to smash the "white" barriers to human dignity and once and for all establish the racial pride of the black man. The plea stresses violence as the only way of achieving independence and urges that the Negro, with no mimicry of Europe, build a new world uncontaminated by the culture of the West and a new man untarnished by Western concepts.

The book is strongly anticapitalist and blindly pro-Socialist. As a disgruntled "native," Fanon considers capitalism as the sworn enemy of his "Third World" and an enemy to be drowned in blood. "Socialism, based on the principle that man is the most precious of all possessions," he writes, "will allow us to go forward and make impossible that caricature of society where all economic and political power is held in the hands of a few who regard the nation as a whole with scorn and contempt."

He observes that the capitalist world--for survival purposes--is wooing the Socialist world, but he warns that this fawning "will not manage to divide the progressive forces which mean to lead mankind towards happiness by brainwashing the threat of a Third World which is rising like the tide to swallow up all Europe."

Fanon presents case histories collected during his service as a psychiatrist in a hospital in Algeria during the days of the revolution. These cases are intended to reflect what he calls "colonial neurosis" and involve the psychological aberrations of those who were captured and tortured and those who performed the tortures.

Stokeley Carmichael's "Bible"

A source who has furnished reliable information in the past and who is familiar with civil rights activities in Mississippi, advised that during a visit to Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) headquarters in Atlanta, staff members referred to "The Wretched of the Earth" as "Stokeley's bible." It was alleged that Stokeley Carmichael, Chairman of SNCC, relies upon this book for many of his ideas.

As you will recall, it was Carmichael who stunned the civil rights movement with his usage of the militant slogan "Black Power." According to recent newspaper articles and Carmichael's

Memo Smith to Mr. Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW: THE WRETCHED OF THE EARTH
62-46355

own writings, he is prone to make extreme statements and, at least verbally, is among the more violent of the Negro leaders in the United States. In his attempts to incite the American Negroes, it is easy to see how he could make use of the emotional terminology Fanon uses to describe the Algerian "native." According to Fanon, the "native" is an envious man who will not be content until he has uprooted the "settler" and taken his place. He has been beaten, imprisoned, and dehumanized. He is overpowered, but not tamed. He is treated as an inferior, but is not convinced of his inferiority. He is an oppressed person whose permanent dream is to become the persecutor. He is not interested in compromise and considers "onlookers" as cowards, appeasers, or traitors. His liberation implies the use of all means and that of force first and foremost.

Violence, writes Fanon, is a cleansing force which frees the native from his inferiority complex and from his despair and inaction. It makes him fearless and restores his self-respect. The problems of the Negroes who live in the United States, Fanon states, have no fundamental difference from that of the Africans. "The whites of America did not mete out to them any different treatment from that of the whites that ruled over the Africans."

Carmichael, a 1964 graduate of Howard University with a degree in philosophy, is, like Fanon, a black nationalist. "I am pro-black, I am not antiwhite," he claims. Like Fanon, Carmichael talks freely of violence, of bringing this country "to its knees." "I am not opposed to violence," he has declared publicly.

Like Fanon, he has an antipathy to Western culture and speaks publicly of a movement "that will smash everything Western civilization has created."

As Fanon believes in a "Third World" of colored peoples that will destroy Europe, Carmichael denationalizes the American Negro by stating that in a showdown with the whites in this country "the colored people throughout the world" would "help in such a struggle."

Fanon writes that the men produced by centuries of European civilization have failed to achieve any humanitarian advancement. They are murderers who maintain their status quo

Memo Smith to Mr. Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW: THE WRETCHED OF THE EARTH
62-46355

through violence. Carmichael, in speaking to American whites, states, "for you are not nice guys, we have found you out." "This country does not function by morality, love and nonviolence, but by power."

Fanon traces responsibility for violence to the whites who, he claims, use violence to obtain, maintain, and retain control over undeveloped countries. According to Carmichael, responsibility for the use of violence by black men, whether in self-defense or initiated by them, lies with the white community.

As has been pointed out previously, Fanon is anti-capitalist in his book. Carmichael demands that the "colonies of the United States, and this includes the black ghettos within its own borders, north and south--must be liberated." "For a century this nation has been like an octopus of exploitation, its tentacles stretching from Mississippi and Harlem to South America, the Middle East, southern Africa and Vietnam." "The society we seek to build among the black people, then, is not a capitalist one."

Whether or not the allegation is true that "The Wretched of the Earth" is Carmichael's "bible," it is obvious that he shares many of Fanon's concepts. In the foreword to the book, Jean-Paul Sartre, the French philosopher and author, points out that "this speaker for the Third World" will make us ashamed, and "shame, as Marx said, is itself a revolutionary sentiment." Carmichael, in an article prepared for the September 22, 1966, issue of "New York Review of Books," asks "Are they capable of the shame which might become a revolutionary emotion?"

Pertinent Information in Bufiles Regarding the Author

Frantz Fanon was born in 1925 on the island of Martinique. He studied medicine in France and specialized in psychiatry. He served in a hospital during the French-Algerian war and later joined the revolution against France. Information in Bufiles reflects that in March, 1961, Liaison Section received information that Fanon, at that time Algerian representative in Ghana for the Algerian Front for National Liberation, was in Tunisia preparing for a trip to the United States where he intended to receive extensive medical treatment at the National Institutes of Health in Washington, D. C. [REDACTED]

Memo Smith to Mr. Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW: THE WRETCHED OF THE EARTH
62-46355

Referral/Consult

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Fanon did come to Washington where he died of cancer in December, 1961.

On page 253 of "The Wretched of the Earth," Fanon describes the United States in the following manner:

"Two centuries ago, a former European colony decided to catch up with Europe. It succeeded so well that the United States of America became a monster, in which the taints, the sickness and the inhumanity of Europe have grown to appalling dimensions."

At this point, it is interesting to note that it was to the "inhumanity" of this "monstrous former European colony"--and not to the mecca of Socialism--that Fanon came for help in his final and hopeless illness.

The Publishers

Involved in local work for
particular...
Bufiles reflect that the publisher of this book, the Grove Press, Inc., has published such infamous literature as the unexpurgated edition of "Lady Chatterley's Lover," by D. H. Lawrence; and "Tropic of Cancer," and "The Rosy Crucifixion Sexus Book I and Book II," by Henry Miller. All of these books received considerable publicity as to whether they were pornographic. Regarding Lawrence's book, a Federal judge, in 1959, ruled it as not being obscene. The Department declined prosecution of both of Miller's books, the "Tropic of Cancer" in 1961; and "The Rosy Crucifixion Sexus Book I and Book II" in 1965.

References to Director and FBI

There are no references to the Director or the FBI in "The Wretched of the Earth."

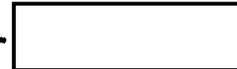
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SAC, Salt Lake City

- 1 - Mr. W.P. Callahan
 - 1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan
 - 1 - Mr. W.W. Smith
 - 1 - Mr. J.S. Ganser
- October 24, 1966

Director, FBI (62-46855)

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**PURCHASE OF BOOK
CCNY REVIEWS**

R

You are requested to obtain discreetly one copy of the book Communist Attack on U. S. Police by W. Glenn Skousen, a former Bureau Agent. The book was published in 1966 (price not known) by the Ensign Publishing Company whose latest address, according to Bureau Records, was given as 5867 Tolgate Lane, Salt Lake City, Utah. The book should be forwarded to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

- 1 - 67-69602
- 1 - M. F. Row (6221 I. B.)

*Book rec'd
11-7-66
AmB.*

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RE: Book ordered at request of Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review. After review, the book will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available.

62-46855

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62-46855

OCT 24 1966

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(Attn: Research-Satellite Section
Domestic Intelligence Division)

FROM : *mm* LEGAT, OTTAWA (94-8)

DATE: 10/27/66

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
& BOOK REVIEWS

gm
Remylet, 10/21/66.

Enclosed is "The Third China" by C. P. FitzGerald which was received from the [redacted] under date of 10/25/66.

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RESEARCH-SATELLITE



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

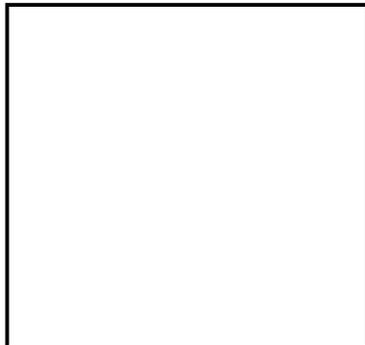
RA

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
Attn: Research-Satellite Section,
Domestic Intelligence Division

FROM : LEGAT, OTTAWA (94-8)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

DATE: 10/21/66



ReBulet, 10/12/66.

A check through available sources in the
Ottawa area failed to develop any information indicating
that "The ~~Third~~ China" by C. P. FITZ GERALD had been
published ~~or was in the process of being published.~~
Through the [redacted] Vancouver, it was ascertained that
the [redacted]

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b7C

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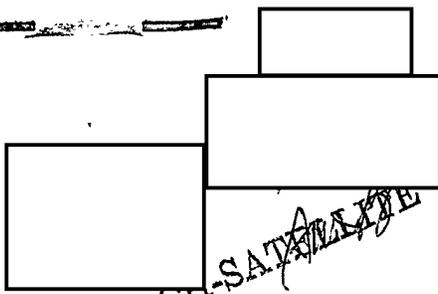
[redacted]
[redacted]
of the [redacted] have been made to [redacted]
[redacted]

3 - Bureau
(1 - Liaison Direct)
1 - Ottawa
MLI/vmm
(4)

REC-62-46855-432

OCT 31 1966

EX-113



RESEARCH-SATELLITE



57 NOV 4 1966

36
256

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

File

- 1 - Mr. N.P. Callahan
- 1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. R.W. Smith
- 1 - Mr. R.S. Garner

SAC, New York

11/10/66

Director, FBI (62-46855)

- 1 - Mr. B.M. Suttler
- 1 -

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**PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS**

Mr. Row

The book "~~A~~ Prophetic Minority," by Jack Newfield, has been published recently by New American Library, Inc., 1301 Avenue of The Americas, New York, New York 10019, and it is priced at \$4.75 a copy. You are requested to obtain discreetly one copy of this book and to forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1 - Mr. MF. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:jes
(10)

*Book received
11-25-66
A.M.*

NOTE:

Book, which concerns the so-called new "Left," has been requested by SA R. S. Garner, Research-Satellite Section, for use as reference material in a current assignment. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available.

B

EX-101
REC-4

433

NOV 10 1966

RECEIVED
NOV 9 - 1966
COMM-FBI

5 NOV 18 1966

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

*19
A.M.*

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

11/3/66

SAC, SALT LAKE CITY (80-225)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

"The Communist Attack
On U.S. Police", by
W. CLEON SKOUSEN

ReBulet 10/24/66, requesting that captioned book be discreetly purchased.

Transmitted herewith is one copy of captioned book. It is noted it was published by The Ensign Publishing Company, P. O. Box 2316, Salt Lake City, Utah, and was copyrighted by SKOUSEN in 1966.

The publisher is not listed in the Salt Lake City telephone directory or City Directory.

An attempt was made to locate this book through the normal book outlets in Salt Lake City but it was not found to be available, nor was its existence known. It was finally purchased under pretext from the American Opinion Book Store, 60 East 2nd South, Salt Lake City, Utah, which is the outlet for John Birch literature. Insofar as could be determined, this book was not elsewhere available in Salt Lake City.

(2) Bureau (Enc. 1)(REG. AM)
1 - Salt Lake City

WRP:mhe
(3)

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
98 NOV 10 1966

32
77 NOV 25 1966

7-12-8-15

- 1 - Mr. N.P. Callahan
 - 1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan
 - 1 - Mr. B.M. Suttler
- 11/18/66

SAC, New York

Director, FBI (62-46855)

- 1 - Mr. R.W. Smith
- 1 - Mr. R.S. Garner
- 1 -

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b7c

**PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS**

M.F. Row

You are requested to obtain discreetly one copy of the book, "The United States and China in World Affairs" by Robert Blum and edited by A. Doak Barnett. The book has been published recently by McGraw-Hill Book Company, 330 West 42nd Street, New York, New York 10036, price, \$6.50.

This book should be forwarded to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

- 1 - Nationalities Intelligence Section, ~~Domestic Intelligence~~ Division (Route through for review)
- 1 - Mr. M.F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:jes
(11)

*Book Rec'd
12-9-66
11-13*

NOTE:

Book requested by SA J. F. Wacks, Nationalities Intelligence Section, for inclusion in the "Chinese Library" for reference purposes. The book is not now available in the Bureau library.

MAILED 25
NOV 17 1966
COMM - FBI

EX-112

REC-3

62-46855-434

19 NOV 22 1966

56 NOV 28 1966

J

Nov 22 1966

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

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : *JFM* DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTN: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

DATE: 11/23/66

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOKSREVIEWS

fct

Re Bureau letter to New York, 11/10/66.

Enclosed is one copy of the book "A Prophetic
Minority" by JACK NEWFIELD.

ec

ENCLOSURE

*Book to be filed
in Bureau Library
after perusal by
R-SS. AMB.*

REC-103

62-46855-435

15 NOV 28 1966

- 2 - Bureau (62-46855) (Encl. 1) (RM)
- 1 - New York (100-87235) (42)

EKD:gmd
(3)

RESEARCH-SATELLITE



DEC 1 1966

53-DEC-5-1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

RA

Mr. Wick

November 23, 1966

M. A. Jones

0 E... R...

**'WASHINGTON EXPOSE'
FORTHCOMING BOOK BY
JACK ANDERSON**

SYNOPSIS

By memorandum dated November 10, 1966, I furnished a review of first 256 pages of Jack Anderson's forthcoming book, 'Washington Expose.' Remaining page proofs of book (pages 257 - 486) have now been received from confidential source at Anderson's publisher, Public Affairs Press.

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

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

References to FBI and other data felt pertinent to Bureau are set forth in chapter-by-chapter analysis in this memo. *62-46755-*

RECOMMENDATION:

NOT RECORDED

123 NOV 29 1966

For information. 'Washington Expose' is little more than an

oversized version of the Jack Anderson-Drew Pearson newspaper column and, in fact, much of the book consists of 'warmed-over' Anderson-Pearson columns.

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

- 1 - Mr. Tolson
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Wick
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. Gale
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Rosen

DET 41-5
(Continued - Over)

ORIGINAL FILED IN

DETAILS

By memorandum dated November 10, 1966, I furnished you a review of the first 256 pages of Jack Anderson's forthcoming book entitled "Washington Expose." In my memorandum of November 10th, it was noted that the printing press of Anderson's publisher, Public Affairs Press, had broken down; however, that as soon as the remaining pages of Anderson's book were available, they would confidentially be obtained and would be reviewed.

Pages 257 through 486 (end of book) have now been obtained. They are in much the same vein as the first 256 pages and contain one chapter (Chapter 16, pages 341-367) in which Anderson is particularly critical of the Bureau--falsely claiming that the action taken against Czech and Soviet spies last summer (persona non grata action against Jiri Opatrny and arrest of retired Lt. Colonel William Whalen last July, and persona non grata action against Valentin Revin on September 1st) was triggered by the Director's need for favorable publicity because the disclosure of FBI "bugging" in the Fred Black case had confronted the Director "with the greatest crisis in his 42 years of matchless press relations as FBI Director."

Set forth below is a chapter-by-chapter analysis of the final pages of Anderson's book--with particular reference to matters of pertinence to the FBI: (For convenience, many of the more important names are underlined in the succeeding pages of this memorandum.)

CHAPTER 12 "Government at the Keyhole" (Pages 237 - 263)

(Pages 237 through 256 of this chapter were covered in my November 10th memorandum to you.)

On pages 261-262, Anderson states, "Apparently, no one is safe from the eavesdroppers. A former Army Intelligence agent, Willis Adams, has admitted that he monitored private conversations of the late Eleanor Roosevelt while she was First Lady. Even President Johnson is worried about the privacy of his office. He evidently fears that one of his own agencies might attempt an inside bugging job in a misguided effort to keep tabs on him. Perhaps with this in mind, he has gone on record against indiscriminate government eavesdropping."

(Continued - Over)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 Janos Bela Szakacs, who escaped to this country from Hungary. He confessed to the Justice Department that he had spied for the Reds...."

(As reflected in Bufile 105-80755, [redacted] made a full confession of his [redacted] 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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On pages 345-346, Anderson gives an inaccurate account of an espionage operation involving Aleksandr Kovalev. He identifies Kovalev as "an assistant Soviet naval attache" (whereas, Kovalev was Second Secretary of the Soviet Delegation to the United Nations) and he credits Kovalev 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, [redacted] the Soviet principals in this operation by [redacted]--and he was declared persona non grata.

Anderson also gives a somewhat exaggerated account of a meeting between an FBI double-agent and Yuri Novikov (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"--Irmgard Margareth-Schmidt, Margarethe Pfeiffer and Kim Soo. Bufiles contain no pertinent data regarding the last two women; however, Margareth-Schmidt 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 [redacted] [redacted] with a German national attached to an American installation in Germany.

Anderson deals with the Irving Chambers Scarbeck espionage case on page 348. He states that "Scarbeck 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, Scarbeck 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 Scarbeck's 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 [redacted] Anderson also falsely asserts that "Microphones planted in Scarbeck's 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 Scarbeck's 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.)

Anderson next begins a detailed treatment of the Valentin Revin persona non grata case. [redacted] the Washington Field Office's double agent in this case, talked to Jack Anderson in September, 1966--after [redacted] had been declared persona non grata; and Anderson and Drew Pearson used the [redacted] interview as the primary basis for two columns, published September 26 and 27, containing false criticisms of the Director and the FBI--which criticisms are regurgitated in this portion of Anderson's book.)

Basically, the errors and distortions in Anderson's treatment of the Revin-Huminik case are:

(1) The book relates that Huminik originally was cultivated by Soviet diplomats Sergei Stupar and Aleksandr Izvekov, and that these "two Russians eventually got around to asking him for unclassified but hard-to-get materials." [redacted] met both [redacted] actually effected the initial cultivation, and [redacted] never figured in the actual double agent operation.)

(2) Anderson states, "When Stupar was recalled to Moscow in 1964, he lugged a going-away gift from Huminik, several pounds of rare

chemicals, in a diplomatic pouch. . . . FBI agents filmed the goodbye scene." [redacted] samples of consumer chemical products produced by his chemical company--such as material to melt ice from sidewalks--however, no rare chemicals were furnished him. Prior to his departure from the United States in August, 1964, [redacted] however, there was no "good-bye scene" such as Anderson describes.)

(3) According to Anderson, "Stupar's place was taken by Vladimir Boutenko (correct name is Butenko). . . who was accompanied by Vladimir Zorov. It was Boutenko who. . . requested copies of the various forms an applicant must fill out to get a government job." [redacted] and [redacted] left the United States. Indications were that [redacted] was attempting to cultivate [redacted] for intelligence purposes, and [redacted] did furnish [redacted] copies of publications purchased from the Government Printing Office regarding careers in Federal service and also gave him information about how to start a corporation. However, no documents as described by Anderson were ever passed to [redacted] had no intelligence significance as far as [redacted] was concerned.)

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(4) Anderson continues that following Valentin Revin's appearance in the case, Huminik was paid "several thousand dollars, which he turned over to the FBI. In return, Hoover's agents gave Huminik bare expense money. . . ." (The Soviets did, in fact, pay [redacted] which was turned over to the Bureau. Contrary to the impression of miserliness which Anderson would convey, however, [redacted] was fully reimbursed for all expenses he incurred on behalf of the Bureau in this double-agent operation.)

(5) The book continues, "Huminik submitted regular reports to the FBI in handwriting. He kept no copies. . . . Recently I managed to obtain access to these reports." (The Washington Field Office has advised that [redacted] submitted his reports orally, not in handwriting; and the innuendo that Anderson has had surreptitious access to FBI files regarding this case is completely false.)

(6) On pages 350-351, Anderson quotes from an alleged report by Huminik concerning his impressions of Revin--the implication being that Anderson is quoting this from a report which Huminik turned over to the FBI. (The quoted report was never received by the Washington Field Office. Possibly this is data which [redacted] furnished to Anderson when contacted by Anderson in September, 1966.)

(7) Anderson states that Huminik proposed to the FBI that an attempt be made to defect or recruit Revin. (This is completely untrue. The FBI did propose to the State Department that FBI Agents make a defection approach to [redacted] part would have been one of merely being present when the Agents approached [redacted]-since the approach would have been made during an espionage meeting between [redacted]

(8) The book charges that in July, 1966--following disclosure of the FBI's use of a microphone in the Red Black case--the Director "sought to break the Huminik case; a July 11th memo to the Attorney General suggested closing the case. But a July 27th memo urged a delay to attempt Huminik's plan (to defect Revin). The double agent was encouraged to feel out the possibility of blackjacking Revin into defecting." (There are no memoranda dated July 11th or 27, 1966, such as Anderson claims. The actual facts are: In June, 1966, when it became evident that the continued operation of [redacted] against the Soviets would necessitate furnishing them with data of greater value than the operation was worth, a decision was made to terminate this double-agent operation. On June 24th, the Bureau asked State Department to authorize a defection approach to [redacted] while he was engaged in a meeting with [redacted]. We suggested that if this defection approach were unsuccessful, the State Department be prepared to immediately declare [redacted] persona non grata, preferably with full publicity. State Department replied that there did not appear to be sufficient basis for our request; so on July 12th we again wrote State and furnished additional information to support the action proposed by us in June. On July 19th, State advised that it would not approve a defection approach to [redacted] but was prepared to declare him persona non grata without publicity. On July 28th, we advised State that restrictions imposed by State made it impossible for us to accept State's proposed action--however, we did not interpose any objection to whatever action State felt necessary against [redacted]. On August 31st, State informed us that [redacted] would be declared persona non grata on September 1st--and that the reasons for this action would be made public on September 2, 1966.)

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(9) Anderson states that Revin "agreed to forge phony papers for Huminik in case he had to flee the country. A Dominican passport was chosen, and Huminik flew to the Dominican Republic to get authentic passport pictures taken." [redacted] did go to the Dominican Republic, but the trip was primarily to promote his own business venture there. While in that country, he did, however, have passport pictures taken of himself and gave them to [redacted]

(10) The book continues, "Though the FBI's Soviet section was anxious to get the forged papers from Huminik and to reverse the play on Revin in a maneuver to persuade him to defect, someone on high abruptly blew the whistle on the case on September 3. Revin was thrown out of the country--though Boutenko, who had also obtained documents from Huminik, was permitted to remain." (As previously noted, [redacted] was declared persona non grata on September 1, 1966--not September 3. [redacted] left the United States on August 13, 1966--more than two weeks before the persona non grata action against [redacted])

(11) On page 354, Anderson quotes from a letter which he says Huminik "angrily wrote the FBI on September 11." (A letter was, in fact, received from [redacted] by the Washington Field Office. Anderson and Pearson originally quoted from it in their newspaper column of September 26. The quotation was taken out of context; and [redacted] has publicly denied intending any criticism of the FBI. In response to the September 26th Anderson-Pearson column, in fact, [redacted] publicly declared, "The FBI is a first-rate outfit and I'm not unhappy with anything that happened at any time during the entire five years we worked together.")

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(12) Page 355 is devoted to three handwritten paragraphs which Anderson describes as "A portion of the report double agent John Huminik gave to the Federal Bureau of Investigation." (No such report was received by the Washington Field Office, which handled double-agent Huminik.)

Interwoven in Anderson's detailed treatment of the Revin-Huminik case is material concerning the Jiri Opatrny and the William Henry Whalen espionage cases. Anderson charges that in the Whalen and Opatrny cases--as in the Revin-Huminik 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 [redacted] occurred on July 12, 1966, following his indictment that day by a Federal Grand Jury. The Justice Department presented the case against [redacted] to the Grand Jury. Obviously, the Bureau had no responsibility for the timing of the persona non grata action against [redacted]--nor the timing of the indictment which resulted in the arrest of [redacted]

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 Leonid Pivnev, Kirill Doronkin, Vadim Kirilyuk and Vassili Molev; 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 First Secretary Valentin Ivanov to develop Roger C. Foss, American Nazi Party member, for intelligence purposes in 1959-60.

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) Krievashkov" is described on page 362. This appears to be pure fiction since neither "Krievashkov" 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 WU Chu 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.

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

According to Anderson, when WU Chu left Mexico on orders of China, he was replaced by WU Chi-gan. (The Bureau has no information regarding [redacted] but we do know that after [redacted] left Mexico, [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.)

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Anderson also names Francisco Ham-cheen as a subordinate of WU Chu in Chinese intelligence in Mexico. [redacted] Bufile 105-132596, is subject of a current investigation based on information received from a San Diego informant. Neither our investigation, nor that by Mexican authorities, has disclosed any connection between [redacted]

According to Anderson, Ham Cheen arrived in Mexico in 1942--whereas, Mexican authorities say he arrived there in January, 1941. Anderson claims that Ham Cheen "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 Colonel Wu sent Francisco (Ham Cheen) 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.)

Anderson's description on page 364 of how Ham Cheen would snare and blackmail American tourists and servicemen appears to be the product of an over-active imagination. He claims that Ham Cheen 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 (Ham Cheen) 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.)

The book continues that shortly after Ham Cheen's stopover in Honolulu, "by a curious coincidence, an American airman was transferred from Hawaii back to the mainland. He immediately wrote a letter to...WU Chu giving his new location. Through confidential anti-communist contacts in Mexico's Chinese community, who were reading and photographing Wu's 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] 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, Krzympiec wrote the letter to which Anderson refers. Bufiles also show that Anderson did, in fact, give us a copy of Krzympiec's letter on December 14, 1964; however, [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 Andrew Evans 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 Evans 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.) (61-11469)

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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 Alfred Svenson. [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) (105-120581)

He then philosophizes, 'But if the authorities don't understand Svenson, 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 Stephen Wechsler (Bufile 100-359527), 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 James M. McMillin (misspelled 'McMillan' by Anderson) (Bufile 100-355995), 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 Bruning, 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 Robert Webster as a defector who "is eking out a poor living as a Leningrad factory worker." Bufile 105-81285 reflects that Webster remained in Russia from 1959 to 1962, when he returned to the United States. He now is living in Pennsylvania.

In connection with his treatment of Robert Franklin Williams (militantly anti-American Negro who is the inspirational figure behind the Revolutionary Action Movement), Anderson observes that Williams fled to Cuba "just a jump ahead of the FBI." Bufile 88-19435 verifies that Williams 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, Jerry Milton Brooks, has told a Kansas City grand jury that at one meeting he had heard talk of assassinating Senator J. William Fulbright (of Arkansas)."

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, led by Roy James, 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 157-1192 reflects that [redacted] from the American Nazi Party in January, 1964. He has been [redacted] in Chicago. [redacted] 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 [redacted] 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 Carl McIntire 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 Thornton Dewey, a Texas rancher, assisted in the research for this defamatory book and that Dewey has contributed to the American Nazi Party and has entertained George Lincoln Rockwell. (Both [redacted] are well known to the Bureau. [redacted] has, in fact, [redacted] to the American Nazi Party and been host to [redacted]. A newspaper column by Anderson containing substantially the same information regarding [redacted] as in Anderson's book was published in September, 1964.) (157-3142; 94-4-380-A)

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 Lichmann 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. (105-43306). 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 (Mongelo) 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 Ralph Cannavo in this country." (Of the above Federal legislators, only Kirwan will be a member of the 90th Congress which convenes in 1967.)

Anderson identifies Murray Olf 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 Olf's correct FBI number (FBI #304802) and states that Olf '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 Olf now is retired and has been replaced by other "fixers."

According to Anderson, Olf 'loaned his phone freely' to Members of Congress. 'Congressman Chester Corski (of New York) charged most of his long-distance calls to Olf's bill. An attractive secretary to Representative Phil Welch (of Missouri) borrowed money from Olf and also charged long-distance calls to Olf's bill. . . . ' (Bufiles reflect that Olf has been the target of previous critical writings of Anderson and Drew Pearson. Much of the data concerning Olf in this chapter has been taken from an article by Anderson and Fred Blumenthal captioned 'The Underworld's Washington Lobbyist' which appeared in the August 8, 1954, issue of 'Parade' magazine.) (33-1287)

Anderson names Jack Wasserman 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 Wasserman by 'the late Pennsylvania Attorney General Charles Margiotti, who, himself, had been a front man for the mob.' (Bufiles reflect that Jack (Jacob) Wasserman 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 Wasserman 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 brother, Robert Goldwater (president 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."

(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 Robert Goldwater reflects the probability that he does, in fact, know Moe Dalitz of the Desert Inn Hotel since Robert Goldwater's 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 that 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 snuggle 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

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 booted, 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 McLelllar (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.'

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 12/8/66
(ATT: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION;
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 10/12/66.

Submitted herewith is one copy of "Reporter in Red China", by CHARLES TAYLOR.

EX-103
REC-47 62-46855-436

DEC 9 1966

ENCLOSURE

- ② - Bureau (Encl.1) (RM) *Encl. carded by Bu. Library, chg. (privately to "Chinese Library" NIS, DID. AMB.*
- 1 - New York
- EKD:mrm
- (3)

RESEARCH-SATELLITE



DEC 16 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 12/7/66
(ATT: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION)

FROM : *JFM* SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOKS REVIEWS *b1*
7c

ReBulet to New York, 11/18/66.

11/20/66

Enclosed herewith is one copy of book, "The United States and China in World Affairs" by ROBERT BLUM and edited by A. DOAK BARNETT.

REC-62
ST-110

62-46855-437

U (2) - Bureau (Encl. 1)
1 - New York

WHB:mrm
(3)

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NOT RECORDED
DEC 9 1966

ENCLOSURE

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

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56^{3 20} DEC 14 1966



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : R. W. Smith *SJS*

SUBJECT: "MARXIAN FOUNDATIONS OF COMMUNISM:
AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF
COMMUNIST THEORY"
BOOK BY DR. RAYMOND POLIN
MOUNT VERNON, NEW YORK

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Wick
- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: December 14, 1966

- 1 - Miss Gandy
- 1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
- 1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
- 1 - Mr. J. M. Sizoo

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

Book Review

*Raymond Polin
9/17/66*

The attached book, "Marxian Foundations of Communism: An Introduction to the Study of Communist Theory," by Dr. Raymond Polin, who is on the Do Not Contact List, has been received by attached letter from Polin and reviewed by the Research-Satellite Section as recommended in memorandum, Mr. R. W. Smith to Mr. W. C. Sullivan, June 21, 1966, "Marxian Foundations of Communism: An Introduction to the Study of Communist Theory, book by Dr. Raymond Polin, Mount Vernon, New York." Polin, in 1956, made derogatory remarks about the FBI in public. He is now Associate Professor of Political Science in the Graduate School of St. John's University, Jamaica, New York. While Polin inscribed the book with greetings to the Director, no acknowledgment of its receipt is being made.

Polin's book of 203 pages, was published earlier in 1966 by Henry Regnery Company, Chicago. The Director's books, "Masters of Deceit." and "A Study of Communism," are listed in bibliography. Polin makes special acknowledgment to the communist International Publishers Company, New York City, for permission to quote from works of Marx and Engels.

The book contains chapters on dialectical and historical materialism, the communist blueprint for achieving communism, Sino-Soviet dispute, and errors in communist theory. In the preface, Polin states that the book is designed to be an introductory work in the study of communism, rather than comprehensive. Polin concludes that the answer to injustices is not in communist tyranny, but in a free pluralistic society.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

Enclosure
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File Team

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SAC, Chicago

December 16, 1966

Director, FBI (62-46855)

- 1 - N. P. Callahan
- 1 - W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - B. M. Suttler
- 1 - R. W. Smith
- 1 - R. S. Garner
- 1 -

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

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You should obtain discreetly one copy of the book "A Manual of Direct Action" by Martin Oppenheimer and George Lakoy (Quadrangle Books, Inc., 180 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606, \$1.65) and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

AMB:djh
(9)

NOTE:

The book, "a handbook for nonviolent strategy and technique for civil rights foot soldiers," is requested by SA R. S. Garner, Research-Satellite Section, for reference purposes. After use, the book will be filed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 11/28/66

FROM : F. J. Baumgardner

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - Mr. R.C. Putnam
- 1 - Mr. Wick

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW
"The Communist Attack On U.S. Police"
by W. CLEON SKOUSEN

SYNOPSIS:

Book is 70-page paperback with a 32-page appendix. Appendix is a reprint of Senate Internal Security Subcommittee publication, "A Communist Plot Against the Free World Police (An Expose of Crowd-Handling Methods)," based on testimony of former official of Central Intelligence Agency, 6/13/61. Book consists of articles written by Skousen for "Law and Order," a publication of which Skousen is Editorial Director. It skillfully creates impression that all demonstrations in the United States are part of the communist plan to discredit local police. Book has six chapters through which author develops his thesis that the communists are attempting to destroy local police through civilian review boards; the civil rights movement by promoting campus riots through misguided ministers and American socialists. The concluding chapter, "The Need of the Hour: Support Your Local Police," urges formation of citizens committees to support local police to rebut propaganda of radicals. Since the author has to depend on public source material, he does commit inaccuracies which will aid those who oppose general theme of book. For example, twice he refers to Michael Laski as a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. Actually, Laski is [redacted] pro-Chinese communist splinter group, the Communist Party, USA, Marxist-Leninist, which has less than 20 members. Director is mentioned 16 times in form of quotations from testimony, books, and articles. The FBI is mentioned ten times, almost always in regard to jurisdiction relating to allegations of police brutality. Skousen is former Bureau employee, entered on duty as clerk on 10/24/35, as Agent 6/17/40, who resigned 10/5/51. Bureau has been circumspect in dealings with Skousen because of his efforts to capitalize on his association with Bureau in his anti-communist endeavors.

M. H. [unclear]
R. Putnam
B. Brownfeld
J. E. [unclear]

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ACTION:

For information.

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EX-105

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DETAILS CONTINUED - OVER

Rel 9/10/66

RM

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"The Communist Attack on U.S. Police"
By W. CLEON SKOUSEN
62-46355

DETAILS:

Captioned book was purchased at the request of Assistant Director Sullivan and reviewed by the Internal Security Section of the Domestic Intelligence Division.

Review of the Book

This book is a paperback published by the ~~Ensign~~ Publishing Company, Salt Lake City, Utah. It consists of 70 pages with a 32-page appendix. The appendix is a reprint of a booklet issued by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee entitled "A Communist Plot Against the Free World Police (An Expose of Crowd-Handling Methods)." This document concerns testimony of Lyman B. Kirkpatrick, then Inspector General on the Staff of the Director, Central Intelligence Agency, before the Subcommittee on 6/13/61. The pamphlet shows the plans of the communists to destroy the effectiveness of the police of the free world based on a booklet seized in Europe. Twenty-four of the 32 pages in the appendix are devoted to diagrams showing how mobs can defeat police countermeasures.

Skousen's book was prepared from a series of articles which appeared in the independent publication, "Law and Order," for which he is Editorial Director. The book is a rehash of public source information that is well-written. The author skillfully creates the impression that all demonstrations in the United States are a part of the communist plan to discredit law enforcement in order to facilitate the taking over of our Government.

In his six-page introduction, the author describes the anatomy of a riot in Bogota, Colombia, in 1948 under the direction of the Communist Party of Colombia. He indicates that the riot against the House Committee on Un-American Activities in San Francisco, California, in 1960, was the "curtain-raiser" for the series of riots subsequently held throughout the United States. He notes that all these demonstrations have been followed by a barrage of propaganda against the police and efforts made to fix the blame for these "carefully concocted" upheavals directly on the heads

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"The Communist Attack on U.S. Police"
By W. CLEON SKOUSEN
62-46355

of local law enforcement. Believing that these activities have had a more serious impact on the Nation than many people realize, the author has prepared this book to alert the American citizen that the communists believe they can win here.

Substance of the Book

The six chapters, through their titles, indicate the points Skousen makes. The first chapter, "The Communist Plan to Paralyze the Police Through Civilian Review Boards," shows the idea for such boards originated with the communists in this country in the 1930's and is part of the communist plan to discredit and immobilize our local police.

The second chapter, "The Communist Plan to Fight the Police Through the Civil Rights Movement," traces the backgrounds of some individuals prominent in the civil rights movement and their associations with communist elements through public source material.

Chapter three, "The Communist Plan to Fight the Police by Promoting College Campus Riots," emphasizes "Gogobierno," the system in Latin America which turns colleges into sanctuaries for rebels. The author shows that it is this system that radicals hope to import into the United States so that college rebels can battle the police and return to the campus to be immune from punishment. He utilizes the 1965 Report of the California Senate Factfinding Subcommittee on Un-American Activities as the basis for this chapter which directs its attention against the Berkeley campus of the University of California.

Chapter four, "The Communist Plan to Fight the Police Through Misguided Ministers," is the weakest in the book. In order to document his charges of communist influence among the clergy, the author is forced to go back to the 1940's, and this tends to detract from the point he is making.

Chapter five, "The Communist Plan to Fight the Police With American Socialists," adds little luster to the book. In five brief pages, the author attempts to give the philosophy of socialism, its history from its earliest

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"The Communist Attack on U.S. Police"
By W. CLEON SKOUSEN
62-46355

beginnings, show the relationship between communism and socialism and how socialists are being used to facilitate the communist attack on police. The author attempts to cover too much ground and, as a result, he does not create the afterimage desired.

The concluding chapter, "The Need of the Hour: Support Your Local Police," sets out a program of what can be done to aid local law enforcement in the present situation. The author proposes the formation of a "Citizens Committee to Support Your Local Police." He recommends that the committee represent a broad spectrum of the community and avoid domination by any single civic club, church, fraternal or political organization. He also suggests that the committee represent the stratification of the community, be independent but have close liaison with the local police department. It should avoid unrelated controversial issues and be dedicated to developing better community relations between the citizenry and the police. Activities should include a "Police Appreciation Week" and a "Truth Squad" to counteract the propaganda of radicals.

Errors in the Book

Minor errors noted were two cases in which incorrect words were used which destroyed the sense of a sentence. On page 18 the word "concluded" was used when the word "continued" is implied. On page 34, the word "members" was used in place of "numbers."

On pages 13 and 22, the author identifies Michael Laski as a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. This is incorrect. Laski is [redacted] the Communist Party, USA, Marxist-Leninist, a pro-Chinese communist splinter group headquartered in Los Angeles, California. The implication is that Laski speaks for the Communist Party, USA, when in reality his group numbers less than 20. This is the result of the author's dependence on newspaper articles, which can afford to be less than accurate. However, it provides a base for criticism of the book for those who oppose its general theme, which is regrettable.

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Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"The Communist Attack on U.S. Police"
By W. CLEON SKOUSEN
62-46355

References to the Director and the FBI

The Director is mentioned 16 times and the FBI ten times in this book. Quotations from the Director's testimony, books, and articles, which are accurate, account for the frequent appearances of the Director's name in the book. The Bureau is almost always mentioned with regard to its jurisdiction in matters relating to allegations of police brutality.

Pertinent Information Regarding the Author

The author, W. Cleon Skousen, entered on duty with the Bureau as a clerk, 10/24/35, and as an Agent, 6/17/40. He resigned 10/5/51. The Bureau has observed a policy of being circumspect in dealings with Skousen because of his attempts to capitalize on his association with the FBI in his anticommunist endeavors. Skousen has written several pamphlets and books on communism and has lectured in various areas of the country on the communist menace.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. Wick ✓

DATE: 12-21-66

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "THE DREW PEARSON STORY"
NEW BOOK WRITTEN JOINTLY
BY J. FRANKEL AND FRANK GLUCKHOLM

Book Reviews

Frankel

On 12-9-66, former Assistant to the Director L. B. Nichols sent to Mr. Hoover a letter stating he was sending one of the first copies of a provisional draft of a new book titled "The Drew Pearson Story." He said it was written jointly by J. Frankel and Frank Gluckholm. They hope to publish it anonymously in January, 1967, but Nichols doubts if they can get by with this.

Bufiles contain more than 100 cross references on the name J. Frankel as well as four main files on Jay Frankel (105-46656); Joshua Frankel (101-4147); J. Jay Frankel (29-39436-1) and Jacob Allan Frankel (100-124446), but none of them appear to be identical with the co-author of the above-titled book.

Frank Gluckholm is mentioned in Bufile 100-346812-14, as a "New York Times" correspondent who was in Lima, Peru, and had made a statement that several Soviet officials were to visit Ecuador to negotiate for fishing concessions, but he refused to furnish his source of information during an interview. The report of this matter was dated at Bogota on 1-17-47. The report spelled his name Gluckholm while Mr. Nichols spelled his name Gluckholm.

The book, "The Drew Pearson Story" has been reviewed and a separate memorandum prepared. (Attached)

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

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

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. Wick *Wick*

DATE: 12-21-66

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

SUBJECT: REVIEW OF BOOK
"THE DREW PEARSON STORY" (183 PAGES)
BY J. FRANKEL AND FRANK GLUCKHOLM

SYNOPSIS

Much of the derogatory material in this book against Pearson duplicates allegations made by Morris A. Bealle, author of "All American Louse--A Candid Biography of Drew Ananias Pearson," a review of which was sent to Director on 8-10-66. The co-authors of "The Drew Pearson Story" have divided their book into 13 chapters and most of the titles speak for themselves, such as, "High Level Hatchet-Man"; "The Merry-Go-Round"; "Who Killed Forrestal?" "The Corso Case"; "Pearson and LBJ" etc. The Director and FBI are mentioned several times, but not in a derogatory manner. The book, however, is filled with derogatory references to Pearson, while at the same time the authors admit his influence, power and seeming immunity from the laws. "He is in one word - fascinating - whether you hate him, abominate him or admire him. For he is a unique phenomenon." (p. 1, 2) "Pearson has been called a liar by countless men in public life, including three Presidents of the United States. One of them (naturally it was Truman) even called him a son-of-a-bitch over a nation-wide radio broadcast." (p. 3) The authors say that Pearson's aides have installed 'bugs in hotel bedrooms, ransacked Senatorial files and then hid behind a skimpy line of libel suits and lawyers.

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"So long as Roosevelt lived, he had some control over Pearson's wilder impulses and occasionally he leaked important news to Pearson. After FDR's death the column came into its own and for 20 years has stuck to the formula of Danton: 'Always Audacity.' To that Drew has added 'For Profit.' He keeps the bulk of his multi-million dollar estate judgment proof in his second wife's name. (p. 7, 8) Never in all human history has a single journalist commanded such influence..." (p. 10) The authors state that Pearson was loyal to the Roosevelt Administration and personally admired FDR who apparently commissioned Pearson to do a hatchet job on General MacArthur and Secretary of State Cordell Hull. (p. 33-35) Truman allegedly "leaked" the Wake Island story, after bugging the interview with MacArthur. (p. 38)

1 - Mr. DeLoach 1 - Mr. Wick

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CRIME RESEARCH

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M. A. Jones to Wick Memo
RE: REVIEW OF BOOK
"THE DREW PEARSON STORY"

In speaking of Pearson's column of 3-9-53 on a drastic Eisenhower defense spending cutback, page 38, it is alleged that one of the Defense Secretaries had slipped Pearson a copy. Authors state Pearson was investigated by FBI. Bufiles reflect Director briefed Attorney General on 3-24-53 and pointed out it was useless to investigate due to large number of copies made of the document. (62-97856-96)

In attacking Senator Dodd, Pearson asserted his right to steal private correspondence from a public man. The Frances Knight alleged letter to Director is discussed on page 48. Authors say many Americans prefer the casual word of Mr. Hoover to the word of Pearson sworn on a stack of Bibles. Authors next discuss details of Pearson's attack on Forrestal and say it was publicly stated that Pearson drove Forrestal to suicide. "Forrestal's death marked the end of an era for the Washington Merry-Go-Round: It confirmed Drew Pearson's status as a political big game hunter..." (p. 63)

In 1948, Pearson told an interviewer that his gross income was about \$325,000 per year. (p. 69) Authors indicate Pearson is a social lion because he married into the Patterson family, is wealthy and handsome. But, the authors state, the Metropolitan Club of Washington bars only two types of members - "Negroes, Drew Pearson and other similarly barred individuals." There was talk about barring Robert Kennedy from the Club when, as Attorney General he suggested Negroes should be admitted to membership. (p. 76) The Corso case is discussed on pages 89 - 97. Authors say Corso finally put Pearson and Anderson on the spot when they got hold of a "raw," unevaluated file on Corso, and "the courts must decide whether the phrases convey a false impression of a man commended by Mr. J. Edgar Hoover himself for writing the draft of the declaration of Caracas."

Pearson's heir apparent, Jack Anderson, was caught in the act of "bugging" a press conference. In answering a question about this Anderson stated, "The night of the great imprudence - you were there - an authorized congressional investigator, whose credentials are as good as J. Edgar Hoover's, was conducting an investigation..." (p. 113) Later Anderson said there was nothing wrong about such techniques as he had used. He then said, "J. Edgar Hoover has used microphones in his work..." (p. 116)

M. A. Jones to Wick Memo
RE: REVIEW OF BOOK
"THE DREW PEARSON STORY"

"One of the many puzzles in the Drew Pearson story is his relations to Soviet Russia and to Communism." Pearson attacked Nixon allegedly for exposing Alger Hiss as a Soviet agent, "and is widely credited with being one of those who cut him down in the 1960 election." (p. 125, 126)

The authors devoted 18 pages to "The Dodd Affair." Their opening remarks on 141 explain the crux of the chapter. "Senator Tom Dodd of Connecticut is the incarnation of everything Drew Pearson hates. He is an anti-Communist; he is considered a 'hawk' on Vietnam; a persistent supporter of 'Lying Down' Lyndon Johnson in the Senate and Presidential races; he was a member of the staff of the FBI... He is a Roman Catholic." Much of the data in this chapter is "old hat" and of no interest to this review. On page 156 Mr. Hoover's name is mentioned as one of the four men which the American Communist Party has orders to get rid of. The others being Dodd, Speaker McCormack and CIA Raborn.

The 12th chapter "Pearson and LBJ" is devoted to a comparison of Pearson and LBJ, their stamina, their battles, their peaceful periods and how Pearson's attitude changed when the President sent marines into the Dominican Republic. The chapter ends with the statement that Pearson and Anderson are responsible for the burglary of Senator Dodd's files and LBJ's new Department of Justice will have to face up to the issue.

"The Senators whom Drew does not keep in his pocket will be pressing fiercely for such prosecution to protect the integrity of the Senate's own files... then only LBJ can save Drew."

"The betting in the Press Club on whether LBJ ultimately will dump Pearson is not in Drew's favor. (p. 176)

In the last chapter the authors mention the millions of words Pearson has written and spoken and they state that "No man can possibly produce such an output without revealing his own character and it was Drew's character, in the end, that undermined Drew's power." (p. 177, 178)

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

W
J Details...next page *↘*

M. A. Jones to Wick Memo
RE: REVIEW OF BOOK
"THE DREW PEARSON STORY"

DETAILS

The book is divided into 13 chapters which have titles but the chapters are not numbered. For the sake of clarity in this review the chapters are being numbered starting with the chapter titled "A City To Loot" on page one.

CHAPTER ONE - "A CITY TO LOOT": The authors state in this chapter that Drew Pearson wields more power from Washington than all but two or three persons in Government, that he is virtually a government within a government with his own corps of agents and informants reaching into every corner of the ever growing Federal establishment.

Through almost any means, he has held sway for three and a half decades and outlasted Kings, Presidents and Communist Party Chairmen, passing out some truth and a great deal of invention, all of it highly controversial.

The authors state that the man himself is a colorful enigma, a showman with a snow-white mustache, a human cash register entranced with the sound of dropping coins, a man willing to use under-the-table methods to get news but one who cannot forget he is a Quaker who recognizes social conscience. "He is in one word - fascinating - whether you hate him, despise him, abominate him, like him or admire him. For he is a unique phenomenon."

Back in the 1920's there were no syndicated national columnists apart from "good old Mark Sullivan and the inevitable David Lawrence and there was no daily crisis for columnists to interpret or invent...in those days, Drew Pearson was simply another Washington newspaperman, covering the State Department beat for the 'Baltimore Sun' and doing it very well indeed--so well that the Department naively believed, perhaps prophetically, that he was already rifling confidential files and bribing clerks."

The authors go on to relate that America paid more attention to channel swimmer Gertrude Ederle and flyer Charles Lindbergh than to all the Washington correspondents laid end to end. "Forty years later, this changed." Drew Pearson succeeded in combining the racy half-truths and sly innuendoes of the Broadway gossip column with the crack-of-doom prognostications of a Nostradamus. He claimed to be syndicated by over 600 newspapers with 40,000,000 readers, although the authors state these figures were padded by a flock of small weeklies that in truth there were barely 150 dailies that

M. A. Jones to Wick Memo
RE: REVIEW OF BOOK
"THE DREW PEARSON STORY"

subscribed to "The Washington Merry-Go-Round" with a total circulation of 10,000,000 readers. His weekly broadcasts, (despite a spotty record on his predictions) reached an additional 12,000,000 Americans over some 250 radio stations. With his words thus reaching some 22 million Americans, he was feared, courted, denounced and deferred to by the highest in the land.

"Pearson had been called a liar by countless men in public life, including three Presidents of the United States. One of them (naturally if was Truman) even called him a son-of-a-bitch over a nation-wide radio broadcast. Pearson's aides have installed 'bugs' in hotel bedrooms, ransacked Senatorial files and then in typical fashion hid behind a skirmish line of libel suits and lawyers.

"So long as Franklin Roosevelt lived, he had some control over Pearson's wilder impulses and on occasion leaked important news..., through Pearson. With F.D.R.'s death, however, all bets were off and the column came into its own. For 20 years it has stuck to the simple formula of Danton: 'Always Audacity!' To that Drew has added 'For Profit!'...when sued for libel Pearson fights back; even if he finally has to settle out of court, he prudently keeps the bulk of his multi-million-dollar fortune judgment-proof in his second wife's name. (p. 7, 8)

"Never in all human history has a single journalist commanded such influence, power and practical immunity from the laws which control ordinary reporters...Pearson has come so far and developed such momentum that the real question is: For God's sake, how long will this fantastic performance go on and when will it stop?" (p. 10)

This chapter titled "A City To Loot" was selected by the authors because of something said by Marshall Bluecher when he first set eyes on London after the Battle of Waterloo. The old Prussian soldier exclaimed, "What a city to loot!" The authors felt that Washington, D. C., was rapidly becoming a wonderful place to plunder under the New Deal during the beginning of the Pearson-Allen column. (p. 6)

CHAPTER TWO - "THE MAKING OF A COLUMNIST": This chapter contains the same data that has previously been published on Drew Pearson as to the date of his birth, December 13, 1897; his Quaker background; the fact that he was above average in intelligence and was born on the right side of the tracks; that he attended Phillips Academy at Exeter, New Hampshire; that he accompanied

M. A. Jones to Wick Memo
RE: REVIEW OF BOOK
"THE DREW PEARSON STORY"

his father on Chatauqua tours and thus got a worm's eye view of America and the only incident occurred in July, 1914, when he was arrested by Southern Railway police in the company of a small Negro boy while in the railway yards. The case was dismissed the next morning. His father was President of Swarthmore College where Pearson earned a B.A. degree in 1919 and managed to dodge the draft so openly that his mother-in-law, Eleanor "Cissy" Patterson, later accused him of having "thee'd and thou'd" his way to stay out of the war. This is a very dull chapter containing nothing new and nothing very interesting about Pearson. (p. 11 - 21)

CHAPTER THREE - "THE MERRY-GO-ROUND" PAGE 23: This chapter is devoted to showing how Pearson betrayed his closest friend, his mother-in-law and even his own daughter. It also shows how his partner Allen went to war in World War II, lost his arm fighting with General Patton and came home to find that Pearson had beat him out of his interest in their joint column and the column had deteriorated to a point where he hardly recognized it as the same. "Allen perhaps should have sued, in law and in equity, but he didn't... thus the last chance that Drew Pearson could be brought back into bounds was lost along with Bob's shattered arm and Pearson's broken word. In time, Bob Allen recovered his courage and bounce and resumed column-writing on his own: he had lost his right arm, but had saved his journalistic soul. Drew had lost nothing he valued - just honor." (p. 30, 31)

CHAPTER FOUR - "HIGH-LEVEL HATCHET-MAN" PAGE 33: The authors state that during World War II, Drew Pearson had been painfully loyal to the Roosevelt Administration. This was not only a record but was also because he claimed a great personal admiration for FDR. His reward for involuntary cooperation with the war-effort was to be made the beneficiary of repeated "leaks" from the very highest level of government, subject to an Administration ban against betraying the source and at the risk of formal official denial. (p. 33)

FDR had several bones to pick with General MacArthur. Roosevelt was intensely pro-Navy. MacArthur was not and, moreover, from Bataan he kept calling for the Navy to come to the rescue of his beleaguered troops. Worse still, Roosevelt was afraid the GOP might nominate General MacArthur for the Presidency in 1944. "So Drew Pearson, acting as hatchet-man for FDR went after General Douglas MacArthur... he was also acting as a hatchet-man in Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles' campaign against his boss, Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

M. A. Jones to Wick Memo
RE: REVIEW OF BOOK
"THE DREW PEARSON STORY"

FDR had found Cordell "Judge" Hull difficult to manage... FDR intended to be his own Secretary of State and was irritated by those diplomatic officials who would not play his game. (p. 34, 35)

The authors go on to give details of the battle between FDR and his enemies and how he became annoyed with Winston Churchill and allowed Ambassador William Phillips to give the gist of his secret report on India to Drew Pearson who printed it in his column and this angered Churchill. The authors indicate that this statement marked the end of the British hold on India while it was common knowledge in inner intelligence circles that Roosevelt had personally "leaked" the report to Drew in order to hit back at Churchill. (p. 36)

Washington intelligence circles also indicated that President Truman "leaked" the Wake Island story, after bugging the interview with MacArthur with a view to his later removal from the Far Eastern command, secure in the belief that no one would credit him with using a man whom he had branded as "a sunovabitch" over a nation-wide radio hook-up. As Drew put it later, "Well, Mr. Truman and I have been on friendly terms since then, and he has done me some favors." (p. 38) The authors go on to say that when Pearson wrote about highly secret atomic developments, there was always the chance that his informant was David Lilienthal. When his column quoted from a drastic Eisenhower defense spending cut-back on March 9, 1953, it was a fair bet that one of the Secretaries of the Army, Navy and Air Force, or their Chiefs of Staff had slipped him a copy. For these and other indiscretions Pearson was investigated by the FBI and military intelligence officers but the probers always withdrew when they began to suspect whose fingerprints would be found on the document.

Bufiles on Pearson indicate that the Director briefed the Attorney General on 3-24-53 on the request made by the Secretary of Defense Wilson to conduct an inquiry as to how certain material had been obtained by Drew Pearson. The Director pointed out that it was useless to conduct an investigation because of the large number of copies made of a particular document and the large number of individuals reading it. (62-97856-96)

On page 47, the authors state that Pearson, in his pursuit of Bernard Goldfine, Sherman Adams's too-generous friend, he connived at the use of microphones to get evidence - a power which the Supreme Court has denied to law enforcement officials.

M. A. Jones to Wick Memo
RE: REVIEW OF BOOK
"THE DREW PEARSON STORY"

In his attack on Senator Dodd, he asserted his right to steal and convert to his personal advantage by publication the private correspondence of a public man. This one is outlawed by the Constitution, except on the basis of a sworn warrant.

On page 48, the authors discuss the letter which Pearson purported to be a letter from Miss Frances Knight of the State Department to Mr. Hoover. Miss Knight promptly branded the letter as "absolutely false - a complete fabrication." Mr. Hoover said he had never received such a letter. The authors stated that many Americans would prefer to accept the casual word of J. Edgar Hoover than believe Drew Pearson on a stack of Bibles.

CHAPTER FIVE - "WHO KILLED FORRESTAL?" PAGE 49: Much of the data contained in this chapter is a rehash of allegations previously published, but two or three items are of possible interest. One item is contained on page 53 indicating that Forrestal was induced to invite Walter Winchell, who was then feuding with Pearson, to a tete-a-tete lunch in his impressive office in the Pentagon. Winchell had regarded his brief connection with the war-time Navy as a high point in his life. After Winchell talked to Forrestal for some time, he was sent "up to talk to Symington" . . . and was fed the Air Force line. The authors then stated that at one stage Forrestal and others went to Roosevelt with proof that Pearson had bribed a Navy clerk to get classified information. "FDR laughed, and said, 'Now I've got him! From now on he'll be my hatchet-man.'" The authors state it is a fact that Pearson suddenly turned around in his attitude toward FDR. (p. 53)

"It was publicly stated, and printed, that Pearson had driven Forrestal to suicide." The authors state that if that is true he was the first important public official in American history to be murdered by a poison pen." (p. 54) All of the ramifications of why Pearson attacked Forrestal are set forth in this chapter.

On page 61, the authors state that on May 17, 1944, about five years before Forrestal's death, Pearson stated in his column that the General Electric Company had developed a new listening device by which outside parties could pick up conversations as much as 3 miles away. Pearson made accusations that Charlie Wilson once eavesdropped on a "Council of War" at which Forrestal and others were in attendance and criticized the Commander-in-Chief. This was told to Roosevelt and he seemed to enjoy the story. Subsequently, under threat of action by Mr. Wilson, Pearson was forced to sign ^{MEMORANDUM} that Wilson did not use any such device and he had to publish a retraction on May 30, 1944.

M. A. Jones to Wick Memo
RE: REVIEW OF BOOK
"THE DREW PEARSON STORY"

CHAPTER SIX - "THE TOOL OF SPECIAL INTERESTS" PAGE 63: Forrestal's death marked

the end of an era for the Washington Merry-Go-Round. It confirmed Pearson's status as a political big game hunter. The authors state Pearson had no independence as he has always been a hired hatchet-man, for one President or another, for Big Business or for Big Labor. This chapter tells of Pearson's support of the New Deal including the preview of the Supreme Court packing fight of 1937 in the book titled "The Nine Old Men" which he helped Bob Allen to write. (p. 63, 64, 65) Eisenhower would have nothing to do with Drew, so Pearson slashed at Ike's "soft underbelly" - to wit the self-righteous little New Hampshire Presidential Assistant, Sherman Adams, in the Goldfine case. (p. 67)

Pages 68 and 69 contain statistics concerning Pearson's earnings and in 1948 he allegedly told someone his gross income was \$325,000 a year.

CHAPTER SEVEN - "THE SOCIAL LION" PAGE 75 : The authors spoke on page 76 of the Metropolitan

Club and the fact that Pearson is seen dining at the Club from time to time. They say "This is a place for good conversation and elegant, if brief, relaxation. The Club draws the line at only two types of members - Negroes, Drew Pearson and other similarly barred individuals... watching Drew - handsome and today white-haired and white-mustached - chatting as quietly as anyone else, it is difficult to realize that this is a man who seven days a week prints venomous tittle-tattle about anyone and anything... there was talk, some of it extremely heated, about expelling Bobby Kennedy from 'the Club' when, as Attorney General, he suggested that Negroes should be admitted to membership." (p. 76) There is some repetition in this chapter as in other chapters as it seems to be a summary of different things placed together to show that Drew Pearson is a "social lion."

CHAPTER EIGHT - "THE CORSO CASE" PAGE 89: "A very tough little retired Army Intelligence

officer has finally put Drew Pearson and Jack Anderson on the spot for unauthorized possession and use of a classified FBI Document... Anderson and Pearson got hold of what is claimed to be a 'raw' - which means unevaluated FBI file on Colonel Phillip J. Corso, retired, and used it in their own rough way to attack not only Corso but Republican Michael J. Feighan, Cleveland, Ohio, Democrat, whom they have openly attacked for, according to them, having become too conservative during his many terms in Congress... A 'raw' FBI file, carrying interrogations of many persons, would almost be bound to include adverse remarks." (p. 89, 90)

M. A. Jones to Wick Memo
RE: REVIEW OF BOOK
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The entire chapter is devoted to the Corso case including several pages of pretrial testimony and the authors state the courts must decide whether the phrases convey a false impression of a man who has been commended by J. Edgar Hoover himself for writing the draft of the Declaration of Caracas...etc. On page 94, the authors say the FBI must either certify to a Court that what Pearson and Anderson submitted is a copy of a classified FBI report on Corso - or else. Then they proceed to furnish interchanges about the report between Corso, Celler and Corso's attorney.

CHAPTER NINE - "HEIR APPARENT" PAGE 99: "Jack Anderson, Drew Pearson's associate and heir apparent, possesses Drew's expertise and nose for scandal but lacks Drew's finesse, social grace and flashes of humane awareness." The authors then state that Jack Anderson is quite ordinary in appearance but flashes an air of arrogance which is part of his character. They furnish a brief biographical sketch of his life and show that under oath he volunteered for the Navy in 1944.

On page 107 the authors state that consistency has never troubled Anderson. He and Drew have recently lambasted the FBI for listening in on phones in connection with suspected criminal syndicate operations at Las Vegas. Yet, members of the Washington news media were present when he was caught in the act of bugging a press conference. Recording devices and the Goldfine case are discussed by the authors beginning on page 109.

On page 113 while being questioned by Robb, the witness Anderson stated, "The night of the great imprudence - you were there - unauthorized congressional investigator, whose credentials are as good as J. Edgar Hoover's, was conducting an investigation. He was using a microphone as one of his investigative techniques, which, as I recall, you did in the Burlington Hotel once.... (p. 113)

The Director's name is used again on page 116 when Anderson answered a question put to him by Mr. Donovan concerning techniques used by investigators. Anderson said, "There is nothing wrong about it. J. Edgar Hoover has used microphones in his work. I presume that a congressional investigator who has credentials to represent a committee is entitled to use the same devices. I don't know. That's his business, not mine. My business is gathering news." (p. 116)

M. A. Jones to Wick Memo
RE: REVIEW OF BOOK
"THE DREW PEARSON STORY"

CHAPTER TEN - "SOVIET ROULETTE" PAGE 123: 'One of the many puzzles in the Drew Pearson story is his relations with Soviet Russia and to Communism.' He has achieved a growing personal acceptance in official Soviet circles and is frequently quoted by Russian leaders in support of their anti-American policies. (p. 123) Pearson attacked the careful Richard M. Nixon, who is credited with the questioning that exposed Alger Hiss as a Soviet agent. Drew went after Nixon incessantly for years and is widely credited with being one of those who cut him down in the 1960 election. (p.125, 126)

The "Daily Worker" reported June 26, 1947, that Pearson testified in Federal Court for the District of Columbia on behalf of the 16 leaders of a "Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee" on trial for contempt and conspiracy. (p. 127) Nikita Khrushchev ridiculed American campaign promises in an election speech in Moscow where he started his speech with the words "Dear comrades" then quoted Drew Pearson in a rather lengthy paragraph. (p. 129) In 1963, Drew Pearson took Chief Justice Earl Warren of the Supreme Court with him to meet the Soviet Prime Minister. (p. 130)

On page 131 it is stated Pearson writes that when Senator Keating makes his war-mongering speeches about Cuba, thus reminding his colleagues in the Senate of the times of the late Senator McCarthy, "we hear the voice of Keating, but it is Rockefeller who is doing the prompting." (p. 131) On page 132 the authors state that Pearson reports that Nelson Rockefeller is the chief Republican pretender to the Presidency of the United States in the next election. The rest of the chapter is taken up with things that Pearson has reported or predicted.

CHAPTER ELEVEN - "THE DODD AFFAIR" PAGE 141: "Senator Tom Dodd of Connecticut is the incarnation of everything Drew Pearson hates... He is an anti-Communist; he is considered a 'hawk' on Vietnam; a persistent supporter of 'Lying Down' Lyndon Johnson in the Senate and Presidential races; he was a friend of Jim Forrestal. He had been a member of the staff of the FBI and was second ranking member of the Judiciary Committee and head of its Internal Security Sub-committee, bane of Communists and as such wouldn't talk to Pearson. He is a Roman Catholic. There are other reasons why Drew deemed it safe to attack Dodd..." Much of the data contained in this chapter

M. A. Jones to Wick Memo

RE: REVIEW OF BOOK

• "THE DREW PEARSON STORY"

is "old hat" and of little interest. Dodd's trip to Germany to help Julius Klein is related on page 149. At the bottom of this page it mentions that "Katzenbach ventured to question the columnists, who grimly reported that Katzenbach said he had not investigated Dodd in connection with the alleged theft of the Otepka papers." A week later, Pearson reported: "The FBI has leaked out word that it intends to wind up its quickie probe of Tom Dodd (D-Conn.) and his unethical conduct by the week-end - with a white wash." The Pearson-Anderson column asserted the FBI role constituted a "police state operation." The authors make the statement on page 152 that 44 "Merry-Go-Round" columns were devoted to a single Senator during a period of major world upheavals and even if Senator Dodd had been guilty as charged, there were more urgent things going on in the world that would appear to call for a national columnist's occasional attention. Some of Pearson's columns are then quoted.

On page 156, the Director's name is mentioned again as follows: "The 'Washington Observer' wondered whether there was any connection between the anti-Dodd crusade and the New Year's 1966 Soviet orders to the American Communist Party to get rid of four men in our public life: CIA Director Admiral Raborn, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, House Speaker John McCormack, and Senator Tom Dodd of the Senate Internal Security Committee."

On page 158 the authors call attention to the fact that the man who had it in his power to send Pearson and Anderson to jail for theft had his own Texas reasons for keeping on good terms with the two columnists. This was made public when President Johnson invited Mr. and Mrs. Drew Pearson to attend the State Dinner for West German Chancellor Ludwig Erhard and then pointedly omitted both Senator Dodd and General Klein from his guest-list, the very men who had been the most active promoters of close U. S. relations with West Germany for mutual defense. But maybe Lyndon is only waiting. Few have criticized his sense of timing." (p. 158)

CHAPTER TWELVE - "PEARSON AND LBJ" PAGE 159: This chapter starts off by stating that next to sex the most fascinating indoor sport in Washington is to watch the fast action between that wily Texas politician, Lyndon B. Johnson, and Drew Pearson, the hard-shell Pennsylvanian who invented the "new journalism," etc. (p. 159)

"Lyndon, in a career stretching back to the early FDR days, when he worked in the office of Congressman Kleberg of Texas, has survived

M. A. Jones to Wick Memo
RE: REVIEW OF BOOK
"THE DREW PEARSON STORY"

like Drew, all manner of scandals and happenings that would have eliminated other men from the scene - and has come up smiling, and both can get down in the gutter, bite and kick, and both can appear well-tailored and bland in a drawing room, the most imposing figures present. Both have repeatedly been nearly counted out only to get up off the floor and win. They are both at times unpredictable and deadly. Drew is now taking off again after Lyndon. What is going to happen next? Is Pearson, finally, going to be knocked out of the ring?" (p. 160) More of Pearson's columns are quoted in this chapter to show how he felt toward President Johnson in earlier days.

This chapter tells of the changes in tempo between Pearson and Lyndon Johnson at various times and mentions the fact that Drew changed his attitude toward the President in the Fall of 1963. On page 167 the authors state that "Washington had been rocked in the early Thirties when Mrs. George Abell left the home of her husband and moved into Pearson's house in Georgetown - and even more excited when, shortly thereafter, she gave birth to a baby son. Lyndon Johnson now appointed the youngster, whom Drew had brought up, as Assistant to the Postmaster General and his wife was taken onto Lady Bird's staff. His enemies, of course, whispered that Drew was not just grateful but 'bought off' by these appointments." The chapter goes on to relate that Pearson changed again toward the President after Johnson sent the Marines into the Dominican Republic.

On page 175, the authors state that although the Kennedy-Katzenback Department once pretended it must wait for the Senate Ethics Committee to finish its inquiry before the Department could make a decision whether to prosecute Anderson, and presumably Drew as an accomplice, for the burglary of Senator Dodd's files, ultimately, LBJ's new Department of Justice will have to face up to the issue. The Senators whom Drew does not keep in his pocket will be pressing fiercely for such prosecution to protect the integrity of the Senate's own files... then only LBJ can save Drew.

"The betting in the Press Club on whether LBJ ultimately will dump Pearson is not in Drew's favor." (p. 176)

CHAPTER THIRTEEN - "THE BRASS RING" PAGE 177: The authors state that at the beginning of the period of "managed news" which began with the censorship of World War II, there has been a crying need for fearless, honest, outspoken and accurate journalism. Drew Pearson has praised himself for all these qualities and has taken the line that if Drew Pearson had not existed, he

M. A. Jones to Wick Memo
RE: REVIEW OF BOOK
"THE DREW PEARSON STORY"

would have been created by necessity. "The years he has been operating have been characterized by the steady decline of the Press and by the rise of radio and T. V. . . . from the point of sheer endurance there is nothing to equal his performance: a total of well over seven million written words in the daily column plus hundreds of TV and radio scripts. . . . No man can possibly produce such an output over the years without revealing his own character and it was Drew's character, in the end, that undermined Drew's power." (p. 177, 178)

The authors in the last paragraph of the book quote Shakespeare, "It is excellent to have a giant's strength; but it is tyrannous to use it like a giant." The authors state that Pearson has not used his strength like a giant but rather like a gnome, sometimes mischievously, sometimes maliciously, but rarely with magnanimity, humility, and almost never with restraint. Drew has accumulated a fortune but dug the grave of his reputation with his own typewriter. (p. 183)

- 1 - Mr. N.P. Callahan
- 1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan

SAC, New York

11/30/66

Director, FBI (62-46855)

- 1 - Mr. B.M. Suttler
- 1 - Mr. R.W. Smith
- 1 - Mr. R.S. Garner
- 1 - [Redacted]

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b7C

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

[Handwritten signature]

You should obtain discreetly one copy of the following book, when it is available, and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"The Intruders: The Invasion of Privacy by Government and Industry" by Senator Edward Long, scheduled for publication January, 1967, by Frederick A. Praeger, 111 4th Avenue, New York, New York 10003, \$5.95 a copy.

- 1 - Criminal Intelligence and Organized Crime Section, Special Investigative Division (Route through for review)
- 1 - Mr. M.F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:jes
(11)

NOTE: Book requested by SA [Redacted] Special Sources Unit, for review. After review, the book will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available.

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b7C

Div. II

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To : Mr. Wick *Wick*

DATE: January 6, 1967

FROM : D. C. Morrell *Morrell*

SUBJECT: CORRESPONDENCE RECEIVED FROM
ROSE L. MARTIN OF
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
DATED 12/30/66

Morrell
Maffey

BACKGROUND:

Book Reviews

A letter dated 12/30/66 has been received from Rose L. Martin, 964 Menlo Avenue, Los Angeles, California 90006. Correspondent forwarded a copy of her book, "Fabian Freeway," which was inscribed as follows: "To Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, with admiration and respect. Sincerely, Rose L. Martin., Los Angeles, December, 1966." She stated the personal copy was being sent to the Director not for any purpose of securing an endorsement. She said it was her hope the Director would read the book and that it might in some way be of help to the Director or the country. She also expressed New Year's Greetings.

REVIEW OF BOOK:

This book, published in 1966, discusses the way in which the Communist Party has a master plan for converting both Great Britain and the United States into Socialist countries in a world-wide association controlled by communists. Her thesis is that Fabian Socialism inevitably leads to communism unless somehow it is stopped. Six appendices contain listings of such groups as the Americans for Democratic Action, sponsors of the National Committee to abolish the House on Un-American Activities Committee and officers of the American Civil Liberties Union. She believes Socialists in Federal appointive and elective positions should be identified for the American public, and she somewhat loosely refers to Socialists as "liberals" and "progressives." The Director is mentioned on page 289 as having informed President Roosevelt as to the subversive activities of 80 persons in the Federal service, 37 of whom had attained positions of high importance. It is said President Roosevelt ignored repeated warnings from the FBI concerning communists in the Government. On page 482 the point

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Mr. Wick - Enclosure
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Miss Gandy
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JAN 17 1967

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Morrell to Wick memo
RE: CORRESPONDENCE RECEIVED FROM
ROSE L. MARTIN

is made President Johnson appointed Abe Fortas to the Warren Commission to "improve" on the Bureau investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. On page 438 Adam Yarmolinsky is mentioned as being of a Socialist background, and the rumor is discussed that liberals were grooming Yarmolinsky to succeed the Director.

BUFILES:

BUFILES reflect Rose Lee Martin held the position as [redacted] [redacted] at which time she was removed. She has been the subject of an extensive Security of Government Employees investigation which reflected she is absolutely [redacted] [redacted] She previously testified before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee and apparently created the impression that she was a sincere, religious person. Information, on a confidential basis, was made available to [redacted] of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on 5/19/58 regarding the background of this individual.

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Martin admitted to the Civil Service Commission she had formerly associated with some Communist Party members and had formerly engaged in [redacted] During the 1920's, she is known to have been the [redacted] [redacted] at the University of Chicago, the late Robert Morss Lovett. Following this association she went to New York City and remained in touch with leading figures of the Communist Party. During the late 1920's and early 1930's she became well known to American communists who were in Europe. Persons acquainted with her abroad stated she was a [redacted] who was accepted by the communists only because she was physically attractive and had [redacted] Numerous persons had described her as a [redacted] without [redacted] She seems to be able to cultivate associations with prominent and influential persons throughout the world.

OBSERVATIONS:

In view of the above information, it is apparent the Director would not want to communicate in any way with Rose L. Martin.

RECOMMENDATION:

That no acknowledgement be made of the letter received from Rose L. Martin dated 12/30/66.

Handwritten initials and marks: J, WTS, - 2 - (with checkmark), NR, JRP, and a signature.

ENCLOSURE

66-46755-441

English sailor who shares a train compartment with her. Most of the book is taken up by the series of sexual memories and daydreams which inflame him to the act and his guilty terror afterwards, before he escapes. Mr. Loughran definitely has talent, but his writing becomes too arty and pretentious, and the drama inherent in the situation dribbles away.

Nonfiction

By Jessie Kitching

JANUARY 9

THERE WAS A PRESIDENT. Random (Ridge Press), \$2.95

The N.B.C. News photographic record and news coverage of the cataclysmic weekend of President John F. Kennedy's assassination and funeral. Vertical columns of news reports are placed beside immensely moving and horrifying pictures, some of them blurred, hasty shots of the assassination. Occasionally there is a flashback, in pictures, to the President as he was in life, with his family or his associates. Book size, 8½" x 11¼". Expertly and simply assembled and arranged, this record has the power to move one to tears. *First printing, 25,000. Major advertising and publicity.*

THE LIBERATION OF THE JEW. Albert Memmi. Grossman, \$4.95

A reasoned, provocative, and potentially important book that deserves to be read, even if not accepted, both by Christians and Jews. Albert Memmi, a French social philosopher, speaks here for the troubled modern Jew all around the world as he examines the nature of "Jewishness" and the role of the Jew in modern society. In the first part of the book, he scrutinizes many of the problems that trouble Jews living as a minority group: name-changing, assimilation, conversion, intermarriage, and the like. For each problem, he proposes a challenging, often controversial, solution. In the last half of the book, Memmi describes his own search for definition as a Jew and applies his personal solutions to the identity crisis of Jews everywhere. Although the thoughts presented are complex, the writing flows smoothly and the insights gained are well worth the reader's effort. Translated by Judith Hyuen.

JANUARY 16

MAN ON THE MOVE: The Story of Transportation. Harvey S. Firestone, Jr. Putnam, \$7.95

How man has managed to get from one place to another, throughout history: on foot, by stone sledges, chariots, ships, galleys, animals, carts, coaches, carriages, bicycles, trains, balloons, cars, airplanes, space ships, and submarines. Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., of the Fire-

stone Tire & Rubber Company, tells clearly and well, without technical language, how the various forms of transportation were invented and used and what effect they had upon the peoples of the world. The book sounds like a labor of love on the part of the author. With 75 illustrations, and a long bibliography.

JANUARY 25

THOMAS WOODROW WILSON: Twenty-Eighth President of the United States: A Psychological Study. Sigmund Freud and William C. Bullitt. Houghton, \$6.

This is, quite simply, one of the most fascinating books in many a day. Wilson biographers and historians will probably be arguing over it for years. Applying the psychoanalytic methods developed by Freud and drawing upon private, unpublished information collected from a number of Wilson's intimates, who supplied it on the understanding that their names would not be revealed, Freud and Bullitt, the distinguished American diplomat, completed this work in 1939. Bullitt had known Wilson and had resigned from the American Peace Commission in Paris in 1919 in protest over his actions there. Freud admits in his preface that he began the work with an antipathy to Wilson and ended it in pity for him. Briefly, it is the thesis of the two men that Wilson was, throughout his life, so much a victim of his unresolved Oedipus complex towards his father, who was the greatest love object in his life, that many of the crucial decisions he was called upon to make as President of Princeton and later as President of the United States at the time of World War I were inexorably affected by that fact. The picture of what may well have been going on in the subconscious mind of the man who held the fate of the world in his hands in 1919 is as tragic as it is frightening. Wilson, say Freud and Bullitt, had come to identify himself with Jesus Christ and was moving rapidly towards a state of unreality verging on psychosis when he had the collapse in September, 1919, that culminated in his death in 1924. *For background material on this book see the PW of October 24, p. 34. For details of the publisher's publicity, advertising and promotion plans, see the PW of October 31, p. 45. (Barbara A. Bannon).*

JANUARY 26

KING COHN. Bob Thomas. Putnam, \$6.95

Harry Cohn was proud of two things—Columbia Pictures Corporation and being known as the biggest son of a bitch in Hollywood. Bob Thomas has done a thorough job of telling how this pride was justified on both counts. Since Cohn was a self-made man, this is a story of rags to riches with no holds barred, and it makes very entertaining reading, especially so since almost every name mentioned is that of a star or a star-maker. Cohn's biography is a good, juicy description of a colorful character who spared no

one in his rise to the heights, and held the reins firm once he got there.

JANUARY 30

HELL IN A VERY SMALL PLACE. Bernard B. Fall. Lippincott, \$8.95

This account of the siege of Dien Bien Phu is a dedicated piece of work, backed with meticulous research and written with a fire and eloquence not normally found in descriptions of battles. (The siege of Dien Bien Phu, in early 1954, in which the French lost their Indochina war, was a tragic curtain-raiser for the present U.S. war in Vietnam.) Bernard Fall interviewed every survivor he could find on both sides, searched the documents, and read the firsthand accounts that have been published. He concludes that the battle was lost in Hanoi and Saigon among the distant generals; lack of supplies and men from France was a factor; and, so was the monsoon rain, which drowned the battlefield in mud. He says, too, that Lyndon Johnson, as Senate majority leader, was involved in quashing an American proposal for armed intervention. The bulk of the book simply follows the heartrending, desperate state of the French garrison and their heroic but futile attempts to break through the long siege. With maps, illustrations, an index. Initial ad budget of \$7,500.

OVERCHARGE. Senator Lee Metcalf and Vic Reinemer. McKay, \$5.95

The American electrical industry is controlled by a few giant corporations called investor-owned-utilities; the result is unreasonably high electric bills for the average consumer. This book is a meticulously documented study of the role of these "I.O.U.'s" in American life, their history, pricing, policies, and ventures into politics. It suggests possible solutions to the problems these aggressive monopolies have created. Although the reader is occasionally swamped with names and statistics, the case presented is an interesting, though damaging, one. A book in the classic tradition of angry, but balanced, muckraking, "Overcharge" is controversial and important.

THINK BACK ON US: A Contemporary Chronicle of the 1930's. Malcolm Cowley; ed. by Henry Dan Piper. Southern Illinois Univ. Press, \$10.

To have one's literary judgments stand, in the main, valid after 30 years—that great distinction belongs to Malcolm Cowley. Here is a selection of Cowley's writings of the 1930's (into 1941), mostly from the *New Republic*. The editor, Henry Dan Piper, assembled the writings to use them as a source book of college readings in the intellectual, social, and literary history of the Thirties. They do this to perfection. Very few of them have lost importance. As part of the "social record," see the searing social protest of "The Flight of the Bonus Army"; also Cowley's

welcome to the U.S. of the talented exiles from Nazi Europe; and also the recurrent echoes of Marxism and the class struggle. As part of the "literary record," see the lucid, near-clairvoyant reviews of writings by E. E. Cummings, Ernest Hemingway, André Malraux, Winston Churchill (the first war speeches) and others. Cowley appends an essay written recently just for this book, on how and in what spirit he wrote his *New Republic* features. A magnificent collection: good general reading for style and content, it should also be a standard purchase for college libraries.

JANUARY

THE INTRUDERS: The Invasion of Privacy by Government and Industry. Senator Edward Long. Praeger, \$5.95

The individual's privacy is something the American citizen has cherished and been assured of by the Constitution, yet within recent years this privacy has been invaded in the name of the government and industry. This is the claim of Senator Long, and he's written a book about it to voice his indignation. Wiretapping, bugging, polygraphs, mail covers, all have been used by the FBI, the agents of the Treasury, the police, the customs, and business and industry to uncover facts about persons without their knowledge. Clearly and critically, the Senator outlines this state of affairs and its continuation in spite of what some courts have ruled.

FEBRUARY 1

THE HOUSE OF TOMORROW. Jean Thompson. Harper, \$4.95

Six years ago, Jean Thompson (a pseudonym) was waiting for her illegitimate baby to be born in a Salvation Army home for unwed mothers. She was then 20, an articulate, restless, intractable college student panicky at her predicament and resolved to hide it from her parents, who were abroad. Her diary of the months of waiting is a painfully honest record of her brutal jolt into self-knowledge. She writes, also, of the other girls, aged 13 to 45, in the home (which seems to have been an excellent one), of their problems and tragedies and the biggest dilemma of each, whether to keep the baby or let it be adopted. The book is not a shocker and it's a long way from being grim. There is courage and much sardonic humor here. The title, a quotation from Kahlil Gibran, is unfortunate. Do not shelve the book with books on interior decoration.

ANIMALS OF THE NORTH. William O. Pruitt, Jr. Harper, \$5.95

A very graphic description of life patterns of some of the wild creatures of the far northern coniferous forest: the red squirrel, vole, snowshoe hare, lynx, wolf, caribou, and moose. The author's point is that the North, which receives

11-25-66

Title of Book "THE INTRUDERS: THE INVASION OF PRIVACY BY GOVERNMENT AND INDUSTRY"

Author SENATOR EDWARD LONG

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Research - Satellite Section

This book has come to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Section and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

PLEASE INITIAL in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Research-Satellite Section, Room 718, 9&D.)

ROUTING

OBTAIN BOOK FOR REVIEW

BOOK REVIEW NOT REQUIRED BY THIS SECTION OR DIVISION

- Domestic Intelligence Division, 9&D.
 - Internal Security Section
 - Latin-American Section
 - Liaison Section
 - Nationalities Intelligence Section
 - Research-Satellite Section
 - Soviet Section
 - Subversive Control Section

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Nature of Book: See page 74 of PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY, 11-21-66, re above book, attached. If a copy of the book is desired, please advise whether it is to be reviewed or whether it is for reference purposes only.

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11/30/66

No Racial Bias Is Found in Chinese Propaganda

"There is no evidence of anti-white racism in the Chinese Communist internal propaganda directed against America and the Soviet Union," the head of a research team looking into Chinese propaganda reported yesterday.

Dr. Ivan London, professor of psychology at Brooklyn College, said there was much evidence to show that most of the Chinese peasants, said to make up 80 to 85 per cent of the population, have little or no concept of race.

The Chinese equivalent of the word "race" is not in everyday usage in China, the professor said, and for most peasants "the only significant dividing categories of mankind are still those of the Chinese and the 'foreigners'—the latter group including also other Asians of the yellow race."

Dr. London, his wife and three Chinese research associates conducted psychological interviews at such places in the Orient as Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan with refugees from different areas of China over a period of two years. They also made studies of published materials.

Brooklyn College made public the first general report of their findings in connection with a talk by Dr. London

Research Team Reports Reds Show No Antiwhite Feeling in Assailing 'Foreigners'

New Haven at the Yale University Graduate Program in International Relations.

Dr. London, who is director of the Institute of Political Psychology at Brooklyn College, is also conducting other studies concerning psychopolitical activities in mainland China and in the Soviet Union.

One project deals with the Soviet interest in mental telepathy and another with the role of traditional superstition in contemporary Chinese life and the way Russians look at themselves.

Dr. London said in a statement issued by Brooklyn College that, while Chinese anti-American propaganda posters often show American soldiers in caricature, "they are not perceived as racial caricatures." "In fact," he added, "there is evidence that some peasants do not take seriously any of the features that are emphasized in the posters of Americans—big noses, deep-set blue or green eyes, long, skinny arms

and legs. These are regarded as merely groundless exaggerations for effect since no one could look that ugly."

Dr. London said that Chinese who had had contact with foreigners or had seen Caucasians in motion pictures would say, when being interviewed, that Americans have such characteristics as high noses, blue, deep-set eyes and yellow hair, and that they are tall. Asked about an American's skin, most would reply, "hairy," Dr. London said. He said the skin color "is not mentioned spontaneously."

The professor said also that Chinese propaganda, until recently, was directed against the U.S. Government but now is directed at "American imperialism." The American people were excluded in the former and no distinction is made between government and people in the latter, he said.

In addition, the researchers reported that anti-American propaganda "receives an apathetic reception" except for a large proportion of urban youngsters in China. Propaganda against Russia is more effective in northern China, where it "feeds on an existent hatred of Russians." "than in many parts of the south, they found."

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