

Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell

~~SECRET~~

dinner of the American Youth for Democracy (AYD) at San Francisco, California. This letterhead listed Edmund Gerald Brown as a member of the Committee in Formation. A confidential informant, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Edmund Gerald Brown was being considered by the Communist Party in San Francisco as a speaker for this Committee but could furnish no other details in this regard.

In March, 1946, this Bureau was furnished a copy of a letter dated January 10, 1946, written by a veterans group at the University of San Francisco, San Francisco, California, which criticized Mr. Brown for permitting his name to be used as a sponsor of a banquet held on November 10, 1945, at the Saint Francis Hotel, San Francisco, in honor of the AYD. In reply, Mr. Brown by letter dated February 1, 1946, stated that he knew that the Young Communist League (YCL) or some similar organization had participated in the formation of the AYD. He stated that he then called an official of the AYD to determine if the organization was either communistic in origin or intent. According to Mr. Brown, the official of the AYD informed him that that organization "was not in any manner, shape or form communistic although some members of the Young Communist League had at one time belonged." Mr. Brown added, "I have refused at all times to become a sponsor of any organization or any meetings until I first investigated its background." The AYD and the YCL have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of the Army, advised the FBI that on June 14, 1946, the Mobilization for Democracy sponsored a meeting at the Olympic Auditorium, Los Angeles, California, at which meeting Mr. Brown was a speaker. The Mobilization for Democracy has been cited by the California Committee on Un-American Activities in its Report 1947 as one of the "key communist fronts in California."

By letter dated July 5, 1956, Mr. Brown advised this Bureau that he was opposed to any provision giving the individual states the right to prosecute subversives. Mr. Brown stated that he felt the individual states were incapable and inadequately equipped to handle such a job. He added, "I assure you that I recognize the menace of

~~SECRET~~

Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell

subversive activities and I desire to do all in my power to aid and assist you as well as other security agencies of our Government."

During the afore-mentioned investigation concerning Governor Brown, [REDACTED] California, was interviewed and advised that he believed Governor Brown was lacking in character, ability, judgment, integrity, and could not keep a secret. [REDACTED] explained that Governor Brown's lack of ability and judgment was shown in his mishandling of the widely publicized case of the executed kidnaper, Caryl Chessman, in that he had granted Chessman a reprieve shortly before the execution. [REDACTED] advised that he was personally opposed to Governor Brown's stand in favor of abolishing capital punishment.

b7C
b7D

[REDACTED] also advised that Governor Brown had exhibited a lack of character, integrity, and his inability to keep a secret when he held a press conference in 1950 on which occasion he publicly claimed credit for the formation of the National Association of District Attorneys, which organization was in fact his, [REDACTED] idea. [REDACTED] further advised that he did not believe Governor Brown to be disloyal but recalled a speech made by him on an unknown date at Santa Barbara, California, when Governor Brown expressed criticism of congressional committees and hearings. [REDACTED] further recalled that on this occasion, Los Angeles, California, Police Chief William Parker pointed his finger at Governor Brown and stated he talked like a communist and that he was espousing the Communist Party line.

On May 13, 1960, Governor Brown was interviewed by a representative of this Bureau at his own request. On this occasion, Governor Brown advised that he was aware of allegations of leftist tendencies against him. He explained that his opposition to the deportation of Harry Bridges had been dictated by military and civic expediency inasmuch as he feared the deportation of Bridges would result in a tie-up of the California water front and would impede the war effort during World War II. Governor Brown also explained that his membership in the NLG was prompted by influence from legal associates but that he had resigned from this organization after reading one of its pamphlets and becoming

Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell

SECRET

aware that he "didn't like the people in it" and that he had no sympathy for the "line" which the organization was beginning to take.

Governor Brown concluded that one of the greatest problems in this country is the danger of Russian communism and that the FBI and he, as Governor of California, have a common purpose in meeting and facing this danger.

Many other persons, including prominent individuals, were interviewed during the investigation of Governor Brown during 1960 and furnished no derogatory information regarding him.

Sincerely yours,
J. EDGAR HOOVER

NOTE: No arrest record Identification Division per
b7c [REDACTED] 5-17-61 on basis name check.

b1
L [REDACTED] and on 10-6-59 a name check was also prepared for AEC (S) prior to its request for an investigation in 1960. It was stated that information, some of which could not be substantiated, related to "fringe" activity by Brown years ago which included efforts of communists to use Brown and Brown's efforts to enlist political support from the Communist Party and communist groups. Inasmuch as this information was obtained from highly confidential sources, in some cases quoting Brown and in others hearsay, it was not believed prudent to disseminate the information to AEC. In view of the nature of this information, such is not being furnished to the White House.

A confidential informant, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on January 26, 1960, advised that newspaper columnist Drew Pearson and Governor Brown were invited to lunch with Soviet Ambassador Mikhail A. Menshikov on that date at the Soviet Embassy. Special Agents of the FBI observed Drew Pearson and Governor Brown visit the Soviet Embassy on January 26, 1960, from approximately 1:00 p.m. to 2:00 p.m. Not being included as not believed pertinent to request. (u)

SECRET

EDMUND (Gerald) Patrick BROWN

Born: April 21, 1905, San Francisco

Education: LL.B., San Francisco Law Sch., 1927

Marital Status: Married Bernice Layne, Oct. 30, 1930; children--

b7C

Experience:

1927 Admitted to Calif. bar
1927-43 practiced San Francisco
1943-47 dist. atty. city and co. San Francisco
1947-50 dist. atty. city and co. San Francisco
1951-58 attorney general of Calif.
1959--- Governor of California

Miscellaneous: Roman Catholic.

Memberships: Mem. Golden Gate Bridge and Highway Dist. since 1942.
Mem. Calif. Code Commn. since 1939. Chmn. San
Francisco Coordinating Council, 1947. Mem. Dist. Attys'
Assn. Calif. (pres. 1950---), San Francisco, Western
Assn. Atty. General (past pres.), Nat. Assn. Attorneys
General (mem. exec. bd.), Am. bar assns., Am. Coll.
Trial Lawyers (fellow).

Political Affiliation: Democrat. Delegate from California Democratic
National Conv., 1940, 1944, 1948.

Clubs: Elk. Native Sons Golden West, Commonwealth, Comm'l.,
Olympic (San Francisco).

Home: 460 Magellan Av., San Francisco

Office: Capital Bldg., Sacramento

PRESENT POSITION: Governor of California

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-25-97 BY 9803 RQJ/RE/DG

62-76249-77
ENCLOSURE

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

2:21PM July 24, 1961

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 _____

Governor EDMUND "PAT" BROWN of California, telephoned from Sacramento, California, through operator and secretary, for the Director. He was advised of the Director's absence and referred to [REDACTED] on Mr. DeLoach's desk.

[REDACTED] advised that Governor Brown was merely calling to ask the Director what he, the Governor, could do to reduce crime in California. He said he doesn't get along with Chief Parker, and is absolutely convinced that we as Americans must do something about the crime situation.

Governor Brown stated he does not expect a reply to his inquiry, he just wanted to get some advice and talk to someone

[REDACTED] discussed the situation with the Governor, and the Governor was very appreciative.

rrpy

REC-96

15 JUL 24 1961

75

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 7/24/61

FROM : SAC, San Francisco

SUBJECT: THE HONORABLE EDMUND G. BROWN
Governor of California
INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReSFlet 1/9/61.

On 7/21/61 JAMES P. CAVANAUGH, Agent in Charge Security Office, U.S. Department of State, San Francisco, furnished a copy of the enclosed letter dated 7/18/61 from Governor EDMUND G. BROWN together with a copy of a letter dated 3/2/61 from a [REDACTED] not otherwise identified, to the Governor, in which [REDACTED] outlines a discussion between Governor BROWN and Soviet Ambassador MIKHAIL A. MENSHIKOV on the occasion of Governor BROWN's visit to Washington, D.C., for the Presidential inauguration in January 1961. Governor BROWN had received an invitation from the Soviet Embassy to meet and have lunch with Ambassador MENSHIKOV during this visit. [REDACTED] the Governor to the Soviet Embassy.

CAVANAUGH received the above through the mail on 7/21/61. CAVANAUGH mentioned he is furnishing a copy of Mr. [REDACTED]'s letter to Director of Security, U.S. Department of State.

A copy of this communication is being furnished WFO for information and completion of its files.

DECLASSIFIED BY SP7CEI/WB
ON 2/22/01
APP. 20775

2/22/01
CLASSIFIED BY SP7CEI/WB
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1,6
CPL. 80-1705

- 3 - Bureau (Encl. 2) (AM REG)
[1-100-363673] MIKHAIL A. MENSHIKOV
- 2 - WFO (Info)
[1-105-24305] (u)
- 3 - San Francisco
[1-105-0] (u) REC-6
[1-135-406]
[1-105-6699] (u) EX - 137

JTK:csi
(8)

12 JUL 26 1961

CRIME RESEARCH

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	

UNREC COPY AND C...

57 AUG 7 1961

C
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Y

March 2, 1961

Hon. Edmund G. Brown
State of California
Governor's Office
Sacramento, California

FBI
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-25-97 BY 9803RDD/BC/DC

Dear Governor,

As per your letter, regarding our visit to the Russian Ambassador, the substance of the conversation, of importance is as follows, to the best of my recollection:

You stated to the Ambassador that you are a very good friend of the President's and that he has taken your advice and valued your judgment, and, since times are changing so rapidly in this modern world, a friendly relationship should be created between the United States and Russia. The Ambassador replied, he would very much like to have friendly relations and is looking forward to the opportunity of finding out if something of that sort could be accomplished.

He stated, however, he cannot understand why the American Government and people are so anxious to invade Cuba and why the Press and all other mediums are creating an atmosphere to try to destroy the present Cuban revolution. We replied, Cuba is 90 miles away from the United States and you can well understand that we will not permit any foreign power to take over territory that close to the United States or its people and there are certain doctrines that we have that protect the integrity of Cuba and other parts of Latin America. We would not stand by and let your Government, directly or indirectly, create a position that is untenable for the United States, whether in Cuba or any other part of South America and Russia is badly mistaken if they think that we would let this go by default. We suggested, however, that he had little knowledge of the honest feeling of the American people, as they are not desirous of invading or taking over any new peoples or territories and, in fact, have been great contributors of their wealth and personnel to assist the poor Countries, financially and materially, and that a great deal of assistance was also extended to Russia.

The Ambassador retorted, if that is true, why do we advance Turkey, Laos and other allies in Europe arms and ammunition instead of giving them just the essential things of life and why do we maintain bases all around Russia.

XEROX
AUG 2 1961
VZ

62-76249-79

For example, take Iran, all the monies you have spent for arms and ammunition certainly would have done a lot more good in equipment, installations, food, etc., the same situation exists with Turkey. We replied, since you have been unwilling to make us feel our position is secure, we have been more or less compelled to take the position we have.

We said, why does Russia send arms and ammunition to Cuba and create such turmoil there and elsewhere to which the Ambassador replied, they are not sending arms and ammunition now. We said it makes no difference if it comes direct from them or from Czechoslovakia, wouldn't it be nice if they stopped it altogether and he replied, we have stopped it, why don't you stop sending arms and help to Laos. We answered the Ambassador, Laos is a neutral Country and we are merely trying to assist them to protect themselves against possible overtaking by Communism.

The Governor said, we have a democracy in the United States where people are free to express their opinion and the Russians most likely misunderstand our point of view because our people are a friendly people. They are not desirous of having trouble with anyone. We then said to the Ambassador, it would be a fine gesture on Russia's part if they would take the first step and make a move to show a friendly attitude to our new President, who, by the way, is a man of great understanding and who would be desirous of making friends with Russia but is the type of man who will not be pushed around. If Russia would eliminate all assistance to Cuba, immediately, directly or indirectly, and show other friendly gestures, that would be a step towards creating an atmosphere where we would have to reciprocate. The Ambassador replied, why don't you take the first step, such as topping any assistance to Laos. We replied that, since we have a new President, and it is Russia who has caused us a lot of embarrassment by assisting Cuba to move in a communistic direction and by threatening to send guided missiles to the United States because of Cuba, it would only be proper for them to take the first step. The Ambassador replied they are contemplating making a move toward friendly relations (the move might have been to release the American fliers and now, in turn, they are awaiting a gesture of friendship from us).

The Ambassador seemed to be very friendly and desirous of continuing the conversation longer but, at this time, it was necessary that we leave.

In my opinion, all indications showed that the Ambassador had very poor knowledge of public opinion in the United States and he did not understand our psychology and our way of life. Although he has been in Washington for some time, he acts as though he just arrived as far as knowing the American people.

To sum it up the most important part of the conversation reflected that the Ambassador's feeling was that, as long as we are going to support our Allies with arms and ammunition, they will continue to support Cuba and do anything else they can to harm us in South America or anywhere else. They seem very pleased about embarrassing the United States to Cuba.

It seems to me, Governor, that we could possibly by of great service to the State Department as private citizens, not as officials of the Government, to acquaint the Ambassador with Americans and their way of life. The Ambassador seemed very friendly towards us and was very much interested in continuing this conversation and have other conversations with us to explain his views at length and to get our viewpoint. There is a possibility that we can arrange an atmosphere that the State Department can work from which might be beneficial to the United States and I, for one, would be very happy to participate, if you should desire.

Sincerely,

[REDACTED]

JIA:mc

b7C



State of California
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
SACRAMENTO

EDMUND G. BROWN
GOVERNOR

July 18, 1961

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-23-97 BY 9803 RDD/BCE/PC

409483

b7C
[REDACTED]
San Francisco 1, California

Dear [REDACTED]

I enclose a copy of a report prepared
by [REDACTED] who accompanied
me on my breakfast with Ambassador
Menshikov.

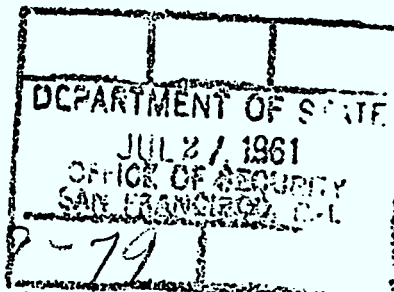
[REDACTED] recollection well recreates
what transpired on that occasion. It may
be of some interest to you.

If I can be of any further assistance,
please let me know.

Sincerely

EDMUND G. BROWN, Governor

Enclosure



7 XEROX
AUG 2 1961
Vp

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 7/10/62

FROM : SAC, San Francisco

SUBJECT: EDMUND G. "PAT" BROWN
GOVERNOR
STATE OF CALIFORNIA
CONTACT WITH

When attending the California Peace Officers' Association Conference at Anaheim, California, in May, I met and conferred with Governor BROWN on matters of mutual interest. The Governor attended as one of the featured speakers at this conference.

2 Bureau
1 SF (80-449)
FLP:ekk
(3)

REC-8

62-76249-80

25 JUL 17 1962

EX-115

CRIME RESEARCH

15 4 JUL 20 1962

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

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 26 1962

TELETYPE

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

URGENT

9-26-62

7-51 PM

KH

Mr. Casper

TO DIRECTOR, FBI, AND SACS SAN FRANCISCO AND SAN DIEGO
FROM SAC, LOS ANGELES

GOVERNOR EDMUND G. BROWN, CALIFORNIA.

RADIO STATION KABC, LOS ANGELES, CARRIED A NEWS REPORT
AT SIX FIFTEEN PM, SEPTEMBER TWENTY SIX INSTANT, THAT BROWN, IN
ANSWER TO NIXON-S CAMPAIGN CHARGE THAT BROWN HAS BEEN SOFT ON
COMMUNISM, REPLIED THAT THE BUSINESS OF COMMUNISM SHOULD BE LEFT
TO THE FBI, THE ^{House Comm. on Un-American Activities} HCUA, AND THE STATE COMMITTEE ~~PAREN~~ (CALIFORNIA
COMMITTEE ON UNAMERICAN ACTIVITIES) ~~UNPAREN~~ THE NEWS REPORT ALSO
STATED THAT BROWN ADDED THAT AN FBI AGENT HAD TOLD HIM THAT THE
FBI CAN LAY ITS HANDS ON ALL COMMUNISTS IN CALIFORNIA IN FIFTEEN
MINUTES.

GOVERNOR BROWN HAS NOT BEEN IN CONTACT WITH THIS OFFICE
AND NO AGENT IN THIS DIVISION ~~IS KNOWN~~ TO HAVE BEEN IN CONTACT
WITH HIM FOR ANY REASON.

SAC, SAN FRANCISCO ADVISES HE HAS NO KNOWLEDGE FOR BASIS
THIS STATEMENT BY BROWN NOR ANY CONTACT FROM BROWN ON THIS MATTER.

NO PRESS INQUIRIES HAVE BEEN RECEIVED, BUT IN THE EVENT
PRESS INQUIRIES MADE, THEY WILL BE HANDLED ON A STRICTLY NO

END PAGE ONE

54 OCT 4 1962

MR. MOHR FOR THE DIRECTOR

Don't log

PAGE TWO ~~UNLESS ADVISED TO COMMENT BY BUREAU~~

COMMENT BASIS UACB. IT IS FELT THAT WE SHOULD BE MOST CIRCUMSPECT
SO AS NOT TO BECOME INVOLVED IN ANY WAY IN THE POLITICAL BATTLE
BETWEEN BROWN AND NIXON.

HOLD PLS

SF + SD To Be Advised

~~REDACTED~~
c.c.m. DeLoach

26b 50

FBI

REC'D - CIVIL RIGHTS DIV.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NOV 23 1963

TELETYPE

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

WCS
10-12/6

URGENT 11-24-63 9-43 PM DRS

TO DIRECTOR AND SAC SAN FRANCISCO
FROM SAC LOS ANGELES

ANONYMOUS CALL RE ASSASSINATION OF CALIFORNIA
GOVERNOR EDUMND G. BROWN NOVERMBER TWENTY FOUR INSTANT.

RE LOS ANGELES PHONE CALL TO BUREAU TODAY.

ASSISTANT CHIEF OF POLICE REG COOLEY, SANTA
BARBARA POLICE DEPARTMENT ADVISED THIS AFTERNOON THAT
HIS DEPARTMENT RECEIVED A COMPLAINT FROM [REDACTED]
SCHOOL TEACHER, [REDACTED]
SANTA BARBARA AS FOLLOWS.

[REDACTED] RECEIVED ANONYMOUS TELEPHONE CALL AT HIS
HOME THIS AFTERNOON AND UNIDENTIFIED CALLER ASKED, QUOTE
"IS THIS [REDACTED] UNQUOTE. [REDACTED] REPLIED YES AND CALLER
SAID QUOTE "GOVERNOR BROWN IS GOING TO BE ASSASSINATED"
UNQUOTE AND CALLER HUNG UP.

POLICE ADVISED COMPLAINTANT SUSPECTED ONE [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] SUSPECT, SANTA BARBARA, WITH WHOM HE HAD AN ARGUMENT A FEW
END PAGE ONE

SEE MEMO
BRANIGAN TO
SULLIVAN

60 DEC 9 1963

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

14 NOV 27 1963

PAGE TWO

WEEKS AGO.

POLICE ADVISED ATTORNEY GENERAL-S OFFICE AT
SACRAMENTO RE CALL AND FBI SAN FRANCISCO HAS ADVISED
GOVERNOR BROWN-S OFFICE IN SACRAMENTO. GOVERNOR BROWN
PRESENTLY IN WASHINGTON FOR PRESIDENTS FUNERAL.

INVESTIGATION OF ANONYMOUS CALL BEING CONDUCTED
BY SANTA BARBARA POLICE DEPARTMENT AND NO INVESTIGATION
BEING CONDUCTED BY THIS OFFICE ^{Unless Advised to Contrary by Bureau} ~~UACB~~.

END AND ACK PLS

WA 12-48 AM OK FBI WA BH

SF 9-46 PM PST OK FBI SF MLP

TU DISC

CC-MR. ROSEN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : MR. W. C. SULLIVAN *WC3*
12-12-63

FROM : [REDACTED] *b7C*

SUBJECT: UNSUB;
THREAT AGAINST GOVERNOR BROWN
OF CALIFORNIA

DATE: November 25, 1963

SN 11-24-63

At 10:25 p.m., ASAC Onsgard of Los Angeles advised that the Assistant Chief of Police at Santa Barbara had advised that a school teacher, [REDACTED], Santa Barbara, received a call from an unknown person who said, "Governor Brown is going to be assassinated." The caller then hung up. *Call?*

The local police gave this to the State Police, and the San Francisco Office of the Bureau gave this information to the Governor's office. Onsgard asked if Los Angeles should locate and interview [REDACTED] and attempt to identify the caller. He was advised to take no further action unless advised to the contrary by Bureau (UACB). Governor Brown is in Washington to attend President Kennedy's funeral. *b7C*

ACTION

[REDACTED], Bureau of Intelligence and Research, State Department, and [REDACTED] of Secret Service were given this information by phone at 11:00 p.m. by Duty Agent [REDACTED]. No further action seems necessary. *b7C*

ETT:hke
(5)

- 1-Mr. Belmont
- 1-Mr. Sullivan
- 1-[REDACTED]
- 1-[REDACTED]

b7C

REC-52

Wef
62-76247-83

14 NOV 27 1963

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DEC 9 1963

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esa

December 20, 1963

62-76249

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Honorable Edmund G. Brown
The Governor of California
Sacramento, California

My dear Governor Brown:

I want to express my sincere thanks to you for the many kind remarks about the FBI made to newsmen at your December 17th press conference.

I thought you might like to know the FBI received outstanding cooperation in the recent Sinatra, Jr., kidnaping investigation from many California agencies, including: California Highway Patrol; California State Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation; California State Department of Motor Vehicles; El Dorado Sheriff's Office; and Placer County Sheriff's Office. We in the FBI are certainly appreciative of the fine assistance we received from these organizations.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

- 1 - Los Angeles
 - 1 - San Francisco (5-575)
- Reurtel 12-18-63.

NOTE: Bufiles reflect prior cordial correspondence with Governor Brown.
JBS:lch (5)

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

7-10603-268
ORIGINAL FILED IN

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

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URGENT 12-17-63 7-41PM LNC

TO DIRECTOR

FROM SAC, SAN FRANCISCO 7-470 3P

BARRY WORTHINGTON KEENAN., ET AL., FRANK SINATRA, JR. DASH
Victim - Kidnaping
MURKID., EXTORTION.

FOR INFORMATION OF BUREAU, GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA, EDMUND
G. BROWN, HELD PRESS CONFERENCE, SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA,
DECEMBER ONE SEVEN, LAST, AT WHICH TIME NEWSMEN ASKED FOLLOWING
QUESTIONS AND BROWN RESPONDED WITH FOLLOWING ANSWERS..

Q. GOVERNOR, IN REGARD TO THE FRANK SINATRA, JR. KIDNAPING
CASE, DO YOU FEEL THAT THE FEDERAL AUTHORITIES COULD HAVE
COOPERATED CLOSER WITH THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES THROUGHOUT
CALIFORNIA.

A. WELL, I DON-T THINK MY AGENCY COULD HAVE DONE A BETTER
JOB THAN THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION DID IN THE FRANK
SINATRA CASE. I THINK THIS WAS A MASTERFUL PIECE OF POLICE
WORK AND INVESTIGATION FROM TOP TO BOTTOM. THEY NOT ONLY
SAVED THE VICTIM-S LIFE, THEY HAD HIM RETURNED TO HIS PARENTS
AND TO HIS HOME, AND THEY-VE RECOVERED ALMOST ALL OF THE MONEY.
NOW, WHY THEY DIDN-T LET THE CHIEF OF POLICE OF LOS ANGELES KNOW
IS SOMETHING THAT I CAN-T SAY. AND UNLESS I KNEW SOMETHING

END PAGE ONE

162-76247
NOT RECORDED
176 DEC 27 1963

ORIGINAL FILED IN 7-268

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

PAGE TWO

A. BUT IT, I-W NOT GOING TO COMMENT UPON IT. BUT I WANT TO
COMMEND J. EDGAR HOOVER AND THE F.B.I. FOR THE MAGNIFICENT
JOB THEY DID IN THIS CASE. IT WAS ONE OF THE FINEST PIECES OF
POLICE WORK THAT I-VE EVER SEEN.

Q. YOU WOULDN'T SAY THAT THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES HAVE
BEEN HELD IN DISREPUTE BECAUSE THE FEDERAL AUTHORITIES HADN'T
COOPERATED CLOSELY WITH THEM.

A. NO, I DON'T THINK THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES WERE HELD IN
DISREPUTE. I THINK YOU GET OFFENSE IN A CASE, YOU KNOW WHAT
IS BEING DONE, AND TO BRING IN MORE PEOPLE COULD DELAY THE
OPERATION THAT YOU HAD, AND I-W WOULD SAY THE F.B.I. HAS
CONFIDENCE IN THE LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT, BUT I KNOW
THAT J. EDGAR HOOVER AND CHIEF OF POLICE HAD THEIR DIFFICULTIES
IN THE PAST. NOW, WHY THEY DIDN'T TALK TO ME, I DON'T KNOW.
IT IS CUSTOMARY FOR THE F.B.I., I KNOW WHEN I WAS ATTORNEY
GENERAL, THAT THEY WERE VERY CAREFUL TO AVOID ANY TRESPASS ON
LOCAL POLICE AUTHORITIES, BUT THIS WAS A CASE THAT THEY
WERE MOVING FAST ON, AND IT LOOKED LIKE THEY HAD A GOOD
CASE, AND I THINK THEY DID, AND I CAN'T TELL YOU, I THINK IT
END PAGE TWO

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

PAGE THREE

WAS A MAGNIFICENT PIECE OF WORK. I THINK THE CHIEF MIGHT
HAVE WAITED TWO OR THREE DAYS AND THEN REFINISHED THEM. THIS
WAS WHERE YOU HOLD YOUR FEELINGS FOR A LITTLE WHILE BECAUSE IT
WAS AN ARRASS YOU.

COPY SENT TO LOS ANGELES AND WASH.

END AND ACK PLS

WA 10-49 PM OK FBI WA RL

TO WA DISCE

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10-10-49

December 30, 1963

AIR MAIL

Honorable Edmund G. Brown
The Governor of California
Sacramento, California

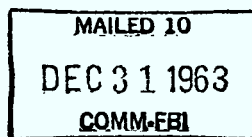
My dear Governor Brown:

Mr. Paul F. O'Connell, Jr., Assistant Special Agent in Charge of our San Francisco Office, has informed me of his conversation with you on December 27th, and I have also read the text of your press release on that same date. I am sure that your statement regarding this matter will go a long way toward correcting the erroneous reports which appeared earlier.

All of us in the FBI appreciate this splendid cooperation we have received from you, and I want you to know that your support of our endeavors is a source of great personal encouragement to me.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

REC 7



- 1 - Los Angeles
- 1 - San Diego
- 1 - San Francisco
- 1 - Las Vegas
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Evans
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen

EX-115
with cover memo

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

NOTE: See M. A. Jones to DeLoach memo of 12-30-63, entitled, "Frank Sinatra, Jr., - Victim, Kidnaping, Criticism by Chief of Police, William H. Parker, Los Angeles Police Department."

CJH:car

(12)

XEROX

66 JAN 6 1964 JAN 2 1963

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: December 27, 1964

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: FRANK SINATRA, JR., - VICTIM
KIDNAPING
CRITICISM BY CHIEF OF POLICE
WILLIAM H. PARKER
LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT

Pursuant to the Director's instructions, I placed a conference call at 7:25 PM last night, December 26, 1964, to ASAC Simon in Los Angeles and ASAC O'Connell in San Francisco. SAC Lynum was on annual leave in San Diego, California. Specific instructions were given regarding contacts with Governor Brown at Sacramento, California, and State Attorney General Stanley Mosk. ASAC Simon and O'Connell that Governor Brown should be contacted first and then, depending upon the results of the meeting with Governor Brown, we should contact Attorney General Mosk.

ASAC O'Connell called from Sacramento at approximately 3:40 PM this afternoon. He had just returned from the Governor's office. Senior Resident Agent [REDACTED] accompanied him. With the Governor was the Commissioner of the California Highway Patrol, Brad Crittenden, and the Governor's aide, John McInerney. The latter individual handles liaison for the Governor between the Governor's office and local law enforcement.

ASAC O'Connell told Governor Brown he was calling upon him at the Director's specific instructions. He outlined to the Governor and those present the fact we had furnished specific information regarding the identity and background of certain bank robbers who were being sought in the Lake Tahoe area. He told Governor Brown that a Special Agent had personally contacted [REDACTED] of El Dorado, California, and had fully briefed him. This Agent had instructed [REDACTED] to furnish the same information to the California Highway Patrol immediately. [REDACTED] did this. He has confirmed this fact and our Agents have noted an entry in the log at one of the Highway Patrol substations proving the transmittal of this information. ASAC O'Connell told Governor Brown that [REDACTED] representatives had also contacted [REDACTED] of the California Highway Patrol and at that time requested a road block. [REDACTED] stated he could not accommodate the Sheriff's office because the Highway Patrolmen were not paid overtime. He stated the road block could not be set up until early morning. [REDACTED] is one of the Patrolmen who has shot off his mouth criticizing the FBI.)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Casper
CDD:ejr (7)
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. M. A. Jones

NOT RECORDED

11 JAN 10 1965

CRIME RESEARCH

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memo DeLoach to Mohr
Re: Frank Sinatra, Jr., - Victim
Kidnaping

12/27/63

At this point in the conference, Commissioner Crittenden confirmed ASAC O'Connell's facts. He admitted to the Governor that there had been a breakdown in administration of the California Highway Patrol in that [REDACTED] did not brief the officer who relieved him during early morning hours of the day in question. The officer who relieved [REDACTED] was a Patrolman named [REDACTED] [REDACTED] has also shot off his mouth criticizing the FBI and has written a report accordingly.) Commissioner Crittenden told Governor Brown that [REDACTED] report was based entirely upon erroneous information in that it inferred a lack of cooperation on the part of the FBI. Crittenden told the Governor that excellent cooperation existed between the FBI and the California Highway Patrol. He also told the Governor that Chief Parker of Los Angeles had received a copy of [REDACTED] erroneous report in a plain envelope and that Parker was, therefore, back of this entire controversy. Crittenden told the Governor he was checking into the breakdown in administration in his own outfit, particularly the leak of erroneous information to Parker. b7C

ASAC O'Connell told Governor Brown that with respect to the Sinatra case, the FBI had moved very swiftly and there had been no need to notify Chief Parker in Los Angeles. He also told Governor Brown that Parker's policies, particularly with respect to nonpayment of ransom, were totally different than the FBI and we, therefore, would have found it impossible to work with Parker. The Governor was told Parker's policies might have caused the death of the victim.

Governor Brown interrupted the conference at this point and stated he wanted to call to the attention of the FBI representatives his recent press conference wherein he had criticized Chief Parker and had praised the work of the FBI in the Sinatra case. He stated he still felt this way. Governor Brown then called Attorney General Mosk who at that time was in Los Angeles. He told Mosk that Director Hoover had instructed FBI representatives to call upon him and give him the true facts in connection with the current controversy. The Governor also told Mosk he had at one time discussed with Director Hoover matters concerning law enforcement and particularly payment of ransom in kidnaping cases. The Governor told Mosk he wanted him to know he was in complete sympathy with Director Hoover in these matters.

Governor Brown additionally told Mosk "You better just hold your fire until you get all the facts. This matter should be handled coolly and calmly. Publicized controversies benefit no one except the news media. There is no lack of cooperation on the part of the FBI and both [REDACTED] and Commissioner Crittenden confirm this fact." b7C

12/27/63

Memo DeLoach to Mohr
Re: Frank Sinatra, Jr., - Victim
Kidnaping

Governor Brown additionally told Attorney General Mosk that the FBI would contact him personally that afternoon to give him the facts. After hanging up the phone with Mosk, Governor Brown turned to Commissioner Crittenden and instructed him to prepare a report, sending copies to Mosk. He told Crittenden to put in the report the fact that the California Highway Patrol was wrong and no blame should be attached to the FBI. He also instructed Commissioner Crittenden to prepare a press release which he, Crittenden, was to give out from the Governor's office by approximately 2:30 PM (California time) this afternoon.

Governor Brown next turned to ASAC O'Connell and stated that publicity in this entire matter was highly unfortunate but he sincerely hoped his press release would set matters straight.

After briefing the Director concerning the above matter, I called SAC Simon in Los Angeles and told him to immediately contact Mosk. I had previously instructed ASAC O'Connell to call SAC Simon and inform him of the above-mentioned facts. Upon my calling SAC Simon, I told him to get in touch with Mosk right away. I told him not to insist that Mosk make a press release inasmuch as we could not count upon Mosk giving the true facts. I told him the Governor's press release, if the Governor did live up to his promise, would be far more important than any release that Mosk could give out.

I next called [redacted] Huntley-Brinkley Show in New York City, however, was informed he could not be reached at that particular time. I talked to [redacted] Huntley-Brinkley Show. We worked with [redacted] when the Director received the Criss Award. He was the producer of the network show on this occasion. He has also been very friendly. I told [redacted] of my call to [redacted] last night and of the fact the record needed to be straightened. He told me [redacted] had briefed him regarding this matter. I mentioned to him in confidence there apparently would be a press release from the Executive Office of the Governor in Sacramento, California, this afternoon. I told him he might desire to have his local people in Sacramento get on this right away. He stated he would do this and that undoubtedly it would be carried on the Huntley-Brinkley Show tonight. I told him also we could not talk about attribution, however, he might desire to put a few words into [redacted] mouth which would indicate that Parker had once again stuck his big foot in his mouth. [redacted] stated he would have to be a little careful on this score but would attempt to do this.

SAC Simon was instructed to call back after his conference with Mosk.

Memo DeLoach to Mohr
Re: Frank Sinatra, Jr., - Victim
Kidnaping

12/27/63

SAC Simon called at approximately 6:30 PM, 12/27/63, to report the results of his conference with Attorney General Mosk. He stated in the outset that Mosk had been receptive. Simon was accompanied by SA [REDACTED] b7C

At the beginning of the conference, Mosk told Simon he wanted to clarify his position. He stated he had made no prejudgment of this controversy, however, he had a complaint from three different sources, state, county and city agencies, and he, therefore, in his capacity as State Attorney General, must proceed to look into this matter. Mosk told Simon that if the facts of the complaint were wrong, he would be the first one to admit it.

Mosk told Simon that he was surprised at the widespread news coverage this controversy had been given wherein Simon replied that he had seen Mosk on TV last night.

Mosk next referred to [REDACTED] and received from Officer [REDACTED] of the California Highway Patrol. Simon [REDACTED] immediately indicating [REDACTED] and received information at approximately 1:00 AM from [REDACTED] of El Dorado of the particular morning in which the FBI had disseminated information to local authorities. SAC Simon told Mosk that Commissioner Crittenden of the California Highway Patrol had admitted fault in his agency and that both Officers [REDACTED] were obviously responsible for this breakdown in administration. Simon stated that Mosk seemed satisfied. b7C

Simon next brought up the fact that he personally knew why this controversy had arisen. By making this statement, Simon sought to make Mosk admit that Parker had caused this matter. Mosk appeared somewhat sheepish in telling Simon he had attended a banquet with Parker a few nights before. At the banquet Parker had made some very strong derogatory remarks against the FBI. Parker specifically asked Mosk to look into the matter of FBI noncooperation. Mosk explained that his inquiry would proceed rapidly and as a matter of fact, his investigator in charge, [REDACTED] was with Chief Parker that very moment.

SAC Simon told Mosk that in view of the fact he knew the original reports by the California Highway Patrol were all wrong, and that Parker's facts were erroneous, if it was not correct that Mosk's man was obviously on a "fishing expedition." Mosk admitted this could be correct but stated "there may be room for improvement in law enforcement relations."

Memo DeLoach to Mohr
Re: Frank Sinatra, Jr., - Victim
Kidnaping

12/27/63

Simon told Mosk with respect to the Sinatra case, this case moved so fast there was very little time to notify any one. Simon told Mosk that Parker had publicly indicated his policies of nonpayment of ransom and, therefore, it would have been virtually impossible for the FBI to have worked with Parker. Simon asked Mosk how he would have felt if the victim had been his own child. Mosk admitted that Parker's policies raise grave problems. There was little else of pertinence stated at the conference.

Simon stated that Mosk would undoubtedly go on with his inquiry. I told Simon we should not infer to Mosk or anyone else that the FBI wanted the inquiry stopped, that we shouldn't place ourselves in that position inasmuch as we have nothing to fear. Simon pointed out Mosk's investigator might possibly contact him, Simon. I told Simon if [redacted] did contact him, he should feel free to tell him the same facts that ASAC O'Connell had told Governor Brown and that Simon had told Mosk.

7C The Funtley-Brinkley [redacted] last night did carry the fact that Commissioner Crittenden had publicly [redacted] there was absolutely no criticism whatsoever or lack of cooperation against the [redacted] on the part of the FBI. [redacted] concluded by stating apparently the report that had been carried last night indicating a lack of cooperation on the part of the FBI had now been denied.

Both SACs Simon and O'Connell have been instructed to send in summary teletypes regarding their participation in this matter. Both men have been instructed to get in touch with their trusted sources of information among the news media and see to it that the press release by Governor Brown and Commissioner Crittenden is played up to the fullest in the State of California.

ACTION:

We will follow this matter closely.

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

January 6, 1964

The Attorney General

Director, FBI

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Handwritten: p4, [initials]

RECEIVED
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

I have been furnished a copy of Stanley Beck's letter to you of December 11, 1963, wherein he requests an appointment with you on January 10th to discuss the "hot" relationship between the Los Angeles Police Department and local law enforcement agencies in California. It will not be possible for me to meet with him at this conference; however, I will have Assistant to the Director, Mr. J. D. Belmont and Assistant Attorney General Cartha D. DeLoach attend.

We have received information to the effect that Chief of Police William H. Parker of the Los Angeles Police Department actually is responsible for Mr. Beck's inquiry. Data regarding Chief Parker's part in this matter was furnished to you in my memorandum of December 12, 1963, captioned "Unknown Subject; Victim: Sinatra, Jr., Victim, 11/11/63," and in my memorandum of December 19, 1963, captioned "Allegation of Chief of Police William H. Parker, Los Angeles Police Department, in Sinatra Kidnapping Case." Following is a chronological summary of pertinent events in this matter:

Frank Sinatra, Jr., was kidnaped on November 8, 1963. He was released early on December 11, 1963, after payment of \$400,000. Los Angeles agents arrested three suspects on December 11, 1963, and have recovered almost all of the ransom money.

On December 11, 1963, Chief Parker appeared at a press conference with Los Angeles Mayor Sam Yorty. Yorty had publicly protested that his Department had not been brought into the investigation of the Sinatra case by the FBI. During this conference, he stated the policy of his Department differed from that of the FBI with respect to the payment of ransom, commenting that his staff thought the payment of ransom was "a bad policy." Shortly thereafter, an Agent of our Los Angeles office contacted Chief Parker and explained the situation to him.

162-76249-186
NOT RECORDED

Enclosure 128 JAN 23 1964
The press conference continued for the next several days. The Department has not cooperated with the FBI in this matter.

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosures (14)
- 1 - Mr. Evans
- 1 - Mr. Belmont - Enclosures (14)
- 1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosures (14)

DWB/CJH:par (12) 1/17

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-107526-1054

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The Attorney General

the investigation. In spite of this, he often questioned certain aspects of the investigation. He also apparently assigned members of his Department to keep watch on the Los Angeles FBI office from a parked car nearby. On December 30, 1968, we learned he had requested records of telephone calls made from 8143 Linden Avenue, Canoga Park, California. This is the place where young Sinatra was held by the kidnapers, and the records of those calls were under subpoena to the Federal Grand Jury which indicted the three suspects on January 2, 1969. (Newspaper clippings containing some of Chief Warner's statements and some editorial comments are enclosed as exhibits 1 through 4.)

One of Chief Warner's complaints was that local law enforcement had been held in disrepute because they were not brought into the investigation. A question regarding this complaint was put to California Governor Edmund G. Brown at a press conference on December 31, 1968. He stated he did not think local authorities "were held in disrepute." He went on to say, "I think you get moving in a case, you know. What you're doing, and to bring in more people could delay the operation that you talk... I think it was a magnificent piece of work. I think the Chief might have waited two or three days before he criticizes them. This is one where you hold your fire for a little while because it can embarrass you."

A local law enforcement officer in the Los Angeles area on December 29, 1968, advised us in confidence that [REDACTED]

b7D [REDACTED]

b7C On December 29, 1968, [REDACTED], a commentator on Television Station KTLA in Los Angeles, alleged that the FBI had endangered the life of a California Highway patrolman because it did not warn local officers in the Lake Arrowood area of armed robbers who were in the vicinity. He said the lone officer who stopped them for a traffic violation and gave the driver a citation. He stated "they didn't let the patrolman know, trying to arrest the man which could have been a trap since the driver actually was one of the robbers. He said that the FBI was going to write an angry report, and another question was how long "maintaining the legend of the FBI with a lone officer hanging in balance" would go on. (A copy of [REDACTED] remarks is enclosed as exhibit 5.)

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b7c
The December 24, 1968, issue of the "Los Angeles Times" contains an article indicating the California Highway Patrol had begun an investigation of charges made by Lieutenant [REDACTED] and Officer [REDACTED] to the effect that the FBI had endangered patrolmen by not keeping them informed of the presence of dangerous criminals in their area during the Sinatra kidnapping investigation. This article reported how Officer [REDACTED] had stopped Joseph J. Sorce, one of the alleged bank robbers, and gave him a citation, not knowing that he was a dangerous and wanted man. (A clipping of this article is enclosed as exhibit 6.)

b7c
Bradford Spittelman, Commissioner of the California Highway Patrol, on December 24, 1968, told WIA agents that he had received a call on the preceding day from a reporter of the "Los Angeles Times" who read to him the complete report made by [REDACTED] concerning the incident involving the alleged bank robbers. He said the quotes in the "Times" article were taken directly from the report. He had no idea how the report had reached the newspaper and said he was making an inquiry to find out. He said he certainly had no complaint against the FBI. [REDACTED] on the same date told an Agent that he was surprised to see the quotes from his report in the newspaper. He said he realized he had been "carried away" in his statements.

On December 23, 1968, Mr. Mark announced that he had ordered an investigation into complaints that the FBI had not kept other law enforcement agencies informed during the search for the kidnapers in the Sinatra case and had endangered officers as a result. (A clipping regarding this announcement is enclosed as exhibit 7.)

b7c
Chief Barker reached the heights in his campaign against the FBI on the evening of December 23, 1968, when he appeared on the National Broadcasting Company [REDACTED] Report television show with a taped statement of about three minutes. He declared that in spite of the favorable publicity and apparent success of the FBI in the Sinatra case, there were serious problems involved which would not reflect so favorably on the FBI. He could not understand why his Department was not brought into the investigation since his personnel are just as expert as those of the FBI. He noted the kidnapers were "hemmed in" in the Lake Tahoe area, implying they were allowed to escape with the victim to Los Angeles because officers on roadblocks did not have proper information. He questioned whether or not the FBI really solved the case, noting that one suspect had surrendered and apparently informed on the others. He declared the FBI's secrecy in the case jeopardized the lives of law enforcement officers and endangered the investigation. He cited the incident regarding the bank robbers arrested at Strawberry Lodge and asserted his Department actually told the FBI

The Attorney General

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there were in that area. Chief Parker claimed he was speaking for "all law enforcement" in bringing to light these serious oversights of local departments by the FBI.

Chief Parker's charges are totally false or deliberate distortions of facts. The kidnapers passed through the Santa Teresa area with the victim long before FBI Agents reached the scene. Roadblocks at that time had been set up by local officers. His implication that the speedy solution of the case resulted from the surrender of John D. Irwin is a total distortion of facts. Actually, the information furnished us by Irwin was of little value in solving the case. We already had definitely identified one of the other suspects when Irwin was arrested, and we located both of them through independent investigation. The allegation that FBI secrecy jeopardized lives of officers is completely false as the outline of events relating to the arrest of the bank robbers which follows will show. Actually, the information on the location of these robbers was jointly developed by an FBI Agent and a member of the Los Angeles Police Department, not by the police alone as Chief Parker claims. Chief Parker is a self-appointed spokesman for "all law enforcement" in this regard for we have received no complaints from any other agencies.

EDMUND G.

On December 27, 1938, an official of our San Francisco Office called on Governor Brown concerning the allegations made by [redacted] and Officer [redacted]. Commissioner Crittenden was present. They were advised as follows: [redacted] en route to the kidnap scene had stopped at the office of the El Dorado County Sheriff, Placerville, California, between 1:00 and 2 a.m., Pacific Standard Time, December 2, 1938, and told Sheriff [redacted] that [redacted] suspects in the case, were in the area. The sheriff was requested to relay this information to the California Highway Patrol and other officers engaged in roadblocks. Descriptions of these two men as well as possible associates were supplied. Radio logs at the Sheriff's office reveal this information was relayed to the California Highway Patrol which acknowledged receipt. Patrol Headquarters relayed this information to all units about 6 a.m. In addition, a member of the sheriff's force had telephoned [redacted] asking roadblock assistance. [redacted] had personally told him about the two suspects. The FBI surveillance at Stockton, which led to the arrest of [redacted] and others was initiated by two Agents about 11 a.m., not by 20 Agents at 6 a.m. as charged by Officer [redacted] in his report. A [redacted] stopped [redacted], who was on duty, about 10:00 a.m. and issued a citation to him. It was after he later learned [redacted] was wanted that he filed his report criticizing the FBI.

Commissioner Crittenden confirmed the above information to the Governor and stated [redacted] had failed to notify Officer [redacted] about the two

The Attorney General

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b7C
suspects when [redacted] came on duty at 9 a.m. on December 9th. He told the Governor there had never been any lack of cooperation or prompt notification on matters of mutual interest by the FBI and that [redacted] and Officer [redacted] were wrong in making their charges. Mr. Crittenden related he had learned that Chief Parker had obtained copies of [redacted] report which were mailed to him in a plain envelope. He said he had not determined the source of these copies but his inquiry was continuing.

The Governor was told there had been no lack of cooperation among the FBI and other agencies and that no officers' lives had been placed in jeopardy by lack of information. He was informed that [redacted] had stated he felt there had been full cooperation on the case. He was told it was not possible to brief all agencies on the fast-moving developments.

b7C
At this point the Governor telephoned Mr. Mosk, identified those present in his office, and discussed the Linstra case with him. He suggested to Mr. Mosk that "you had better hold your fire until you get all facts" and handle this matter as "coolly and calmly as possible." He told Mr. Mosk that Mr. Crittenden had just informed him that Officer [redacted] and [redacted] were wrong, and that there had been no lack of cooperation by the FBI. He told Mr. Mosk to take no action until he discussed the matter with the FBI.

Governor Brown then instructed Mr. Crittenden to prepare a report for him on the matter and to send a copy to Mr. Mosk. (A copy of this report is enclosed as exhibit 8.) Also enclosed as exhibit 9 is a press release dated December 27, 1968, made by Governor Brown relating earlier charges in the press attributed to [redacted] and Officer [redacted].

Mr. Mosk was contacted by an official of our Los Angeles Office on December 27, 1968. He said he had received complaints from the Los Angeles Police Department, the California Highway Patrol and the El Dorado County Sheriff's Office; hence, he felt it was his duty to inquire into the alleged lack of cooperation. Challenged, he admitted there had been no complaints from [redacted] or Mr. Crittenden, but derogatory statements about the FBI had come to his attention through the press from members of the sheriff's staff and personnel of the Highway Patrol.

The facts regarding the notification of local and state officers about [redacted] and the later arrest of them were carefully outlined for Mr. Mosk. He said he had heard somewhere that [redacted] had in fact [redacted] he had set up a road block and did not know why he had done it. The ridiculousness of this alleged statement was pointed out to him along with the fact that the sheriff had no complaint to make against the FBI. He was told that the FBI had requested

The Attorney General

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and received excellent cooperation from various local and state law enforcement agencies during the Minutra kidnapping investigation. It was explained that it was impossible and impractical to attempt to brief all agencies due to the fast manner in which the investigation was moving. He was reminded that the investigation took place in two states and in several parts of California. Only Joseph C. Amsler was arrested within Los Angeles, Barry W. Neenan being arrested in La Canada and John W. Irwin being picked up in Imperial Beach, California.

Mr. Mosk, during the conversation, admitted that Chief Parker had suggested that he (Mosk) investigate the allegations against the FBI. He said he had seen the Chief "a few nights ago," that he had made a number of comments about the FBI and suggested the Attorney General undertake an investigation.

67C Governor Brown was recontacted on December 30, 1968, and advised regarding the conversation with Mr. Mosk. He was told also that both Mr. Crittenden and [redacted] had furnished statements on December 20, 1968, to the effect that they had neither seen nor authorized a subordinate to make any comment against the FBI. (A copy of each of these statements is enclosed as exhibits 10 and 11.)

The Governor stated it appeared that Chief Parker had been making statements which were not borne out by facts. He said Mosk's inquiry had been started without his knowledge or consent. He stated there were two possible explanations for Mosk's having become involved in this matter--that he was trying to curry favor with local law enforcement agencies or that Chief Parker has "something on Stanley." He said he planned to go to Los Angeles on December 31, 1968, to talk with Mr. Mosk personally and confidentially.

Governor Brown was contacted in Los Angeles on December 31, 1968. He stated that Mr. Mosk had gotten himself into a bad situation and opined that Chief Parker had something on Mr. Mosk. He said the Chief had information concerning a girl friend of Mr. Mosk in Downey, California. The Governor related that Chief Parker curries favor with some people by giving them raw information on other people, adding that the Chief had furnished data regarding Mr. Mosk and his girl friend to a newspaper publisher. The Governor related he considers Chief Parker the most dangerous man in law enforcement in America and would like to see him out of the job as Chief of the largest city in California but he had no control over this.

Governor Brown related that Mr. Mosk has been a good personal friend but that he has gotten angry with him in the last month or so. He said Mr. Mosk wants to run for Senator from California as does another state official and that presents a political problem. He inquired as to "what Attorney General

The Attorney General

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Robert Kennedy thinks" about this situation. He said he supposed the best thing for S. W. Mosch to do was to come out with a strong statement that the complaints against the FBI were entirely unfounded and that the FBI had done a very commendable job."

On January 2, 1964, Governor Brown advised our Los Angeles Office that he had talked with Mr. Mosch and that he felt "the FBI is going to be very very satisfied with the report Mosch is going to give." He said Mr. Mosch understands why the FBI did not tell Chief Parker anything about the case. He said Mr. Mosch had not prejudged the situation but had been laying the foundation "to see Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Hoover." The Governor reported that Mr. Mosch's concern is with the controversy between Mr. Hoover and Chief Parker. Governor Brown was reminded that no one in the FBI had criticized any law enforcement agency or official in this matter and that all the attacks are coming from the same source.

b7C
On January 3, 1964, Mr. Mosch was contacted by an official of our Los Angeles Office. He was shown the statements by Mr. Crittenden and [REDACTED], and the impropriety of his prior statements to the press and over various television programs was pointed out to him. He admitted that he had based the allegations against the FBI which he made over a nationwide television program and in other news media on what he had read in newspapers and that he had made no effort to check the validity of the charges before he aired them. Mr. Mosch was told there has been great pressure on the FBI to answer the charges. He said he might be able to reduce this pressure by making a report which he said might be very commendatory to the FBI. He indicated this report probably would be released around the middle of the month. He said he still planned to come to Washington to discuss the matter.

Stanley Mosch has been Attorney General of California since January, 1959. Information in Bureau files reveals that in 1945 he was listed as a sponsor of a dinner held by the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee in Los Angeles; as a sponsor of the American Committee for Spanish Freedom; as an adviser and sustainer of the American Youth for Democracy; and as chairman of the winter clothing drive of the American Council for Refugee Relief of Southern California. He also has been identified as a judge of a contest ball sponsored by the International Workers Order. Mr. Mosch has identified as a member of the National Lawyers Guild in 1949 and 1952.

Our Los Angeles Office has reported that in August, 1963, Chief Parker boasted at a cocktail party that he knew the identity of the present girl friend of Stanley Mosch and that Mr. Mosch was considering divorcing his wife to marry his paramour. Chief Parker claimed this girl accompanied Mr. Mosch

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The Attorney General

on a trip to Mexico City where they stayed at the same hotel.

b7C I am enclosing as exhibits 13, 13 and 14 copies of letters received from Frank Sinatra, Sr., [REDACTED] of Los Angeles.

Enclosures (14)

1 - The Deputy Attorney General - Enclosures (14)

EDMUND G. BROWN
GOVERNOR

State of California
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
SACRAMENTO

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

January 15, 1964

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you for your kind letter of December 30, 1963. I am pleased that you feel my efforts have contributed toward clearing up any possible misunderstanding.

I have always held you and the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the highest regard, and nothing has occurred in recent weeks to lessen that high regard in any way.

Please be assured of my continued cooperation in this and all other matters.

Sincerely

Ed
EDMUND G. BROWN, Governor

REC-44

EX-102

62-76247-85
25 JAN 30 1964

53 FEB 4 1964
256

EXP. PROC.

JAN 24 1964
36

8/8

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTN: CRIME RECORDS

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (80-449)

SUBJECT: EDMUND G. "PAT" BROWN
GOVERNOR
STATE OF CALIFORNIA
PREFERRED MAILING LIST

DATE: 2/3/64

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

On 1/31/64, while in Sacramento on other matters, I stopped by the Governor's Office and, although he was out of town, I had a visit with [REDACTED] to Governor Brown, as well as other members of the Governor's staff.

b7C [REDACTED] occupies a position of considerable importance, since he passes on all of the Governor's appointments, makes final approval on all of the speeches and screens all visitors to the Governor. He is a great admirer of the Director and an excellent friend of the Bureau.

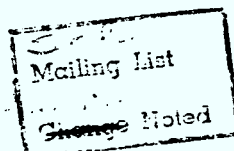
[REDACTED] requested that the Governor's Office receive two copies of any Bureau publications, reprints of the Director's speeches, and Uniform Crime Reports, one of which should be addressed directly to: [REDACTED] Office of the Governor, State Capitol, Sacramento, California.

It is recommended that the Bureau include the Governor's Office and [REDACTED] on the Bureau's preferred mailing list, as requested by [REDACTED]

2 - Bureau
1 - SF 80-449
COL:hko
(3)

REC 7.

86



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Evans

DATE: 3/6/64

FROM : W. V. Cleveland

SUBJECT: SPECIAL INQUIRIES
WHITE HOUSE

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

White House has requested investigation of the following persons who are members of the National Civil Defense Advisory Council:

Edmund G. Brown
 Governor of California

Dan Gray
 Anniston, Alabama

William Haydon Burns
 Mayor of Jacksonville, Fla.

E. J. Evans, Mayor
 Durham, North Carolina

Richard J. Hughes
 Governor of New Jersey

Francis S. Levien
 attorney, New York City

Paul J. Fannin
 Governor of Arizona

Marceline W. Yohn
 Manchester, New Hampshire

John F. Collins
 Mayor of Boston, Mass.

Margaret C. Goebel
 Grand Rapids, Michigan

*Xerox
 copies
 made for
 other files*

We conducted an Atomic Energy Act investigation concerning Governor Brown of California in 1960, and a summary of the results of that investigation was furnished to the White House on 5/18/61. The files contain no additional pertinent information concerning Governor Brown since that time.

We conducted a Registration Act case concerning [REDACTED] from March, 1963, to October, 1963, based on allegation [REDACTED] The Internal Revenue Service [REDACTED].

By letters dated 3/13/62 and 3/23/63 the White House was [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] including information up to that time developed during the Registration Act case. The complete results of that case were furnished the Department in October, 1963, and the Department [REDACTED]

1 - Mr. DeLoach

REC 29

Enc. sent 3-10-64

DHY:sab

-7-

12 APR 10 1964

8-1
 file

Memorandum to Mr. Evans
Re: Special Inquiries - White House

The files are also replete with information being received on a continuing basis from our sources in [REDACTED] protection money being paid by gamblers to enable them to operate unmolested. In November, 1962, the protection payments totaled \$9,000 per month, of which \$3,000 [REDACTED]

67C
Since investigations have previously been conducted concerning them, we are not opening investigations on Governor Brown [REDACTED]. Attached is a letter to [REDACTED] at the White House furnishing him a summary of the 1960 investigation of Governor Brown and the fact that our files contain no additional pertinent information concerning him. The letter also contains a summary of the results of the Registration Act investigation [REDACTED], as well as information concerning [REDACTED] protection money from the hoodlum element [REDACTED]. The letter states we are conducting no investigation [REDACTED] individuals in the absence of a further request.

We conducted an applicant-type investigation of [REDACTED] in 1939 when he was an attorney. The investigation was favorable.

ACTION:

Concerning [REDACTED] the cases are being ordered separately to the Field today for immediate attention. The appropriate SACs are being instructed to personally contact [REDACTED] to advise them we are conducting investigations of them at the request of the White House. The Field is also being instructed to conduct no neighborhood investigations in these three cases without Bureau approval. Investigations on the other persons on the list, except Governor Brown [REDACTED] are also being separately ordered to the Field today.

The attached letter should be transmitted to [REDACTED] furnishing him the results of investigations conducted concerning Governor Brown [REDACTED] advising him we are conducting no investigations concerning them in the absence of a further request.

[Handwritten signatures and initials: "H", "R", "W", "C", "O", "G", "B"]

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Edmund J. ...

Supervisor _____ Room _____

R# _____ Date 3/1 Searcher Initial ...

Prod. _____

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

Edmund J.

NP 100-175611-12

NP 100-175611-13

NP 100-175611-14

NP 100-175611-15

NP 100-175611-16

NP 100-175611-17

NP 100-175611-18

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

, 19__

☐ Name Searching Unit - Room 6527

☐ Service Unit - Room 6524

☐ Forward to File Review

☐ Attention _____

☒ Return to 100-175611-12

Supervisor _____ Room _____ Ext. _____

Type of References Requested:

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)

☒ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)

☐ Subversive References Only

☐ Nonsubversive References Only

☐ Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

☐ Restricted to Locality of _____

☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)

☐ Buildup ☐ Variations

Subject Edmund J. ...

Birthdate & Place ...

Address ...

Localities _____

R# _____ Date 3/1 Searcher Initials ...

Prod. _____

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
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1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - [REDACTED]
1 - Mr. Cleveland

b7C

March 10, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable Walter W. Jenkins
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Jenkins:

Reference is made to your request on March 4, 1964, for investigation of ten members of the National Civil Defense Advisory Council, which includes Governor Edmund G. Brown of California and [REDACTED]

An applicant-type investigation was conducted by this Bureau concerning Governor Brown in 1960, and enclosed herewith is a memorandum dated March 6, 1964, containing the results of that investigation. The files of this Bureau contain no additional information concerning Governor Brown. It is noted that a summary of that investigation was furnished to the [REDACTED] by letter dated May 18, 1961.

BY COURIER SVC.

COMM-FBI

REC 29

[REDACTED] investigation was conducted concerning him under the provisions of the Registration Act from March, 1963, to October, 1963, [REDACTED] allegation [REDACTED] who stated that during 1956 or 1957 [REDACTED]

That investigation developed information indicating that [REDACTED]

and there was possibly a close personal relationship [REDACTED] During that investigation the Internal Revenue Service [REDACTED] advised that on his 1955 income tax return [REDACTED] fees in the amount of [REDACTED]

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See cover memo Cleveland to Evans, 3/6/64, captioned, "Special Inquiry, White House," DHY:sab

66 APR 15 1964

DHY:sab

- 3 MIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT

SEE RETURN TO ADD. DISSEMINATION ROOM

Return to _____ Room _____

1258

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

MAR 10 9 51 AM '64

RECEIVED

67C
Honorable Walter W. Jenkins.

The results of the Registration Act investigation [redacted] were furnished to the Department of Justice in October, 1963, and by letter dated October 24, 1963, the Department of Justice advised the evidence was insufficient to proceed further in that matter. The status of the [redacted] by the Internal Revenue Service is not known by this Bureau.

In connection with our investigations of various matters in the [redacted] this Bureau has received allegations from reliable sources [redacted] gamblers to enable them to operate unmolested. For example, a source in November, 1962, alleged that [redacted] payments totaled \$9,000 per month, \$3,000 [redacted] and the remainder of which was divided among the officials who handled the collections.

In view of the above, no investigation is being conducted concerning either Governor Brown [redacted] the absence of a further request from you. Investigations concerning the eight other individuals mentioned in your request have been initiated, the results of which will be furnished you as quickly as possible.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

March 8, 1964

EDMUND GERALD BROWN
also known as Pat Brown

GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA
An applicant-type investigation was conducted concerning Governor Brown in 1960, at the request of the Atomic Energy Commission. That investigation revealed the following information concerning Governor Brown.

The February 13, 1945, issue of the "San Francisco Chronicle," a San Francisco, California, newspaper contained an article which reported that Edmund Gerald Brown, then District Attorney, opposed the deportation of Harry Bridges, a west coast labor leader who was accused of membership in the Communist Party.

The August 9, 1945, issue of the "San Francisco Chronicle" contained an article which announced that Edmund Gerald Brown had been elected Vice President of the San Francisco Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG). The NLG has been cited as a communist front organization by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

The FBI is in possession of a letterhead entitled "Salute to Young America Committee," which was a committee, according to the letterhead, to sponsor a second anniversary dinner of the American Youth for Democracy (AYD) at San Francisco, California. This letterhead listed Edmund Gerald Brown as a member of the Committee in Formation. A confidential informant, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Edmund Gerald Brown was being considered by the Communist Party in San Francisco as a speaker for this Committee but could furnish no other details in this regard.

In March, 1946, this Bureau was furnished a copy of a letter dated January 10, 1946, written by a veterans group at the University of San Francisco, San Francisco, California, which criticized Mr. Brown for permitting his name to be used as a sponsor of a banquet held on November 10, 1945, at the

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DHY:EVP
-5-

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

62-76249-88
ENC. 1

Edmund Gerald Brown

Saint Francis Hotel, San Francisco, in honor of the AYD. In reply, Mr. Brown by letter dated February 1, 1946, stated that he knew that the Young Communist League (YCL) or some similar organization had participated in the formation of the AYD. He stated that he then called an official of the AYD to determine if the organization was either communistic in origin or intent. According to Mr. Brown, the official of the AYD informed him that that organization "was not in any manner, shape or form communistic although some members of the Young Communist League had at one time belonged." Mr. Brown added, "I have refused at all times to become a sponsor of any organization or any meetings until I first investigated its background." The AYD and the YCL have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of the Army, advised the FBI that on June 14, 1946, the Mobilization for Democracy sponsored a meeting at the Olympic Auditorium, Los Angeles, California, at which meeting Mr. Brown was a speaker. The Mobilization for Democracy has been cited by the California Committee on Un-American Activities in its Report 1947 as one of the "key communist fronts in California."

By letter dated July 5, 1956, Mr. Brown advised this Bureau that he was opposed to any provision giving the individual states the right to prosecute subversives. Mr. Brown stated that he felt the individual states were incapable and inadequately equipped to handle such a job. He added, "I assure you that I recognize the menace of subversive activities and I desire to do all in my power to aid and assist you as well as other security agencies of our Government."

67C
During the afore-mentioned investigation concerning Governor Brown, [redacted] California, was interviewed and advised that he believed Governor Brown was lacking in character, ability, judgment, integrity, and could not keep a secret. [redacted] explained that Governor Brown's lack of ability and judgment

Edmund Gerald Brown

was shown in his mishandling of the widely publicized case of the executed kidnaper, Caryl Chessman, in that he had granted Chessman a reprieve shortly before the execution. [REDACTED] advised that he was personally opposed to Governor Brown's stand in favor of abolishing capital punishment.

b7C
b7D
[REDACTED] also advised that Governor Brown had exhibited a lack of character, integrity, and his inability to keep a secret when he held a press conference in 1950 on which occasion he publicly claimed credit for the formation of the National Association of District Attorneys, which organization was in fact his, [REDACTED] further advised that he did not believe Governor Brown to be disloyal but recalled a speech made by him on an unknown date at Santa Barbara, California, when Governor Brown expressed criticism of congressional committees and hearings. [REDACTED] further recalled that on this occasion, Los Angeles, California, Police Chief William Parker pointed his finger at Governor Brown and stated he talked like a communist and that he was espousing the Communist Party line.

On May 13, 1960, Governor Brown was interviewed by a representative of this Bureau at his own request. On this occasion, Governor Brown advised that he was aware of allegations of leftist tendencies against him. He explained that his opposition to the deportation of Harry Bridges had been dictated by military and civic expediency inasmuch as he feared the deportation of Bridges would result in a tie-up of the California water front and would impede the war effort during World War II. Governor Brown also explained that his membership in the NLG was prompted by influence from legal associates but that he had resigned from this organization after reading one of its pamphlets and becoming aware that he "didn't like the people in it" and that he had no sympathy for the "line" which the organization was beginning to take.

Governor Brown concluded that one of the greatest problems in this country is the danger of Russian communism and that the FBI and he, as Governor of California, have a common purpose in meeting and facing this danger.

Edmund Gerald Brown

Many other persons, including prominent individuals, were interviewed during the investigation of Governor Brown during 1960 and furnished no derogatory information regarding him.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson ☒
Belmont ☒
Mohr ☒
DeLoach ☒
Casper ☒
Callahan ☒
Conrad ☒
Evans ☒
Gale ☒
Rosen ☒
Sullivan ☒
Tavel ☒
Trotter ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Holmes ☒
Gandy ☒

TO : Mr. Belmont *AB*

FROM : C. A. Evans *✓*

SUBJECT: CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE MATTER

DATE: October 16, 1964

b7C
b7D

Our San Diego Office has advised of information received from [redacted], a State ABC [redacted] who was assigned in the Los Angeles area prior to the State Senatorial primary in California, which indicated that Stanley Mosk, former California Attorney General, was compromised in his desire to be the Democratic nominee for the Senate. *2-1*

[redacted] recalled the incident of a very attractive dark-skinned woman coming to his Los Angeles Office and seeking a liquor license. The application was refused since the fingerprints of the woman's husband were not also submitted. The woman reappeared, however, with a Negro individual as her husband, the necessary fingerprints were submitted, and having located a record of prior convictions, the application for a liquor license was denied. The woman, however, reappeared at the office claiming she had divorced her husband and sought a license under her own name. She was on this occasion denied the license until such time as she could produce documentary evidence with respect to her marital status.

b7C
b7D

[redacted] said within a few days of this incident he received a personal telephone call from State Attorney General Stanley Mosk who for thirty minutes berated [redacted] for rejecting the license application and charged [redacted] with discriminating against the colored race. Subsequent pressure from his superiors caused [redacted] to issue the desired liquor license and investigation was initiated to trace the \$10,000 used by the woman in the purchase of a bar. Though bank officials declined to furnish account information, [redacted]

b7C
b7D

The Intelligence Unit of the Los Angeles Police Department became interested in the matter and conducted surveillance of the female on several occasions. [redacted]

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Evans
- 1 - [redacted] *b7C*

AAS:cin
(5) *dlr*

OCT 21 1964

NINE (OVER)

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE MATTER

It was generally rumored in California at this time that Mosk desired to run for Senator. Governor Brown [REDACTED]

07C [REDACTED] agreed and thus cleared the way for Governor Brown's desire to have Allan Cranston run for Democratic Senator in the primary. Mosk, it is to be noted, was thereafter appointed to a vacancy in the California Supreme Court. b7C

07C Our investigations have shown that [REDACTED] and other hoodlums in the San Diego area are presently planning to seek favors from Governor Brown and Senator Salinger in exchange for substantial campaign contributions. According to an informant, [REDACTED] is concerned with the close supervision being afforded local bars by the Alcoholic Beverage Control of California, which has resulted in revocation of licenses. [REDACTED] plans to make an approach to Brown through an unidentified politician, who is believed to be [REDACTED] and one of the eight persons to have accompanied Pierre Salinger to Washington, D. C., when the latter was sworn in as United States Senator. [REDACTED] is also planning a testimonial dinner for Salinger in the San Diego area and it is his hope that through such assistance to Governor Brown and to Senator Salinger he will be able to reduce the "heat" being generated by local authorities in the supervision of San Diego bars and nightclubs.

ACTION:

This is for your information.

✓

✓

✓

✓

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FBI KANSAS CITY

3-02 PM URGENT 3-18-65 CAM

TO DIRECTOR, WASHINGTON FIELD, SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES

FROM KANSAS CITY 100-0 3 P

THREATS AGAINST THE PRESIDENT, SENATOR ROBERT KENNEDY, AND GOVERNOR BROWN.

PAT.

RE KANSAS CITY AIRTEL TO WFO, MARCH FIFTEEN LAST, ENTITLED

IS DASH MISCELLANEOUS, REQUESTING INTERVIEW OF

REQUEST BASED ON ILLEGIBLE LETTER FROM RECEIVED RA, LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, MARCH FOURTEEN LAST, REQUESTING LOCATE WOMAN ACQUAINTANCE AND INDICATING MAY HAVE INFO OF VALUE. ARRIVED LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS BY BUS FROM WASHINGTON, D.C. MARCH SEVENTEEN LAST.

ON INTERVIEW THIS DATE, APPEARS MAY BE MENTAL CASE. CLAIMS ENTERED U. S. AS HUNGARIAN REFUGEE, NINETEEN FIFTYSEVEN. HAS ALIEN REGISTRATION A SIC

CLAIMS WHILE EMPLOYED AS CHEF,

WEST COVINA, CALIFORNIA, JANUARY SIXTEEN LAST.

END PAGE ONE

MAR 23 1965

3/18/65
Special dissemination
to B. Office

62-76249

NOT RECORDED

174 MAR 24 1965

73

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b7C
APPROACHED BY UNKNOWN FOUR NEGRO AND THREE WHITE MALES
OFFER OF FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS TO PUT POISON IN FOOD
TO KILL GOVERNOR BROWN. ALSO INSTRUCTED HE GO TO WASHINGTON,
D. C. WHERE HE AND ONE WHITE AND ONE NEGRO MALE WOULD KILL
SENATOR ROBERT KENNEDY AND PRESIDENT JOHNSON WITH GUNS. CLAIMS
TRAVELED VIA BUS TO WASHINGTON, D.C. WHERE FURNISHED THIS
INFO TO FBI AND SECRET SERVICE AGENT, [REDACTED] WHOSE CARD HE
DISPLAYED. CLAIMS AS INSTRUCTED HE IS RETURNING TO LOS
ANGELES WHERE WILL CONTACT FBI AND SECRET SERVICE AND WILL
RESIDE WITH FRIEND [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

b7C
VINCENT P. MROZ, SAC, SECRET SERVICE, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
ADVISED NINE FORTY AM THIS DATE OF ABOVE, AND AVAILABILITY OF
[REDACTED] FOR INTERVIEW. MROZ THEREAFTER ADVISED HAD CONTACTED
PROTECTIVE RESEARCH SECTION OF SECRET SERVICE, WASHINGTON D.C.
AND WAS INFORMED [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED] HAD BEEN THOROUGHLY
INTERVIEWED, WDC, AND REINTERVIEW NOT DESIRED.
LHM BEING SUBMITTED FOR DISSEMINATION BY BUREAU AND
INTERESTED OFFICES.

END PAGE TWO