

Memorandum to Mr. Tolson.  
Re: Edmund G. Brown  
Attorney General  
State of California

calculated in the absence of population estimates by the Census Bureau from individual places from which we received crime reports.

b7c In September 1957, [redacted] of our Statistical Section [redacted] in Philadelphia and requested specific criticisms of the Uniform Crime Reports. After considerable conversation [redacted] admitted we should continue to calculate our rates as we now do, and the only real suggestion had to do with the elimination of statutory rape, which has been done.

b7c On December 4, 1957, [redacted] spent several hours at the Bureau of Criminal Statistics in Sacramento in conversation with [redacted] of the Statistical Bureau [redacted] and their field representative [redacted]. On three occasions [redacted] asked the point-blank question as to what suggestions the California Bureau has as to improvement or changes in the Uniform Crime Reports and received no suggestions from them. It should be observed that Mr. Beattie was out of the city and not available.

Beattie, in his letter to Schrotel, changes his position slightly in connection with the use of 1950 census figures and criticizes their use because the "published rates are unjustifiably used beyond their true validity even though readers are specifically cautioned that this should not be done." He goes on to suggest that it might be better if the crime rate tables be eliminated altogether if current population figures are not available. This problem is being covered in the report of the Consultant Committee on Uniform Crime Reporting. Also, the Director has instructed that we are never again to use the 1950 census figures in the Uniform Crime Reports bulletin.

RECOMMENDATION:

The letter from Attorney General Brown itself does not indicate a reply should be made, and to initiate any further correspondence on the subject of Mr. Beattie's letter to Schrotel would unnecessarily continue an argument over one word "unjustifiably" presented in the annual publication of the State of California. Under the circumstances, it is recommended that no action be taken.

Edmund G. Brown  
ATTORNEY GENERAL  
STATE BUILDING  
SAN FRANCISCO 2, CALIFORNIA

August 14, 1958

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
Del Charro Hotel  
San Diego, California

Dear Mr. Hoover:

67C  
Your interview with the San Diego Union has been called to my attention. I had seen it before I saw you at [redacted] home last night. I would have liked to discuss it with you at that time but felt that it would be improper to do so at a social occasion such as the very pleasant evening we had together.

I do want you to know, however, that I never, at any time, any place, anywhere, have criticized the statistics of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I haven't the slightest idea where you obtained the information that I had made any critical remarks at all. It is true that my staff in the Bureau of Statistics stated that the FBI statistics were based upon the 1950 population, but this was not in any manner whatsoever meant to be derogatory of the great work that your bureau is doing in the field of crime.

We have so much in common, and I am engaged in such a difficult political campaign, that I regret very much that you felt it necessary to criticize me in a very unfriendly newspaper.

I do hope that I have the opportunity to discuss this with you personally at sometime convenient to you.

REC-86  
2-10-11-47  
Sincerely,

*Edmund G. Brown*  
EDMUND G. BROWN  
ATTORNEY GENERAL

8/21/58  
9/2/58  
EGB:br

*Jm*  
REC-86 62-76249-117

August 21, 1958

*Levi 2-1*

Honorable Edmund G. Brown  
Attorney General  
State of California  
600 State Building  
San Francisco 2, California

SENT TO THE  
DIRECTOR  
FOR SIGNATURE  
AND MAILING

My dear Mr. Attorney General:

b7c

I received your letter of August 14th and I certainly enjoyed the evening at [redacted]. It was a very pleasant affair.

I am somewhat concerned about the position you have taken with respect to my remarks to a representative of the San Diego Union on August 11th. During the time that I have been in California I have received comments from various individuals concerning your criticism of the FBI which has appeared in the local press. My associates in California have been closely queried about your attitude toward the FBI and the critical comments that have appeared in the press about the Uniform Crime Reporting program which this Bureau handles for the International Association of Chiefs of Police. My position is based on the following facts.

In the San Francisco Examiner of July 16th, there appeared an article captioned, "FBI Crime Report Unfair, Brown Says." It was apparent from this article that it was based on a release from you in connection with the issuance of your statistical report, "Crime in California - 1957." The opening sentence in the article stated, "Major crime rose 12.8% in California during 1957, Attorney General Edmund G. Brown reported yesterday in taking exception to the FBI's higher crime statistics for the State." In the fourth paragraph of the same article it was stated, "He (Brown) charged that the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports, as California presented California crime in 'an unjustifiable, unfavorable light'. The FBI set the figure at 15 percent". In your letter to me of July 31, 1958, in the second paragraph, you point out that the Examiner story was based on your press release of July 16, 1958, and in the third paragraph of your letter you acknowledged that the heading of the Examiner story was a matter of editorial selection based upon material

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COMM-FBI

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67 SEP 5 1958  
1 - SAC, San Francisco (with copy of incoming)  
1 - SAC, Los Angeles (with copy of incoming)  
1 - SAC, San Diego (with copy of incoming)  
JPM:gt (9)  
MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT  1 - Mr. Nease (sent direct)  
1 - [redacted]

Here for approval in this letter. HVS

*JTB* *JPM* *ad*  
b7c *me*

Honorable Edmund G. Brown

in the second page of your press release. Had you been inaccurately quoted in connection with this article, I assume you would have taken prompt steps to correct the erroneous presentation.

I have been asked why you used the word "unjustifiable" with regard to the Uniform Crime Reporting program. This has been interpreted as a direct attack on this program by you. The same language appears on page thirteen of your statistical report, "Crime in California - 1957."

Another item emanating from your office which gives me a great deal of concern is a letter dated July 2nd which your assistant, Mr. Bern M. Jacobson, wrote to Time magazine wherein he took the position that Los Angeles has a high crime rate because the police department in that city reports the incidence of crime honestly and completely and that other major cities such as New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Detroit do not submit honest and complete reports in conjunction with the Uniform Crime Reporting program. This is certainly an unwarranted assumption on the part of Mr. Jacobson and his comments can only bring discredit on the entire Uniform Crime Reporting program and impugn the honesty of brother law enforcement officers.

I hope that the foregoing explains my position in this matter and that you now understand the factual basis for my comments.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

DO-7

FROM

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

- Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_ ( )
- Mr. Belmont \_\_\_\_\_ ( )
- Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_ ( )
- Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_ ( )
- Mr. Parsons \_\_\_\_\_ ( )
- Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_ ( )
- Mr. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_ ( )
- Mr. Trotter \_\_\_\_\_ ( )
- Mr. W. C. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_ ( )
- Mr. Holloman \_\_\_\_\_ ( )
- Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

*Handwritten notes and signatures:*  
 (4)  
 [Signature]  
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 [Signature]  
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 [Signature]  
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 [Signature]  
 [Signature]

*Handwritten notes:*  
 [Redacted] b7C  
 [Signature]

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

Remarks:  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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

DATE: December 12, 1958

FROM : W.C. Sullivan *WCS*

SUBJECT: **EDMUND G. BROWN  
CALIFORNIA GOVERNOR-ELECT  
INFORMATION CONCERNING  
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER**

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

*albr*

SAC San Francisco advised that former SA ~~Harold G. Robinson~~, currently Deputy Director of the Division of Criminal Law and Enforcement for the State of California, had commented concerning the stand of Governor-elect Brown on the subject of capital punishment. Brown's final report to the California Legislature as Attorney General recommends that consideration of capital punishment as a deterrent to homicides should be faced squarely and should be the subject of continued study. According to Robinson, Brown feels that a history of 86 years of capital punishment in California has not proven it to be an effective deterrent to homicides.

It is noteworthy in this regard that the 1958 California Legislature rejected a proposed discontinuation of capital punishment for a trial period. (Current Developments in Criminal Matters--Crimdel--San Francisco, 12/9/58)

For information, it is noted that former SA Harold G. Robinson served as a Special Agent from 1934 to 1941. He resigned voluntarily indicating that he might be persuaded to withdraw his resignation if there were an opportunity for reallocation. He was rated as an average but not outstanding agent. He served as an investigator on the Truman and Kefauver Senate Committees and in recent years has been a principal aide to Attorney General Edmund G. Brown in California. (67-33228)

RECOMMENDATION:

For the information of the Director.

- WEO:ela
- (7)
- 1 - Section tickler
- 1 - W. E. O'Neill
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. Nease

*albr*

*W.C. Sullivan*

*12/15*

*REC-10*

*74-11-18*

*3*

*5-12-59*

66 FEB 20 1959

CENTRAL RESEARCH

THREE

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, San Francisco

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

DATE: 1/29/59

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Boardman	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

On the afternoon of January 27, 1959, I called upon Governor BROWN in his Sacramento office.

I was graciously received by the Governor, and he enthusiastically expressed a desire to cooperate freely with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the San Francisco Office. He also expressed, in a complimentary manner, his personal feelings concerning the efficiency of the Bureau.

I discussed with the Governor the details concerning the Young American Medals Awards for Service and Bravery. I also advised him of the Bureau's desire to cooperate with his office on matters of a mutual interest.

② Bureau  
1 San Francisco (80-449)  
WWB:ekk  
(3)

EX-110 PROC

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FBI

Copy dictated in  
C. J. ...  
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REC-132

62-76249-49

FEB 4 1959

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67 FEB 10 1959

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT *AB/22*

DATE: August 27, 1959

FROM : MR. G. H. SCATTERDAY *GHS*

SUBJECT: EDMUND GERALD BROWN, also known as "Pat" Brown GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA NAME CHECK REQUEST

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

*DeLoach*  
*McGuire*  
*W.C. Sullivan*

The Name Check Section has received a request from Navy for the results of any investigations conducted by the FBI concerning the captioned person. Commander J. L. Rutledge, Office of Naval Intelligence, on 8-27-59 advised that his office was not aware of the reason for the request which originated with the District Intelligence Office, 12th Naval District, San Francisco, California. Commander Rutledge speculated that the request could possibly be in connection with some tour Governor Brown would be making at a naval facility.

Bureau files reveal that Governor Brown has never been investigated by the FBI. In an article in a California newspaper under date of 7-16-58, Brown, then Attorney General of California, charged the FBI Uniform Crime Reports presented California in an "unjustifiable and unfavorable light" because of the manner in which the statistics were compiled. He subsequently stated the article was not in any manner meant to be derogatory concerning the "great work" being done by the FBI. Our files also reveal allegations received in the past indicating Brown sought the aid of communists and communist-infiltrated organizations during his political rise. In 1945 he reportedly opposed the deportation of Harry Bridges, a west coast labor leader accused of membership in the Communist Party. On a Personnel Security Questionnaire submitted to the Atomic Energy Commission in July, 1959, Brown admitted past membership in the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) in 1946. An article in the "San Francisco Chronicle," a California newspaper, under date of 8-9-49, announced Brown had been elected vice president of the San Francisco Chapter of the NLG. The NLG has been cited as a communist front by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

The Atomic Energy Commission is presently considering whether or not it will require an investigation of Brown by the FBI in view of Brown's position as a member of the Board of Regents at the University of California, which position holds a high degree of importance and sensitivity under the Atomic Energy Act. The Atomic Energy Commission Security Director, John A. Waters, on 8-12-59 advised our liaison representative that the matter had not yet been decided but that he, Waters, would let the Bureau know as soon as a decision in the case has been reached at AEC. (116-442786)

REC-36 *116-76249-50*

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Liaison Section
- 1 - Mr. Roderick

- 1 - *[redacted]* 1959
- 1 - Name Check Section

DRR:fjb  
(6)

*67C*

*75*

*Scatterday*  
*name check*

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont  
RE: EDMUND GERALD BROWN

ACTION:

Inasmuch as Navy requested specifically only the results of investigations conducted concerning Brown, the name check request is being answered with the statement that the Bureau has conducted no investigation concerning the subject of its inquiry.

*Sent 8/28/59  
DML*

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

*JED  
JED  
gpc  
8/27*

*A*

*✓*

EDMUND G. BROWN  
GOVERNOR

State of California  
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE  
SACRAMENTO



Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Winterrowd	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

September 30, 1959

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

My dear Director:

Let me convey my thanks and personal appreciation for the copy of the Uniform Crime Reports of 1958 and your accompanying letter. I will certainly be interested in studying this document.

As you know, throughout my years as District Attorney and Attorney General I have had a deep interest in criminal statistical reports, and the greatest respect and confidence in the Federal Bureau of Investigation under your directorship. It is a matter of deep regret that misunderstanding should have arisen in the interpretation of the facts, the true meaning of which is of such grave importance to the entire country. I am sure that Attorney General Mosk is likewise gravely concerned with a true portrayal of the crime picture in this and in other states, and I shall personally ask his office to reexamine both sets of reports.

May I reiterate my confidence, both in you and the Bureau, for the splendid work for which we are all so grateful.

With kindest personal regards

Sincerely

*Edmund G. Brown*

EDMUND G. BROWN, Governor

*no report*  
REG-55

62-16241-51

23 OCT 8 1959

CRIME REC.

OCT 14 1959

~~EXP. PROC.~~

OCT 2 1959

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. HOOVER

FROM : SAC AUERBACH

SUBJECT: GOVERNOR EDMUND G. "PAT" BROWN

DATE: 10/16/59

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

I am sure you will be amused at the fact that I had an allegedly ten-minute courtesy-call visit with the Governor today in order that he would know me. This stretched into an hour when he found that he had met me several times before though he could not recall the instances.

b7C

It was the usual courtesy situation which rapidly developed into general conversation and opinions back and forth. But one thing was his comment, "I am sure I have been off base with your boss. Hells bells I had enough trouble with the campaign without trying to take on the No. 1 important official of this country. I just had a new letter from him (this was the Bureau's letter to him about the annual statistics) and it looks like everything is all right. Gee, I hope I didn't forget to answer that one and I must see about that right now!"

BROWN is very cordial and, while I will deal with circum-spection with him, it would appear that he is very much aware of the prestige and authority of you and the Bureau. In fact, this came out very plainly in his recent selection of members of a state commission known as the Minimum Standards and Education Commission on Law Enforcement. All of the appointees are friendly to the Bureau and all five of the law enforcement members of the Commission are National Academy graduates.

REC- 61

62 76249-52

6 OCT 21 1959

CRIM REC.

58 OCT 26 1959



~~SECRET~~

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-351585)

2/4/60

SAC, WFO (105-14317)

APP# 00-1795  
SP7 CI/WB  
2/21/01

VISITORS TO IRON CURTAIN COUNTRIES  
IS - R

ReWFOairtel to the Bureau dated 1/27/60, captioned  
"MIKHAIL A. MENSHIKOV; IS - R." (S)(u)

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies and for San Francisco one information copy of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

b2 [redacted] The first informant mentioned in the memorandum is [redacted] and the information furnished was set out in a letterhead enclosed with reairtel. The second informant in the memorandum is a highly confidential source (documentation - anonymous).

The enclosed memorandum has been classified "Confidential" as it reflects [investigative interest in a diplomat of a foreign power] and because information from informants could reasonably result in the identification of informants of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

Information copy furnished SF inasmuch as further information relative to this matter may come to the attention of that office.

CLASSIFIED BY [redacted] FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE: 11/17/97

- 2 - Bureau (Encls. 5)
  - 1 - San Francisco (Encl. 1) (Info) (AM) (RM)
  - 2 - WFO
- (1 - 105-24305) [MENSHIKOV] (S)(u)

SP9 CH/ALM 1/30/98

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(5)

2/1/01 SP7 CI/WB App# 00-1905

6/3/98  
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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HERE IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

ENCLOSURE

67 FEB 17 1960

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ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-363673



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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED BY SP7CF/WB  
ON 2/22/01  
Appl. 00-178

February 4, 1960

VISITORS TO IRON CURTAIN COUNTRIES

The December, 1959, "Diplomatic List," published by the United States Department of State, describes Mikhail A. Menshikov as Ambassador, Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), Washington, D.C. (\$) (u)

The 1958-1959 edition of "Who's Who in America" describes Drew Pearson as a newspaper correspondent and author of the newspaper column "Daily Washington Merry-Go-Round" since 1931.

The January, 1960, "Congressional Directory" lists Edmund G. (Pat) Brown as the Governor of the state of California.

A confidential informant, who has furnished reliable information in the past, learned on January 26, 1960, that Drew Pearson and Governor Brown of California had an appointment to have lunch with Soviet Ambassador Menshikov at the Embassy of the USSR on January 26, 1960. (\$) (u)

Another confidential informant, who has furnished reliable information in the past, learned on February 2, 1960, that Drew Pearson had informed Menshikov that since their lunch he had talked further with Governor Brown and learned that the Governor definitely desires to visit Moscow, USSR, approximately in the middle of April, 1960. Pearson plans to go to Moscow with Governor Brown. (\$) (u)

According to the second informant, Pearson formally requested Menshikov to arrange for Pearson to have a televised interview with Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev in about mid-April. Pearson pointed out that he would submit questions in advance and would like to use Soviet technicians and camera men. He pointed out that such an interview, coming before the Summit Conference, would do much toward promoting better under- (u) (\$) (u)

CLASSIFIED EDITIONS FINALIZED  
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)  
DATE: 11/21/97 BY SP7CF/WB

6/3/98 2/22/01/SP7CF/WB appl. 00-178

CLASSIFIED BY SP7CF/WB  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1.6 62-76249-

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

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~~SECRET~~

JAN 12 1950

RE: VISITORS TO IRON CURTAIN COUNTRIES

standing. Pearson suggested that Governor Brown be included in the interview and further suggested that Khrushchev ask Brown questions about the United States and that he, Pearson, ask questions of both men. Pearson described Governor Brown as one of the leading Catholics in the United States who is a very sincere believer in world peace and cooperation with the USSR. (S) (u)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

- 2 -  
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
~~SECRET~~

JAN 12 1950

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

IMMEDIATE ATTENTION: DATE: 2/10/60  
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR CARTHIA DE LOACH

FROM : SAC, San Francisco

SUBJECT: EDMUND G. BROWN  
GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Trotter	
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Ingram	
Miss Gandy	

Instructions of Mr. DE LOACH to see the Governor concerning an English examination question of UCLA published in the Los Angeles newspapers.

b7C

I was finally able to make arrangements through SAC Contact [redacted] to the Governor, so that he was able to rearrange his schedule to see me. I was taken through the back way into his personal study so we would not be disturbed and so that the nine people waiting for him would not know he was even in his office. We spent a moment discussing about the fact that he was arranging a six-hundred-million-dollar allocation in the next seven years for California highways and that it was not nearly sufficient. He noted that the situation must be important to drive 100 miles through the heavy rains to handle it right away and noted specifically that all I had to do was to indicate that the Director had something on his mind and it made no difference what his personal situation was he would change it to try and be of assistance.

I reviewed the situation from the exhibits I had, i.e., copies of the Los Angeles newspapers, whereupon it became clear that he had absolutely no knowledge of it. He called [redacted], to whom it had been routed and found that [redacted] had been ill and out of the office for the past three days and that nothing had occurred. He then called in his two personal secretaries and raised the devil with them for not even having the communication acknowledged. He took up the point that I had made about courtesies to the American Legion which had authored the letter and told the secretaries that he was much disturbed that no action had been taken. He said, "I'll bet this kind of thing wouldn't happen in Mr. Hoover's outfit." At that time he went on to lecture them as to what would the Bureau and the American Legion think of his group if the routes were as sloppy as this situation, etc.

We then got down to business and he stated he would see that an answering letter, which would be available to the press, went out today to [redacted] as he felt that the question was obviously loaded and said that it was a terrible thing to indoctrinate kids this way; that the FBI was wonderful and as a matter of fact, he sometimes wondered why we didn't get into more situations than we did.

- 1 Bureau
- 1 Los Angeles
- 1 San Francisco

RDA:ekk  
(4)

50 FEB 29 1960

REC-34

18 FEB 11 1960

CRIME REC.

EXP. PROC. 1960  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

as we were obviously needed. He went on in considerable detail to state that he felt that this was a completely unfair situation and that whoever did it didn't have any experience from which to draw. He said that in his own past law enforcement experience as a prosecuting attorney and as Attorney General he had found that without exception the FBI's policy was impeccable and he had wished a number of times in those capacities -- and now -- that he had an organization half as good.

b7C

The Governor stated that his assistant, [REDACTED], would write the communication and gave instructions that [REDACTED] was to make a copy of the letter to [REDACTED] immediately available to the Chancellor of UCLA for immediate action. He said he would not have the communication directed to President CLARK KERR as KERR is traveling in Latin America. Further, he said he would not wait until the next meeting of the Regents, which is 2/23/60, as he wanted this thing done right now. He instructed [REDACTED] to call the Chancellor and tell him that he would appreciate an immediate investigation be made to fix responsibility and authorship of the question and to specifically ascertain "what the man had as an alibi" for such a question. He also told [REDACTED] to make it clear telephonically to the Chancellor that the Governor was having enough trouble with the University's budget at this time and didn't want to incur the wrath of the FBI as an additional handicap. He then turned to me and said, "There'll be no fight on the matter but I have to be careful about the situation. I have usually made it a policy not to try to tell the University specifically what to do unless it is directly in my capacity as Governor concerning fiscal matters." He said, "I have had a number of fights with the liberals there because I feel that they are not helping the reputation of the University but they are very sensitive and actually have Constitutional rights and privileges that I cannot invade. Instead, I act in concert with the regents and they usually go along with me."

To help the Governor and [REDACTED] in the answer, I furnished him a copy of your Dallas speech wherein you decried the problem of a national police. He was quick to note that he was friendly with Senator Lyndon Johnson after I pointed out the circumstances of the purpose of the speech. I also gave him a copy of the Law Enforcement Bulletin for October, 1958, and referred him to your editorial about the danger of a national police force, as well as your comments on Page 5 therein as to the speech you gave before the ABA at Los Angeles that summer and noted the country-wide coverage of the situation through the Bulletin and the ABA.

b7C I told the Governor that we were getting "inquiries" about this situation in the Los Angeles area in order to try to insure that [REDACTED] followed through to do what the Governor instructed. We closed off the meeting with the fact that he also intends to write you personally as to the situation and that I should continue to feel free at any time to advise him of anything in which you thought he could be of assistance as he would be only too glad to do so. His final comment was, "Someday when you and I both have a little more time it would be nice if you would survey my staff and put some FBI procedures into effect!"

I shall follow up with the press here in accordance with Mr. DE LOACH's suggestion so that inquiries are made of the Governor's office to help insure that there is a follow-through.

In view of the past history of the Governor with the Bureau, I was very much impressed with his obvious desire to be of assistance, his cordiality as shown by the fact that he broke off a considerable amount of obviously important matters to see me immediately and his general sincerity. There is no question from his comments of his continued admiration for you personally.

EDMUND G. BROWN  
GOVERNOR

State of California

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE  
SACRAMENTO



February 9, 1960

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover  
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation  
4936 - 30th Place  
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Your special agent in charge of San Francisco, Mr. Richard Auerbach, was in to see me today in connection with derogatory statements contained in questions submitted to young people in our universities.

I have ordered an immediate investigation of the person who was responsible for the questions, and as soon as I have any facts I will communicate with your local people.

I appreciate your directing this to my attention.

Sincerely

EDMUND G. BROWN, Governor

1216/88 SPIAG 102-  
291-701 FEB 24 1960 55  
8 my

copy sent to  
ack: 2-17-60  
332

62. 55 February 17, 1960

REC-75  
EX-132

AIRMAIL

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12/6/88 BY SP1AG/PC

291-701

My dear Governor Brown:

Your letter of February 9, 1960, has been received, and I do appreciate the interest which prompted you to write.

Mr. Auerbach has advised me of his conversation with you concerning the derogatory comments about the FBI contained in the aptitude test at the University of California. I do want to thank you for your thoughtful consideration and willingness to talk to Mr. Auerbach. It is indeed most encouraging to all of us in the FBI.

I was amazed to learn that such an unfair and grossly misleading question was included in the University aptitude test. This question categorically characterized the FBI as a national police. Hence, students were being confronted with a complete falsehood under the guise of alleged truth. The very essence of free society means that error must be corrected by the true facts.

MAILED 27

Sincerely yours,

✓

*[Handwritten signature]*

*[Handwritten initials]*

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Parsons \_\_\_\_\_
- Belmont \_\_\_\_\_
- DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_
- Malone \_\_\_\_\_
- Bishop \_\_\_\_\_

- 1 - San Francisco - Enclosure
- 1 - Los Angeles - Enclosure

NOTE: Bureau has had cordial contacts with Brown, though in 1959 we had some difficulty concerning crime statistics with members of his state administration. (62-76249)

mlw (7)

TELETYPE UNIT

FEB 17 9 46 AM '60  
UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN  
REC'D READING ROOM  
FBI

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. D. J. Parsons

DATE: February 24, 1960

FROM : Mr. A. H. Belmont

- 1 - Mr. Parsons
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. O'Connor

SUBJECT: EDMUND G. BROWN  
GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA  
INFORMATION CONCERNING

COMINFIL OF THE COUNCIL OF  
DEMOCRATIC CLUBS  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

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

*[Handwritten initials and scribbles]*

SAC, San Francisco, by letter 2-17-60 requests authority to advise Governor Edmund G. Brown of California on an off-the-record basis of the Northern District of California Communist Party (CP), USA, interest in the California Democratic Council convention, Fresno, California, 2/12-14/60 and the background and identities of the individuals responsible for the adoption of a resolution at this convention which requests a presidential review of the case of Morton Sobell. Sobell, together with the Rosenbergs, was convicted for conspiracy to commit espionage and is serving a 30-year sentence.

San Francisco advises that [redacted] a San Francisco attorney, was responsible for the above resolution and reportedly had turned the resolution over to [redacted] who was serving on the resolution committee of the convention and who is on the San Francisco County Committee of the Democratic Party. [redacted] reportedly attended this convention with [redacted]. With the exception of the individuals referred to above are all Security Index subjects of the San Francisco Office and old-time CP members. [redacted] who is retired, was formerly an organizer for the International Workers of the World. He served as chairman of the East Bay Rosenberg-Sobell Committee in 1956 and 1957 and has been affiliated with many communist front organizations in the San Francisco Bay area. He continues to be active in the Sobell committee.

San Francisco has previously furnished information concerning communist interest and influence exerted at this convention. In addition to the Sobell resolution, the convention called for abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, revision of the Walter McCarran Immigration Law and cessation of nuclear bomb testing. [redacted], coordinator of the CP delegates at the convention, remarked that everything the CP had hoped for had gone through on the agenda at the convention.

Bureau files reveal that the Bureau has had cordial contacts with Governor Brown, although in 1958 we had some difficulty concerning crime statistics with members of his state administration.

Enclosure *sent* 62-76249  
 AJD:djd 2-25-60 900-432594  
 (7)

REC-18

56  
 MAR 7 1960

b7c

b7c

Memorandum Mr. Belmont to Mr. Parsons  
Re: Edmund G. Brown  
(62-76249)  
Cominfil of the Council of  
Democratic Clubs  
(100-432594)

OBSERVATIONS:

There is no question but that the Communist Party has been able to exert considerable influence on the Democratic Council of California. Not only would Governor Brown deeply appreciate receiving information concerning the activities of the Communist Party in this regard but it would serve the additional purpose of enabling Governor Brown to take positive action to prevent a recurrence of similar types of communist tactics in the future.

ACTION:

There is attached for your approval a letter to SAC, San Francisco instructing him to discreetly advise Governor Brown of the communist sponsorship of the Sobell resolution passed at the Democratic Council convention. Under no circumstances will this information be attributed to the Bureau.

*[Handwritten initials and signatures]*

- 1 - Mr. Parsons
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. O' Connor

February 25, 1960

SAC, San Francisco (100-45768)  
(80-449)

Director, <sup>REC-41</sup> FBI (62-76249) 57  
(100-432594)

EDMUND G. BROWN  
GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA  
INFORMATION CONCERNING

COMINFIL OF THE COUNCIL OF  
DEMOCRATIC CLUBS  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reurlet 2-17-60. Bureau authority is granted to advise Governor Brown on a confidential basis of the pertinent information set forth in relet. Governor Brown should be advised that under no circumstances should this information be attributed to the Bureau. Advise the Bureau of the results of your contact with the Governor.

AJD:djd  
(9)

NOTE ON YELLOW:

See cover memorandum Mr. Belmont to Mr. Parsons, same caption, dated 2-24-60, prepared by AJD/djd.

MAILED 9  
FEB 25 1960  
COMM-FBI

- Olson \_\_\_\_\_
- Walters \_\_\_\_\_
- Parsons \_\_\_\_\_
- Belmont \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_
- Malone \_\_\_\_\_
- McGuire \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holloman \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: 2/17/60

Director, FBI

SAC, San Francisco (100-45768; 30-449)

RDH:SS

62-76249

EDMUND G. BROWN  
GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA  
INFORMATION CONCERNING

COMINFIL OF THE COUNCIL OF  
DEMOCRATIC CLUBS  
IS - C

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

*Handwritten signatures and initials:*  
H. G. ...  
Adams  
M. ...

While discussing another matter with the Governor, he advised me that he was "terribly disturbed" by a resolution passed at the California Democratic Council convention at Fresno, California, on February 12-14, 1960, which requested a Presidential review of the case of MORTON SOBELL, who was convicted of espionage. The Governor stated he was very interested in ascertaining who prepared and was responsible for the adoption of such a resolution.

The Governor stated that there were some 3,000 people in attendance at the convention and that he was at a loss as to where to begin to fix responsibility for such a resolution. He stated further that he was ashamed that the meeting had taken place in his state inasmuch as such a stupid matter had been considered. He observed that this incident should afford proof to the Democratic leaders that obviously the Communists are wielding some influence.

By San Francisco letterhead memorandum dated February 12, 1960, it was noted that Communist Party leaders in Northern California were plotting to exert an influence on the various panels and in the adoption of resolutions at the convention out of proportion to the number of delegates which they were able to send. San Francisco airtel dated February 15, 1960, reported that more than 25 "ultra-liberal" resolutions in direct conformity with the announced political aims of the Communist Party had been adopted at the Democratic Council convention.

EX-130

REC-41

62-76249-57

on February 17, 1960, [redacted] on a meeting of the Political Committee of the Communist Party at the residence of [redacted] Communist Party, February 15, 1960. [redacted] gave a report on the convention. [redacted] boasted that everything the Communist Party had hoped for had gone through on the agenda at the convention. [redacted] also advised that [redacted] was responsible for the resolution in regard to MORTON SOBELL. This resolution

3 Bureau  
1 Los Angeles (Info)  
2 San Francisco  
RDA:ekk  
(8)

51 MAR 14 1960

*Handwritten notes:*  
M. ...  
Coul - ... SF  
2-25-60  
RJO:dkp  
2-27-60

#3

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-45768-57

SF 100-45768

reportedly was turned over to [REDACTED] who was on the resolutions committee of the convention and who is on the San Francisco County Committee of the Democratic Party. [REDACTED]

It should be noted that [REDACTED], and

[REDACTED] are all Security Index subjects of the San Francisco Office and old-time Communist Party members, with the exception of [REDACTED] (Bufile 100-20042), an attorney, was well known for his radical activities and affiliations while attending the University of California at Berkeley. So notorious were his activities that when he applied for admission to the California State Bar, the American Legion filed an official protest based on subversive activities. He was admitted to the practice of law in California in 1936. [REDACTED] was organizer of the Professional Section of the Communist Party in San Francisco during the early 1940's, a member of the San Francisco County Executive Board of the CP in 1945, and a former San Francisco County Educational Director of the CP. More recently he has been active in affairs and campaigns of the INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF CALIFORNIA and the BAY AREA COUNCIL OF SOBELL COMMITTEES.

INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S WAREHOUSEMEN'S UNION

[REDACTED] Bufile 100-157698 [REDACTED] San Francisco.

[REDACTED] of the Northern California District CP, who in the past has been a candidate for various public offices. He formerly was a member of the Warehouse Branch of the CP in San Francisco, but was dropped in 1949 for excessive drinking and for dereliction of duty in connection with the warehouse strike in 1949. In 1952, he was warned by the President of ILWU 6 that his work was unsatisfactory because of excessive drinking. He was a former sponsor of the CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS and helped form the INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST FORUM OF THE BAY AREA in 1957 to stimulate critical views of the world.

[REDACTED] Bufile 100-252913 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] "PEOPLE'S WORLD," a West Coast weekly Communist publication, since 1949. He is a former Section organizer for the CP, a former member of the San Francisco County Committee of the CP, and a former teacher of Marxist-Leninist classes for new CP members. He was appointed by the CP Northern California District Committee as a member of the Farm Labor Commission in 1958 and registered in a CP club in 1959. He is the [REDACTED] of the "PW" and covers sessions of the California legislature.



# California Defense Committee

Founded 1935

511 East Broadway Glendale, California

Area 4-1776

*E/2-1*

### FELLOW ABUSED VOTER:

The California Defense Committee is a non-partisan organization dedicated to control of irresponsible politicians.

As you know, **RIGHT NOW** we are engaged in a **RECALL CAMPAIGN** of Governor Edmund G. Brown of California because of his arrogant refusal to fulfill his campaign pledges and his oath of office.

We have investigated and found numerous instances of Brown's betrayal of the voters and taxpayers of California, and we would like to tell every California voter and taxpayer about some of these matters.

To do so, we will have to use Radio and TV, and that means that we must have the funds to pay for such time. Your contribution will help make that possible.

Please use the envelope accompanying this plea and send as much as you can to **HELP** finance the Radio and TV program for **BROWN'S RECALL**.

Make your checks payable to **CALIFORNIA DEFENSE COMMITTEE - 511 E. Broadway, Glendale, California** - and organize your friends and neighbors into **RECALL BROWN CLUBS**.

**INSURE YOUR EQUITY IN CALIFORNIA WITH YOUR CONTRIBUTION TODAY.**

*calif*  
*Roderick J. Wilson*  
Roderick J. Wilson

REC-30

*pa*  
*noack*  
*SMOJ*  
62-76249-59

12 MAR 17 1960

of California Defense Committee

ENCLOSURE  
*pa*  
*181*

EX-130



# California Defense Committee

Founded 1935

511 East Broadway

San Diego, California

Circle 1-1776

## THE DARK BROWN STORY OF F. E. P. C.

By Roderick J. Wilson

THE NEW SOCIAL ORDER foisted on the people of California by Edmund G. Brown for the alleged purpose of telling private employers whom they shall or shall not hire, has now been exposed as just another bureaucratic agency designed to help build the Brown Patronage Machine. This disclosure was made when the proposed budget of the F.E.P.C. showed that it had now decided to fatten up its appointive staff at the expense of the Taxpayers -- thereby affording Brown additional opportunities to make Patronage Appointments and build a stronger "minority" power machine to dominate the Democratic Party, so that in 1964 Brown can be a real candidate for President.

NOT TOO MUCH at first -- but more and more later -- seems to be the pattern of Brown's expensive Patronage Commissions. This is illustrated by the budget revelations of the past nine months of operation of the F.E.P.C., and the proposed coming twelve-month budget of the Commission. Here is the 'nutshell' story:

For the first nine months only \$202,953 was taken out of the pockets of California Taxpayers for this monstrosity of socialistic-communistic intervention between the relationships of employers and employees. This included \$42,750 for the salaries of the five politicians appointed as Commissioners (Russian would be "Commissars") by Brown. Now, after nine months of gestation, bureaucratic pregnancy is beginning to show its political development, and the Commission wants \$288,106 for the coming fiscal year.

This would be AN INCREASE of \$38,618 in operating expense alone -- almost 100% in this category.

WHEN WE UNTIE THE PACKAGE, we find the total salaries and wages would be increased by \$62,735 (43.6%); and the present number of positions would be increased from 27 to 33 (6).

NOW WE'RE ABOUT TO BE EDUCATED -- if the Commission and Brown get the money out of our Tax Pocket. Because the F.E.P.C. wants to establish an education (this could mean brainwashing by propaganda or coercion by intimidation) and research section. This would involve five (5) positions and related expenses. The explanation given with the budget request is: "such additional funds are necessary to carry out the provisions of the labor code" which deals with anti-discrimination.

THE LAW DOESN'T SAY THAT. It cannot be found anywhere in the law that the Commission is directed to carry on a formal education program or engage in original research. In fact, the legislative auditor says, "the law did not contemplate the FEPC employing a full-time education and research staff, nor does it seem the legislature specifically directs the Commission to engage in research. This is a higher level of service than was authorized by the legislature when it approved the original budget request."

TWO MORE FIELD REPRESENTATIVES are also included in the proposed tax grab by Brown's F.E.P.C.; and here again the vigilance of the legislative auditor sounds a warning with the opinion that they are not justified under the present work load, and that the request is an arbitrary one for a higher level of service than that authorized by the legislature.

SIX ADMINISTRATORS over ONLY six Field Representatives -- a ratio of ONE SUPERVISOR for each employee -- is also disclosed by the legislative auditor's report, and the additional observation is made that "no other state agency has such a ratio of one supervisor for one employee." In Industry and Labor Relations this type of 'make work' program is commonly termed 'feather bedding.' Now it would appear that in his bold new concept of Government by Appointive Managers, Brown has found a new term - "FEPC".

COMMENT - study of Socialist and Communist political action programs for the past 30 years finds repeated reference to destruction of the employee and employer relations by interference of bureaucratic commissions and agencies, and destruction of management solidarity and labor cohesion by forced integration of social and racial problems.

Nothing new can be found in the present audacious attempt to start spreading out the power and expense of the F.E.P.C., and its interference with labor-management-consumer relations. This was anticipated and predicted by experienced labor-management relations experts and consumer market analysts both before and after the creation of the F.E.P.C.

BUT, unless management and labor are resigned to letting the Brown Juggernaut completely dominate all future relationships between management and labor, IMMEDIATE STEPS must be taken to get at the source of the problem --

RECALL BROWN!

THE FACTS ABOUT A RECALL ARE that it will take approximately 636,000 good signatures on petitions to bring about a RECALL ELECTION of the Governor of California, and -- in addition -- funds for the election campaign of his successor will be required. Present estimates are that it will cost approximately 50¢ for each signature obtained on the recall petitions -- making a round figure of \$318,000 to obtain necessary signatures for BROWN'S RECALL.

THE ALTERNATIVE to the expenditure of such a sum of money for a RECALL is LOSS OF MUCH MORE MONEY over a period of time in the form of EXTORTIONATE TAXATION to pay the salaries of Brown's Personal Political Machine, and complete domination of both management and labor by Brown's appointed Commissioners, Managers, and Directors. The money factor does not, of course, take into consideration the social and political aspects of living and doing business under the domination of the bureaus and agencies of Brown's Welfare State.

All contributions of funds for the RECALL OF BROWN may be made to the CALIFORNIA DEFENSE COMMITTEE and mailed to 511 E. Broadway, Glendale, California.

SF 620-45768; 30-449

b7C [REDACTED] had gotten into a philosophical critique of the material and pointed out that undoubtedly the reason for the case being bounced back and forth for such a long period of time between the various courts was because the courts had "that teeny weeny little element of doubt in their minds" as to the "complete" guilt of CHESSMAN. Governor BROWN stated that while he had been Attorney General of California he had tried to get a policy through the Association of Attorneys General to record their stand and feeling that no single Federal Judge should be able to grant a writ of habeas corpus or take any action to counteract a decision of a whole bench of a Supreme Court of a state. He said it was his feeling that if the Federal Courts were to be allowed to overturn such a decision it should be only by a whole District Court decision of judges sitting enbanque; further, that he intended at some future date to again push this proposition.

The Governor is exceedingly cordial, obviously is very friendly to the Bureau and, as a parting statement, noted that some time in the near future he would like to take me fishing with him so that he could learn more about the Bureau.

As any developments are received, the Bureau will be advised.

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 4/21/60

FROM : *JFD* LEGAT, MEXICO

SUBJECT: EDMUND G. BROWN  
GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA  
MISCELLANEOUS  
INFORMATION CONCERNING

For the Bureau's information, Governor BROWN was in Mazatlan, Mexico, on vacation from 4/16/60 through 4/20/60. SA [redacted] was in Mazatlan during part of this time on official business and contacted Governor BROWN on my instructions. The Governor's party included [redacted]

b7c

The Governor invited SA [redacted] to accompany him, [redacted] to the bull fights on Sunday afternoon, 4/17/60, and [redacted] was of considerable assistance in acting as interpreter and explaining bull fighting to the Governor and his party.

b7c

SA [redacted] advises that the Governor was most appreciative of the assistance afforded him and expressed great admiration for the Director, the Bureau, and SAC AUERBACH of the San Francisco Office.

- 2 - Bureau
  - 1 - Mexico City
- JFD:plb  
(3)

*1000*  
*Handwritten notes and signatures*

EX-105  
REC-39 62-76247-60

5 MAY 5 1960

SECRETARY OF STATE  
FEDERAL FILES

64 MAY 13 1960

EXP. PROC.

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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

TO : Mr. Hoover

PERSONAL

DATE: 6/20/60

FROM : SAC Auerbach

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

In accordance with your instructions through Mr. De Loach, I confidentially advised the Governor as to the Communist Party background of [redacted] California State Legislative Committee on Legislative Organization.

The Governor was obviously terribly put out and stated that he himself did not know [redacted] and had not personally made the appointment, it having been done through the Chairman of the Joint Committee. He deplored the situation and said that the general organization was so loose that things like this could occur and he would immediately take steps to see that the situation was corrected. He was very voluble in his appreciation of your courtesy in assisting him and reflected that, in his opinion, this was another good example of your impersonal desire to assist in general good government. He then went on at considerable length as to the unique position that you had as the finest example of a Government administrator that he could think of. He went on to note that he would be very careful with his handling of the situation in order to insure that his relationship with the Bureau was not impaired in any way.

The Governor talked at considerable length about the problems that he was facing with a poor personal staff as he had previously done and said that so many things were going on, this being an election year, that he had difficulty staying up with the many facets of not only the Governorship responsibility itself but his position in connection with the coming convention and campaign.

The Governor then went on in detail as to a variety of points and specifically mentioned that of the Democratic National Committeeman [redacted] who, he said, had been flushed down the river as being a power any longer in California Democratic politics. He said that a number of people must have been tremendously surprised that Brown was supporting Attorney General Stanley Mosk as a replacement except that they did not know that Mosk was about the only one "acceptable to the Los Angeles bunch." He said that Mosk would not have been his personal choice but that he had more or less been forced into the situation in order to have a unified group. He said that perhaps he shouldn't talk like this, being a Roman Catholic, but that a background reason that they could

11 JUL 1 1960

57 JUL 1 1960

61

not talk about included the fact that there were some powerful Jewish interests which were backing Mosk and which could not be ignored. He also noted that he would like very much to get Mosk back on to the bench and out of the Attorney Generalship so that he could appoint San Francisco District Attorney Tom Lynch in his place. He said he felt that Mosk was not generally acceptable to the law enforcement crowd in California but didn't know what he could do about it except to try and push him upstairs.

The Governor gave quite a frank personal opinion on the various Democratic candidates and noted that for all of the fact that Kennedy had an excellent war record and was obviously a bright man, yet he just looked too youthful and among all the candidates appeared as a boy among men. He feels that, if there is any kind of a real big conflict at the convention, Stuart Symington could very well wind up as the compromise candidate and wished that Symington was a more personable individual, at least on TV. It seemed to me that he discounted entirely the prospects of Lyndon Johnson.

The Governor spent a considerable amount of time reflecting that he had received quite a drubbing from the newspapers on his own situation and said that it obviously was merely political conversation because after all he had received 69 per cent of the total Democratic vote and would call it a clear-cut mandate that he was representing the Democratic Party and would have the votes of the delegates in his vest pocket to deal with.

The Governor asked me if we were satisfied with the outcome of the Standards and Qualifications Commission made by having former San Diego Police Department Captain Gene Muehleisen as the replacement for Holstrom. I told him we were very well satisfied with it and noted that Muehleisen was a National Academy graduate just like all the rest of the law enforcement on the Commission. Seizing this as an opportunity, I noted that two of the members of the Commission had originally received one-year appointments which would terminate this October and suggested that, since the Commission was just getting started, he might want to reappoint them for continuity. He asked me if I knew them personally and I told him that I did and that they were fine representatives, whereupon he stated he would not announce it now but would wait until the term was over in October and then would reappoint them. He said that he was terribly surprised when he

b7c  
heard the full story on [redacted] as being a complete alcoholic and noted that he had only met [redacted] once and that he'd been pushed into the matter by "the Berkeley bunch." He said that he expected that the Commission would discuss all of its policies with the FBI before putting them into effect and that at the first opportunity he had to talk with Muehleisen would point this out to him. He noted that he felt very proud of the fact the Commission had finally become law as he said that the legislation was a dead issue until he himself had gotten interested in it to push it and, since he felt he was a sponsor, he intended to follow the situation carefully.

The Governor also again recounted the story of his meeting with you several years ago in California and made the statement that you had given him a complete whipping just prior to election and that he couldn't understand why you hadn't waited until afterwards. He went on to note that he was certainly glad that his relationship with you had changed now and that if there was anything at all that you wanted, you had but to call upon him and he would do his very best to deliver.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 8-11-60

FROM : M. A. Jones

Tolson	
Belmont	
DeLoach	
Mohr	
Bishop	
Casper	
Callahan	
Conrad	
Felt	
Gale	
Rosen	
Sullivan	
Tavel	
Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Ingram	
Gandy	

SUBJECT: "LET'S ABOLISH CAPITAL PUNISHMENT"  
ARTICLE BY GOVERNOR EDMUND G. BROWN (D-CAL)  
AUGUST, 1960, ISSUE "GOOD HOUSEKEEPING MAGAZINE"

### SYNOPSIS:

Captioned article analyzed item by item in accordance with Director's request. Article does not mention Bureau or Director. Article begins with Brown's decision on 2-18-60, to grant Chessman 8th reprieve. Brown fails to mention that one of most important factors he considered in reaching this decision was State Department telegram advising Chessman's execution might lead to hostile demonstrations against President Eisenhower when he visited Uruguay. Brown's popularity declined over his handling of Chessman case and this article may be shrewd attempt by Brown to recapture lost political ground.

Many statistics in article are self-serving, inaccurate, and indicate sloppy job of research. For example, Brown cites a 1958 survey by Elmo Roper Associates which revealed that only 42 per cent of American people favored death penalty, 50 per cent opposed it, and 8 per cent had no opinion. Brown, however, fails to mention that a U.S. Gallup poll conducted in March, 1960, reflected 51 per cent of American population favored death penalty, 36 per cent opposed it and 13 per cent were undecided.

Calling for "a nationwide educational campaign that will show the case for the abolition of capital punishment without generating hatred or maudlin sympathy," Brown notes "some states" that abolished the death penalty have put it back on their books. Actually, it appears that legislatures of numerous states are more discerning in dealing with capital punishment than are the starry-eyed idealists who clamor for its abolition. Nine states which had abolished the death penalty later reinstated it. Only one state has recently abolished the death penalty (Delaware in 1958), and nine states in past two years have rejected proposals to abolish capital punishment.

ENCLOSURE

Some of the more glaring inaccuracies in Brown's article are:

- (1) Brown said that from 1938-53, there were 110 executions in California. Figures of Federal Bureau of Prisons reflect 117 executions in California from 1938-53.
- (2) "Women commit one out of every seven murders..." Latest Bureau figures (1958) reflect one out of every five persons arrested for murder is a woman.

Enclosure  
1 - Mr. DeLoach  
BS: (7)

SENT DIRECTOR  
8-12-60

*James M. DeLoach*  
*8-16-60*  
*9/2/60*  
CLARENCE B.

Jones to DeLoach  
Re: Gov. Brown

(3) Brown claims a yearly average of 48 persons are executed out of 7,000 brought to trial for killing. While it cannot be determined what period of time Brown used in arriving at this figure, it is noted that during past 10 years, an average of 72 persons were executed each year, and (4) Brown states in 1941, there were 6,990 cases of murder in the U.S. and 119 executions, while in 1957, there were 7,000 murder cases and 65 executions. Federal Bureau of Prisons and UCR show that in 1941, there were 7,562 murders and 123 executions, and in 1957, there were 6,920 cases of murder and 65 executions.

Brown points out he is well acquainted with police problems and notes his father-in-law, Arthur D. Layne, was a captain in the San Francisco Police Department for many years. Bufiles reflect Captain Layne was cooperative with the San Francisco Office in the late 1930's. Brown states his critics have said that a state that abolishes capital punishment sends hundreds of policemen and prison guards to their deaths. He claims other states and nations have not found this to be true. Bureau survey of 4,000 cities across Nation reflects that on the average the same number of police officers are killed in states which have abolished death penalty as in states which retain death penalty.

When  
When  
Brown feels revocation of death penalty alone is not enough and suggests a threefold plan: (1) Segregate irresponsible or permanently vicious criminals with irrevocable life sentences, (2) set up modern correctional facilities for those who can be reformed and redeemed, and (3) launch a vigorous program of law enforcement and crime prevention, putting faith in alertness and hard work rather than relying on terror. Apparently, this is Brown's "humanitarian" approach to the problem. It is noted, however, that on one occasion Brown removed "no-possibility of-parole" stipulation from life-terminer Jack D. Green's sentence as first step toward granting him an eventual parole. Green killed a Los Angeles police lieutenant during a theater robbery in 1932, and in 1934, his death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment with provision there would never be any possibility of parole. In January, 1960, Brown commuted death sentence of two-time killer James Merkouris provided there would never be any "possibility of parole." As a Los Angeles newspaper pointed out, it appears Brown has found a new way of combating capital punishment. First, he commutes sentence of a particularly brutal killer while public sentiment is strong by adding proviso against parole. Then when sentiment dies down, he removes proviso and makes it possible for the killer to be released to again "imperil the lives of innocent persons."

Article concludes by pointing out there is no doubt that world trend is toward abolition of death penalty, and sets forth statements by different religious faiths which have gone on record against it. A detailed analysis of article is set forth under "Details."

RECOMMENDATION:

For the Director's information.

*Thompson*  
*W. H. [unclear]*  
6/11

## DETAILS

The Director has requested an item by item analysis of Governor Brown's article (copy attached) entitled "Let's Abolish Capital Punishment," which appeared in the August, 1960, issue of "Good Housekeeping Magazine." It is noted that the article does not mention the Bureau or the Director.

### STATEMENT:

Brown points out that in reaching his decision to grant Caryl Chessman his eighth reprieve on the night of 2-18-60, "It all boiled down to one thing. I believe that capital punishment is wrong. I knew I had to give Chessman one last chance." The following week, Brown urged the California Legislature to repeal the death penalty. When it was apparent that they would not, he suggested the death penalty be suspended for 3 1/2 years as an experiment in humanitarianism. This was turned down by a senate judiciary committee vote of 8 to 7.

### COMMENT:

Brown fails to mention that one of the most important factors he considered before reaching his decision to reprieve Chessman was a State Department telegram advising that the Chessman execution might lead to hostile demonstrations against President Eisenhower in connection with his visit to Uruguay in early March, 1960. Brown's attempts to have the death penalty repealed or suspended by the California legislature are factual according to newspaper accounts.

### STATEMENT:

Brown advises he will not give up the fight to abolish the death penalty. He believes capital punishment is brutal and degrading to society and has been a gross failure.

### COMMENT:

Brown is adamant in his belief on this controversial subject. His popularity declined as a result of his handling of the Chessman case and this article may be a shrewd attempt on his part to recapture lost political ground.

### STATEMENT:

A 1958 nationwide survey by Elmo Roper Associates revealed that only 42 per cent of the American people favored the death penalty, 50 per cent opposed it and 8 per cent had no opinion.

COMMENT:

These figures are accurate as reported in the 2-9-59 issue of Roper's "The Public Pulse." It is noted, however, that public opinion polls can be most self-serving. For example, a U. S. Gallup poll conducted in March, 1960, reflected 51 per cent of the American population favored the death penalty, 36 per cent opposed it and 13 per cent were undecided.

STATEMENT:

Brown calls for "a nationwide educational campaign that will show the case for the abolition of capital punishment without generating hatred or maudlin sympathy." He states, "Some states that abolished the death penalty have put it back on their books after a frightening crime wave."

COMMENT:

It would appear that the legislatures of numerous states are more discerning in dealing with capital punishment than are the starry-eyed idealists who clamor for its abolition. Nine states (Arizona, Colorado, Kansas, Iowa, Missouri, Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee, and Washington) which had abolished the death penalty at one time, later reinstated it. Only one state has recently abolished the death penalty (Delaware in 1958). Nine states in the last two years have rejected proposals to abolish capital punishment, (California, Oregon, Connecticut, Virginia, Florida, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey and Ohio). (From "A Study of Capital Punishment As a Deterrent To Crime" prepared for the Director in March, 1960.)

STATEMENT:

The article goes into a rather lengthy review of the salient points of the Chessman case.

COMMENT:

The facts pertaining to Chessman are accurate based on information in Bufiles.

STATEMENT:

Brown cites the inequality of capital punishment, claiming it is levied against the "downtrodden and defenseless," the "weak, the poor, the ignorant, and against racial minorities." Brown points out that former Warden

Lewis E. Lawes of Sing Sing and Warden Clinton P. Duffy of San Quentin have said that people who have either money or prestige are seldom convicted of a capital crime, and even more seldom are executed. Brown said that in California during a 15-year period from 1938 to 1953, there were 110 executions of which 30 per cent were Mexicans and Negroes. He said this was more than double the percentage these two groups represented in the state population.

COMMENT:

An article by John R. Mulligan entitled "The Poor Man's Penalty," which appeared in the 5-15-60 issue of "The American Weekly," quoted Warden Lawes substantially along the lines that Brown indicates above. No comment by Warden Duffy on this topic could be located in Bufiles. (It is noted that Duffy's middle initial is "T," not "P" as set forth in the article.) Brown's figure of 110 executions in California from 1938-53, is incorrect. According to the "National Prisoner Statistics" issued by the Federal Bureau of Prisons in February, 1960, there were 117 civil executions in California during the 15-year period from 1938 to 1953. The Bureau is not in possession of any figures which would indicate the percentage of Negroes and Mexicans who were executed in California from 1938-53. It is noted, however, that Federal Bureau of Prisons figures for the period from 1930 to 1959, reflect that a total of 262 persons were executed in California, of whom 199 were white, 45 were Negro and 18 were "other." This means that the racial minority of Negroes and "others" totaled 24 per cent of the persons executed in California during this period.

STATEMENT:

"Women commit one out of every seven murders, yet only about one woman per year is executed."

COMMENT:

Latest Bureau figures (1958) reflect that one out of every five persons arrested for murder is a woman. In the past 30 years, a total of 29 women have been executed in the Nation--an average of almost one per year.

STATEMENT:

Commenting on the element of human error in connection with capital punishment, Brown noted that despite the relatively small number of people who are actually executed--a yearly average of 48 out of 7,000 brought to

trial for killing--there are a number of mistakes. Brown cites the case of John Henry Fry whom he pardoned after Fry had been wrongfully convicted of killing his wife. The article mentions the case of John Rexinger who was arrested for rape in San Francisco in 1957, and who was saved when the actual criminal confessed to the crime. Another example is the case of James Foster, who was convicted of murder in Georgia in 1956 and who, after numerous appeals and stays of execution, was released in 1958 after another man confessed to the crime. Noting that eye-witness identification is the decisive point on which many murder convictions are obtained, the article points out that a Los Angeles Police Department survey once indicated that 28 per cent of identifications made of suspects in line-ups are later proved false.

COMMENT:

While it cannot be determined what period of time Brown used in arriving at the figure of 48 persons executed on a yearly average, it is noted that during the past 10 years, an average of 72 persons were executed each year. Bufiles contain no information identifiable with James Foster; however, the following information on Fry and Rexinger was obtained from the files of the Identification Division. It is noted that prior to his arrest for murder in San Francisco in 1958, Fry was arrested no less than 8 times for intoxication, assault and battery, violation of parole and other charges. Since his pardon by Governor Brown on the murder charge in June, 1959, Fry has managed to get arrested on three occasions in San Francisco for assault with a dangerous weapon, defrauding an innkeeper, and battery. Prior to his arrest for rape in 1957, Rexinger had been arrested on 4 occasions for rape, robbery, and forgery. Subsequent to being released on the rape charge in 1957, Rexinger was arrested three times for theft, larceny and fraudulent checks. Bufiles contain no information relating to the Los Angeles Police Department survey of line-ups.

STATEMENT:

The article sets forth a very brief summary of the history of the death penalty in which it is pointed out that Austria was the first nation to abolish capital punishment, that France is the only country in Western Europe still using the death penalty, that most South American countries have abolished capital punishment, and that the Soviet Union says it inflicts it only for political crimes.

COMMENT:

The above history of capital punishment is factual based upon an article in the 3-3-60 issue of the "New York Times."

STATEMENT:

Between 1938-53, 27 per cent of Californians executed were men who killed wives, mistresses and girlfriends in crimes of passion. A majority of these killed while under the influence of alcohol. A 15-year psychiatric survey at San Quentin showed that most prisoners in Death Row were insane or totally irresponsible for whatever they had done. Three of every 5 murders in California between 1938-53 resulted from an interrupted armed robbery.

COMMENT:

Bufiles contain no data relating to the above information. It appears that these statements were taken almost verbatim from a pamphlet of The Friends Committee, on Legislation, Washington, D. C., excerpts of which appeared in the June, 1960, issue of "The Police Chief."

STATEMENT:

Brown points out he is well acquainted with police problems and states that his father-in-law, Arthur D. Layne, was a captain in the San Francisco Police Department for many years. Brown states his critics have said that a state that abolishes capital punishment sends hundreds of policemen and prison guards to their deaths. Brown says "other states and nations have not found this to be true." He said that Rhode Island which abolished capital punishment in 1852, has the third lowest murder rate in the Nation. Its neighboring state of Massachusetts retains the death penalty and both states have about the same general rate of killings. A 1950 study of 266 cities in 17 states--of which 6 had abolished the death penalty and 11 had not--showed that "on the whole, states that have abolished capital punishment have had fewer police killings, but the difference is small."

COMMENT:

Bufiles reflect that Captain Arthur D. Layne, San Francisco Police DePartment, was cooperative with the San Francisco Office in the late 1930's. "Who's Who" reflects Governor Brown married Bernice Layne in 1930. Bufiles reflect that Rhode Island does have the third lowest murder rate in the Nation and that Massachusetts has the eighth lowest murder rate. The 1950 study of 266 cities was made by Dr. Thorsten Sellin, who wrote a book entitled "The Death Penalty and Police Safety." It is noted that Uniform Crime Reports survey of 4,000 cities across the Nation reflects that on the average the same number of police officers are killed in states which have abolished the death penalty as in states which retain the death penalty. The study of murder rates in states which do and do not have capital punishment is inconclusive. Many social human and material factors are involved in murder which cannot be accurately measured.

STATEMENT:

California has an automatic appeal to the State Supreme Court in all death penalty cases. Between 1942-57, 180 cases involving death were appealed. Twenty-five of these were reversed. On retrial, only three of these were re-sentenced to death. Six were dismissed or completely acquitted.

COMMENT:

Bufiles contain no information pertaining to this matter.

STATEMENT:

The article points out that execution for murder or rape is the safest kind of criminal risk. In 1941, there were 6,990 cases of murder in the United States and 119 executions. In 1957, there were 7,000 cases of murder and 65 executions.

COMMENT:

A review of the Bureau's Uniform Crime Reports statistics and the "National Prisoner Statistics" issued by the Federal Bureau of Prisons in February, 1960, reflected that in 1941 there were 7,562 murders and 123 executions. In 1957, there were 6,920 cases of murder and 65 persons were executed.

STATEMENT:

A report by a group of Quakers in California disclosed that in a 10-year period, 342 convicted first-degree murderers were paroled from California prisons. They served an average of 12 years and 5 months. Of these, only 37 violated their parole in any way and only 9 were sent back to prison. Further, from 1955-57, parolees in California committed a total of 17 murders. Only one murder was committed by a paroled murderer.

COMMENT:

Bufiles contain no information concerning this Quaker report.

STATEMENT:

Brown feels that revocation of the death penalty alone is not enough and suggests a threefold plan: (1) Segregate irresponsible or permanently vicious criminals with irrevocable life sentences, (2) set up modern correctional facilities for those who can be reformed and redeemed, and (3) launch a vigorous program of law enforcement and crime prevention, putting faith in alertness and hard work rather than relying on terror.

COMMENT:

Apparently, this is Brown's "humanitarian" approach to the problem. It is noted that on one occasion Governor Brown removed the "no-possibility-of-parole" stipulation from life-terminer Jack D. Green's sentence as the first step towards granting him an eventual parole. Green had been convicted of killing a Los Angeles police lieutenant during the course of a theater robbery in 1932, and in 1934, his death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment with the provision that there would never be any possibility of parole. In January, 1960, Brown announced the last-minute commutation of the death sentence of two-time killer James Merkouris provided there would never be any "possibility of parole." Merkouris was convicted several years ago of the brutal pistol-whipping and slaying of his former wife and her second husband. As the "Los Angeles Herald Express" pointed out, it appears that Brown has found a new way of combating capital punishment. First, he commutes the sentence of a particularly brutal killer while public sentiment is still strong by adding the proviso against parole. Then, when the sentiment dies down, he removes the proviso and makes it possible for the killer to be released to again "imperil the lives of innocent persons."

STATEMENT:

In conclusion, the articles points out that there is no doubt that the world trend is toward the abolition of the death penalty. The article notes that authoritative spokesmen for all religious faiths have gone on record against it, and sets forth several of these statements.

COMMENT:

The statements by various religious groups coincide with data set forth in a publication entitled "What Do The Churches Say On Capital Punishment" which was prepared by the Connecticut Friends Committee on Social Order, West Hartford, Connecticut. The 3-3-60 issue of the "New York Times" and the 3-21-60 issue of "Time Magazine" carried articles on capital punishment which reflected that there is world trend toward abolishing the death penalty. Since 1900, 26 countries have abolished capital punishment, 15 of these having taken this action since 1930. These countries are located in Europe, Central and South America, Australia, Asia and also Greenland and Iceland. This world trend, however, is not reflected in the United States where 41 states retain the death penalty and 9 have abolished it. Since 1900, only four states have abolished the death penalty--Minnesota, 1911; Alaska and Hawaii, 1957; and Delaware, 1958.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. DeLoach *DL*

DATE: 9-2-60

FROM : M. A. Jones *MAJ*

SUBJECT: INTERVENTION BY GOVERNOR EDMUND G. BROWN (D-CALIF) IN CASES OF CONVICTED KILLERS JACK D. GREEN AND JAMES MERKOURIS *W.C. Sullivan*

You will recall that at the Director's request, we analyzed an article by Governor Brown entitled "Let's Abolish Capital Punishment" which appeared in the August, 1960, issue of "Good Housekeeping Magazine." It was pointed out in this analysis (attached) that on one occasion Brown removed the "no-possibility-of-parole" stipulation from life-termer Jack D. Green's sentence as the first step toward granting him an eventual parole. Green was involved in a robbery in 1932 in which a Los Angeles policeman was killed, and in 1934, Green's death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment without possibility of parole. Further, in January, 1960, Brown commuted the death sentence of two-time killer James Merkouris provided there would never be any "possibility of parole." One Los Angeles newspaper pointed out that it appeared Brown had found a new way of combating capital punishment. First, he commutes the sentence of a particularly brutal killer while public sentiment is strong by adding the proviso against parole. Then, when sentiment dies down, he removes the proviso and makes it possible for the killer to be released to again "imperil the lives of innocent persons."

The Director inquired when it was that Governor Brown had intervened in the Green and Merkouris cases. This information was not available in Bufiles, and Los Angeles Office was requested to furnish this data together with the facts of the Green and Merkouris cases. Attached are separate writeups containing summaries of pertinent data concerning the Green and Merkouris cases as received from Los Angeles and San Francisco Offices on 9-2-60.

### OBSERVATION:

As noted in the attached writeup on Green, he was released on parole on 9-1-60. Thus, Governor Brown's action on 12-21-59 in removing the "without possibility of parole" stipulation from Green's sentence directly paved the way for Green's release from prison in a little over 8 months.

### RECOMMENDATION:

*ENCLOSURE*  
Enclosures  
1 - Mr. DeLoach  
For the Director's information.

ES:dmc

(5)

NOT RECORDED  
128 SEP 13 1960

10 SEP 15 1960  
CRIME RESEARCH

Jones to DeLoach Memo  
Re: GOVERNOR BROWN

9-2-60

JACK D. GREEN

In 1932, Green and a man named Regan participated in a \$30 robbery of a Los Angeles theater which resulted in the murder, by Regan, of police Lieutenant Hugh Crowley. Both Green and Regan were convicted and sentenced to death. Regan's death sentence was carried out. Green was received at San Quentin on 3-23-32, and his initial execution date was 5-20-32. He received about ten stays of execution, and on 1-4-34, Governor James Rolph commuted Green's sentence to life imprisonment with no possibility of parole. On 11-1-41, the State Parole Board recommended that Green's sentence be modified to make him eligible for parole, and this was rejected by Governor Olson. Several applications for executive clemency were turned down between 1941-59.

On 5-7-59, Green applied for executive clemency to Governor Brown and on 6-12-59, the California Adult Authority (CAA) recommended that the parole restriction be removed from Green's sentence. On 12-21-59, Brown removed from Green's sentence the words "without possibility of parole," thus making it possible for Green's eventual release from prison. On 7-13-60, the CAA recommended Green for parole effective 9-1-60. Green was paroled from prison on 9-1-60, and will work for [REDACTED] of San Raphael's Parish, San Rafael, California. Green was released on a "life parole" which means he must report to parole authorities the rest of his life.

b7c

JPM  
5912

W  
D

Jones to DeLoach Memorandum  
Re: Governor Brown, 9-2-60

JAMES MERKOURIS

On 9-20-54, Mrs. Despina Forbes and her second husband, Robert Forbes, were shot and killed in their ceramics shop in Los Angeles. James Merkouris, age 40, Mrs. Forbes' first husband, was arrested five days later in Arkansas for the crime. In February, 1955, in Los Angeles, Merkouris was tried for the murder of his former wife. He was convicted and on 4-11-55, was sentenced to death in the gas chamber. Merkouris' conviction was automatically appealed to the State Supreme Court.

His conviction was reversed by the State Supreme Court on grounds of error in instructions to the jury and because Merkouris was permitted to withdraw an insanity plea over the objections of his attorneys. On 8-10-56, Merkouris was retried to determine his sanity. During the trial, Merkouris went into violent rages, smashed a chair in the courtroom and had to be strapped to a metal chair in a glass and metal "isolation booth." On 9-13-56, a jury found him insane and he was incarcerated at Atascadero State Mental Hospital in California. In August, 1957, Merkouris was declared "not presently insane" by authorities at the hospital.

At an arraignment on 8-26-57, as a preliminary to retrial, Merkouris struggled, shouted, cursed, smashed microphones and a water cooler before being restrained. The retrial was postponed pending additional mental examinations and Merkouris was again declared sane in March, 1958. His retrial on the murder charge involving his former wife began on 6-16-58, and on 7-30-58, the jury found him guilty and decreed that he should die in the gas chamber. On 7-31-58, the trial was continued to determine the defense's plea of not guilty by reason of insanity. On 8-13-58, the jury found Merkouris to be sane at the time he committed the murders. Merkouris was received at San Quentin's Death Row on 10-16-58.

Merkouris' conviction was reviewed by the State Supreme Court, and in October, 1959, the Court denied a rehearing. On 10-27-59, Los Angeles Superior Judge Lewis Drucker, set the date of 1-21-60 for Merkouris' execution. On 1-21-60, Governor Brown commuted Merkouris' death sentence to life imprisonment without possibility of parole. In explaining the commutation, Brown said that a majority of State Supreme Court justices and the trial judge had recommended that the death penalty not be carried out. He said there was still a grave and unresolved question of Merkouris' sanity, and noted that twenty-one psychiatrists were unable to agree during the two trials.

On 1-22-60, Merkouris was transferred from San Quentin to Vacaville, California, and on 2-18-60, he was incarcerated at the California Medical Facility at Vacaville where he is presently confined.

1 PM  
5/91 ✓

- END -

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

JAN 11 1961

TELETYPE

AB/AD

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 1-7-60 1-20 PM CC

TO DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC SAN FRANCISCO  
FROM SAC, LOS ANGELES 1P

GOVERNOR EDMOND G. BROWN. QUOTE LOS ANGELES EXAMINER UNQUOTE, TODAY,  
 CARRIES ARTICLE ON PAGE FIVE, SECTION ONE, BY CARL  
 GREENBERG, EXAMINER-S POLITICAL EDITOR, FROM SACRAMENTO,  
 WHEREBY GOVERNOR BROWN ON FRIDAY CALLED FOR FAR MORE  
 AGGRESSIVE ACTION TO HALT FLOW OF NARCOTICS ACROSS  
 INTERNATIONAL BORDER AND DISCLOSED PLANS FOR A CONFERENCE  
 WITH UNITED STATES ATTORNEY DESIGNATE ROBERT KENNEDY.  
 ARTICLE CONTINUES WITH OTHER QUOTATIONS RE NARCOTICS  
 PROBLEM. ARTICLE THEN QUOTES BROWN AS SAYING ON OTHER  
 FRONTS THAT HE WANTED TO FIND OUT WHY DIRECTOR, FOR WHOM  
HE HAS QUOTE TEMENDOUS RESPECT UNQUOTE IS AGAINST A  
NATIONAL CRIME COMMISSION AND INTENDS TO TALK TO HIM IN  
WASHINGTON. NO OTHER MENTION OF FBI OR DIRECTOR IN ARTICLE.  
 FOR INFORMATION. ARTICLE FOLLOWS BY AIRTEL.

~~CORR FIRST LINE CORR DATE SHD BE 1-7-61~~

3/8\$ ACK

REC-22

1/2 PLS

4-26 PM OK FBI WA MSL

OK FBI SF SJH

TU DUS

27  
JAN 16 1961

15 JAN 11 1961

cc: Mr. DeLoach

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. Hoover

DATE: 1/5/61

PERSONAL

FROM : SAC Auerbach

SUBJECT: EDMUND G. "PAT" BROWN  
GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA

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

For your personal information, Governor BROWN called me today to tell me that he had received an invitation from the Soviet Embassy to have dinner there during the course of the inauguration ceremonies in Washington and said that he wanted to discuss the situation with me concerning it. He said that he would be glad to do anything that the FBI wanted him to do in connection with the visit, i.e., ask specific questions of any kind of the Soviet Ambassador, etc.

I pointed out to the Governor that undoubtedly other Governors and prominent officials had received similar invitations and that it being a purely social occasion, I did not see that there would be any opportunity to "do any good" in connection with the visit.

Governor BROWN advised that when he went back several weeks ago to see President-elect KENNEDY, he had received an invitation at that time at his hotel to visit with the Soviet Ambassador, which he had turned down. He said that he felt that the invitation came about by the fact that several years ago he had gone to dinner with the Soviet Ambassador as a guest of DREW PEARSON and that he supposed that based on this incident, the Ambassador felt that he could utilize the visit from the California Governor for propaganda purposes.

In view of my comments that I did not see anything whereby he could be of value to us in the situation, Governor BROWN said that he was turning down the invitation flat.

It appears that the Governor has somewhat come of age with some maturity now and is thinking along the right lines when he comes to the FBI in connection with such situations and I thought you would like to know about it.

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JAN 17 1961

62-76241-62  
18 JAN 12 1961

3-40  
Sto  
[Handwritten signature and initials]

F B I

Date: 1/7/61

*Handwritten notes and initials in the top right corner, including "JAN 12" and "A".*

PLAIN

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

Via \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES

SUBJECT: GOVERNOR EDMOND G. BROWN

Remytel 1/7/61.

*Handwritten notes and initials on the right side of the header, including "D. J. [unclear]", "ST. [unclear]", and "175".*

There is enclosed herewith for the Bureau and San Francisco one copy each of the article which appeared in the Los Angeles Examiner on 1/7/61.

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. - 1)
- 1 - San Francisco (Enc. - 1)
- 1 - Los Angeles

WMA:skw  
(5)

REC-6

*Handwritten file number: 76-17-64*

JAN 27 1961

*Handwritten notes and a date stamp: "58 JAN 25 1961".*

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

# Brown Asks Narcotic Crackdown in Mexico

By CARL GREENBERG  
Examiner Political Editor

SACRAMENTO — Gov. Brown called Friday for "far more aggressive action in Mexico" to halt the flow of narcotics across the international border and disclosed plans for a conference with U. S. Atty. Gen. designate Robert Kennedy. He warned:

"As long as it pours in here there are going to be people that will proselyte and sell it no matter how tough we make the penalties."

At the same time, Brown strongly hinted he wouldn't like to see capital punishment injected into the 1962 gubernatorial race through a proposed constitutional amendment on the ballot outlawing death penalty.

While saying "I am going to leave that to the Legislature to handle," he told his first news conference in 1961:

"I hope they (the Legislature) will abolish capital punishment and I hope the bill reaches my desk."

If it did, that would mean the deep freeze for a ballot amendment. With Democratic majorities in both Houses, administration forces may not have too much to worry about on that score.

Brown said he had talked to Mexican President Mateos and had been assured of his cooperation on narcotics smuggling, but said he still believes a White House conference would stimulate action among countries from which narcotics originate.

Red China, with which the U. S. cannot maintain diplo-

matic relations, is another prolific source of narcotics.

Brown said there will be "unquestionably" tougher penalties enacted for narcotics violators, but he wants to talk to Kennedy to press for action against the flow of dope over California's borders.

On other fronts, Brown:

- WARNED "at the end of this session there is going to be a balanced budget and I intend to use the full powers of the Governor to see we don't go back to the deficit financing of the last four, five years before I became Governor."

- PROMISED to name another Southern Californian by Monday to the Public Utilities Commission.

- VOWED he'll do all he can to see that a new medical school is established in San Diego by the University of California. Senate President pro tempore Burns (D.), wants it in his home county of Fresno.

- SAID he wants to find out why J. Edgar Hoover, FBI director, for whom he has "tremendous respect," is against a national crime commission, and intends to talk to him in Washington.

- SHIED from voicing opinion on a proposed State grand jury to investigate State agencies, saying, "We have a keen corps of newspapermen around here that do a grand jury job every day of the year."

LOS ANGELES FIELD DIVISION  
ED TO [unclear]  
LOS ANGELES FIELD DIVISION

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 1/9/61

FROM : *RDA* SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

SUBJECT: EDMUND BROWN  
Governor of California  
INFORMATION CONCERNING

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	✓
Mr. Tele. Room	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

*Moore*

On this date, JAMES P. CAVANAUGH, Agent in Charge, Security Office, U.S. Department of State, San Francisco, advised that he received a telephone call on 1/6/61 from Governor BROWN's travel secretary as follows:

Governor BROWN received an invitation from the Soviet Embassy to meet and have lunch with Ambassador MENSHIKOV during BROWN's visit to Washington, D.C., for the Presidential inauguration. Before accepting the invitation, BROWN checked with CAVANAUGH who in turn checked with State Department, Washington, as to whether they had any objection to this meeting. State Department, Washington, advised BROWN that they had no objection to the luncheon but suggested BROWN meet with State Department officials both prior to and after his luncheon with MENSHIKOV. BROWN's secretary advised CAVANAUGH that BROWN has accepted the invitation and will have lunch with the Ambassador at the Soviet Embassy on 1/17/61. (S)(u)

- 3 - Bureau (1 - 100-363673) (MIKHAIL A. MENSHIKOV) (AM REG.)
- 2 - WFO (1 - 105-24305) (REG.)
- 3 - SF (1 - 105-0) (S)(u)
- 1 - 135-406) (u)
- 1 - 105-6699) (S)(u)

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