

File

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS, INC.

HONOLULU • LOS ANGELES • NEW YORK • SAN FRANCISCO • SEATTLE • WASHINGTON, D. C.

1 EAST 54th STREET
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.
ELdorado 5-1759

You are cordially invited to attend
an off-the-record lunch in honor of
JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, 3rd

at

The Bankers Club
Room 4 - 39th Floor
120 Broadway

Monday, November 24, 1947

at 12:30 p.m.

Mr. Rockefeller returned on October 16th
from a two months trip to the Far East.
He will discuss informally his observations
on the present situation in Japan and China.

Luncheon charge - \$4.50

Since accommodations are limited,
reservations should be made as
soon as possible.

Kindly mail luncheon checks to
Miss Peggy Dunn, American IPR,
1 East 54th Street, New York 22.

94-45303-1
94-45303-1
NOT RECORDED

15 JAN 21 1948

jm
94
(From time to time, in order to permit complete frankness of
discussion, the American Institute of Pacific Relations limits
invitations to certain of its meetings to U. S. citizens. This
practice will be followed on November 24th.)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: Nov. 26, 1952

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT: JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER III

SAC Boardman advised me on November 25 that he had seen John D. Rockefeller III, who was very cordial. Rockefeller pointed out that about ten years ago the Director furnished him information on what to do in case of a kidnaping. Rockefeller asked if he could send it to Boardman to see if the telephone numbers, etc., would be up to date. Boardman stated he would be glad to check it for him.

Rockefeller further brought up the question on the desirability of giving the children some instructions in defensive tactics. Boardman told him he had a former Agent working in his organization who might be able to handle this or put him in contact with someone who could give the instructions, namely, Edwin G. Fitch, a former supervisor here at the Seat of Government who now works for one of the Rockefeller corporations.

LBN:FML

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Laughlin
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Rm.
Holloman
Gandy

RECORDED

94-45303-7
DEC 4 1952

53

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET9

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.



Deleted under exemption(s) b7C with no segregable material available for release to you.



Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.



Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.



Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):



For your information: _____



The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

94-45303-UR after 8

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 X FOR THIS PAGE X
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: DEC 20 1954

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT:

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, III-SAC CONTACT
ATTENTION TRAINING AND INSPECTION DIVISION

To SAC,

Date

1-14-55

Approved by Bureau as SAC Contact

I. DESCRIPTION OF CONTACT

This contact, a financier and philanthropist, is associated with the Rockefeller Foundation. The Rockefeller family is one of the richest families in the country.

II. SERVICES THIS CONTACT CAN PROVIDE

This contact can furnish information concerning the personnel of the Rockefeller Foundation and organizations applying for financial assistance from this Foundation in which the Bureau has an interest. He can also, because of his wide acquaintance, furnish information of value in research matters.

III. PAST RELATIONS WITH THE FIELD OFFICE

This contact has fully cooperated with the New York Office in matters of mutual interest.

IV. THUMBNAIL SKETCH OF KNOWN HISTORY

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, III was born March 21, 1906, New York City. He received a BS, Princeton University, 1929. He is a Trustee of the American Museum of Natural History, China Medical Board, and on the Board of Directors of many and varied companies throughout the United States. He is also a Director of Rockefeller Center, Inc. He is a member of the Century, Downtown, University and other Clubs. He is married and resides at 1 Beekman Place, New York City, phone PL 8-0358. He also has a home at Pocantico Hills, Tarrytown, N. Y. His office is located at 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City, RCA Building, 56th floor, telephone Circle 7-3700.

V. DEROGATORY INFORMATION

New York file 100-17808 Sub A-107, memo dated 4/13/43 re IPR, War and Peace Fund, lists JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, III, \$25,000. as a possible source of additional income. The same file, memo dated April, 1943, lists JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, III as one of the individuals contributing to the work of the IPR. The same file, report dated

10-12-54
BROWN ADVISED SAC KELLY TELEPHONICALLY
STATED ABOVE SAC CONTACT GIVES CONFIDENTIAL
ACCESS TO SPACE IN ROCKEFELLER CENTER
MMO'R:mfs

64 JAN 14 1955

SE-50

RECORDED

DEC 22 1954

Letter to the Director

RE JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, III-SAC CONTACT

3/22/52, reflects JOHN ROCKEFELLER, Room 5600, contributed \$500.

VI. RECOMMENDATION OF SAC

It is recommended that JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, III be considered
SAC contact in the future.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. NEASE *Ne*

DATE: 5-28-58

FROM : W. G. EAMES *E*

SUBJECT: SUGGESTED PROTECTION FOR
THE HOME OF JOHN D.
ROCKEFELLER, III

Bulky Exhibit File Number: 94-45303-5

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

We are presently in the process of reviewing all bulky exhibits presently on hand, in order that we may weed out those which will serve no useful purpose by being retained. Inasmuch as a great many of these bulky exhibits pertain to inactive cases and are occupying badly needed space, it is requested that you have the appropriate substantive supervisor review the above-listed bulky exhibit and render a decision as to the retention or disposition of the material contained therein. A notation as to the decision rendered should be placed on this memorandum, and it should be returned to the Filing Unit of the Records Branch, Room 1113, Identification Building. This memorandum will be filed in the case file.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the above-listed bulky exhibit be reviewed and a decision rendered as to the retention or disposition of the material contained therein.

LML:gbh
LML

Retain 6/2/58
SWH

94-45303-5
NOT RECORDED
7 JUN 5 1958

70 JUN 5 1958

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

June 18, 1959

At 10:00AM today, the Director is scheduled to see MR. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, III.

Inspector Suttler, Crime Records Division, will be standing by in the Director's Telephone Room to conduct Mr. Rockefeller on a tour of the Bureau after his meeting with the Director, if he desires.

Background material is attached. Background memorandum on Mr. Rockefeller previously submitted to the Director. It is noted that Mr. Rockefeller has indicated that he wishes to discuss the future of the Rockefeller Public Service Awards.

msr

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

REC-77

74-45302-10
23 JUN 23 1959

23 JUN 23 1959

CRIME REC.

DO-6

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

4:38PM June 11, 1959

Miss Irvine, secretary to Mr. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER telephoned from New York City to advise that Mr. Rockefeller will be in Washington on Thursday, June 18, 1959, and would like very much to see the Director sometime during the morning of June 18, if possible.

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

Miss Irvine was told the Director was presently out of the office and that as soon as we are in touch with the Director we would advise him of her call and we would be in touch with her.

Miss Irvine indicated that calling her anytime tomorrow after 10:00AM would be fine; she can be reached in New York City at Circle 7-7300.
3700

Background memorandum has been requested.

jwd

*make A for 10 a.m.
June 18.
confirmed*

REG-77

EX:

74-453-11
23 JUN 23 1959

JUN 25 1959

CRIME/REG.

ROOM 5600
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK 20, N.Y.

June 15, 1959

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Just a note to say that the matter that I am anxious to talk with you about is the future of the Rockefeller Public Service Awards. As you may know, the original objective has been substantially accomplished with the enactment of the bill which provides Government funds for the training of key federal civilian employees.

I look forward to seeing you in your office at 10:00 a.m. on Thursday morning, June 18th.

Sincerely,

John D. Rockefeller 3rd

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

John D. Rockefeller 3rd

REC-18

20 JUL 7 1959

TL
6-16-59

John D. Rockefeller 3rd

Am
HLE
W

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: 6-17-59

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER III
MEETING WITH THE DIRECTOR
10:00 A. M., THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1959

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

SYNOPSIS:

Attached

Director has agreed to meet with John D. Rockefeller III at 10:00 A. M., June 18, 1959. In a letter (being held in Director's Office) Rockefeller indicated he desired to discuss with the Director the future of the Rockefeller Public Service Awards indicating that the prime objective of the awards had been substantially fulfilled by the recently enacted bill providing training for key Federal civilian employees (Government Employees Training Act, Public Law 85-507, enacted 7-7-58).

Rockefeller was born 3-21-06 in New York City, is married, has homes in New York City and Tarrytown, New York, has been acquainted with the Director since 1938 and since then there has been limited but cordial correspondence. Has been an SAC contact since January, 1955. In 1956 he formed the Asia Society to foster understanding between the U. S. and the Far East. A number of individuals on the Society's board of trustees were members of the Institute of Pacific Relations and allegedly had Communist Party affiliations. The Director noted concerning this, "It certainly has some questionable characters in it. It shows how a 'joiner' like Rockefeller can be used. H." There is no information concerning Rockefeller's association with the questionable members.

Rockefeller Public Service Awards were established in 1952. The program is administered by the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs, Princeton University; is designed to give special recognition to outstanding public servants and to establish incentives for them. Program provides grants for study from six to twelve months at no financial sacrifice by the recipients at institutions of their own choice. The program is open to Federal career employees with outstanding backgrounds who evidence a sincere interest in public service as a career. No limitations as to sex, creed, color or national origin. Candidates must have at least five years of Federal service and normally range between 35 and 50 years of age. The Bureau has followed policy of abstaining from participating in program because of derogatory information pertaining to some members of the Committee on Selection which recommends candidates. (See page 5 of details.)

REC-18

(Continued next page)

20 JUL 7 1959

HLE:MAH (12)

- 1 - Mr. Holloman
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Tour Room
- 1 - Mr. M. A. Jones

67 JUL 14 1959

ENCLOSURE

6/23/59

J.E.H.

C.R.H.

The Government Employees Training Act, P. L. 85-507, enacted 7-7-58, includes an expressed policy of Congress to provide Government sponsored training programs. These are to be administered by agencies under regulations established by the Civil Service Commission. Training is authorized utilizing both Government and non-Government facilities.

The purpose of this act is substantially what the Rockefeller Public Service Awards were established to provide and thus Rockefeller is undoubtedly correct in stating that the prime objective has been substantially fulfilled by this act. Rockefeller's problem therefore would be to determine whether there would be any remaining area into which his award program could be redirected.

For the Director's information, there is also pending in Congress the Career Service Act of 1959, Senate Bill 1638, introduced by Senator Clark of Pennsylvania 4-10-59. This has similar over-all objectives to the Rockefeller Public Service Awards program. The bill is designed to reorganize the structure of the civil service administration setup in the Federal Government. The FBI, as well as CIA, AEC, etc., is exempted. The Bureau is following this bill to assure the continuation of this exemption. This proposed legislation establishes a Career Service covering all appointive civil offices and positions in the executive branch of the Government with the exceptions noted above. Rules to be promulgated by the President cover training and career development of employees. Additionally, the Director of the Office of Personnel Management shall "provide for the broadening of career opportunities by facilitating transfers within and between agencies and by training and career development programs." Also, he shall "assist each agency to establish a promotion, training and career development plan based upon its particular needs." The specific details of the training program under the Career Service Act are not spelled out.

In view of the fact that the Bureau has abstained from participation in the Rockefeller Public Service Awards program, it is felt the Director would not want to comment on the merits of Rockefeller's existing program. The Director can certainly agree with Rockefeller that congressional legislation has substantially displaced and fulfilled the need for the program as now constituted. There does not appear to be any crying need for supplemental aid in the field of educating Federal career employees into which area this award program could be redirected. If the Director were to encourage the redirection of this program, Rockefeller might expect the Bureau to actively participate which would seem to be undesirable for reasons set out above.

(Recommendations - see next page)

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That this memorandum be referred to the Director for his information in talking with Rockefeller.

Dr

2. That Rockefeller be invited on a special tour of the Bureau to be conducted by a Special Agent if his time schedule permits. See details which follow.

✓

Dr

Jones to DeLoach memorandum

DETAILS

BACKGROUND:

Mr. Rockefeller's secretary called the Director's Office on June 11 stating that Rockefeller would be in Washington on Thursday, June 18, and would like very much to see the Director some time that morning if possible. In response to this request, the Director noted, "Make it for 10:00 a. m., June 18. H." This time has been confirmed with Mr. Rockefeller's office.

It has been determined that Rockefeller desires to discuss with the Director the future of the Rockefeller Public Service Awards and the recent bill enacted concerning the training of key Federal civilian employees. Following is data re Rockefeller, the Awards, the Government Employees Training Act and the pending Career Service Act of 1959.

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA RE ROCKEFELLER:

Summary
John D. Rockefeller III
NY ⁶ John Davison Rockefeller III was born on March 21, 1906, in New York City, the son of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and the brother of Nelson A. Rockefeller, the Governor of New York, Winthrop Rockefeller, Laurance S. Rockefeller and David Rockefeller. He was graduated from Princeton University in 1929. He is a Director of Rockefeller Center, Inc., and a member of the Century, Downtown, University and other Clubs. He is married and resides in New York City and also has a home in Tarrytown, New York.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES: RE ROCKEFELLER:

b7c
[REDACTED]
This memorandum has been limited to main files and pertinent references relating to John D. Rockefeller III.

Jones to DeLoach memorandum

John D. Rockefeller III has been acquainted with the Director since 1938 when Rockefeller wrote Mr. Hoover stating that he enjoyed the discussion on juvenile delinquency at Mr. Chorley's apartment and thought the Director would like to see a book entitled "Youth in the Toils," which he enclosed. The Director acknowledged this letter on February 19, 1938. (94-4-1663)

The Director congratulated Rockefeller on 6-15-39 on his appointment as Chairman of the Committee for the Study of the Prevention of Crimes by Youth which Rockefeller acknowledged his appreciation by letter of June 20, 1939. In 1940, the Director sent Rockefeller some suggestions on how to protect his new home and a plan of procedure in the event a kidnaping or threatened kidnaping to one of his family occurred. Correspondence with Rockefeller since 1940 has been very limited but cordial.

[REDACTED] (94-45303)

In 1956, Rockefeller formed the Asia Society to foster understanding between the United States and the Far East. This Society's Board of Trustees contained a number of individuals who were members of the Institute of Pacific Relations and who allegedly had Communist Party affiliations. In connection with Rockefeller's presidency of this organization the Director noted, "It certainly has some questionable characters in it. It shows how a 'joiner' like Rockefeller can be used. H." Bufiles contain no indication that Rockefeller was other than a figurehead officer in the Society and we have no information concerning his association with the questionable members. (105-55843)

There is no indication that Rockefeller has toured our headquarters facilities and if his schedule permits, it is believed he would appreciate the courtesy of a tour.

ROCKEFELLER PUBLIC SERVICE AWARDS:

These Awards were established in 1952 at Princeton University under a grant from John D. Rockefeller III and are designed to give special recognition to outstanding public service by civilians in the executive branch of the Government and to establish incentives for the continuance and advancement of those in the service. The Awards are sufficient to enable each recipient at no financial sacrifice to himself to spend no less than six nor more than twelve months in residence at an institution of the individual's choice or in some comparable educational activity.

Jones to DeLoach memorandum

The program is open to Federal career employees whose performance has been distinguished by intellectual maturity, leadership, character and competence and who evidence a sincere interest in public service as a career. There are no limitations as to sex, creed, color or national origin. The candidates need not be graduates of a college or university. They must have at least five years Federal service and normally must be between the ages of 35 and 50. The essential criterion is evidence of demonstrated value of the employee to the Government service and evidence of future value in terms of general prominence or usefulness or in terms of a specific future assignment. The candidates can either be nominated by Government agencies or by direct application.

The program is administered by the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs, Princeton University. The Bureau has never participated in this program due to certain derogatory information pertaining to members of the Committee on Selection which recommends candidates to the University trustees.

b7c [REDACTED]
Members of the committee in 1958 included Anna Lord Strauss and Edward S. Mason. [REDACTED]

b7c [REDACTED]
b7c Edward S. Mason is the Dean of the Harvard Graduate School of Public Administration [REDACTED]

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES TRAINING ACT, P.L. 85-507:

On 7-7-58 the Government Employees Training Act was enacted which stated the following to be the expressed policy of Congress. "It is necessary and desirable in the public interest that self-education, self-improvement, and self-training by such employees be supplemented and extended by Government-sponsored programs, provided for by this Act, for the training of such employees in the performance of official duties and for the development of skills, knowledge, and abilities which will best qualify them for performance of official duties." The training programs are to be administered by Government agencies under regulations established by the Civil Service Commission. An important phase of the Act is the authorization of programs of training through both Government and non-Government facilities.

Jones to DeLoach memorandum

CAREER SERVICE ACT OF 1959, S. 1638 (86th CONGRESS):

A bill recently introduced which has much the same over-all objectives as does the Rockefeller Service Awards program is the Career Service Act of 1959. It was introduced on April 10, 1959, by Mr. Clark of Pennsylvania (D) to provide for a more effective system of personnel administration for the executive branch of the Government. The bill is designed to reorganize the structure of the civil service administration setup in the Federal Government. FBI is exempt from the provisions of this bill with other agencies, such as CIA, AEC, etc. The bill was referred to the Senate Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. A similar bill, S. 3888, was introduced by Mr. Clark during the 85th Congress and received no action. The Bureau is following this bill to assure that the exemption of the FBI is continued.

The proposed legislation establishes a Career Service which shall include all appointive civil offices and positions in the executive branch of the Government with exceptions noted above. It provides that the President shall issue rules for the administration of the Career Service covering such matters as recruitment, appointment, promotion, transfer, ^{re}assignment and separation of employees. It places broad authority in the proposed Office of the Director of Personnel Management, responsible to the President, to develop a reserve of qualified personnel, to conduct salary surveys and to assist agencies in training and career development.

The specific language of the Act provides that the President shall promulgate rules for the administration of the Career Service which shall include regulations to "(5) provide for the training and career development of employees." Additionally, the Director of the Office of Personnel Management shall "provide for the broadening of career opportunities by facilitating transfers within and between agencies and by training and career development programs." Also, he shall "assist each agency to establish a promotion, training and career development plan based upon its particular needs."

The bill also provides for the continuation of the Civil Service Commission (CSC) consisting of three members appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate for a term of six years. The functions of the CSC would be to hear appeals, including political and other discriminating appeals, classification appeals, veterans' appeals and others. The decision of the CSC on appeals shall be final and shall be binding on, and complied with by, each other agency of the Government.

Jones to DeLoach memorandum

OBSERVATIONS:

It will be noted that the specific details of the training program under the Career Service Act are not spelled out, and the Civil Service Commission has responsibility for establishing regulations under the Government Employees Training Act. In view of the non-participation by the Bureau in the Awards program, it is felt it would be best not to involve the Bureau in any discussion of this topic.

4
(ST)

June 23, 1959 *7-1*

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

D

On June 18, 1959, I saw Mr. John D. Rockefeller, III, who was accompanied by Mr. Donald McClain (phonetic). Mr. Rockefeller stated that he assumed I was somewhat familiar with the Rockefeller Public Service Awards. I told him I was. *DC*

He indicated that now that Congress has passed legislation which will take care of the same field covered by these Public Service Awards, he wanted to explore with me the possibility as to whether the fund which had been set up making possible these awards could be used for some other useful public purpose. Mr. Rockefeller stated that there had been numerous suggestions made, such as giving some awards to members of the staff of Congressional investigating committees, et cetera.

I told Mr. Rockefeller that the only project I knew of directly which might be one that could be considered was the financing in some way attendance at the National Academy of the FBI. I described to Mr. Rockefeller the scope of the Academy's work, what it has accomplished, and the difficulties some police officers have in attending the Academy because of the fact that their communities do not have financial resources to pay their salaries and expenses while they are in attendance at the Academy. *AL*

Mr. Rockefeller seemed to be quite interested in this program but did not in any way commit himself.

REC-18

EX- Very truly yours,

J. E. H.
John Edgar Hoover
Director

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

JEH:EDM (5) *edm*

62 JUL 9 1959 *90*

SENT FROM D. O.	
TIME	9:52 AM
DATE	6-24-59
BY	<i>QEH</i>

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, New York (62-new)

DATE: 3/20/67

SUBJECT: [REDACTED] **b7C**
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING *my*

Submitted as enclosure to Bureau and San Diego Office is an autostat of a letter dated 2/20/67, addressed to Miss ROCKEFELLER, 1 Beekman Place, NYC, which is self explanatory.

[REDACTED] has been writing and telegraphing communications to the ROCKEFELLER family since 1963. Basically, he seems to want to marry a "Miss ROCKEFELLER", although he does not seem to know which one. All communications from [REDACTED] have come from him with the return address of [REDACTED] Miss ALIDA ROCKEFELLER, who is the daughter of JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, III, resides at 1 Beekman Place, NYC, and will probably enter a West Coast University in the Fall of 1967. Conceivably, there could be some publicity about this, which [REDACTED] might see, and this might prompt him to write additional letters. **b7C**

The indices of the NYO contain no identifiable reference to [REDACTED] **b7C**

The Bureau is requested to check its indices on [REDACTED] and to furnish the NYO and San Diego Office with any information that might be located. **b7C**

SAN DIEGO

At Palm Springs, California

REC 22

EX-102

94-45303-14

15 MAR 27 1967

- b7C**
1. Will conduct discreet and logical investigation in reference to [REDACTED] in an effort to further identify him.
2. Will conduct inquiries at the local PD, Credit Bureau and other logical agency checks should be made in an effort to obtain additional background information on [REDACTED] **b7C**
- ENCLOSURE
- CRIM. RESEARCH

All inquiries and references to [REDACTED] should be conducted on a discreet basis and he should not at this time be interviewed.

2-Bureau (Enc.)

2-San Diego (Enc)

1-New York



5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET2

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b7C with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

94-45303-enclosure to 14

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EX-102

SAC, New York (62-new)

3-24-67

REC 22

94-45303-14

Director, FBI

**MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
CRIME RESEARCH SECTION**

Reurlet 3-20-67 requesting a check of Bureau records to determine whether any additional information concerning the above captioned is available. It is noted he has written to a Miss Rockefeller at the home of John D. Rockefeller III requesting that she contact him.

Bufiles contain no information identifiable with [REDACTED] on the basis of information furnished and no information identifiable with him is contained in the files of the Identification Division.

A copy of your letter, with enclosure, is designated for the Los Angeles Office since Palm Springs is located in its territory.

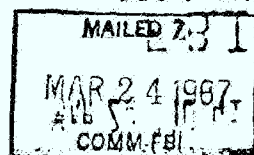
1 - San Diego (For information)

1 - Los Angeles (Enclosure)

NOTE: [REDACTED] has been communicating with the Rockefeller family since 1963. He seems to want to marry "Miss Rockefeller" although he has not specifically identified Alida Rockefeller, John D. Rockefeller's daughter, who will attend a West Coast university next fall which event may provoke publicity. John D. Rockefeller III is the brother of the Governor of New York.

JWO'B:bem(B)

BEC D WICK



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

9 APR 3 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

F B I

Date: 4/28/67

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO:
ATT:
FROM:DIRECTOR, FBI
IDENTIFICATION DIVISION
SAC, NEW YORK [REDACTED] (P)

SUBJECT:

[REDACTED]
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
CRIME RESEARCH SECTION

Re Los Angeles airtel, 4/12/67.

For the information of WFO and San Francisco, [REDACTED] has been writing and telegraphing communications to the ROCKEFELLER family since 1963. Basically, he seems to want to marry a "Miss Rockefeller", although he does not seem to know which one. All communications from [REDACTED] have come from him with the return address of [REDACTED].

[REDACTED] Miss ALIDA ROCKEFELLER, who is the daughter of JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, III, resides at 1 Beekman Place, NYC, and will probably enter a West Coast University in the Fall of 1967. Conceivably, there could be some publicity about this, which [REDACTED] might see, and this might prompt him to write additional letters.

[REDACTED]

- 4 - Bureau
(1 - Identification Division)
1 - Los Angeles (Info)
2 - San Francisco
2 - Washington Field
1 - New York

DWL:lac

C C- (222)

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

CRIME RESEARCH

55 MAY 5 1967

b7C
[REDACTED]
The Identification Division is requested to forward to the NYO any identification record that they might be able to locate on [REDACTED] b7C

[REDACTED] b7C
Due to the prominence of the family involved, it is requested that above investigation be conducted promptly.

- 2 - JUN 58 4 12 PM '58

FBI
REC'D-18011EB

FBI

Date: 5/5/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

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

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTN: CRIME RECORDS SECTION

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO [REDACTED] (Enc)

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re New York airtel to Director dated 4/28/67.

[REDACTED] No further record available
San Francisco.

3 - Bureau
2 - New York (62-13793)
1 - WFO
2 - San Francisco
DGK/kag
(8)

REC 4694-45303-16

EX 106

MAY 9 1967

C. C. WICK

MAY 12 1967

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

John D. P. [REDACTED]

b7c

b7c

8

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. Tavel *STJ*

FROM : J. W. Marshall *JW*

SUBJECT: SUGGESTED PROTECTION FOR
THE HOME OF JOHN D.
ROCHFELLER, III

DATE: 5-12-69

Bulky Exhibit File Number: 94-45303-5

We are in the process of reviewing all bulky exhibits in order that we may dispose of those which serve no further purpose. Inasmuch as many of the bulky exhibits pertain to inactive cases and are occupying badly needed space, it is requested that the appropriate substantive supervisor review the above-listed bulky exhibit and render a decision as to its retention or disposition. A notation as to the decision reached may be placed on this memorandum. The memorandum should be returned to the Filing Unit of the Records Branch, Room 1116, Identification Building, for filing in the case file.

RECOMMENDATION:

That captioned bulky exhibit be reviewed and a decision rendered as to the retention or disposition of the material.

LWB:csa

☐ Retain☒ Destroy☐ Other Disposition _____

Reason for Decision

Exhibit was previously submitted to J. F. Rockefeller III in 1940 suggesting method to protect his "Big Room"

Signature of Reviewing Supervisor

[Signature]

Destroyed 5/26/69

94-45303-

NOT RECORDED

186 MAY 13 1969

78 MAY 26 1969

4-2B

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b7E with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

 Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

94-45303 search slip before serial 17

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

March 10, 1970

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER III - SUMMARY

Captioned individual, who you advised was born on March 21, 1906, at New York City, has not been the subject of an investigation by the FBI. However, our files reveal that in 1956 captioned individual formed the Asia Society to foster understanding between the United States and the Far East. This Society's Board of Trustees contained a number of individuals who allegedly had Communist Party affiliations and who were members of the Institute of Pacific Relations, an organization cited by the House Committee on Internal Security.

During 1943, Mr. Rockefeller was identified as one of the individuals contributing to the work of the Institute of Pacific Relations. (105-55843)

The fingerprint files of the Identification Division of the FBI contain no arrest data identifiable with captioned individual based upon background information submitted in connection with this name check request.

NOTE: Per request of Alexander P. Butterfield, Deputy Assistant to the President.

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

JCF:rog
(7)

ENCLOSURE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR
ADD. DISSEMINATION.

37
4th
encl

March 11, 1970

BY LIAISON

Honorable Alexander P. Butterfield
Deputy Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Butterfield:

Reference is made to your name check request
concerning John Meyer and some other individuals.

Attached are separate memoranda concerning
the following individuals:

John D. Rockefeller III

Sincerely yours,

10 MAR 18 1970

1 ENCLOSURE

H-111

REC 25

94-45303-17

NOT RECORDED
102 MAR 20 1970

Enclosures (14)

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

IMG:paa

(7)

54 MAR 25 1970

TELETYPE UNIT

46
106-1-3904
ORIGINAL FILED IN 106-1-3904

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

3 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b7C with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

94-45303 - search slip after serial 17

XXXXXX
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XXXXXX
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
 X DELETED PAGE(S) X
 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
 X FOR THIS PAGE X
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

MAILED

OCT 01 1975

NAME CHECK

September 29, 1975

MR. AND MRS. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, III - *See 11/17/75*

Mrs. Rockefeller, nee Blanchette Hooker, born October 2, 1909, at New York City, is not known to have been the subject of an investigation conducted by this Bureau.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, III
Mr. Rockefeller was the subject of a White House name check in 1970. A copy of the FBI memorandum dated March 10, 1970, concerning John D. Rockefeller, III, is attached. (94-45303-17)

The central files of the FBI, including the files of the Identification Division, contain no additional pertinent information concerning captioned individuals based upon background information submitted in connection with this name check request.

Enclosure

DELIVERED BY LIAISON
ON 9/30/75

REC-60

EX-110

5 OCT 1 1975

EJK:ysc (4)

NOTE: Per request of Miss Jane Dannenhauer, Staff Assistant (Security), the White House.

Asst. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir. _____
Admin. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
Ext. Affairs _____
Files & Com. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Inspection _____
Intell. _____
Laboratory _____
Plan. & Eval. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

70 OCT 17 1975

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Handwritten signature

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/PRIVACY ACTS SECTION
COVER SHEET

SUBJECT: JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, III

CROSS-REFERENCES

C
O
P
Y

ROCKEFELLER CENTER

Room 5600
30 Rockefeller Plaza

New York

February 14, 1938

Dear Mr. Hoover,

In view of what you said in connection with one or two of the questions which we discussed when we had dinner together at Mr. Chorley's apartment several weeks ago it occurred to me that you might be interested in seeing a copy of the book "YOUTH IN THE TOILS" written by Messrs. Harrison and Grant under the auspices of the Delinquency Committee of the Boys Bureau. I enclose a copy herewith.

The book deals with the delinquency question, the authors first presenting the problem as it exists here in New York and then making certain suggestions which would seem to offer a possible solution. Should you have an opportunity to read the book I can assure you that any comments which you might care to make would be much appreciated by Mr. Harrison and the Delinquency Committee.

Very sincerely,

/s/ John L. Rockefeller 3rd

RECORDED

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

94-4-1663-1

*only in [unclear]
[unclear]
[unclear]*

[Handwritten signature]
RECORDED

JEM:WWD

February 19, 1938.

94-4-1663-1
RECORDED & INDEXED

Honorable John D. Rockefeller, 3rd,
Room 5600, 30 Rockefeller Plaza,
Rockefeller Center,
New York, New York.

Dear Mr. Rockefeller:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter
of February 14, 1938, together with the book
"Youth in the Tolls" which is written by Messrs.
Harrison and Grant. I appreciate your thoughtful-
ness in sending it to me and am anxious to find
the first opportunity to finish reading it.

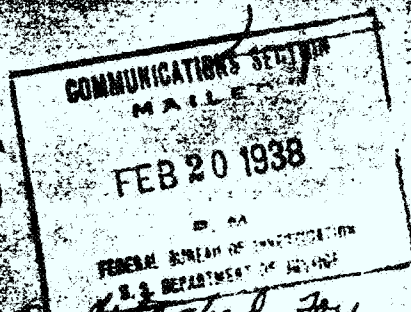
I have gone through the first several
pages, and the thoughts expressed are pertinent
to our recent conversation. After I have finished
it I plan to drop Mr. Harrison a note about the
work he has done.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Lester
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy



Book attached for
Director's Library - HVE

DP-6
OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MR. TOLSON *ar*
MR. BELMONT

MR. MOHR

MR. CASPER

MR. CALLAHAN

MR. CONRAD

MR. DELOACH

MR. EVANS

MR. GALE

MR. ROSEN

MR. SULLIVAN

MR. TAVEL

MR. TROTTER

MR. JONES

TELE. ROOM

MISS HOLMES

MRS. METCALF

MISS GANDY

The Officers and Directors of the United
Negro College Fund believe you will find
of special interest this address by John D.
Rockefeller 3rd at Spelman College. It
offers a constructive approach to the prob-
lem of equal opportunity — a matter of
vital concern to all of us.

NOT RECORDED

Spelman College in Atlanta, Georgia, MAY 26 1964
one of thirty-two independent accredited
Negro colleges and universities holding
membership in the United Negro College
Fund. ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

ENCLOSURE

William T. Gossett

WILLIAM T. GOSSETT

Chairman, Board of Directors
United Negro College Fund

GOSSETT - Enc

Rockefeller 3rd - 544

56 JUN 4 1964

AN ADDRESS BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER 3RD
AT THE DEDICATION OF
THE JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR., FINE ARTS BUILDING
SPELMAN COLLEGE, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

APRIL 12, 1964

Progress Beyond Protest

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER 3RD

Chairman of the Board, The Rockefeller Foundation, and
Chairman, National Council, United Negro College Fund

PROGRESS BEYOND PROTEST

I am very happy to visit Spelman College again. My family has been associated for five generations with the College as well as with the ideals of education that it serves. We are proud of the relationship and we applaud the leadership of President Read and President Manley in establishing Spelman as one of the fine institutions of education in Atlanta and in the entire South.

Spelman always had a special meaning for my grandfather, who spoke here at the ceremonies naming it just eighty years ago yesterday. The College, as you know, is named for my great-grandparents, whose home was a station on the underground railroad.

It is gratifying to me that I should have the opportunity to represent my family here today, and to join with you in dedicating this Fine Arts Building to the memory of my father. His interest in Spelman as well as the United Negro College Fund is well known. But especially in our minds today was his interest in the arts to which this building is dedicated. It is most fitting that it bear his name, for art and beauty were meaningful factors in his life and he attached great importance to the place of the arts in the lives of people generally.

My hope -- and I know it would be my father's hope -- is that you will use this building as another means of gaining the fuller, richer life which the arts make available to us. I trust that each of you -- and the future students of Spelman -- will carry the knowledge and appreciation of art and culture gained here back to your families and communities.

I have wondered whether my talk today should be on the importance of the fine arts to your life and mine. But instead I have chosen a subject that is, I believe, even more important -- the challenge of new opportunities for you and many other young people in schools and colleges across the country.

During the past two or three years, an exciting and significant social change has transformed the possibilities for the minorities of America. We are at the point of a changing tide where it is crucial that we understand these new opportunities and the responsibilities that go with them. Unless we see this new situation clearly, and act upon it with vigor, we may become lost in an undertow of violence and grief.

How America treats its minorities -- and especially its Negro population -- is first of all a moral question. Yet we should not ignore the far-reaching economic effects of the current struggle for equal opportunity. We should also be aware that what helps the Negro helps other minorities in all parts of America: the immigrant in New York, the migrant in the Southwest, the miner in Appalachia. And on the world scene, only a totally free America, meeting the ideals, rights, and aspirations of all, regardless of race, can

maintain ideological leadership. As President Johnson stated last year: "Unless we are willing to yield up our destiny of greatness among the civilizations of history, Americans -- white and Negro together -- must be about the business of resolving the challenge which confronts us now."

Against this background, I would first like to discuss with you the three interrelated factors that, as I see it, dominate the civil rights question today. Simply expressed, they are barriers, jobs, and education.

II

As to barriers, it is clear that more and more are falling -- in housing, employment, government, and education -- in virtually every area of our national life. There is broad and growing understanding that, as President Kennedy put it, race has no place in American life or law.

I realize that to many of us the progress seems limited and slow -- only the first steps on a long journey. In any event, it is a long-awaited beginning -- a beginning that makes inevitable the day when every American will enjoy an equal freedom.

As Roy Wilkins has said, we are seeing "an awakening of the American conscience to the urgency of the civil rights issue." The barriers that remain, stand not only in the South, they stand in the North as well; the problem is not a sectional one, but a national one. It is no longer the Negro's problem; it is the problem of every American.

The Negro protest, militant and determined, is not just a struggle against a wrong. Rather, it is a struggle for a right. Its real roots are in the spirit — and the letter — of our democratic heritage. It seeks not an empty symbol nor a mere emblem of status. It seeks instead what is real and basic to the Negro and to every American: his personal dignity, his education, his job, his home.

The all-important Civil Rights Bill is now being considered in our Senate. The attention of the nation is focused upon the debate. While we look forward to its early passage, we must remember that the removal of legal barriers is only a first step. The laws are still to be enforced. Then, while they are being enforced and even after, still other barriers stand — these more difficult to break down. These are the hidden barriers. No law, no enforcement, no protest can erase these, for they exist hidden in the minds and hearts of people, of Negroes and whites alike. These are the intensely personal barriers of attitude, of how one man regards another, of how well or how little one man likes another. Subtle, ingrown, tangled, the sum of all our experiences, these hidden barriers cannot be removed; they can only be overcome.

They shall be overcome as whites and Negroes come more and more into contact with one another in their workaday lives, as a person of a color or a background different from ours becomes our neighbor and our co-worker. Misunderstandings will be myriad because the wide gulf caused by

centuries of enforced separation and by indifference will take time to bridge. There will be setbacks, but there will be victories as well, each lowering a hidden barrier, each bringing nearer the day of equal freedom for all.

III

The second factor I would discuss is jobs. Here a dramatic and encouraging development has occurred across the American scene. Jobs for qualified Negroes are opening at a rate that those close to the situation would not have believed possible just a year ago.

Today, if a young man or woman has ability and initiative and is willing to give himself wholeheartedly to his work, he will find in many companies that there is no position from which he will be barred because of race. Also, in these companies he has opportunity to rise to the higher positions, provided he has the abilities to meet the intensive competition. Such a statement would have been unthinkable only months ago.

Lately, I have discussed job opportunities with the heads of several national corporations. I am greatly impressed and gratified by their approach to this rapidly moving situation. They cited the strides their companies are making in hiring Negroes and moving them along into ever higher positions of responsibility and proficiency. This is not a record of isolated instances, but solid, hopeful evidence of the infusion of the Negro into the mainstream of American busi-

ness. Yet there is an irony that must temper optimism: the jobs are opening faster than Negroes can be found or prepared to fill them. Automation is crowding out the unskilled, calling for higher and higher levels of training and education.

At the same time, forces within industry and government are at work to help disadvantaged minorities take advantage of the opportunities now coming within their reach. Some 150 leading companies are enrolled in the Plans for Progress under the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity in an imaginative and increasingly successful program to provide training and to open jobs for Negroes. The National Skills Bank, started last year by the Urban League, is helping to match individuals to jobs. In New York, an organization known as Harlem Youth Opportunities is developing a special attack on the problems there, and similar programs are beginning in other cities.

Yet a man must be responsible for his own qualifications. The help of others is often important - especially now - but, in the last analysis, if a man is to measure up, he must stand on his own two feet. Austin Walden, Atlanta's new judge, put it this way: "I have little concern about the difficulty of breaking down the remaining barriers in the pathway of Negro youth, but I am greatly concerned that youth prepare to take full advantage of the opportunities now opening before them . . . Henceforth, the young

Negro will increasingly have to compete with the youth of the world. It will no longer suffice to be the best Negro. He will have to be the best man, period."

IV

So we have barriers going down and jobs opening up. The young American Negro faces unprecedented opportunities and, at the same time, the unprecedented challenge to prepare himself for them. Thus, we have the third factor in the civil rights struggle: education.

In the American dream, education has always been the watchword, the talisman, the open sesame to opportunity. Education is what our founding fathers so revered, what Lincoln gained by firelight, what, throughout our history, the sacrifices of one generation have earned for the next. As the leaders of the civil rights movement recognize, education is the key to the future of the American Negro as it is for all of us.

Yet, many have told me, education is the word that the young Negro of 1964 does not want to hear. He is impatient, they say. Talk of education he equates with further delay. Education to him means back to the books, wait a while - and he does not want to wait.

Every man of conscience will be sympathetic with this impatience. Yet can we speak of the opportunities which are opening and ignore what must be done to bring them within reach? Ralph McGill made this observation: "Because of

the long isolation of the Negro from American life, a cultural and educational lag exists which would make it difficult for many Negroes — especially those in the rural South and those who had gone from it, untaught and unskilled to the industrial cities of the East and West — to take advantage of the rights attained."

James B. Conant has noted this cultural isolation in communities all over America. Children from these areas, he points out, are disadvantaged by isolation before their education begins; they are behind from the start, and the lag only lengthens as the pupil advances. The consequences are all too familiar. They appear especially in the adolescent years as increasing thousands of discouraged Negroes drop out of high school — young veterans socially crippled from the wounds of poverty and discrimination, caught tragically in the vicious circle of lack of training, lack of job, lack of hope.

That this lag be recognized and eliminated is of central importance to the Negro, to all the minorities of America, and to America itself. Every day this lag is allowed to exist our nation is wasting valuable human resources. Its correction is a matter not only of conscience but of common sense.

It must be a foremost task of our time to equip American education with a catch-up capacity that will permit our disadvantaged minorities an equal chance with all Americans to meet their basic needs and to realize their full potential. If this effort is to be really effective we must, as Dr. Conant

has suggested, begin at the beginning. We must concentrate a massive effort on the beginning grades including kindergarten.

For leadership in this catch-up effort we look to our educators, to the teachers and administrators, and to the citizens on our school boards. With each, we must rely on his skill, but we must depend, to at least an equal degree, upon his heart, upon how much he truly cares about the welfare of the children.

The importance of "caring" cannot be overemphasized. I will always remember what a friend told me about a visit he made to several South American countries during the thirties. In many humble homes, alongside a revered religious symbol, he often saw a picture of Franklin D. Roosevelt. My friend one day asked a farmer why he gave the picture such a place of honor. The farmer said, "Because President Roosevelt is our friend. Because he cares about us and our problems."

Even as we begin this massive catch-up effort within our schools, the urgency of the situation requires other, more immediate steps. I have in mind a proliferation of locally based projects designed to seek out promising disadvantaged boys and girls to give them the extra help they need to be admitted to high schools and colleges. There is a widening awareness of the extent of the problem and the urgency of the steps needed for its solution. Many encouraging beginnings are already under way. For example, universities

and colleges such as Dartmouth, Princeton, and Oberlin are involved in such programs, as are Hotchkiss and Loomis Schools on the preparatory level. Still another promising technique to enrich our educational system is the increasing exchange between Negro and non-Negro colleges, the so-called sister-to-sister program, where, for instance, Tuskegee and Michigan are exchanging professors and students in many departments.

More, much more, needs to be done. We must look beyond our school systems if progress is to be rapid enough. Industry, labor, government, foundations, and individual citizens all have a role to play. It is essential that new and increased efforts, by both public and private agencies, be forthcoming. The objective is clear: to equip American society with the capacity to bring the new opportunities within reach of the disadvantaged.

V

From this brief review of the current situation in relation to barriers, jobs, and education, it seems clear that important progress is being made — progress in the steady lowering of legal barriers, in the significant increase in job opportunities, in the growing attention to educational needs and training programs.

To me the winds of change coursing across our land carry a message of hope for the young Negro, for all Americans. This progress I see is not founded on a passive wish,

but upon the realities of our day, upon the surging evidence of a turning tide.

The thought I would leave with you today is that the tide of progress which brings us hope also brings us responsibility. I cannot emphasize too strongly this element of responsibility. Certainly it is a collective responsibility facing our communities, our states, and our national government, but even more important, it is an individual responsibility facing each and every one of us.

As individual citizens in a democracy, our responsibility is direct and personal. In our way of life, change comes not on order from the top, but by the accumulated actions of citizens working as individuals or groups across the nation. These may be the separate actions of a town council, a church board, the president of a company, the mayor of a city, or the governors of a club. They may be the actions of a personnel officer, a union delegate, a restaurant owner, a landlord, or the driver of a bus.

When the citizens of a nation are alert and progressive, a country moves ahead; when they are not, it moves backward; it cannot stand still. It is easy for citizens in a democracy to brush aside their responsibility on the grounds that the problems are too great or complex, the end results beyond their competence. We must remember, however, that it is what we do as parents, as voters, as workers in civic or social organizations, as holders of public office that will, in the last analysis, give equal opportunity to all Ameri-

of us, as I have tried to indicate, an important role to play. And for you young people the responsibility is special. Yours must now be the role of the statesman who succeeds the revolutionary, of the settler who comes after the pioneer. There is in history a time for each, and to each posterity owes an equal debt. This is your great challenge . . . this is your great opportunity.

cans. America, we must remember, is no more than the sum of ourselves.

The individual responsibility which we are discussing applies to you young people with special impact and meaning. It has twofold implications. First, there is the responsibility to equip yourself to take full advantage of the new opportunities opening to you.

By raising your sights and reorienting your thinking, you can look ahead to a future of exciting promise. You can look beyond the older, long-open professions such as teaching, important as they are. You can see the way clear to new careers in business, science, technology, and the arts, to mention but a few.

Competition will be stiff; you will be severely challenged to meet it. Many say the Negro has an "attitude deficiency"; he lacks competitive spirit, he lacks a sense of personal responsibility. The resort is that he has only lately been allowed to enter the competition, and has never had much to be responsible for. To the disadvantaged, discrimination is both a handicap and an alibi. However, it must be recognized that when the handicap goes, so does the alibi.

Your success in preparing for and meeting these new opportunities will inspire other young people in your community to similar effort to advance themselves. And I would say to you without reservation that you can also be an example, an inspiration to the youth of all America, both Negro and white. The extent of your own success will depend

very considerably upon your motivation, upon your will to win. It will also depend upon recognition that we get out of life only what we put in; and what we put in is determined largely by how well we are prepared.

Second, there is your broader responsibility to your community and to the nation. You, and many other students like you, have been in the forefront of the Negro protest that is rewriting our laws and changing the economic and political patterns of American life. You have made protest a positive force. Now fast-changing circumstances summon you to progress beyond protest, to capitalize upon what protest has bought, to make safe and secure what is so newly won.

I do not suggest that there is no longer need for protest. I wish this were true, but laws are yet to be enforced, uncounted barriers are still to be removed. The civil rights movement undoubtedly will continue until we achieve the equal freedom that simple dignity demands. I trust, with a fervent faith, that this movement will always be distinguished by forbearance, by non-violence, and by a deserved respect for wise leadership. The individual actions of you young people and your adherence to responsible leadership will determine to a large extent the ultimate success of the movement and whether it will escape the tragedy of violence.

There is no question that the outcome of the civil rights struggle is crucial to the future of our country and hence to every American. In its successful resolution there is for each

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Callahan

DATE: 7-1-60

FROM : Mr. C. R. Davidson

SUBJECT: ~~ROCKEFELLER PUBLIC SERVICE AWARDS~~ m.J.

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

By memorandum 6-24-60, Mr. John W. Adler, Chief, Personnel Office of the Department, has forwarded an announcement of the program for captioned awards for 1960. Deadline for the filing of nominations for awards is 8-15-60.

As reflected in Bureau files the Bureau has never participated in this program. These awards were established in 1951 at Princeton University under a grant given by John D. Rockefeller III. They are given annually to men and women in Federal Government who have rendered outstanding service to the nation. \$3500 will be given to winners of an award and each will be privileged, but not required to make available to others some of the knowledge his years of service have given him. This may take the form of writing a book length manuscript, a series of articles or lectures or brief periods of residence at one or more universities. Candidates shall have been in the employ of the Federal Government for a minimum of 15 years, shall be at least 45 years of age and shall have a reasonable period of useful future service in prospect.

Due to certain derogatory information pertaining to certain members who have been on the Committee on Selection, which recommends nominees considered best qualified for an award, the Bureau has never participated in the program.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Bureau continue its policy of not submitting any nominees for captioned award. No acknowledgement is necessary to the memorandum from Mr. Adler.

REC-23

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15 JUL 3 1960

53 JUL 14 1960
 LRH:afh
 (2)

JUN 20

June 24, 1960

MEMORANDUM TO HEADS OF DIVISIONS, BUREAUS AND OFFICES, SEAT OF
GOVERNMENT

Subject: Rockefeller Public Service Awards

Princeton

There is attached copy of the formal announcement of the
Rockefeller Public Service Awards program for 1960.

113

Two new features of the program are brought to your attention. Persons may no longer apply on their own but must be nominated. Awards will be based on recognition of accomplishments rather than on self-improvement or training.

You will also note that the candidates are expected to be in the GS-16 to 18 classification brackets; shall have been in the employ of the Federal Government for a minimum of 15 years; must be at least 45 years of age; and have a reasonable period of useful service in prospect.

Nominations may be submitted by an employee or former employee or, under certain circumstances by a person not connected with the Government. Endorsement of the employing agency is not required except that the Committee on Selection will solicit the agency's views as a part of its screening process.

Nominations should be submitted prior to August 15, 1960 to this office for transmission to Princeton.

X

7-1-1-10-64

JOHN W. ADLER
Chief, Personnel Office

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED
ENCLOSURE

*Memo to
Mr. Callahan
7-1-60*

EX-105

REC-23

15 JUL 1960

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Federal Government but who, because of their work, are unusually well informed about it. Nominating letters must contain a full and factual explanation and justification for the nomination. They should include the names of three other persons who know the candidate and his work intimately, and who are both competent and willing to support his candidacy upon inquiry by the Committee. All nominators should know that the Committee on Selection reserves the right to consult with respect to particular nominations with leaders in the Government (including the nominee's agency head) to obtain their opinions and other pertinent evidence.

Administration of the Program

The program is administered as a national trust by the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs, Princeton University.

A Committee on Selection, made up of prominent citizens, will review nominations and will recommend to the trustees of the University the nominee it considers best qualified in each "area." The final awards will be made by the trustees of the University. The Committee on Selection is headed by Dr. L. V. Berkner, President of Associated Universities, Inc. Other members of the Committee are: Mr. Laird Bell, Attorney, Trustee of the University of Chicago; Mr. Emilio Collado, Treasurer of Standard Oil Company (New Jersey); Mr. Philip L. Graham, President and Publisher of the *Washington Post*; Dr. Joseph F. McLean, former official of the New Jersey State Government, Brookings Institution; Mr. Robert D. Murphy, former Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, and Career Ambassador, President, Corning Glass International; Dr. Thomas Parran, former Surgeon-General of the United States, President, Avalon Foundation; Dr. Don K. Price, former United States Government official, Dean, Graduate School of Public Administration, Harvard University; Professor Wallace S. Sayre, Department of Government and Public Law, Columbia University; Dr. Ordway Starnes, Associate Director, New Jersey Agriculture Experiment Station, Rutgers University; Miss Anna Lord Strauss, former president of the League of Women Voters of the United States.

Nominations for the first group of awards should reach Princeton prior to August 15, 1960. It is anticipated that an announcement of the awards will be made early in 1961.

Communications should be addressed to:

ROCKEFELLER PUBLIC SERVICE AWARDS

WOODROW WILSON HALL,
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY



Rockefeller Public Service Awards

Announcement

The Rockefeller Public Service Awards will be given annually to men and women in the Federal Government who have rendered outstanding service to the nation. Normally one of the awards will be given annually in each of the following broad classifications: Administration-General; Conservation and Resources; Foreign Affairs; Law and Regulation; Science and Technology.

Purpose

The purpose of the program is to strengthen the public service by bringing special recognition to a small number of the most distinguished civilians in the Federal Government and to improve the public image of government service as a career worthy of the best efforts of our most capable citizens. It is hoped that this recognition will inspire those so honored to pass on to others some of the fruits of their career experience and to carry on in their own careers with renewed dedication and enthusiasm.

Background

In 1951, with a personal contribution from John D. Rockefeller 3rd, an alumnus and for many years a trustee of Princeton University, the University established the Rockefeller Public Service Awards. One of the major purposes of the donor and of the University was to establish incentives for the continuance and advancement of those in the Federal service by making it possible for a limited number of them, at no expense to themselves, to have a period of study at a university or to engage in some comparable activity designed to enhance their abilities to serve the public.

In the summer of 1958, Public Law 85-507 was passed giving broad training authority to all executive agencies of the Federal Government. With the passage of that law, a principal objective of the original Rockefeller Public Service Awards appeared to have been realized. Nevertheless, many persons both in and out of Federal Government declared that the need continued for private efforts to create a general awareness of the scope and high quality of the work being done by dedicated career public servants through the recognition of certain outstanding ones among them. Because of this, it has been decided to continue on an experimental basis an award program of the same name but with a different emphasis from the original Public Service Awards.

Nature of the New Program

The new program places primary emphasis on past accomplishment, and on assisting each person thus honored to make a further

significant contribution to strengthen the cause of public service. This is in contrast to the original program which placed primary emphasis on the future promise of the individual and his further training and development.

In recognition of his outstanding accomplishments, an award of \$3,500 will be given to each Rockefeller Public Service Awards winner.

Each person so honored will be privileged, but not required, to make available to others some of the knowledge his years of service have given him. This may take the form of writing a book length manuscript, or the preparation and presentation of a series of articles or lectures, or it might involve brief periods of residence at one or more universities, during which pursuit of some research project could be combined with availability for seminars or consultation with students or members of the faculty.

An awardee who undertakes such a contribution will be eligible to receive a grant of sufficient additional funds so that he can make his contribution at no financial sacrifice to himself. The individual will develop with the Committee on Selection a program by which he may make his particular contribution. Within the framework outlined above, considerable flexibility will be permitted as to the nature of the project to be undertaken and as to its method of accomplishment. For example, funds will be available for the employment of a research assistant of his own choosing for the awardee who desires to write or lecture but who lacks the time to do detailed background research. Similarly, funds will be available for the awardee whose undertaking could more effectively be accomplished by a brief period of residence at a university in the United States or abroad.

Eligibility

Nominations for the award shall be limited to men and women in the employ of the Federal Government who have performed truly outstanding service to the nation. Normally candidates shall have been in the employ of the Federal Government for a minimum of 15 years, shall be at least 45 years of age, and shall have a reasonable period of useful future service in prospect.

Nominations Procedure

Any past or present employee of the Federal Government may nominate a candidate, other than himself or a member of his family, for a Rockefeller Public Service Award simply by writing the Committee on Selection. The Committee on Selection will also seek nominations from persons not previously or presently employed by the

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

Dear Mr. Watson:

Reference is made to the request from
Mrs. Mildred Stegall for a check of FBI files relative to
[REDACTED] and 46 other individuals.

Attached is a memorandum identifying some
27 individuals concerning whom the FBI has no derogatory
information in its central files or the files of the Identification
Division. Also enclosed are 6 memoranda relative to other
individuals included in this name check request.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (7)

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach (sent direct)

- 1 - Mr. Gale
- 1 - Mr. Rosen

NOTE: To be delivered by liaison by Mr. DeLoach's Office. Spelling
of [REDACTED] first name according to "Who's Who in America."

ELR:jol
(10)

CC TO: [REDACTED]
REQ. REC'D 9-52
SEP 28 1967
ANS.
BY: [REDACTED]

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

JUL 14 1965

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FBI

Name Checks

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6 JUN 21

b7c

12-5-22722

June 2, 1963 51933

Reference is made to your request for a check of FBI files relative to [REDACTED] and 48 other individuals. The files of the FBI were checked with respect to the following 27 individuals and no pertinent derogatory information was found in FBI files concerning them. Also, the files of the Identification Division of the FBI were checked and found to contain no arrest data identifiable with any of these individuals based upon the background information submitted with this name check request.

b7c

[REDACTED]

b7c

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ELR:kjb
(10)

62-5-24722

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
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Gale _____
Rosen _____
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Gandy _____

ENCLOSURE

THE WHITE HOUSE
Washington

MEMORANDUM

TO : Mr. Cartha D. DeLoach, FBI

DATE: June 7, 1965

FROM : Mildred Stegall

SUBJECT: FBI Investigation

Subject's Name JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, III Summary

Date of Birth 3-21-06 Place of Birth New York

Present Address Chairman, Board of Trustees, Lincoln Center for the
Performing Arts, 1960 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

BESS ABELL has requested:

- ☐ Copy of Previous Report
- ☒ Name Check
- ☐ Full Field Investigation

The person named above is being considered for:

- ☐ White House staff position
- ☐ Presidential Appointment
- ☐ Position with another Agency

ATTACHMENTS:

- ☐ SF 86 (in duplicate)
- ☐ SF 87, Fingerprint Card
- ☐ Biography

REMARKS:

*DRM: paw
6-9-65*

REPORT SHOULD BE DELIVERED BY FBI TO: MILDRED STEGALL

June 9, 1965

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, III

In 1956 captioned individual formed the Asia Society to foster understanding between the United States and the Far East. This Society's Board of Trustees contained a number of individuals who were members of the Institute of Pacific Relations and who allegedly had Communist Party affiliations.

During 1943 Mr. Rockefeller was identified as one of the individuals contributing to the work of the Institute of Pacific Relations.

According to a report of the Senate Judiciary Committee, July 2, 1952, the Institute of Pacific Relations was a vehicle used by the communists to orientate American Far Eastern policies toward communist objectives. Members of the small core of officials and staff members who controlled the Institute of Pacific Relations were either communist or procommunist. The American Communist Party and Soviet officials considered the organization "an instrument of Communist policy, propaganda and military intelligence."

The fingerprint files of the Identification Division of the FBI contain no arrest data identifiable with captioned individual based on the background information submitted in connection with this name check request.

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

DRM:par
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