



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ROBERT F. KENNEDY

PART 8 OF 9

77-51387 Vol. 13

ROBERT F. KENNEDY

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Wick
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

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TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 5-10-66

FROM : Mr. W. R. Wannall *WRW*

- 1 - Mr. Wannall
- 1 - Mr. Leavitt
- 1 - Mr. DeBuck

SUBJECT: SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY
SPEAKS ON LATIN AMERICA AND
THE ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS

Wannall 11/1/66
6

We have reviewed the attached press release furnished by Jeremiah O'Leary, a reporter for the Washington, D. C., newspaper, "The Evening Star," and issued by Senator Robert F. Kennedy under the above caption concerning speeches originally scheduled for delivery by him on the Senate Floor, May 4 and 5, 1966. The morning press reported Senator Kennedy delivered part of the speech May 9, 1966, and will conclude it May 10, 1966.

As a point of departure for his speeches, Senator Kennedy noted the existence of good will between the United States and Latin America as evidenced by President Johnson's recent visit to Mexico. He interpreted statements made in Mexico by President Johnson as a commitment to the ideals of the Alliance for Progress.

Senator Kennedy analyzed the geographic, economic and political problems of Latin America. He made suggestions and recommendations for their solution which were based upon his observations during an extensive tour of Latin America last fall. He did not discuss political personalities in the Dominican Republic. He was mildly critical of Administration policy, making note of the following in a discussion of "Communism, Intervention and the Dominican Republic." He prefaced the remarks with the statement that it was not his purpose to rake over the rights and wrongs of the incidents.

(1) Intervention in the Dominican Republic has seriously damaged our relations with Latin America.

(2) Latin Americans do not believe that the Dominican revolt was communist inspired or directed. Even if they did they do not concede any right of the United States to intervene unilaterally apart from the Organization of American States.

Enclosure

HLD:pen
(7)

109-12

HOT RECORDED
MAY 13 1966

CONTINUED - OVER

18 MAY 12 1966

ENCLOSURE
MAY 17 1966

DeBuck

ORIGINAL FILED

Memorandum W. R. Wannall to W. C. Sullivan
Re: SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY
SPEAKS ON LATIN AMERICA AND
THE ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS

(3) We should make it clear that we will not take such action in the future without serious and precise consultation with the Organization of American States.

Senator Kennedy was critical of the United States Government's use of universities for intelligence purposes in foreign countries but he placed responsibility for this situation upon the Congress which appropriated money for research purposes to the military rather than to the State Department and Agency for International Development.

ACTION:

For information.

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WCP

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FEDERAL 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) b1 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.
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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- Deleted under exemption(s) b1 with no segregable material available for release to you.
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Memorandum

TO : MR. DELOACH

DATE: 5/27/66

FROM : J. H. Gale *JHG*

cc Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Gale
Mr. McAndrews
Mr. Wick

SUBJECT: EDWARD LEVINSON, et al
MISCELLANEOUS - Civil Suit

Robert Kennedy et al

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

SAC Dean Elson, Las Vegas, was telephonically contacted and inquiry was made whether former AG Bobby Kennedy ever held a meeting in Las Vegas with Special Agents of the FBI, and whether he, Elson, had any information which would indicate that Kennedy knew we had microphone coverage on Ed Levinson or any casino.

Elson advised that Kennedy never held any meetings in Las Vegas with a group of agents, nor did he ever talk to the agents as a group in Las Vegas. Elson advised that Kennedy on one occasion was in Las Vegas with General Maxwell Taylor for a quick inspection of a Nevada test site. Pursuant to instructions from former Assistant Director Evans, Elson met Kennedy at the airport and rode with Kennedy to the Thunderbird Hotel where Kennedy and Taylor were staying. Kennedy sent Taylor ahead in a separate automobile and Elson and Kennedy discussed organized crime matters in Las Vegas, but there was no discussion about microphones.

Elson advised that on one other occasion Kennedy was in Las Vegas for an American Legion speech, but Elson did not see Kennedy at that time and Kennedy made no contact with the office.

Elson advised that he had attended a conference in Washington in Bobby Kennedy's office, with other SACs; however, there was no discussion of microphone coverage at this conference. Elson stated he has no information indicating that Kennedy was aware of our microphone coverage on Levinson or any casino.

Elson advised he recalls having a conversation with former Assistant Director Evans wherein Evans advised that he, Evans told Bobby Kennedy of the Levinson "leak" by the Department in Las Vegas (this conversation took place while Kennedy and Evans were traveling by plane between Chicago and New York). Elson stated that Evans did not indicate that he had mentioned to Kennedy anything about our microphone coverage. Elson said he was sure in his own mind that Evans had fully discussed the microphone coverage of the

JHG:CSH (5)

77-51387

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50 JUN 21 1966

G. P. [Signature]

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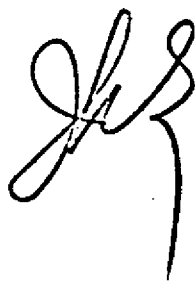
Mr. DeLoach

of the casinos with Kennedy. but he could not back up this opinion with any substantial evidence. He advised that Evans had been "copy" with respect to the discussion of microphones and had generally referred to them in a double-talk fashion, such as "an informant" or "confidential source," even in talking with him (Elson).

Efforts were made to contact SAC John Williams (who formerly was SAC at Las Vegas) to see if he had ever had any meetings with Bobby Kennedy, but it was determined he is presently on leave in British Columbia, Canada. However, SA [REDACTED] Las Vegas, advised that he was there during the time SAC Williams was assigned to Las Vegas, and that Bobby Kennedy had never held any organized crime conferences during this period. *BTC*

ACTION -

For information.



June 8, 1966

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. DE LOACH
MR. GALE
MR. WICK
MR. SULLIVAN

On May 31, 1966, I saw Judge Edward M. Curran. Judge Curran informed me that on the previous Sunday he had attended a cocktail party at the home of Edward Bennett Williams, the Washington attorney. He stated he arrived a little ahead of most of the guests and though some had already arrived, Williams was making a statement to a half dozen or more persons to the effect that he had traveled to New York on a recent occasion with former Attorney General Kennedy and that they both discussed the recent memorandum filed by the Solicitor General before the Supreme Court in connection with the microphone coverage in the Black Case. Williams stated to those to whom he was talking that Kennedy had informed him that he, Kennedy, had never had any knowledge that the Bureau was using any electronic devices in connection with its work and that he, Kennedy, had as a so-called ace card the assurance of former Assistant Director Courtney Evans, who had been the liaison representative with the Attorney General for the Bureau, and that Mr. Evans had indicated that he, Mr. Kennedy, had never been advised of the use of microphone coverage in any cases.

ROBERT

Williams seemed to be particularly gleeful because he believed this placed the Director of the Bureau in a most embarrassing position and placed the entire onus for the use of microphones on the Director of the Bureau.

I told Judge Curran that the statement made by former Attorney General Kennedy was absolutely untrue and that the statements attributed to former Assistant Director Courtney Evans were absolutely untrue in that we had written documentary proof in a number of memoranda dictated by Evans which, in turn, were transmitted to the Attorney General advising him of the use of microphone coverage as one of the techniques used by the Bureau in its war against organized crime. I told Judge Curran that the Attorney General

ORIGINAL FILED IN 92-6170-326

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JEH:EDM (9)

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105 JUN 10 1966

11 JUN 10 1966

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 9:42 AM
DATE 6-9-66
BY Jm

57 JUN 31 1966

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

June 3, 1966

Memorandum for Messrs. Tolson, DeLoach, Gale, Wick, Sullivan

had on one occasion expressed his pleasure that the Bureau was using microphones in its campaign against organized crime and that the Attorney General had, in fact, signed a memorandum in his own handwriting authorizing the use of such microphones.

Judge Curran expressed amazement that former Attorney General Kennedy and former Assistant Director Evans would be making such statements when the written record completely disproved the statements made.

Very truly yours,

L E H

John Edgar Hoover
Director

JUN 3 15 13 PM '66
FBI
RECORDS SECTION

The Attorney General

May 23, 1966

Director, FBI

77-51387-1850

FRED B. BLACK, JR.
ANTI-RACKETEERING

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Wick
- 1 - Mr. Dalbey
- 1 - Mr. Gale
- 1 - Mr. McAndrews
- 1 - Mr. Flynn

McAndrews
9.7 Flynn

This will acknowledge your memorandum of May 21, 1966, wherein you forwarded a revised memorandum to be filed with the Supreme Court on the afternoon of May 23, 1966.

In my letter dated May 12, 1966, to Assistant Attorney General Rogovin, Tax Division, my views concerning the best method of handling this matter were set forth in detail. I believe these recommendations are still valid.

Substantive

With reference to the revised memorandum, I note that as a result of our conversation of May 20, 1966, certain undesirable features in the original memorandum have been eliminated from the new draft. While I have found no basic inaccuracy in the revised memorandum, I still question the necessity of spelling out in the revised memorandum such detailed information concerning our confidential coverage. The Criminal Division, conscious of the effect which such disclosure could have on the civil suit in Las Vegas and the pending criminal action against Robert G. Baker, has during the recent past successfully managed to keep such details out of the public record and has concentrated on handling these situations in in camera sessions with trial judges. It appears that the proposed memorandum by the Tax Division will certainly undo that which has been accomplished by the Criminal Division in this regard.

REC'D - 11/10-330

ORIGINAL FILED IN 77-6110-330

If, on the other hand, it is your decision to proceed with the filing of this detailed memorandum, I believe that the memorandum should clearly indicate that the alleged conversations between Black and his attorneys were few in number and had no bearing on the violation of law for which Black was tried and convicted.

Red

Mc

- 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

TJM:jm
(12)

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The Attorney General

These views are submitted in accordance with your request and, inasmuch as the FBI is an investigative agency, we are deferring to the Department insofar as the legal aspects of this matter are concerned.

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Mitchell Rogovin
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

- 1 - DeLoach
- 1 - Gale
- 1 - Wick
- 1 - McAndrews
- 1 - Flynn

DATE: May 23, 1966

TO : MR. DeLOACH

FROM : J. H. GALE *JHG*

SUBJECT: FRED B. BLACK, JR.
ANTIRACKETEERING

Handwritten notes and signatures:
 Tolson ✓
 DeLoach ✓
 Mohr ✓
 Bishop ✓
 Casper ✓
 Callahan ✓
 Conrad ✓
 Felt ✓
 Gale ✓
 Rosen ✓
 Sullivan ✓
 Tavel ✓
 Trotter ✓
 Tele. Room ✓
 Holmes ✓
 Gandy ✓

*Stalled
9/14/66*

Handwritten initials/signature

At 3:30 p.m. today, Assistant Attorney General Rogovin, Tax Division, was interviewed at his office by Section Chief McAndrews and me. Rogovin furnished the attached memorandum, which the Department proposes to file in the Supreme Court today, and asked that it be reviewed by Bureau representatives. This is the third version of this proposed memorandum.

Basically, this memorandum is the same as the second version concerning which our views were furnished to the Department by letter dated May 23. There is a significant difference. On Page 4, footnote 4 states, "Incidents similar to that described in this memorandum will not recur." It then goes on to state that longstanding policies of the Department of Justice required Attorney General authorization for wiretapping but until recently such authorization was not required concerning other types of listening devices. It further states that since early 1965, use of listening devices has been strictly confined to collection of intelligence affecting national security and then only with Attorney General written authorization.

This footnote gives a definite impression that the Bureau was operating independently when we employed listening devices. Rogovin was told definitely that we object vehemently to this footnote. He was emphatically told that we had Attorney General authorization from Robert Kennedy for use of this type device. (General authority in organized crime cases. No specific authority in this case.)

At 4:15 p.m., Bureau representatives met with the Attorney General; Harold Reis, Executive Assistant to the Attorney General; Rogovin and Spritzer of the Solicitor General's Office, in the office of the Attorney General. I informed the Attorney General that footnote 4, page 4 of the revised memorandum was objectionable to the Bureau in that it created an impression that the Bureau was acting entirely without Departmental authority in the use of listening devices. It was suggested that this

ENCLOSURE

JHG:hmm
(6)
Enclosure

77-513A7-1850

NOT RECORDED
191 JUN 13 1966

JUN 10 1966

ORIGINAL FILED IN 77-6170-330

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MEMO: GALE TO DeLOACH
RE: FRED B. BLACK, JR.

footnote be eliminated from the new document filed with the Supreme Court. He was specifically advised of the Director's views in this regard and informed that the Bureau would very definitely make it known publicly that Former Attorney General Robert Kennedy had given general authorization for the use of microphones if this became necessary because of any public misconception caused by this footnote. Katzenbach was adamant that this footnote remain in the document and stated he would not have included it in the proposed memorandum if he had not desired it to be there. I continued to protest and he became quite irritated at that time. He stated that he was willing to change the language and suggested that instead of arguing about whether or not this footnote should be placed in the document, that we should immediately draft language which would avoid the objectionable features.

At this point I suggested to the Attorney General that he include the fact that there was general Departmental authorization for the use of these devices. This statement would indicate to anyone reading it that the Bureau was acting with Departmental authority and not acting on its own initiative with respect to these devices. The Attorney General agreed to placing this statement in the document and modified it to this extent "there was general Departmental authorization of longstanding for the use of these devices." A Thermofax copy of the proposed draft is attached indicating where the proposed change would be (page 4, footnote 4).

The Attorney General then went on to state that he felt inclusion of the footnote was necessary to forestall questions by the press or the court and he added that he knew the President would desire some such statement incorporated in this document. He did not elaborate on this point. He was advised that this undoubtedly could be handled with the press by saying the Department could not comment because the instant matter involved a pending case.

The Attorney General then agreed that the proposed memorandum could not be filed until May 24, 1966.

Pursuant to the Director's instructions, the Attorney General was advised that the Director still felt that the footnote was superfluous but that we would have to defer to the Department. I advised him that the Director hoped that this would not backfire wherein we would have to use the

MEMO: GALE TO DeLOACH
RE: FRED B. BLACK, JR.

name of former Attorney General Robert Kennedy as having given authority for the use of microphones. The Attorney General indicated that Former Attorney General Kennedy stated he did not give such over-all authority but he realized that the Bureau had certain documents which would raise a question concerning this contention. I informed him that we certainly did and once again reviewed with him the document which Kennedy signed for the New York Telephone Company, authorizing microphones, together with several memoranda of former Assistant Director Courtney A. Evans, indicating that the Attorney General was completely cognizant and had authorized the use of microphones in the field of organized crime. He was again advised that Kennedy had listened to a number of tapes of microphone coverage played to him in Chicago and New York. The Attorney General made no further observations concerning this point.

The Attorney General then stated that he felt the press would definitely want to know if these practices still exist and ask questions along the lines of the information in the footnote. He was much more conciliatory than when I was in his office and stated that if the Bureau desired, he would eliminate instant footnote and have it answered by Departmental spokesmen when the press inquired. As the Director very quickly recognized, the Department would undoubtedly like to use this tactic so that Rosenthal could conveniently omit that sentence about our having general Departmental authorization for the use of these devices in answering press inquiries.

Pursuant to the Director's instructions, the Attorney General was subsequently advised that we felt the statement should stand as it is on the record rather than by making reference to it orally to the press. At this time the Attorney General made the observation, "The Solicitor General is not going to like this very well."

It appears that the Attorney General now feels that the Department has boxed itself in to some extent by agreeing to the statement that we had general Departmental authority to use these devices.

ACTION:

This matter will be closely followed and you will be advised of all pertinent developments.

DJH *JH* *McA* ↓ ↓
-3 OVER

MEMO: GALE TO DeLOACH
RE: FRED B. BLACK, JR.

ADDENDUM: At 6:55 p.m. Assistant Attorney General Rogovin telephonically contacted me and advised that the Department was going to substitute the following footnote for footnote number 4 in the petition for the Supreme Court in instant case. "Present Departmental policy which has been in effect since 1965 confines the use of listening devices such as those herein involved and also the interception of wire communications to the collection of intelligence affecting the national security. It also requires in each instance a specific authorization by the Attorney General. This policy superseded the broader authorization which had been in effect for a number of years."

I immediately objected to the revised footnote and stated that it materially differed from that which the Attorney General had previously agreed to in that it did not contain the fact that the Department had generally authorized the use of microphones. Rogovin then agreed to change the last sentence in the above quoted footnote to read "This policy superseded the broader Departmental authorization which had been in effect for a number of years." It is not felt that this materially differs from the key sentence in the previous footnote which we insisted on, i. e., that there was general Departmental authorization of long standing for the use of these devices. This was an apparent attempt by the Department to throw us a real curve by attempting to slip through a revised footnote which would minimize or cause doubt as to the broad Departmental authorization of the use of electronic devices and create the impression that the Bureau was operating in this sphere without Departmental authorization. By inserting the word Departmental, it is felt that the impression that the Bureau was operating on its own initiative is not created.

JH ✓ *SWE*
Gale has handled this masterfully.
H *O*

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach *DL*

DATE: June 22, 1966

FROM : J. H. Gale *JHG*

SUBJECT: WIRE TAPPING AND EAVESDROPPING LEGISLATION

Tolson	
DeLoach	<i>DL</i>
Mohr	
Bishop	
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McAndrews
Leggett

A review has been made of the testimony of former Attorney General Kennedy and former Assistant Attorney General Herbert J. Miller, Jr., before a Senate subcommittee of the Judiciary in 1961 and 1962 in support of wire tapping legislation in order to determine whether either of them made statements relative to the Department's position and policy concerning electronic eavesdropping equipment (microphones).

The review has indicated that they confined their statements primarily to the various aspects of telephone taps and made only a few passing references to eavesdropping without going into detail concerning the Department's position concerning this type of activity.

Mr. Miller appeared before the committee May 11, 1961, and presented arguments of the Department of Justice in favor of passage of Senate Bill, S. 1495. This bill, in effect, would have empowered the Attorney General to authorize wire taps by Federal agencies in cases involving the national security and in the crimes of kidnaping and extortion. It would also have authorized the Attorney General, upon the showing of probable cause, to obtain a court order permitting wire tapping in certain other enumerated crimes, including murder, bribery, gambling, racketeering and narcotics traffic. The bill would also have made evidence obtained from such wire taps admissible in criminal prosecutions.

Miller reviewed the background of the current statute, which is Section 605 of the Federal Communications Commission Act of 1934. Miller pointed out that this present statutory arrangement is unsatisfactory in that it does not operate to authorize enforcement agencies to utilize wire taps in developing criminal violations. At the same time, it does not make interception of communications a violation per se unless the contents are thereafter disclosed or utilized and

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Gale

72-51387-185
CONFIDENTIAL

1 - Mr. McAndrews
1 - Mr. Leggett

JGL:tjm/djg

184 JUL 5 1966

JUL 5 1966

(5) 54 JUL 12 1966

ROBERT F. KENNEDY

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-12114-3443

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
Re: Wire Tapping and Eavesdropping Legislation

thus opens the door to indiscriminate tapping because it is seldom possible to prove disclosure or use.

During his testimony, Miller referred to a companion bill, S. 1221, which also dealt with the subject of wire taps, but was broad enough to encompass possible eavesdropping activities. With reference to this bill, Miller made the following statement to the subcommittee:

"S. 1221 raises the very broad and generalized problem of eavesdropping. It is the considered opinion of the Department of Justice that this problem, although properly of concern to this subcommittee and to the Department as well, should not be allowed to dilute the concentration of effort upon the problem of wiretapping. We in the Department are studying the problem of eavesdropping and would suggest that until this area with all its ramifications is carefully explored, legislation should not be enacted. A few years' experience under a statute limited to wiretapping might furnish useful lessons."

At another point during questions asked by the subcommittee, Miller was queried as to whether he had any feeling that an eavesdropping bill was necessary or desirable. He answered by stating that the Department had the matter under discussion and were studying it, but at the time of the hearings, did not recommend such legislation.

Former Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy testified before the same subcommittee on March 29, 1962, in support of Senate bill, S. 2313, which was substantially the same as Senate bill, S. 1495, referred to above, and would have also empowered state enforcement officials to make wire taps after obtaining court authority. Mr. Kennedy reviewed the history of Section 605 of the Federal Communications Commission Act of 1934 and pointed out what he considered to be its limitations on wire tapping by Federal enforcement agencies. He strongly urged the passage of Federal wire tapping legislation in order to provide the Federal Government with an additional weapon to use in combating various criminal activities, including gambling operations of the organized crime element. The testimony of Mr. Kennedy and the questions and answers which followed his formal presentation were restricted to telephone taps and no views of the Department of Justice relative to the use of electronic eavesdropping devices were expressed by him.

This is for your information. V.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach *JD*

DATE: June 28, 1966 *JH*

FROM : J. H. Gale *JHG*

SUBJECT: ROBERT F. KENNEDY
BUREAU MICROPHONE SURVEILLANCES

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Stephens
Carroll

Information has been received confidentially that with regard to the microphone tapes that former Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy heard in the New York and Chicago Offices, that Kennedy contemplates saying he thought they were police department tapes, not FBI tapes.

In order to refute such a statement by Kennedy, affidavits have been taken from fourteen investigative employees who were key personnel engaged in the Criminal Intelligence Program and for this reason were present at briefings given Kennedy in the New York and Chicago Offices.

The affidavits taken from New York Office personnel clearly indicate that a conference was held on November 4, 1963, in the New York Office attended by former Attorney General Kennedy and other Department of Justice officials, at which time the organized crime program was discussed. These affidavits reveal that in order to demonstrate to Kennedy the type of information obtained in this program a tape recording of a conversation between [redacted] was played.

Mr. Kennedy was advised that this conversation was obtained by the FBI from "one of our highly confidential sources." At the conclusion of the playing of that tape, Kennedy inquired, "Is this the best equipment that you have?" These affidavits also refer to the fact that because of the difficulty in understanding every word on the tape recording a verbatim transcript was given to Kennedy so that he could follow the conversation by reading it as well as listening to it. No mention was made at this conference that this information came from the police or from wire tapping procedures.

Enc.

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Gale
- 1 - Mr. McAndrews
- 1 - Mr. Baker

JUL 15 '66

CONTINUED - OVER

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167 JUL 15 1966

NINE

WPB:bsn
(5)

ENCLOSURE

53 JUL 22 1966

66-5815-1277

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
Re: Robert F. Kennedy

The affidavits from Chicago Office personnel reveal that a conference was held in the Chicago Office on March 19, 1963, for the purpose of briefing Attorney General Kennedy on the organized crime picture in Chicago. This conference was attended by other Departmental officials including William Hundley, Chief, Organized Crime and Racketeering Section. During this conference, Kennedy was advised that the Chicago Office of the FBI had made a tape recording of conversations obtained from a microphone placed [REDACTED]

b7c [REDACTED] This tape recording was played for the Attorney General. This recording contained a discussion between [REDACTED]

Following the conclusion of the playing of this tape recording, a question concerning the location of this microphone was asked by Mr. Hundley. The Attorney General commented he did not feel he wanted to be in a position to know this information. Another question directed by Mr. Hundley concerned whether or not this was a legal or an illegal microphone and before the question was answered the Attorney General commented, "They are all illegal." Prior to the end of the conference, Kennedy asked if the information obtained from the tape had been furnished to the Chicago Police Department. As a matter of information, that data, together with similar information obtained from other sources, was made available to the United States Attorney, Chicago, in paraphrased form, who furnished it to the Chicago Police Department.

Attached for the Director's information is one copy of an affidavit from a New York Agent and one copy of an affidavit from a Chicago Agent both of which are representative.

ACTION:

For your information.

V.
[Handwritten signatures and initials]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: July 1, 1966

FROM : J. H. Gale

SUBJECT: ROBERT F. KENNEDY
BUREAU MICROPHONE SURVEILLANCES

BB

Information has been received confidentially that with regard to the microphone tapes that former Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy heard in the New York and Chicago Offices, that Kennedy contemplated saying he thought they were police department tapes, not FBI tapes.

In order to refute such a statement by Kennedy, affidavits have been taken from fifteen investigative employees who were key personnel engaged in the Criminal Intelligence Program and for this reason were present at briefings given Kennedy in the New York and Chicago Offices.

b7c

The affidavits taken from New York Office personnel clearly indicate that a conference was held on November 4, 1963, in the New York Office attended by former Attorney General Kennedy and other Department of Justice officials, at which time the organized crime program was discussed. These affidavits reveal that in order to demonstrate to Kennedy the type of information obtained in this program a tape recording of a conversation between [redacted] was played. Mr. Kennedy was advised that this conversation was obtained by the FBI from "one of our highly confidential sources." According to affidavits submitted by the Agents, at the conclusion of the playing of that tape, Mr. Kennedy commented upon the poor quality of the recording and asked, "Is this the best equipment we have?" He was then advised that the difficulty in understanding this conversation was not due to inferior equipment but resulted from the accompanying street noises, the rough quality of the voices and the frequent whispered conversation employed. These comments by Mr. Kennedy were described by different Special Agents. For example, one Agent noted, "after listening to the taped conversation, Mr. Kennedy commented about the poor quality of the recording and I heard him ask, 'Is this the best equipment we have?'"

- 1 - Mr. Tolson
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Gale
- 1 - Mr. McAndrews
- 1 - Mr. Baker

CONTINUED - OVER

77-51317-1858

NOT RECORDED
167 JUL 15 1966

11 JUL 15 1966

WPE:bsn
(6)
53 JUL 25 1966
15 ENCLOSURE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 66-5115-121

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
Re: Robert F. Kennedy

These affidavits also refer to the fact that because of the difficulty in understanding everyword on the tape recording a verbatim transcript was given to Kennedy so that he could follow the conversation by reading it as well as listening to it. No mention was made at this conference that this information came from the police or from wire tapping procedures.

The affidavits from Chicago Office personnel reveal that a conference was held in the Chicago Office on March 19, 1963, for the purpose of briefing Attorney General Kennedy on the organized crime picture in Chicago. This conference was attended by other Departmental officials including William Hundley, Chief, Organized Crime and Racketeering Section. During this conference, Kennedy was advised that the Chicago Office of the FBI had made a tape recording of conversations obtained from a microphone placed [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] This tape recording was played for the Attorney General. This recording contained a discussion between [REDACTED]

670
Following the conclusion of the playing of this tape recording, a question concerning the location of this microphone was asked by Mr. Hundley. The Attorney General commented he did not feel he wanted to be in a position to know this information.

Another question directed by Mr. Hundley concerned whether or not this was a legal or an illegal microphone and before the question was answered the Attorney General commented, "They are all illegal." Prior to the end of the conference, Kennedy asked if the information obtained from the tape had been furnished to the Chicago Police Department. As a matter of information, that data, together with similar information obtained from other sources, was made available to the United States Attorney, Chicago, in paraphrased form, who furnished it to the Chicago Police Department.

ACTION:

For your information.

[Handwritten initials and signatures]

The Attorney General

July 12, 1966

Director, FBI

NEWS ARTICLE CONCERNING FORMER
ATTORNEY GENERAL ROBERT F. KENNEDY

Wick?
Wick

JUL 12 10 18 AM '66
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Enclosed is a copy of a clipping which appeared in the July 10th issue of "The Sunday Star" which I thought would be of interest to you in the event you had missed seeing it in the paper.

Enclosure

77-51387

- 1 - The Deputy Attorney General - Enclosure
- 1 - Mr. Wick - Enclosure
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure
- 1 - Mr. Gale - Enclosure

W

33
33
33

NOTE: According to the 6-20-66 issue of the "U. S. News and World Report," Senator Robert F. Kennedy was invited to South Africa by the National Union of South African Students. The organization's president, Ian Robertson, 21, was restricted to his quarters by the Government, but Mr. Kennedy was permitted to talk with him.

APR 15 4 30 PM '66

DCM:mel (8)

EX-110
33

77-51387-1837

Wick
a

JUL 18 1966

MAILED 2
JUL 12 1966
COMM-FBI

51 JUL 20 1966

ENCLOSURE

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 _____
 Mr. Holmes _____
 Miss Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM 56 TELETYPE UNIT

22

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

IN CAPITAL CORRIDORS

Bobby Kennedy, the Old 'Debugger'

When Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, D-N.Y., met with Ian Robertson, the "banned" student who invited him to South Africa, he asked Robertson if the student thought the room was "bugged."

When Robertson replied that it very likely was, Kennedy jumped into the air, coming down hard with both feet.

Robertson, startled, asked Kennedy what he was doing. The senator explained that a sudden jar would upset the bugging mechanism and it would take about 10 minutes to readjust.



Kennedy

Robertson asked how Kennedy knew this. Kennedy replied with a smile: "I was attorney general, wasn't I?"

Handwritten note:
 Friends refer to
 a. a. + others.
 J.P.

- The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
- The Washington Daily News _____
- The Washington Evening Star _____
- New York Daily News _____
- New York Herald Tribune _____
- New York Post _____
- The New York Times _____
- New York World Journal _____
- New York World _____
- Journal Tribune _____
- The Baltimore Sun _____
- The Worker _____
- The New Leader _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The National Observer _____
- People's World _____
- Date _____

EX 710

ENCLOSURE

REC 33

11 JUL 18 1966

17-51387

JUL 10 1966

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: 7/8/66

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

cc Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Gale

SUBJECT: INTERVIEW WITH FORMER
ATTORNEY GENERAL WILLIAM P. ROGERS,
7/7/66, in New York City,
REGARDING AUTHORIZATION OF MICROPHONE
COVERAGE BY VARIOUS ATTORNEYS GENERAL

Pursuant to instructions, I saw Former Attorney General William P. Rogers in his office, 2000 Park Avenue (The Pan American Building), at 3 p.m., 7/7/66. Assistant Director Malone accompanied me.

At the outset I told Mr. Rogers that I wanted to be perfectly frank and honest with him----just as in the days when the FBI had enjoyed such pleasant relations while he was Attorney General. He was reminded of our two previous telephonic conversations, of 7/5 and 7/6/66, and was told that the FBI more or less had its back against the wall because the Department, headed by the two Attorneys General who came after him, refused to admit the truth regarding authorization of placement of microphones, and commission of trespass in such placement. He was then briefed thoroughly regarding each phase of the Black case, including the placement of the microphone on 2/7/63 for approximately two months; the frequent admitted briefing of Bobby Kennedy by Evans; notification and review of logs by the Criminal Division of the Department; and the subsequent exposure of the microphone, without logical explanation, by Solicitor General Marshall----at the behest of Katzenbach and the Tax Division.

Mr. Rogers was next shown the proposed brief submitted to the FBI by the Department----which was supposed to answer the questions raised by the Supreme Court. I then showed him our analysis of the brief and the underlined counterproposals which made it clear the FBI had operated under specific authority.

Mr. Rogers was told that it was not the FBI's idea to express in the original brief the intimation that microphone authority was initiated a decade ago by the Republicans. He was advised that this was Katzenbach's idea and that the reasons were perfectly obvious, i.e., to blame someone other than Bobby Kennedy for usage of microphones.

CDD:CSH (3)

NOT RECORDED

1860
CONTINUED OVER

12 JUL 11 1966

3 JUL 13 1966

57 JUL 28 1966

NINE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 71-6170-374

Mr. Tolson

b6, b5

I was interrupted at this point by Rogers. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

I told Rogers that Katzenbach's claims were absolutely false and this represented further evidence that he was protecting himself and someone else. Mr. Rogers asked if we had proof, over and above verbal conversations. I replied in the affirmative and then showed him in rapid order: (1) The Kennedy signature memorandum of 8/17/61 concerning the New York Telephone Company; (2) The Assistant AG Miller letter of 5/25/61, to Senator Sam Ervin, which told of the specific number of microphones and wiretaps in usage by the FBI; (3) The memorandum to Deputy AG White, dated 5/4/61, which not only advised of the usage of microphones but specifically outlined the necessity of trespass; (4) The Internal Revenue memorandum of 2/15/61 which reflected [REDACTED] and (5) The various Evans memoranda which clearly outlined the enthusiasm of Kennedy regarding FBI usage of microphones.

b7E

I told Mr. Rogers of Kennedy listening to microphone tape recordings in both Chicago and New York. At this point I asked Mr. Malone to describe the incident in New York wherein Kennedy not only listened to the tape recording but complained of the quality of equipment utilized by the FBI. Malone described this in detail.

[REDACTED]

b6, b5

CONTINUED-----OVER

26

Mr. Tolson

b6, b5

[REDACTED]

I told Mr. Rogers that I would like to go back to the reference placed in the brief by Katzenbach which concerned "authorization given a decade ago." He was advised that if Katzenbach persisted in using such phraseology this would necessarily involve both him and Mr. Brownell; therefore this point should be clarified. He was advised that there undoubtedly would be press inquiries and that the FBI would not want to be placed in the position of refuting or contesting the claims of good friends. I then read to him Mr. Brownell's memorandum to the Director, dated 5/20/54, which set forth in explicit language the fact that the FBI was permitted to utilize microphone surveillances for proper discharge of its responsibilities in the fields of "internal security" and "national safety." I pointed out that the matter of trespass was clearly recognized. It was also pointed out that "national safety" most certainly embraced the field of high level, organized crime, inasmuch as gross murders, wholesale distribution of narcotics, and considerable public corruption definitely concerned the "national safety." I told him I wanted to go further; that most certainly he recalled having various verbal conversations with both the Director and former Assistant to the Director L. B. Nichols relative to the subject of usage of microphones. I showed him a memorandum written by L. B. Nichols dated 4/27/54, wherein Rogers specifically told Nichols that he thought it would be a better procedure to use the Brownell memorandum as authorization, rather than go to the Attorney General in each individual case.

↓ ↓
CONTINUED-----OVER

Mr. Tolson

I also told Rogers that I thought he would remember the decision of the Supreme Court in the Irvin Case, wherein the Bureau had been cautioned by the Department to use restraint in the usage of electronic devices, rather than placing such devices on small-time hoodlums, as happened in the case of Irvin. I told Rogers that most certainly such phraseology meant that it would be satisfactory to use such devices on high-level racketeers and hoodlums.

Rogers thought for a moment or two. He then stated he would stand back of any memorandum in Bureau files which quoted him. He reiterated that he did not want himself or Brownell to become the scapegoat in this matter, inasmuch as it appeared perfectly obvious that Katzenbach and Kennedy were trying to embarrass both him and Brownell.

I asked him what reply he would make if the press contacted him regarding the language Katzenbach proposed to send to the Supreme Court. He stated he would make "no comment" to the press if it was clearly indicated that it would embarrass the FBI. He added, however, that if Katzenbach was deliberately attempting to embarrass him and Brownell, he would fall back on the Brownell memorandum of 5/20/54 and go no further. He stated that such a position would certainly not harm the FBI in any manner.

I told Mr. Rogers we deeply appreciated the time he had given us and that, in conclusion, I felt certain we could count on him. He stated if there was any doubt in my mind he would be very happy to call the Director at that moment and explain his position. I told him there was no doubt in my mind; however, he should feel free to call the Director at any time. He then telephonically contacted the Director while Mr. Malone and I were in his office.

Upon preparing to depart Mr. Rogers' office, he asked us up to the Pan American rooftop club for quick refreshments, where we briefly went over the above-mentioned conversation a second time.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. I will see Deputy AG Ramsey Clark as early as possible on the morning of 7/8/66 and clearly advise him of our interviews with both former AG Rogers and Courtney Evans, and Clark will be told that all we want is a truthful presentation of the facts. He will be given the facts of my interview with Rogers. He will also be told that if he still thinks that Evans is vague he should send for

↓ ↓
CONTINUED---OVER

Mr. Tolson

Evans as of that specific moment and interview him in my presence. Clark will be told that we have no intention of being made the goat in this matter. He will also be advised that we are perfectly willing to place our documents of proof before Senator Edward Long's committee if it becomes necessary to do so.

2. Marvin Watson will be briefed immediately following my interview with Ramsey Clark.

A handwritten mark consisting of a horizontal line with a small loop underneath it, possibly a signature or initials.A handwritten checkmark symbol.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 6-28-66

FROM : M.A. Jones

SUBJECT: **APPEARANCE OF SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY
(D - NEW YORK) ON "ISSUES AND ANSWERS"
TV PROGRAM
SUNDAY, 6-26-66**

Captioned program was monitored by a representative of the Crime Research Section and a good personal friend of yours (Mr. Wick), Len Deibert, of WMAL-TV confidentially furnished a transcript of the program.

Senator Robert F. Kennedy (D - New York) was interviewed on the program by ABC correspondents Bob Clark and John A. Scali. They discussed such questions as whether President Johnson is losing the support of the American people in the Vietnam War; whether the President is doing enough to protect civil rights marchers; and whether Senator Kennedy will seek the Presidency in 1972. Senator Kennedy's responses to these questions followed his published views.

They also discussed admission of Red China to the UN and, while the Senator feels Red China should be admitted so long as Nationalist China remains, he does not feel that this action would improve matters in Vietnam in any way.

16 JUL 27 1966

In connection with civil rights discussions, the Senator stated he supports the President and the Attorney General and, as to be expected, he expressed great confidence in Attorney General Katzenbach. He indicated he feels there is a danger of a racial explosion in the big cities this summer and that it is not our promises which have failed but rather the Negro's expectations.

Kennedy was also asked whether he authorized FBI wire taps of gamblers' telephones in Las Vegas in 1962 and 1963. He replied "No I did not." He was then asked if he ever authorized any wire taps as Attorney

Enclosure

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick

TBC:jmh (5)

51 AUG 11 1966

*SEE PAGE 17 ATTACHED

JUL 29 1966
M.A. Jones

Continued--Over

ENCLOSURE

**M. A. Jones to Wick Memo
RE: APPEARANCE OF SENATOR
ROBERT F. KENNEDY**

General except in national security cases. Again, and as to be expected from him, he replied "I did not." He was next asked if that meant that wire taps were made by someone at the Department of Justice without his knowledge. Kennedy answered, "Well, if there were any wire taps that took place outside of national security cases, then they were." Asked if this might mean the FBI was doing some wire tapping that he didn't know about, Senator Kennedy replied, "Well, I expect maybe some of those facts are going to be developed. The only time I authorized or was ever requested to authorize wire tapping was in connection with national security cases under an arrangement that originally had been made by President Roosevelt and Attorney General Biddle."

The program was concluded with a discussion of the present draft system which Kennedy feels shows discrimination against the poor. In a discussion of the New York election for Surrogate Judge, Kennedy indicated he feels politics should be taken out of the judiciary.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

W ✓ *W*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. Wick *[initials]*

FROM : M. A. Jones *[initials]*

DATE: 7-19-66

SUBJECT: U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT
ARTICLE REGARDING USE OF ELECTRONIC
LISTENING DEVICES

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

The 7-25-66 issue of U.S. News and World Report contains an article entitled "Now, Official Word on 'Bugging'" which relates to the current controversy over authorization for use of electronic listening devices.

This article concerns the disclosures by Solicitor General Thurgood Marshall before the Supreme Court on 7-13-66 in which he reported that the FBI, in planting electronic listening devices in some major criminal investigations, had acted under the authority of the Department of Justice. The article relates that Marshall said the Departmental practice of authorizing "eavesdropping" was in effect for a period of years prior to 1963, and it specifically points out that this included the period when Robert Kennedy was Attorney General. It is made clear by this article that the Director was acting under Departmental authorization and that this continued until June, 1965, when these devices were prohibited by Presidential order.

This is a good analysis of the issues involved in this controversy and it is apparent that U.S. News and World Report is striving to make it clear that the FBI did not use these devices on its own initiative. The article should help to set the record straight and it is believed that a letter should be sent to David Lawrence, Editor of U.S. News and World Report, expressing our appreciation.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

77-51387-1862

NOT RECORDED
176 JUL 29 1966

1. That the attached letter be sent to David Lawrence thanking him for this article in the current issue of U.S. News and World Report.

2. That reprint copies of the article be made and distributed without cover letter to the Assistants to the Director, all Assistant Directors, all SACs and the Legats.

Enclosure *7-20-66*
1 - Mr. DeLoach *18 AUG 18 1966* Enclosure 1 - Mr. Wick - Enclosure 1 - Mr. Callahan - *Enc/8* Enclosure

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-8-181-2

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FEDERAL 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) b1 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.
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- DeLoach _____
- Mohr _____
- Wick _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

Handwritten signature/initials

ways

6 Shogren

8211 [unclear]

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-112515-1612

UPI-122

(INSANE CRIMINALS)

WASHINGTON--SEN. ROBERT F. KENNEDY, D-N.Y., INTRODUCED LEGISLATION TODAY TO PROVIDE THAT CRIMINALS ACQUITTED IN FEDERAL COURT ON GROUNDS OF INSANITY WILL BE COMMITTED FOR TREATMENT AND NOT TURNED BACK LOOSE ON SOCIETY.

THE FORMER ATTORNEY GENERAL TOLD THE SENATE THE BILL WOULD PROVIDE COMMITMENT FOR MEDICAL TREATMENT FOR FEDERAL CRIMINALS ACQUITTED ON INSANITY GROUNDS IF THEY ARE FOUND STILL DANGEROUS TO SOCIETY.

KENNEDY CITED CHARLES WHITMAN, THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS TOWER SNIPER, AND WILLIAM POLLENBAUGH, THE PENNSYLVANIA KIDNAPER WHO KILLED AN FBI AGENT WHILE BEING PURSUED BY OFFICERS, AS EXAMPLES OF CRIMINALS WHO MIGHT BE ACQUITTED AS INSANE IF BROUGHT TO TRIAL. BOTH WERE KILLED IN GUN BATTLES WITH OFFICERS.

ALTHOUGH CONGRESS CAN ONLY LEGISLATE FOR FEDERAL COURTS, KENNEDY SAID HE HOPED HIS BILL, IF PASSED, COULD SERVE AS A MODEL FOR STATE LEGISLATION.

THE MEASURE WOULD PROVIDE THAT A PERSON ACQUITTED ON GROUNDS OF INSANITY WOULD AUTOMATICALLY BE HELD FOR 60 DAYS FOR PSYCHIATRIC EXAMINATION TO SEE IF HE IS DANGEROUS TO SOCIETY.

THE COURT WOULD THEN HOLD A HEARING ON THE FINDINGS AND IF THE PERSON IS FOUND DANGEROUS, HE WOULD BE COMMITTED TO A MENTAL INSTITUTION FOR TREATMENT UNTIL ADJUDGED SAFE.

KENNEDY SAID "THE SENSELESS TRAGEDY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS HAS ONCE MORE BROUGHT TO THE PUBLIC'S ATTENTION A SERIOUS GAP IN THE LAWS OF MANY OF OUR STATES AND IN FEDERAL LAW AS WELL" BECAUSE "PSYCHIATRISTS HAVE POINTED OUT THAT (WHITMAN) WOULD UNDOUBTEDLY HAVE BEEN ACQUITTED BECAUSE HE WAS SO CLEARLY INSANE."

8/4--RH301PF

77-51387-1161
NOT RECORDED
102 AUG 19 1966

utterly futile
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AUG 19 1966

53 AUG 22 1966

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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For your information: _____

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

Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 10-17-66

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: **APPEARANCE OF SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY**
ON THE DAVID SUSSKIND SHOW
9-10 P. M., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1966
WTTG-TV (CHANNEL 5)
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Senator Kennedy appeared on the captioned show from 9 to 10 p.m. on 10-15-66. Matters were discussed ranging from birth control to Vietnam, most of which were in connection with Senator Kennedy's current political activities.

There was no mention of the Director, the FBI, wire tapping, bugging nor, for that matter, any of the activities of Kennedy during the period he was Attorney General.

At one point in the show, Susskind tried to enter into a discussion concerning the various books coming out regarding the Warren Commission Report and Kennedy cut him off with the statement: "I am not going into that."

Regarding his political aspirations, Senator Kennedy stated he has no intention of running for Vice President in the 1968 Presidential Elections and that he intends to support President Johnson and Vice President Humphrey at that time. He refused to comment concerning his political aspirations for 1972.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Wick
- 1 - Mr. Gale
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

GTQ:smg
(7)

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 9-15-66

REC-52
512-1879

CONFIDENTIAL

FBI WASH DC

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

OCT 25 1966

TELETYPE

- 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 _____

FBI-PORTLAND

1032 PM PDST URGENT 10-24-66 EFT

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM PORTLAND (100-NEW) (100-10626) 2P

PA

DEMONSTRATION DURING APPEARANCE OF SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY,
PORTLAND, OREGON, OCTOBER TWENTYFOUR, INSTANT; VIDEM.

APPROXIMATELY THIRTY COLLEGE-AGE YOUNG PEOPLE HELD SIGNS AND
DISTRIBUTED LEAFLETS PROTESTING WAR IN VIETNAM UPON OCCASION OF
CAMPAIGN-SPEAKING APPEARANCE OF SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY AT LABOR
CENTER, PORTLAND, OREGON, NIGHT OF OCTOBER TWENTYFOUR, INSTANT.

ACCORDING TO

[REDACTED]

REPRESENTATIVES OF DEMONSTRATORS STATED ALL WERE
FROM REED COLLEGE, PORTLAND. DEMONSTRATION PEACEFUL AND WITHOUT
INCIDENT.

REC-125 77-5187-1780

EX-104

12 OCT 25 1966

LEAFLETS BORE NAMES OF COMMITTEE TO END WAR IN VIETNAM AND
COMMITTEE FOR INDEPENDENT POLITICAL ACTION. A CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE,
WHO HAS PROVIDED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN PAST, HAS ADVISED THAT
COMMITTEE TO END WAR IN VIETNAM IS AN INFORMAL, COLLEGE-BASED PORTLAND
ORGANIZATION, IN EXISTENCE FOR PAST TWO YEARS, ENTIRELY ENGAGED IN
OPPOSING U. S. POLICIES IN VIETNAM. ACCORDING TO
COMMITTEE FOR INDEPENDENT POLITICAL ACTION APPARENTLY AD HOC IN NATURE.

END ~~5:10~~ OCT 31 1966

cc: B. W. D. F.

5-D

105-158315-1

B
b7D

b7D

PAGE TWO

NO DEMONSTRATION OCCURRED AT PORTLAND INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT WHERE SENATOR KENNEDY ARRIVED AT APPROXIMATELY SEVEN P.M., SOME TWO HOURS LATE.

ADMINISTRATIVE

CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE

b7D

END

HFL

FBI WASH DC

P

*12/25/66. Submitt
L1000 (2)*

FBI

Date: 11/3/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : SAC, PORTLAND (100-10863)
SUBJECT: DEMONSTRATION DURING APPEARANCE
OF SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY,
PORTLAND, OREGON, 10/24/66
DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING U.S.
INTERVENTION IN VIETNAM

Handwritten notes:
R
K
10/24/66
105-138315

Re Portland teletypes 10/24/66.

Enclosed herewith are ten copies of a letterhead memo for the Bureau concerning the above demonstration on 10/24/66.

The Agents who observed the demonstration were

b7C

[Redacted names]

The confidential source mentioned is

b7D

[Redacted name]

His identity was concealed at his request.

Copies of the letterhead memo are being furnished locally to Secret Service, INTC, NISO, OSI, and United States Attorney, Portland.

ENCLOSURE

- 4 - Bureau (AM) (RM) (Enc. 10)
 - (3) - 100-
 - (1) - 105-138315 (VIDEM)
- 3 - Portland
 - (1) - 100-10863
 - (1) - 100-10626 (VIDEM)
 - (1) - 100-10707 (PCEWV)

REC 17

Handwritten: 77-51207-1862

19 NOV 5 1966

WSB:cfk
(7)

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, CSI, STATE

FORWARD: 11/7/66

FORWARD: 11/7/66

BY: [Signature]

Sent

M Per

Approved: *[Signature]*
53 NOV 21 1966
Special Agent in Charge

RECORDED COPY FILED IN



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Portland, Oregon

November 3, 1966

DEMONSTRATION DURING APPEARANCE OF SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY,
PORTLAND, OREGON, OCTOBER 24, 1966

DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING UNITED
STATES INTERVENTION IN VIETNAM

On the night of October 24, 1966, Senator Robert F. Kennedy made a public appearance at the Labor Center in Portland, Oregon as part of a campaign speaking tour. Both before and during his appearance at the Labor Center, approximately thirty college-age young people held signs and distributed leaflets protesting the war in Vietnam. According to [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] representatives of the demonstrators had stated that all taking part were from Reed College, Portland. A number were recognized as having taken part in previous Vietnam demonstrations. There was no marching, the demonstrators merely standing at the entrances to the large parking lot surrounding the Labor Center, holding signs and passing out leaflets. The demonstration was peaceful and without incident. The signs carried such messages as:

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.

NOV 9 1966
[Handwritten initials]

17-51387 1014

ENCLOSURE

DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING
U.S. INTERVENTION IN VIETNAM

"RFK WE WANT A PEACE SUBSTANCE NOT IMAGE";

"DON'T SUPPORT BUTCHER";

"BOBBY - DO LIBERALS SUPPORT END OF WAR ";

"WOULD NAPALM CONVERT YOU TO DEMOCRACY "; and

"NO DOLLARS FOR DEATH AND TAXES".

ORAC The leaflets which were distributed bore the names of the Portland Committee to End the War in Vietnam and the Committee for Independent Political Action. A Xerox copy of the leaflet is attached hereto.

A confidential source who has provided reliable information in the past on October 20, 1965, advised that the Portland Committee to End the War in Vietnam was an authorized campus organization at Reed College in Portland, and that its statement of purpose read, "To conduct activity alone or in conjunction with other groups in support of peace in Vietnam and withdrawal of United States forces".

According to [REDACTED] the Committee for Independent Political Action apparently was Ad Hoc in nature. *b7D*

This protest is aimed not at Robert Kennedy as an individual, but rather at the political philosophy he represents. The American people have been deceived into believing that this man offers a "liberal" alternative to the policies of the Johnson Administration. To be sure, he offers the American people different words than President Johnson does, but his actions do not support his words, and his philosophy, the philosophy of liberalism, is founded on the same faulty assumptions which are the source of our present problems.

The case of Vietnam is probably the most clear-cut, as well as the most urgent, example of the deception and self-deception that is the stuff of American liberalism. Senator Kennedy has expressed "reservations" over the bombing of North Vietnam, but he continues to vote for the appropriations which keep the bombs falling. Kennedy is "concerned" about the troop build-up in South Vietnam, but today he sits at the same platform as more-war candidate Duncan, a rubber-stamp supporter of Johnson policies. More important than his inconsistencies, however, is his misplaced emphasis. Kennedy is concerned more with how many bombs fall than why they are falling. He does not ask the question why Americans are fighting and dying in Vietnam. He does not ask the question why the Vietnamese have continued to fight against foreign domination for the past 20 years - first against Imperial Japan (as our allies), then against Colonial France, and now against Anti-Communist America. He does not ask the question why America has set itself up as the policeman of the world or why America has opposed itself to revolutions all over the world. Robert Kennedy does not ask these questions because he cannot or will not escape the simplistic assumptions concerning the world with which "liberals" delude themselves. To the "liberal" the world is composed of "good guys" and "bad guys". Just like in the westerns, the "bad guys" and the "good guys" can be told apart by the hats they wear, the hats of communism and anti-communism. Anyone who wears the hat of anti-communism is our friend, whether the anti-communism be racist as in South Africa, fascist as in Spain, or a military dictatorship as in South Vietnam. Similarly, those who wear the hat of communism - or anything that faintly resembles it - are treated with complete disapproval, if not outright hostility. It matters little that a program of those we fight in Vietnam (the National Liberation Front) has wide popularity, a fact that is even admitted by the military government which we support in Vietnam.

While military war is raging in Asia, there is another war going on in this country. It is a war that we cannot hope to win so long as we embrace the "liberal" attitude that human dignity can be bought with a welfare check. The "liberals" in this country have begun a "war on poverty"; a war that is to be fought with two percent of the funds that are going into the war in Asia, a war that is directed from afar, rather than from the battlefields of the slums. The stupidity of this policy is turning the slums and the ghettos into literal battlefields as well as figurative ones, it is turning black against white, poor against comfortable, and frustrated against complacent.

The United States is fighting and losing a two-front war which cannot be won until the delusions of liberalism are cast aside, and Americans realistically strike at the heart of the problems that confront and threaten to destroy us.

3 The Portland Committee to End the War in Vietnam
The Committee for Independent Political Action

FBI

Date: 10/28/66

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	

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

AIRTEL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, DETROIT (105-11827)

DEMONSTRATION
VISIT OF SENATOR ROBERT KENNEDY
YPSILANTI, MICHIGAN
10/29/66
VIDEM

Handwritten notes and signatures:
105-11827-4216
4-14-78 JIP/enc
105-11827-4216

Enclosed for the Bureau are six copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above.

Local dissemination has been made at Detroit, Mich. to the USA, G-2, and U.S. Secret Service.

The LHM is stamped confidential to protect a source of continuing value to the Bureau.

The source referred to in this LHM is [REDACTED]

This LHM is submitted to furnish information regarding a VIDEM-type demonstration planned against an appearance of Senator ROBERT KENNEDY.

Local authorities, Ypsilanti, Mich., notified.

Detroit will follow and report pertinent developments. AGENCY: G-2, C.I., OSI, etc.

- Bureau (Enc.-6) (RM)
- Detroit
- 2 - 105-11827
- 1 - Council on Democratic Directions
- 1 - 100-YSA-U of M [REDACTED]

DATE FORW: 11-14-66
HOW FORW: RLS

REC'D
S
SU

ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
162 NOV 15 1966

CONFIDENTIAL

OCT 31 1966

55 NOV 22 1966

Classified by 1259

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

4-14-78 JIP/enc

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-11827-4216



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Detroit, Michigan
October 28, 1966

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: Demonstration
Visit of Senator Robert Kennedy
Ypsilanti, Michigan
October 29, 1966

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on October 28, 1966, that a group at the University of Michigan (U-M), Ann Arbor, Michigan, this date, formulated plans to demonstrate against Senator Robert Kennedy at Eastern Michigan University (EMU), Ypsilanti, Michigan, on October 29, 1966.

The source noted that Kennedy's intention to visit EMU, Ypsilanti, on behalf of Congressman Wes Vivian of Ann Arbor, Michigan, was announced on October 27, 1966. The source advised that groups engaged in Viet-Nam protest activities at the U-M have stated their disenchantment with Congressman Vivian because he has not taken a strong stand against the Viet-Nam war. They have developed a "Write-In" peace candidate for the office held by Vivian. These groups, he said, recognize that the votes their "Write-In" candidate will draw may be sufficient to defeat Vivian.

The demonstration was promoted on the campus of the U-M through the "Information Table" of the Young Socialists Alliance (YSA) on the U-M campus, October 28, 1966, and an announcement located there refers interested persons to contact one James Walters, Morton Street, Ann Arbor, from whose residence the demonstrators will drive to Ypsilanti as a group for this demonstration.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

*Declassification log
4-24-78*

DECLASSIFIED BY 1259
ON 4-14-78 JJP/Emb

77-51387-1884

ENCLOSURE
ENCLOSURE

Re: Demonstration
Visit of Senator Robert Kennedy
Ypsilanti, Michigan
October 29, 1966

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

A characterization of the YSA appears in the appendix page attached hereto.

The "Peace Candidate" is Mrs. Elsie Boulding, wife of Professor Kenneth Boulding, of the U-M. Individuals associated with YSA are supporting her candidacy, despite the fact that such individuals are critical of her for not completely disavowing the Democratic Party. They criticized her, according to this source, for "walking the fence" and working for the "Anti-War" vote of all parties.

The source said he is certain Walters, referred to above, is not associated with YSA, but is simply the rallying point for participating demonstrators. He said YSA is but one of several related groups associated in this "Peace Candidate" campaign.

The source advised he had no information as to the expected number of participants or to the exact activity planned for this demonstration other than picketing. He noted that the YSA announcement for this demonstration at Ypsilanti-scheduled a time of 2:30 PM, October 29, 1966. The source noted that this time is in contradiction to campaign material of Congressman Vivian, which material announces Senator Kennedy's appearance at EMU for 9:15 to 10:00 AM, October 29, 1966.

Re: Kenneth Boulding

Kenneth Boulding, Professor at the U-M, a sincere Pacifist and Quaker leader at the U-M, originator and director of a "Peace Research" Institute at the U-M known as the Center of Research on Conflict Resolution, and a prominent respected Michigan faculty member recognized as an expert in "Disarmament and Arms Control" matters and recently named to a United States Committee in the United Nations. BOULDING's influence helped guide this activity on a peaceful, respectful plane in the light.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: Demonstration
Visit of Senator Robert Kennedy
Ypsilanti, Michigan
October 29, 1966

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

of intense public indignation at the earlier proposed action by this initiating group. BOULDING was one of the prominent U-M faculty sponsors for the overnight "teach-in" which was promoted as "Viet Nam Day" at the U-M.

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

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

19: Memorandum
Visit of Senator Robert Kennedy
Washington, Michigan
October 29, 1966

APPENDIX

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The May, 1960, issue of the "Young Socialist", (YS), page 1, column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA) was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The issue stated that this organization was formed by the nationwide reporter clubs of the publication YS.

The above issue, page 6, set forth the founding declaration of YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles, and that the supporters of the YS have come into basic political solidarity with the SWP on the principles of revolutionary socialism.

A source advised on May 23, 1966, that the original YSA was an organization formed during October, 1957, in New York City by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The leaders of this group were the guiding forces in the establishment of the national organization.

The source further advised on May 23, 1966, that the YSA is dominated and controlled on a national basis by the SWP through having SWP members comprise exclusively the National Executive Committee (NEC). The YSA, in reality, is the youth and training section for the SWP and the main source of new SWP members.

The headquarters of the YSA are located in Room 535, 41 Union Square West, New York City.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

By, Please Refer to
File No.

Detroit, Michigan
October 28, 1966

Title	Demonstration Visit of Senator Robert Kennedy Ypsilanti, Michigan October 29, 1966
Character	
Reference	Memorandum at Detroit, dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Averell Harriman Wins the Brass Ring

By Drew Pearson

Drew Pearson today awards the brass ring, good for one free ride on the Washington Merry-Go-Round, to Averell Harriman on his 75th birthday.

I went to the 75th birthday party of Averell Harriman, a day jamboree at Sen. Bobby Kennedy's home the other night, and my wife has been telling me ever since. You cannot write that story.



"You are always being accused of leaking and I am accused of leaking to you. You were the only reporter there, except for Art Buchwald, and if you write this story we'll never be invited out again."

Next morning, lo! the unsurprising Washington Post published a big story on Averell's birthday celebration which must have been phoned in at around 2 a.m.

"Who was the leak?" I asked Mrs. P. "Not me." Later in the day the Washington Star came out with another big story, this one embellished with a photo of the festooned entrance of Bobby Kennedy's home, obviously not taken long distance.

By this time I began to accuse Mrs. P of being the leak. Or maybe it was press secretary Bill Moyers, who came so disguised in a space suit that I didn't recognize him.

Baffled Leaker

Mentally I checked over the guest list in search of the leak. Jack Valenti sometimes lets it be known that he leaks to a team of Washington Columnists. Relaxed in the attire Harriman wears at Hobe Sound, Fla., however, Jack didn't look

to be in a leaking mood. Then there was Bob Kinter, former president of NBC. But he is too new as Cabinet Secretary and too discreet to leak. I remained baffled.

But since the costumes and guest list have now leaked, I'm going to report on two other phases of that famous party, namely the guest of honor and the two top men. Bobby Kennedy and Vice President Humphrey, who came to honor him. I hope Mrs. P will forgive me.

The toasts to Harriman were introduced by Sen. Kennedy, who, lugubrious in Averell's fedora and topcoat reaching to his ankles, was just as droll as his late brother.

Most intriguing tribute came from the Vice President, who spoke last, being introduced by the man who has been talked about as his rival for the Presidency—Bobby Kennedy—though you would never have guessed it from watching them.

Humphrey's Tribute

"I see Bob McNamara, Joe Fowler, Bill Moyers and Jack Valenti here," said the Vice President looking around at LBJ's closest advisers. "I just want to tell those fellows that when I accepted this invitation I didn't realize where the party was to be held.

"I don't need to warn Bob Kinter. He won't tell.

"I looked up the New York Times for Nov. 15, 1891, the day Averell was born," continued Hubert, producing a photostat of the Times' front page of 75 years ago. "The headlines for that day read 'Must Check Russia.' You see nothing has changed. On that day Yale defeated Harvard 48 to 0 in honor of its new-born alumnus-to-be.

"I am glad to pay tribute to a man who came from such a humble background," said the Vice President, himself born over a South Dakota drugstore,

regarding the man who inherited most of the Union Pacific Railroad.

"Averell has not only served his country and its people," continued Humphrey getting serious. "How do you describe this man? He is a capitalist who is liberal. He is a dove who has courage. He is a hawk who is peaceful. He is an honest politician. And he is a sober ski-bum."

DP's Tribute

To which I would like to add two facts.

1. When Averell was Secretary of Commerce, his director of the Bureau of Standards was Dr. Edward Condon, a great scientist credited with speeding by one year the development of the nuclear bomb. But in the dark and prejudiced days of McCarthy witch-hunting, Condon was accused by the Un-American Activities Committee, of which Richard Nixon was a member, of being pro-Communist because he had attended a Yugoslav cocktail party. There was a hue and cry that he be fired. Secretary of Commerce Harriman refused to listen to the wolf-pack. Condon remained. Only when Nixon, one of the chief accusers, became Vice President, was Condon fired.

2. Before that, in 1947, when I proposed the Friendship Train to feed hungry Europe, it was Averell Harriman who lined up the Union Pacific as the first railroad to back the train, one small reason why I joined in the tribute to Averell Harriman.

Drew Pearson will make a prediction on the draft at 6:40 p.m. today over Radio WTOP.

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

Handwritten notes and signatures including 'D.J. MacGowan', 'This pretty well sums up the Bobby Kennedy party!', and '6-10-66'.

- The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Washington Evening Star
New York Daily News
New York Herald Tribune
New York Post
The New York Times
New York World Journal
New York World
Journal Tribune
The Baltimore Sun
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World

DEC 7 1966

NOV 19 1966

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

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

97

Black

UPI-81

(CITIES)
 WASHINGTON--SEN. ROBERT F. KENNEDY D-N.Y. SECURED THE HEARINGS OF TWO NEGRO LEADERS TODAY AND PREDICTED "A RACE RIOTING WHICH WILL BE COMPLETELY UNCONTROLLABLE" UNLESS THE GOVERNMENT ACTS TO SOLVE PROBLEMS OF THE NATION'S GHETTOS.

KENNEDY MADE THE STATEMENT AT A HEARING OF A SENATE GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE WHICH HAS BEEN STUDYING THE PROBLEMS OF CITY CITIES. HE COMMENTED DURING TESTIMONY OF A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, PRESIDENT OF THE AFL-CIO BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS, AND BARBARA RUSTIN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE A. PHILIP RANDOLPH INSTITUTE.

THE TWO NEGRO LEADERS URGED ACTION ON THE "STREETCROW BUDGET" DEVELOPED BY THE INSTITUTE. THAT BUDGET IS DESIGNED TO CHANNEL AN ADDITIONAL \$185 BILLION INTO DOMESTIC SPENDING PROGRAMS OVER A 10 YEAR PERIOD AND THUS STIMULATE EMPLOYMENT AND PROVIDE A GUARANTEED ANNUAL WAGE FOR POOR PEOPLE--WHITE AND BLACK--WHO ARE STILL UNEMPLOYED.

RANDOLPH, A VETERAN OF LABOR AND CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENTS AT AGE 77, TESTIFIED THAT HE IS ALARMED AT THE CHANGE IN NEGRO YOUTH. HE SAID THEIR SOCIETY AT THE MOMENT APPEARS DESTINED FOR AN EXPLOSION AND HE CAUTIONED THAT THERE WILL BE "DISASTROUS CONSEQUENCES" IF THE VIETNAM WAR IS TO BE FINANCED BY "THE BLACK AND WHITE POOR."

RUSTIN, A LEADING FIGURE IN THE 1962 NEGRO MARCH ON WASHINGTON, SAID PRESIDENT JOHNSON MUST BE STOPPED FROM WHAT HE CALLED "PUTTING THE COST OF THE VIETNAM WAR ON THE BACKS OF THE POOR PEOPLE."

CUTTING BACK ON THE WAR ON POVERTY, RUSTIN SAID, IS "NOT ONLY STUPID AND DANGEROUS BUT CRIMINAL" BECAUSE IT "REMOVES" THE "CARROT" WHICH COULD BE HELD OUT TO PROMOTE SOME DEGREE OF STABILITY IN POOR COMMUNITIES.

Inflammatory as usual

File 5-163

837

77-51377-4887

61 DEC 12 1966
 199 DEC 9 1966

DEC 10 1966

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

RUSTIN SAID PRESIDENT JOHNSON IS MISTAKEN TO BELIEVE HE CAN GET AWAY WITH TRIMMING THE POVERTY PROGRAM. HE SAID: "HE CANNOT GET AWAY WITH IT" AND SAID THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OUGHT TO BE POURING MORE MONEY INTO THE ANTI-POVERTY WAR.

"NEGRO LEADERS CANNOT BE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR THE REACTION THAT OCCURS AS A RESULT OF PARING DOWN THE WAR ON POVERTY," RUSTIN SAID.

RUSTIN CONTENDED THAT SOCIETY IS PRESENTLY TEACHING YOUNG NEGROES TO RESORT TO VIOLENCE BY PROVIDING FOR THEIR NEEDS ONLY AFTER RIOTING AS IN CHICAGO AND IN THE WATTS AREA OF LOS ANGELES.

KENNEDY PRAISED RUSTIN FOR HIS ASSESSMENT OF THE SITUATION AND SAID THAT IF ALIENATED NEGRO YOUNG PEOPLE BELIEVE THAT THE WAY TO ACHIEVE THEIR GOALS IS TO "LIGHT A MATCH THEY'RE GOING TO DO IT."

KENNEDY COMPLAINED THAT THERE IS LITTLE PUBLIC UNDERSTANDING OF THE FACT THAT THE DISSATISFACTION AND ALIENATION OF NEGRO YOUTH IS "THE MOST EXPLOSIVE SITUATION WE FACE."

"WE HAVE RAIDED THEIR EXPECTATIONS AND UNLESS WE TAKE MAJOR STEPS... IN THE SENATE, THE HOUSE AND THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH... WE WILL REAP A WHIRLWIND THAT WILL BE COMPLETELY UNCONTROLLABLE."

"YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN ARE NOT GOING TO ACCEPT THIS KIND OF LIFE. THEY'RE GOING TO CHANGE IT ONE WAY OR ANOTHER," KENNEDY SAID.

RUSTIN CALLED THE PROBLEM DESPARATE BUT NOT INCURABLE. HE AND RANDOLPH SAID THE GREATEST NEED IS FOR JOB OPPORTUNITIES.

THERE IS, HE SAID, A FEELING AMONG ALL YOUNG PEOPLE NOT JUST NEGROES OF "WHAT IS THE USE? YOU WON'T MAKE IT ANYHOW."

THERE MUST BE SOME ASSURANCE, HE SAID, THAT THERE WILL BE JOBS AND SOME MONEY FOR THOSE PEOPLE EVEN IF IT MEANS REDEFINING THE CONCEPT OF WORK AND PAYING YOUNG PEOPLE TO LEARN HOW TO PLAY A MUSICAL INSTRUMENT OR PAYING THEM TO PARTICIPATE IN ATHLETICS AT WHICH MANY OF THEM SPEND A GREAT PORTION OF THEIR TIME.

12/6--JD131FES

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 12-2-66

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY
STATEMENT REGARDING MEMBERSHIP OF FBI AGENTS
IN EXTREMIST GROUPS

A United Press International news item on 12-1-66 reported that Senator Robert F. Kennedy had stated on December 1st that he is opposed to FBI or Secret Service Agents joining organizations such as the John Birch Society because of their "special responsibilities in the field of national security." The story stated that Kennedy, "in discussing "extremism in America" in a booklet published by the American Jewish Committee, stated he did not "think it wise to allow members of any extremist group to serve in any security forces.

The Director stated in this regard, "If any inquiry, indicate the Senator has no basis for mentioning FBI as no FBI Agents belong to Birch Society. H." "Also write American Jewish Committee and tell them they might have checked with FBI first as no Agents belong to John Birch Society. H."

It is to be noted inquiries from United Press International and Associated Press were received by your (Mr. Wick's) office on the afternoon of 12-1-66 concerning this matter. Both were advised in accordance with the Director's instructions.

The booklet mentioned in this news report is entitled, "Extremism in America Today," and it was issued by the American Jewish Committee, 165 East 56th Street, New York City. The New York Office has obtained a copy of this booklet and it is attached.

The booklet contains interviews with Clifford P. Case (R.-N.J.); Senator Kennedy; and Morris B. Agran, an attorney who is President of the American Jewish Committee. The booklet is based in part on a 5-15-66 television interview of these three men.

- Enclosure
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
 - 1 - Mr. Wick
 - 1 - Mr. Rosen
 - 1 - Mr. Sullivan

12 DEC 12 1966

(Continued - Over)

ELR:er (7)
ENCLOSURE
79 DEC 14 1966

CHIEF OF BUREAU
12/2/66

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-102104-70

W. A. Jones to Wick memo
RE: Senator Robert F. Kennedy

which was conducted on the program "Opinion in the Capital," a production of station WTTG, Washington, D. C. Additional written questions were submitted to the three participants at a later date and these questions were answered independently by them. The reference by Mr. Kennedy to the FBI was made in reply to the following question on page 22 of the booklet.

"Question: It has been suggested that there has been considerable penetration of police agencies by the John Birch Society and other right-wing extremist organizations. Would you permit a member of an extremist group to serve on the police force? How about the FBI or the Secret Service?"

"Senator Kennedy: I think we should be extremely cautious about automatically denying any individual a job merely because he belongs to a particular organization. However, the John Birch Society has been clearly identified with some positions which would make it very unlikely that any individual policeman who agreed with them would be able to enforce the law fairly and equally for all citizens. Therefore, I would not absolutely bar members of the Birch Society from serving on a police force; but I would see that a special effort was made to see that the personal views of each applicant are such that he will be able to enforce the laws fairly. I believe the questions of the FBI and Secret Service are a different matter. These agencies have special responsibilities in the field of national security, and from my personal experience with them, it does not seem to me to be wise to allow members of any extremist group to serve on them."

OBSERVATIONS:

It is not known whether this question was submitted to Kennedy on the television program of 5-15-58 or in written form at a later date; and, therefore, it is not known who was responsible for preparing the question. In any event, the question is simply a hypothetical inquiry, contrasting the FBI as the foremost Federal investigative agency with the local police, and there is no inference of Birchite activities on the part of FBI Agents. Apparently Mr. Kennedy mentioned the FBI in his answer only because of the specific reference to it in the question.

In view of the ~~content~~ content of this question, it is believed consideration should be given to not writing a letter to the American Jewish Committee concerning this matter.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Director may wish to consider not writing the American Jewish Committee regarding this matter.

WJ

V-2-

OK. I will do this. I will write the American Jewish Committee and inform them of the situation. I will not mention any names.

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

*def any inquiry, in-
dicate the Senator
had no basis for
mentioning of
F.B.I. being to Birch Society.
JFK*

UPI

(KENNEDY)

NEW YORK--SEN. ROBERT F. KENNEDY, D-N.Y., SAID TODAY HE IS
OPPOSED TO FBI OR SECRET SERVICE AGENTS JOINING RIGHT WING
ORGANIZATIONS SUCH AS THE JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY BECAUSE OF THEIR
ESSENTIAL RESPONSIBILITIES IN THE FIELD OF NATIONAL SECURITY.
DISCUSSING "EXTREMISM IN AMERICA" IN A BOOKLET PUBLISHED BY THE
AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE, THE SENATOR SAID HE DID NOT "THINK
IT WISE TO ALLOW MEMBERS OF ANY EXTREMIST GROUP" TO SERVE IN
SECURITY FORCES.

KENNEDY SAID HE THOUGHT EXTREMISM WOULD CONTINUE IN THE U.S. "AS LONG
AS WE HAVE DIFFICULT AND COMPLEX PROBLEMS AND AS LONG AS THERE
ARE GROUPS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES WHO FEEL THAT THERE ARE EASY
SOLUTIONS--THAT EVERYTHING HAS TO BE SEEN IN BLACK AND WHITE, AND
THAT WE CAN DEAL WITH THESE MATTERS RAPIDLY, WITHOUT A GREAT DEAL
OF THOUGHT AND A GREAT DEAL OF TIME..."

KENNEDY ALSO COMMENTED ON ANTI-VIET NAM WAR DEMONSTRATIONS WHICH
HE SAID "WEAKENED THE POSITION OF THOSE WHO ADVOCATE A PARTICULAR
POLICY" ALTHOUGH HE DOES NOT CONSIDER THEM ILLEGAL. HE SAID HE
CONSIDERS IT "HEALTHY FOR THE COUNTRY" TO DISCUSS SUCH MATTERS
ALTHOUGH HE PERSONALLY DISAGREES WITH SOME OF THE DEMONSTRATIONS
TAKING PLACE.

12/1--Q1222P

*also write American Jewish
Committee & tell them they
might have checked with
FBI first as no agents
belong to John Birch Society*

NOT RECORDED
DEC 1 1966

1 ENCLOSURE

M A Jones
19 DEC 13 1966

12-2-66 EL

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

77-5137-188

DEC 22 1966 pc

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

UPI-112

(KENNEDY)

NEW YORK--SEN. ROBERT F. KENNEDY, D-N.Y., SAID TODAY HE "WOULD NOT ABSOLUTELY BAR MEMBERS OF THE BIRCH SOCIETY FROM SERVING ON A POLICE FORCE" BUT HE WOULD BAR MEMBERS "OF AN EXTREMIST GROUP" FROM THE FBI AND THE SECRET SERVICE.

"I BELIEVE THE QUESTIONS OF THE FBI AND THE SECRET SERVICE ARE A DIFFERENT MATTER," KENNEDY SAID IN A BOOKLET PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE ON THE SUBJECT OF EXTREMISM IN AMERICA. "THESE AGENCIES HAVE SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITIES IN THE FIELD OF NATIONAL SECURITY AND FROM MY PERSONAL EXPERIENCE WITH THEM, IT DOES NOT SEEM TO ME TO BE WISE TO ALLOW MEMBERS OF ANY EXTREMIST GROUP TO SERVE ON THEM."

KENNEDY SAID HE BELIEVED IN EXTREME CAUTION IN DENYING ANY INDIVIDUAL A JOB BECAUSE HE BELONGS TO A PARTICULAR ORGANIZATION. HOWEVER, THE JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY IS SO CLEARLY IDENTIFIED WITH SOME POSITIONS WHICH WOULD MAKE IT VERY UNLIKELY THAT ANY INDIVIDUAL POLICEMAN WHO AGREED WITH THEM WOULD BE ABLE TO ENFORCE THE LAW FAIRLY AND EQUALLY FOR ALL CITIZENS," HE SAID.

"THEREFORE, I WOULD NOT ABSOLUTELY BAR MEMBERS OF THE BIRCH SOCIETY FROM SERVING ON A POLICE FORCE; BUT I WOULD SEE THAT A SPECIAL EFFORT WAS MADE TO SEE THAT THE PERSONAL VIEWS OF EACH APPLICANT ARE SUCH THAT HE WILL BE ABLE TO ENFORCE LAWS FAIRLY."

12/1--TS318PES

~~ENCLOSURE~~

ENCLOSURE

77-51387-1889

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

W. Belmont
Sh. [unclear]

C.D. [unclear]

[unclear]
[unclear]

UPI-132

(KENNEDY)

WASHINGTON--A NEWLY FORMED TEACHER-STUDENT FEDERATION TODAY SAID IT WILL ENTER SEN ROBERT F. KENNEDY, D-N.Y., IN THE 1968 PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARIES IF HE BREAKS WITH PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S VIETNAM POLICY.

THE STEERING PANEL OF THE NEW CAMPUS POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE RELAYED THE OFFER TO KENNEDY THROUGH AN AIDE AND HOPED TO MEET WITH THE NEW YORK SENATOR IN PERSON.

GERALD M. SCHAFLANDER, A PROFESSOR AT BROOKLYN COLLEGE, SAID THE COMMITTEE WAS FORMED "TO DEVELOP A REAL BROAD OPPOSITION TO THE GENOCIDAL WAR IN VIETNAM."

SCHAFLANDER SAID THE COMMITTEE ALSO WAS CONCERNED BY THE BREAKDOWN IN THE WAR ON POVERTY AND WOULD ALSO CONCERN ITSELF WITH CIVIL RIGHTS, CIVIL LIBERTIES, THE PLIGHT OF THE CITIES, AND THE NEED FOR A NEW INVESTIGATION INTO THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION.

THE BROOKLYN COLLEGE PROFESSOR SAID THAT IF KENNEDY WOULD SUPPORT THE VIETNAM PROPOSALS OF SECRETARY GENERAL U THANT THE COMMITTEE WOULD ENTER HIM AGAINST JOHNSON IN EVERY DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY IN 1968. HE MENTIONED DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING AS A POSSIBLE RUNNING MATE.

SCHAFLANDER SAID THAT THE COMMITTEE HAS ALREADY RAISED \$100,000 AND PLANS TO BUILD UP A KITTY OF \$2 MILLION BY SEEKING \$20 CONTRIBUTIONS FROM EVERY STUDENT IN THE COUNTRY.

IN THE EVENT THAT KENNEDY REFUSES TO BREAK WITH JOHNSON OVER VIETNAM, SCHAFLANDER SAID THAT THE COMMITTEE WOULD RUN A TEACHER OR POSSIBLY A STUDENT IN THE PRIMARIES AGAINST JOHNSON.

~~HE CALLED THE ADMINISTRATION'S VIETNAM POLICY "INSANE, IRRATIONAL AND PARANOID."~~

~~THE COMMITTEE MEMBERS MADE IT VERY CLEAR~~

77-51351-1890
 NOT RECORDED

14 DEC 15 1968

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100-106670

79 DEC 21 1968

10 DEC 15 1968

[unclear]

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-106670-2996

WE CALLED THE ADMINISTRATION'S VIETNAM POLICY "INSANE,
IRRATIONAL AND PARANOID."

THE COMMITTEE MEMBERS MADE IT VERY CLEAR THAT THEY ARE NOT
CONNECTED WITH THOSE WHO HAVE INSTIGATED WILD DEMONSTRATIONS ON
MANY COLLEGE CAMPUSES. THEY CALLED THE CAMPUS DEMONSTRATIONS
"DANGEROUSLY IRRELEVANT, IRRESPONSIBLE, AND DEMAGOGIC."

THE STEERING COMMITTEE MET FOR AN HOUR-AND-A-HALF WITH ADAM
MALINSKY, KENNEDY'S LEGISLATIVE ASSISTANT AND SAID THAT "HE
NEITHER COMMITTED HIMSELF NOR DID HE DISCOURAGE US."

AMONG THE SCHOOLS REPRESENTED ON THE STEERING COMMITTEE ARE
BROOKLYN COLLEGE, HUNTER COLLEGE, NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY,
THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, BRANDEIS, AMHERST, HARVARD LAW
SCHOOL, YALE, AND DUKE.

12/7--MJ517FES

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

UPI-159

ADD 1 KENNEDY, WASHINGTON (UPI-132)

LATER TODAY THE STEERING GROUP MET WITH KENNEDY WHO REJECTED THEIR PROPOSAL.

SCHAFLANDER SAID KENNEDY "REFUSED CATEGORICALLY" TO BREAK WITH THE JOHNSON POLICY AND ENDORSE THE U THANT PROPOSAL "BECAUSE OF OTHER FACTORS WE MAY NOT KNOW ABOUT."

SCHAFLANDER SAID KENNEDY TOLD THE GROUP TO DO WHATEVER THEY WANTED TO AND ADDED THAT THE SENATOR DID NOT APPEAR "TOO FRIENDLY" AND DID NOT LIKE THE PRESSURE PUT ON HIM.

AS A RESULT OF THE MEETING SCHAFLANDER SAID THAT THE COMMITTEE WILL NOT SUPPORT KENNEDY IN 1968 AND ADDED IT WILL URGE STUDENTS AND TEACHERS TO DISCOURAGE THEMSELVES FROM THE SENATOR.

12/7--WJSCOPE

NOV 19 1964
 5 51
 100-120-214

The Acting Attorney General

December 19, 1966

Director, FBI

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Wick
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Gale
- 1 - Mr. McAndrews
- 1 - Mr. Green

ALLEGATIONS THAT DEPARTMENTAL
 ORDER NUMBER 263-62, DATED
 MARCH 13, 1962, PROHIBITED USE OF
 MICROPHONES IN FBI INVESTIGATIONS

Appearing in the press are contentions that the issuance of Department of Justice Order Number 263-62, dated March 13, 1962, tends to prove that Senator Robert F. Kennedy, while Attorney General, specifically prohibited the use of microphones in FBI investigations and was unaware of their use. In this regard I would like to make reference to articles appearing in "The Washington Post" on December 15 and 16, 1966, under the by-line of Richard Earwood. I am writing this letter to refute these contentions.

As you are aware, both the knowledge on his part and approval by then Attorney General Kennedy have been completely and accurately documented by the FBI. The use of the fact of issuance of Department of Justice Order Number 263-62 is obviously an attempt to becloud the issues and to confuse the public.

Department of Justice Order Number 263-62, attached
 previous Order Number 3343 of March 15, 1960, to read

"UNETHICAL TACTICS: Entrapment or the use of any other improper, illegal, or unethical tactics in procuring information in connection with investigative activity will not be tolerated by the Bureau."

The Order continued as follows: "Existing instructions to the Federal Bureau of Investigation with respect to obtaining the approval of the Attorney General for wiretapping are continued in

NOTE: For record purposes, Xerox copies of Departmental Order Number 263-62, and memo C. A. Evans to Mr. Belmont dated 3/16/62 are attached.

CLG:nlk
 (11)

53 DEC 23 1966

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ORIGINAL FILED IN 66-5815-77

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RECORDED

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Q C

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

The Acting Attorney General

force." The only change in Order Number 263-62, compared with Order Number 3343, referred to above, was to delete the words "wire tapping," which were included in the prior Order.

There is a memorandum in our files recording the fact that immediately upon receipt of Order Number 263-62, Assistant Director Courtney A. Evans contacted the Office of Legal Counsel, Department of Justice, to determine the reasons behind what appeared to be unusual action. Mr. Evans was advised that it was realized that the Bureau's policy was in keeping with this Order and that the only reason behind its issuance was to bring Department of Justice records up to date to clearly reflect the policy. Mr. Evans was told that in 1940 Attorney General Jackson had issued Order Number 3343, which was in existence for only a short time, to the effect that wiretapping must not be done but was never formally rescinded in writing by the Department in its records.

Mr. Evans was further told that in order to prevent any possible reference to Order Number 3343 in connection with new wiretapping legislation then pending, and the Attorney General's contemplated testimony concerning it during congressional consideration, the Department of Justice, in reviewing its records, decided to clearly enunciate the Departmental and FBI policy in this field; therefore, Order Number 263-62 was drawn up.

From the above, it can be seen that the use to which the fact of the issuance of Order Number 263-62 is being put is misleading and it is irrelevant to the issues.

My views in this matter are also being furnished to Mr. Marvin Watson at the White House.

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ORDER NO. 263-62

AMENDING ORDER NO. 3343

By virtue of the authority vested in me by Section 161 of the Revised Statutes (5 U.S.C. 22) and section 2 of Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1950 (64 Stat. 1261), and in order to reflect the practice which has been in effect since May 21, 1940, the provision of the Manual of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, prescribed by and set forth in Order No. 3343 of March 15, 1940, is amended to read:

"UNETHICAL TACTICS: Entrapment or the use of any other improper, illegal, or unethical tactics in procuring information in connection with investigative activity will not be tolerated by the Bureau."

Existing instructions to the Federal Bureau of Investigation with respect to obtaining the approval of the Attorney General for wiretapping are continued in force.

Robert F. Kennedy
Attorney General

Date: March 13, 1962

ENCLOSURE

~~ENCLOSURE~~

77-57387-189
3 30 AM '62
127-80-231

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont *at*

DATE: 3/16/62

FROM : C. A. Evans *CE*

SUBJECT: *Supervision - Unethical Public Relations Communications*
X DEPARTMENTAL ORDER #263-62
DATED MARCH 13, 1962, AMENDING
X DEPARTMENTAL ORDER #3343
DATED MARCH 15, 1940

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

J.P. [Signature]

The Bureau is in receipt of a copy of Departmental Order #263-62 dated March 13, 1962, which amends Departmental Order 3343, dated March 15, 1940. This order is amended to read:

"UNETHICAL TACTICS: Entrapment or the use of any other improper, illegal, or unethical tactics in procuring information in connection with investigative activity will not be tolerated by the Bureau."

Departmental Order #263-62 further states "existing instructions to the FBI with respect to obtaining the approval of the Attorney General for wiretapping are continued in force."

With reference to the policy as announced in this amended Departmental Order, it is observed that this is in keeping with the Bureau's policy for many years. Our manuals have contained specific instructions to this effect. Our current instructions, as set forth in the FBI Handbook and Manual of Rules and Regulations, state a Special Agent shall not "engage in entrapment or any other improper, illegal or unethical tactics in procuring information or evidence." With specific reference to wiretapping, the Bureau policy is and has been for many years that such action is not engaged in by the Bureau in the absence of specific authority in writing from the Attorney General.

an

In order to determine the background for the issuance of this new Departmental Order, the Legal Division of the Department was contacted. They advised that they realize the Bureau's policy is in keeping with this

En closures *sent*

3-19-62 77-51387-1892
REC-24 ~~231~~

- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. Malone
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach

- 1 - Mr. Callahan
- 1 - Mr. Rosen

38 APR 9 1962

EX-115 ENCLOSURE 10 APR 8 1962

CES:maw
(10)

~~ENCLOSURE~~

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: DEPARTMENTAL ORDER #263-62
DATED MARCH 13, 1962, AMENDING
DEPARTMENTAL ORDER #3343
DATED MARCH 15, 1940

Order; that the only reason behind the issuance of this Order is to bring up to date Departmental records to clearly reflect this policy. It appears that in 1940 Attorney General Jackson issued an Order, which was in existence for only a short time, to the effect that wiretapping must not be done. This Order, although not the policy for many years, was never formally rescinded in writing by the Department in its records. In order to prevent any possible reference to this Order in connection with the new wire tap legislation and the Attorney General's testimony on the Hill, the Department, in reviewing its records, decided to clearly enunciate the Departmental and Bureau policy in this field. Therefore, Departmental Order #263-62 was drawn up.

ACTION:

There appears to be no action to be taken by the Bureau concerning Departmental Order #263-62. Our policy and manuals issued to our Special Agent personnel are clear. However, it is believed desirable that a letter be sent to the Attorney General advising him that the Bureau's policy and manuals specifically conform with this enunciated policy. Attached is a proposed letter to the Attorney General.

JA
BV

DJA

✓
Q

ads.
Q

pat

9
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

8
DATE: December 12, 1966

FROM : R. E. Wick

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	

SUBJECT: PRESS RELEASE CONCERNING
MICROPHONE SURVEILLANCES AND
SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY
DECEMBER 11, 1966

Attached is a copy of the press release approved by the Director and Mr. Tolson in captioned matter. This release was furnished to the news media at 2:25 p.m., Sunday, December 11, 1966.

In addition to furnishing this release to the wire services, copies were sent to the Washington Star, News and Post. It was also given to the New York Daily News, the New York Times, the Baltimore Sun, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and to Clark Mollenhoff of Cowles Publications.

Throughout Sunday afternoon, numerous requests were received that this release be read for radio and television; however, all such requests were refused and it was pointed out that the release spoke for itself. No elaboration on the statement was made to anyone.

The coverage given this statement on both television and radio during the course of Sunday afternoon was outstanding--the bulk of the programs highlighting it as their lead-off news story. By 7 p.m., Sunday night, Senator Kennedy's statement appeared to the effect that while the matter may seem inconceivable to Mr. Hoover, it was none the less true that he was not aware of the FBI's "bugging" practices.

The above is for record purposes.

Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Gale
- 1 - Mr. McAndrews
- 1 - Mr. Jones

77-5287-1893

NOT RECORDED

341 DEC 20 1966

66-5885-1410 ORIGINAL FILED IN

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55 DEC 28 1966

DEC 23 1966
CORRESPONDENCE

7885

ENCLOSURE



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
DECEMBER 11, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover today labeled as "absolutely inconceivable" the December 10, 1966, statement of Senator Robert F. Kennedy -- a statement in which Mr. Kennedy implied that Mr. Hoover had been misinformed concerning Mr. Kennedy's knowledge of the use of electronic listening devices by the FBI during his tenure as Attorney General in 1961-64. Senator Kennedy's statement attached a letter dated February 17, 1966, from a former FBI employee, Mr. Courtney A. Evans, which reflects that Mr. Evans "did not discuss the use" of microphones with Mr. Kennedy -- nor did Evans know of any written material that was sent to you (the then Attorney General Kennedy) at any time concerning this procedure."

Mr. Hoover said it is absolutely inconceivable that either Senator Kennedy or Mr. Evans can make such a statement. He pointed out that official records of the FBI not only reflect discussions between former Attorney General Kennedy and Mr. Evans concerning the FBI's use of microphone surveillances, but also contain documents -- including

77-51387-1893

~~ENCLOSURE~~

~~ENCLOSURE~~

some bearing Mr. Kennedy's signature or initials -- showing that the FBI's use of microphone and wiretap surveillances was known to and approved by Mr. Kennedy.

Mr. Evans, who retired from the FBI in 1964, now is an official associated with the Department of Justice.

Attached to this statement are two memoranda personally prepared by Mr. Evans to one of his superiors. One memorandum is dated July 7, 1961, and the other is dated August 17, 1961. Both relate to discussions which Mr. Evans had with the then Attorney General Kennedy concerning the use of microphone surveillances by the FBI.

In the August 17, 1961, memorandum, Mr. Evans states that the matter of using leased telephone lines in connection with microphone surveillances "was discussed with the Attorney General" and that the "Attorney General approved the proposed procedure in this regard and personally signed the attached memorandum evidencing such approval." (Also attached is a copy of the August 17, 1961, memorandum signed by Mr. Kennedy.)