

UNIFY WITH THE LIBERTY LOBBY

By TAYLOR CALDWELL

I once saw a dear Sister demonstrate to her class the power of unity. She took a piece of strong rope, and asked the strongest boys in her class to try to break it. Each one tried—and failed. Then she unwound the rope into all its weak filaments, and showed how each could be snapped easily by an infant. "Wound together," she said, "the rope cannot be broken. Alone, each strand can be torn without effort."

And that brings me to all the patriotic Right organizations in this country. I belong to, and support, practically all of them, for I am now desperately worried about my country's freedom and future. Of necessity, the amount I send each is small, for there are so many of them. They come and go, these fine and struggling organizations, because they do not have enough financial backing, or enough power alone. And that is exactly what the Liberal/Communist Establishment wants! We are playing into its hands. As Benjamin Franklin said so eloquently, "We must hang together, or hang separately."

The situation in America is now so dire that it is no longer a question IF the Right groups should get together. It is the most pressing of all necessities. We have all seen "conservative" Senators pushed into supporting legislation ruinous for America, because they have been impressed by the single-striking might of the "liberal" enemy, and they have become reluctantly convinced that this enemy speaks for the majority of the American people, whereas it speaks only for a vicious and treacherous minority whose one aim is to Communize our country. Not for the Liberal/Communists hundreds of little, struggling groups! They, too, have their ideological differences, with different emphases. But they understand, with the wisdom of the serpent, that they must put aside their small regional prejudices and ideas and local aims, and get together on the main plan—the destruction of our Constitution and the death of our country. And—make no mistake about it, they mean not only slavery for the people but actual physical death for those individuals who oppose it. Somehow, the thought of a ride in a tumbrel towards the scaffold doesn't appeal to me! Yet, that will be the fate of most of us, or exile into an Alaskan Siberia. Unless we unify.

We should have a central office, whether that office is in New York, San Francisco or Washington. There our money, now scattered feebly among many organizations, will become a single huge fund for printing and distribution of information nationally, to counteract the lies of the liberal press and its agents. This fund could support a Liberty Lobby, whose members would be calling constantly on Senators and Representatives, and impressing them with the fact that the country is conservative, not

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Liberal/Communist, and urging their support of bills for the benefit of America. There, in that central office, the various candidates and their records could be studied by an alert group, before endorsement in their own communities. I am sure that few Congressmen are traitors; they are merely misinformed about the real temper of our people, and their desires, and the misinformation is given to them by the Liberal/Communist enemy.

Such a central office, adequately staffed by an adequate fund, would have its Liberty Lobby to which conservatives of both major political parties would have access, and to which they could report dangerous pending bills in their communities and ask for help. Such an office, and such a Lobby, would become a formidable power in behalf of America and our Constitution. Congressmen would be compelled to listen—as they now listen to the enemy. Moreover, and most important, it could decide Presidential elections. It would impress the press, also.

It is true that all conservatives are individualistic—for conservatives are mighty individualists. I, myself, belong to patriotic organizations whose minor aims are not mine, though their major aims are so truly mine. Let us take a lesson from the enemy. He ranges all the way from the brightest Communist scarlet to the palest pink, and there are secret little quarrels with his colleagues. But when the main idea is presented—the end of our American way of life—the scarlets and the pinks get together and “hush their mouths.”

Together we stand; divided we fall. We hang together, or hang separately. Together, we can save our country. Divided, we shall lose it. Time is running out. The time is NOW!

LIBERTY LOBBY

825 DUPONT CIRCLE BLDG.

WASHINGTON 6. D. C.

ISSUE	LIBERTY LOBBY'S STAND	MARK YOUR STAND
Separation of Church and State	For	_____
Called "Civil Rights" Laws	Against	_____
Medicalized Medicine	Against	_____
Gold Dollar	For	_____
Overtones in Government	Against	_____
Press' Rights	For	_____
Justus of Forces	Against	_____
Agreements	Against	_____
x-Supported Housing	Against	_____
x-Supported Power	Against	_____
Withdrawal from United Nations	For	_____
World Government	Against	_____

HOW TO USE THIS SCORECARD

Mark your "score." If you are in basic agreement with the LIBERTY LOBBY print your name, address and mail this in with one dollar. This will put your name on the mailing list for 1961.

LIBERTY LOBBY
825 Dupont Circle Building
Washington 6, D. C.

Please send me the LIBERTY LETTER and I will be informed on important legislation. I enclose \$1 for a subscription to run through 1961.

HOW YOU CAN HELP

The LIBERTY LOBBY has a Plan for action. It is a practical . . . a workable Plan.

The success of the Plan depends upon you. Do you want to help? Here is what you can do:

Put yourself on the Issue Scorecard. How often do you agree with the LIBERTY LOBBY? Where you disagree, explain why.

Send along a dollar with your letter and your name will be placed on the mailing list to receive the LIBERTY LETTER. If you send a list of names to receive the LETTER, enclose a dollar for each name.

HOW YOU CAN BE HELPED

You will immediately receive helpful material explaining how you can make your influence for good government strongly felt. Periodically, you will receive the LIBERTY LETTER, which will keep you informed about legislation as it moves through Congress. It will tell you *when* and *where* your influence can best be applied.

You will then understand how you are an important part of the Plan. You will see how your influence, added to the influence of thousands of others, will defeat the communists (and their witting or unwitting collaborators) and will preserve freedom in America.

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DUPONT CIRCLE BUILDING

★ LIBERTY LOBBY ★

WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

What are the **PRESSURE GROUPS** doing



to **UNCLE SAM**?

WHAT'S WRONG IN WASHINGTON?

There are hundreds of pressure groups represented in Washington. No one knows exactly how many.

Each of these want *favors* for their own minority special interest. They make the laws, raise the taxes, mismanage the country. You pay the bill.

The shocking truth is: The national interest of America and the individual interest of the citizen are not spoken for!

Instead, the politicians are swamped by the greedy special-interest pressure groups. No wonder that many times they seem to forget the two most important factors of all—the national and individual interest.

And the tragic irony is, these two forgotten interests are the very ones for which our government was established in the first place!

WHAT CAN BE DONE?

The LIBERTY LOBBY has the answer: A Patriotic Pressure Group! A constructive lobby.

The LIBERTY LOBBY stands for Constitutional Americanism and individualism.

It opposes bureaucratic dictatorship, giveaway internationalism and collectivism.

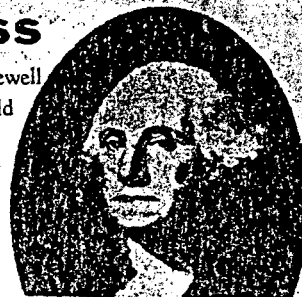
It was founded in 1955, as an idea. The idea has grown and matured, for it is a sound idea. At last the LIBERTY LOBBY is in Washington, ready, willing and able to fight the special interests . . . to fight you and America.

Here is the stand of the LIBERTY LOBBY on important issues. This policy has been decided by the outstanding citizens who are members of the Board of Policy. Do you agree or disagree?

ISSUE	LIBERTY LOBBY'S STAND	MARK YOUR STAND
Bricker Amendment . . .	For	.....
Connally Reservation . . .	For	.....
Federal Aid to Education . . .	Against	.....
Foreign Aid . . .	Against	.....
Free Enterprise . . .	For	.....
Free Gold Market . . .	For	.....
G.A.I.T., Unfair Foreign Competition . . .	Against	.....
Government in Business . . .	Against	.....
Independence for Puerto Rico . . .	For	.....
Less Government Spending . . .	For	.....
Less Farm Controls . . .	For	.....
Lower Taxes . . .	For	.....
McCarran-Walter Immigration Law . . .	For	.....
Monopoly in Business or Labor . . .	Against	.....
More Individual Responsibility, Less Government . . .	For	.....
Pornography, Narcotics, Subversion of Youth . . .	Against	.....
Pro-American Foreign Policy . . .	For	.....
Pure Food and Drug Laws . . .	For	.....
Realignment of Parties . . .	For	.....
Recognition of Red China . . .	Against	.....
Repeal of 16th Amendment . . .	For	.....

THE FAREWELL ADDRESS

When George Washington delivered his incomparable Farewell Address, he anticipated that the Nation he fathered would follow "the course which has hitherto marked the destiny of nations." Today, this course towards destruction is called "inevitable" and highly praised—in certain quarters! By acquainting ourselves with his timeless wisdom, however, we may learn how to stave off the "inevitable." To this task, the LIBERTY LOBBY is dedicated.



Interwoven as is the love of liberty with every ligament of your hearts, no recommendation of mine is necessary to fortify or confirm the attachment.

The unity of government which constitutes you one people, is also now dear to you. It is justly so; for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence; the support of your tranquillity at home; your peace abroad; of your safety; of your prosperity; of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But as it is easy to foresee that, from different causes and from different quarters much pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth, as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed; it is of infinite moment, that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can, in any event, be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.

In contemplating the causes which may disturb our Union, it occurs as matter of serious concern, that any ground should have been furnished for characterizing parties by *geographical* discriminations,—*northern* and *southern*—*Atlantic* and *western*; whence designing men may endeavor to excite a belief that there is a real difference of local interests and views. One of the expedients of party to acquire influence within particular districts, is to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts. You cannot shield yourselves too much against the jealousies and heart burnings which spring from these misrepresentations; they tend to render alien to each other those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection.

Towards the preservation of your government and the permanency of your present happy state it is requisite, not only, that you steadily discountenance irregular opposition to its acknowledged authority, but also that you resist with care the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretext. One method of assault may be to effect, in the forms of the constitution, alterations which will impair the energy of the system; and thus to undermine what cannot be directly overthrown. In all the changes to which you may be involved, remember that time and habit are at least as necessary to fix the true character of governments, as of other human institutions:—that experience is the surest standard by which to test the real tendency of the existing constitution of a country:—that facility in changes, upon the credit of mere hypothesis and opinion, exposes to perpetual change from the endless variety of hypothesis and opinion: and remember, especially, that for the efficient management of your common interests in a country so extensive as ours, a government of as much vigor as is consistent with the perfect security of liberty is indispensable. Liberty itself will find in such a government, with powers properly distributed and adjusted, its surest guardian. It is, indeed, little else than a name, where the government is too feeble to withstand the enterprises of faction, to confine each member of the society within the limits prescribed by the laws, and to maintain all in the secure and tranquil enjoyment of the rights of person and property.

I have already intimated to you the danger of parties in the state, with particular references to the founding them on geographical discrimination. Let me now take a more comprehensive view, and warn you in the most solemn manner against the baneful effects of the spirit of party generally.

This spirit, unfortunately, is inseparable from our nature, having its root in the strongest passions of the human mind.—It exists under different shapes in all governments, more or less stifled, controlled, or repressed; but in those of the popular form it is seen in its greatest rankness, and is truly their worst enemy.

The alternate domination of one faction over another, sharpened by the spirit of revenge natural to party dissension, which in different ages and coun-

tries has perpetrated the most horrid enormities, is itself a frightful despotism. But this leads at length to a more formal and permanent despotism. The disorders and miseries which result, gradually incline the minds of men to seek security and repose in the absolute power of an individual; and, sooner or later, the chief of some prevailing faction, more able or more fortunate than his competitors, turns this disposition to the purpose of his own elevation on the ruins of public liberty.

Without looking forward to an extremity of this kind, (which nevertheless ought not to be entirely out of sight) the common and continual mischiefs of the spirit or party are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it.

It serves always to distract the public councils, and enfeeble the public administration. It agitates the community with ill founded jealousies and false alarms; kindles the animosity of one part against another; foment occasional riot and insurrection. It opens the door to foreign influence and corruption, which finds a facilitated access to the government itself through the channels of party passions. Thus the policy and the will of one country are subjected to the policy and will of another.

There is an opinion that parties in free countries are useful checks upon the administration of the government, and serve to keep alive the spirit of liberty. This within certain limits is probably true; and in governments of a monarchical cast, patriotism may look with indulgence, if not with favor, upon the spirit of party. But in those of the popular character, in governments purely elective, it is a spirit, not to be encouraged. From their natural tendency, it is certain there will always be enough of that spirit for every salutary purpose. And there being constant danger of excess, the effort ought to be, by force of public opinion, to mitigate and assuage it. A fire not to be quenched, it demands a uniform vigilance to prevent it bursting into a flame lest instead of warming it should consume.

It is important likewise, that the habits of thinking in a free country should inspire caution in those intrusted with its administration, to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding in the exercise of the powers of one department, to encroach upon another. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism. A just estimate of that love of power and proneness to abuse it which predominate in the human heart, is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position. The necessity of reciprocal checks in the exercise of political power, by dividing and distributing it into different depositories, and constituting each the guardian of the public weal against

invasion of the others, has been evinced by experiments ancient and modern; some of them in our country and under our own eyes.—To preserve them must be as necessary as to institute them. If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be in any particular wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the constitution designates.—But let there be no change by usurpation; for though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed. The precedent must always greatly overbalance in permanent evil any partial or transient benefit which the use can at any time yield.

Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism, who should labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens. The mere politician, equally with the pious man, ought to respect and to cherish them. A volume could not trace all their connections with private and public felicity. Let it simply be asked, where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths which are the instruments of investigation in courts of justice? And let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect, that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle.

It is substantially true, that virtue or morality is a necessary spring of popular government. The rule, indeed, extends with more or less force to every species of free government. Who that is a sincere friend to it can look with indifference upon attempts to shake the foundation of the fabric?

Promote, then, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it should be enlightened.

As a very important source of strength and security, cherish public credit. One method of preserving it is to use it as sparingly as possible, avoiding occasions of expense by cultivating peace, but remembering, also, that timely disbursements, to prepare for danger, frequently prevent much greater disbursements to repel it; avoiding likewise the accumulation of debt, not only by shunning occasions of expense, but by vigorous exertions, in time of peace, to discharge the debts which unavoidable wars may have occasioned, not ungenerously throwing upon posterity the burden which we ourselves ought to bear. The execution of these maxims belongs to your repre-

sentatives, but it is necessary that public opinions should cooperate. To facilitate to them the performance of their duty, it is essential that you should practically bear in mind, that towards the payment of debts there must be revenue; that to have revenue there must be taxes, that no taxes can be devised which are not more or less inconvenient and unpleasant; that the intrinsic embarrassment inseparable from the selection of the proper object (which is always a choice of difficulties), ought to be a decisive motive for a candid construction of the conduct of the government in making it, and for a spirit of acquiescence in the measures for obtaining revenue, which the public exigencies may at any time dictate.

Observe good faith and justice towards all nations; cultivate peace and harmony with all. Religion and morality enjoin this conduct, and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and, at no distant period, a great nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence. Who can doubt but, in the course of time and things, the fruits of such a plan would richly repay any temporary advantages which might be lost by a steady adherence to it; can it be that Providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a nation with its virtue? The experiment, at least is recommended by every sentiment which ennobles human nature. Alas! is it rendered impossible by its vices?

In the execution of such a plan, nothing is more essential than that permanent, inveterate antipathies against particular nations and passionate attachments for others, should be excluded; and that in place of them, just and amicable feelings towards all should be cultivated. The nation which indulges towards another an habitual hatred, or an habitual fondness, is in some degree a slave. It is a slave to its animosity or to its affection, either of which is sufficient to lead it astray from its duty and its interest. Antipathy in one nation against another disposes each more readily to offer insult and injury, to lay hold of slight causes of umbrage, and to be haughty and intractable when accidental or trifling occasions of dispute occur. Hence, frequent collisions, obstinate, envenomed, and bloody contests. The nation, prompted by ill will and resentment, sometimes impels to war the government, contrary to the best calculations of policy. The government sometimes participates in the national propensity, and adopts through passion what reason would reject; at other times, it makes the animosity of the nation subservient to projects of hostility, instigated by pride, ambition, and other sinister and pernicious motives. The peace often, sometimes perhaps the liberty of nations, has been the victim.

So likewise, a passionate attachment of one nation for another produces a variety of evils. Sympathy for the favorite nation, facilitating the illusion of an imaginary common interest in cases where no real common interest exists, and infusing into one the enmities of the other, betrays the former into a participation in the quarrels and wars of the latter, without adequate inducements or justifications. It leads also to concessions, to the favorite nation, of privileges denied to others, which is apt doubly to injure the nation making the concessions, by unnecessary parting with what ought to have been retained, and by exciting jealousy, ill will, and a disposition to retaliate in the parties from whom equal privileges are withheld; and it gives to ambitious, corrupted or deluded citizens who devote themselves to the favorite nation, facility to betray or sacrifice the interests of their own country, without odium, sometimes even with popularity; gilding with the appearances of a virtuous sense of obligation, a commendable deference for public opinion, or a laudable zeal for public good, the base or foolish compliances of ambition, corruption, or infatuation.

As avenues to foreign influence in innumerable ways, such attachments are particularly alarming to the truly enlightened and independent patriot. How many opportunities do they afford to tamper with domestic factions, to practice the arts of seduction, to mislead public opinion, to influence or awe the public councils!—Such an attachment of a small or weak, towards a great and powerful nation, dooms the former to be the satellite of the latter.

Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence, (I conjure you to believe me fellow citizens,) the jealousy of a free people ought to be *constantly* awake; since history and experience prove, that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican government. But that jealousy, to be useful, must be impartial, else it becomes the instrument of the very influence to be avoided, instead of a defense against it. Excessive partiality for one foreign nation and excessive dislike for another, cause those whom they actuate to see danger only on one side, and serve to veil and even second the arts of influence on the other. Real patriots, who may resist the intrigues of the favorite, are liable to become suspected and odious; while its tools and dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people, to surrender their interest.

The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith:—Here let us stop.

Europe has a set of primary interests.

which to us have none, or a very remote relation. Hence, she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves, by artificial ties, in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics, or the ordinary combinations and collusions of her friendships or enmities.

Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. If we remain one people, under an efficient government, the period is not far off when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon, to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation, when we may choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel.

Why forego the advantages of so peculiar a situation? Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalry, interest, humor, or caprice?

It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliance with any portion of the foreign world; so far, I mean, as we are now at liberty to do it; for let me not be understood as capable of patronizing infidelity to existing engagements. I hold the maxim no less applicable to public than private affairs, that honesty is always the best policy. I repeat it, therefore, let those engagements be observed in their genuine sense. But in my opinion, it is unnecessary, and would be unwise to extend them.

Taking care always to keep ourselves by suitable establishments, on a respectable defensive posture, we may safely trust to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies.

Harmony, and a liberal intercourse with all nations, are recommended by policy, humanity, and interest. But even our commercial policy should hold an equal and impartial hand; neither seeking nor granting exclusive favors or preferences; consulting the natural course of things; diffusing and diversifying by gentle means the streams of commerce, but forcing nothing; establishing with powers so disposed, in order to give trade a stable course, to define the rights of our merchants, and to enable the government to support them, conventional rules of intercourse, the best that present circumstances and mutual opinion will permit, but temporary, and liable to be from time to time abandoned or varied as experience and circumstances shall dictate; constantly keeping in view, that it is folly in one nation to look for disinterested favors from another; that it

must pay with a portion of its independence for whatever it may accept under that character; that by such acceptance, it may place itself in the condition of having given equivalents for nominal favors, and yet of being reproached with ingratitude for not giving more. There can be no greater error than to expect, or calculate upon real favors from nation to nation. It is an illusion which experience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard.

In offering to you my countrymen, these counsels of an old and affectionate friend, I dare not hope they will make the strong and lasting impression I could wish; that they will control the usual current of the passions, or prevent our nation from running the course which has hitherto marked the destiny of nations, but if I may even flatter myself that they may be productive of some partial benefit, some occasional good; that they may now and then recur to moderate the fury of party spirit, to warn against the mischiefs of foreign intrigue, to guard against the impostures of pretended patriotism; this hope will be a full recompense for the solicitude for your welfare by which they have been dictated.

Though in reviewing the incidents of my administration, I am unconscious of intentional error, I am nevertheless too sensible of my defects not to think it probable that I may have committed many errors. Whatever they may be, I fervently beseech the Almighty to avert or mitigate the evils to which they may tend. I shall also carry with me the hope that my country will never cease to view them with indulgence; and that, after forty-five years of my life dedicated to its service, with an upright zeal, the faults of incompetent abilities will be consigned to oblivion, as myself must soon be to the mansions of rest.

Relying on its kindness in this as in other things, and actuated by that fervent love towards it, which is so natural to a man who views in it the native soil of himself and his progenitors for several generations; I anticipate with pleasing expectation that retreat in which I promise myself to realize without alloy, the sweet enjoyment of partaking, in the midst of my fellow citizens, the benign influence of good laws under a free government—the ever favorite object of my heart, and the happy reward, as I trust, of our mutual cares, labors and dangers.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

UNITED STATES,
17th September, 1796.

LIBERTY LOBBY

825 DUPONT CIRCLE BLDG.

WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

RA

REC-36 62-106941-1

May 9, 1961

[Redacted]

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May 9 3 43 PM '61
FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM

Dear [Redacted]

Your letter of April 28, 1961, with enclosures, has been received, and your interest in writing is appreciated.

While I would like to be of assistance, the FBI, as strictly an investigative agency of the Federal Government, does not furnish evaluations or comments relative to the character or integrity of any individual, organization or publication. I hope you will not infer in this connection either that our files do or do not contain data regarding the organization you mentioned.

Enclosed is some material which may be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 25
MAY 9 - 1961
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (3)
4-17-61 Internal Security Statement
Communist Illusion and Democratic Reality
Series from "Christianity Today"

- Tolson
- Parsons
- Belmont
- Callahan
- Conrad
- DeLoach
- Evans
- Malone
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tele. Room
- Holmes
- Gandy

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. Liberty Lobby has not been investigated by the Bureau, and there is no derogatory information regarding it in Bufiles. This group is self-described as a patriotic pressure group which stands for Constitutional law, Americanism and individualism, and it opposes bureaucratic dictatorship, giveaway internationalism and collectivism.

TELETYPE UNIT

58 MAY 10 1961

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 2/27/62

FROM : SAC, DETROIT (100-0)

SUBJECT: CONGRESS CALLING FROM WASHINGTON
LIBERTY LOBBY, WASHINGTON, D.C.
INFORMATION CONCERNING

[REDACTED] furnished the following information to
SA [REDACTED] on 2/23/62:

[REDACTED]
the program "Congress Calling from Washington". He stated that
the program is sponsored by the Liberty Lobby, 825 Dupont Circle
Building, Washington, D.C. [REDACTED]

He advised on 2/27/62 he had contacted [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised him the American Bar Association was not
sponsoring any program put on by Liberty Lobby and was not
issuing any publicity on the program. [REDACTED]
told him that the American Bar Association did not want anything
to do with this program and that it was an extremely ultra
conservative group putting on the program. He stated that the
following individuals were behind the program: TAYLOR CALDWELL,
RALPH COURTNEY, J. BRACKETT LEE and BILLY JAMES HARGIS.

The above information is being furnished in order to
advise you of the existence of Liberty Lobby and its purpose.

2 - Bureau
1 - Detroit
MCP:DHD
(3)

REC-28

EX 110

62-106941-5

MAR 1 1962

57 MAR 8 1962

INDEXED

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
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 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

Threats Against Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson
 Johnson

1-3
 (WARNING)
 NEW YORK--FAMED AUTHOR TAYLOR CALDWELL, NOTING THAT SHE HAD SENT PRESIDENT KENNEDY A "DESPERATE WARNING" ABOUT ATTEMPTS TO TAKE HIS LIFE, NOW SAYS PRESIDENT JOHNSON "IS IN MORTAL DANGER."
 IN A LETTER TO THE EDITOR PRINTED TODAY IN THE DAILY NEWS, MISS CALDWELL STATES HER CONVICTION "THAT OUR NEW PRESIDENT" FACES THE SAME FATE AS PRESIDENT KENNEDY AT THE HANDS OF "LIBERAL/COMMUNISTS."
 THE BRITISH-BORN WRITER SAID SHE SENT A FIRST WARNING TO PRESIDENT KENNEDY LATE LAST AUGUST THAT THE "LIBERAL/COMMUNISTS WOULD ATTEMPT HIS LIFE."
 "LATER, AFTER READING SOME ARTICLES BY SOME PROMINENT LEFTISTS, I SENT MR. KENNEDY ANOTHER, AND RATHER DESPERATE, WARNING," SHE SAID.
 "LISTENING NOW TO THE WHISPERS OF THE 'LIBERALS,' I AM CONVINCED THAT OUR NEW PRESIDENT IS IN MORTAL DANGER AT THIS TIME," SHE ADDED.
 MISS TAYLOR, 63, IN HER LETTER DID NOT IDENTIFY THE "PROMINENT LEFTISTS" OR THE SOURCE OF THE "WHISPERS."

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

3 January 1964

J. Edgar Hoover
Director of the F. B. I.
Washington, D. C.

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

Dear Sir:

On a radio broadcast (W.S.R.) this morning it was reported that you said you had found more of a leaning by students in our colleges towards Communism. It would be helpful if you could explain what you as Director of the F. B. I. look for when you identify a Communist.

The term Communist has been used very loosely for some time; it began I suppose with McCarthy. It may be a citizen who supports the U.N., or one who hopes for a peaceful world, or one who supports the foreign or domestic policy of this country under a Democratic administration. It may be one who works and hopes for racial justice.

Living in a community where the attitudes of many are not unlike those of some of the people who live in Dallas, Texas, and I'm sure there are many communities across the land which are similar, it would be useful if you could point out publicly how the Right element in our society, who are flag waving, Bible toting patriots aid the Left. It seems to me the element on the Right needs as much investigating and exposing as that on the Left.

As a citizen it is hard for me to trust the F. B. I. in protecting this nation from the danger of Communism. I hope and pray our nation has other protection.

In this year of a Presidential election we, the people, need to understand that though there are legitimate differences of opinion and every freedom to express them there is no freedom to hold the office of the President nor the man who holds that office in dishonor, disrepute or disgrace. It seems to me you have some responsibility in this.

A clipping is enclosed on which I would like some information, as much as you can give.

REC 27 80T-9

62-109178-1

Very truly yours,

8 JAN 1964

80T-15

DETROIT FREE PRESS
14-B Thursday, Dec. 19, '63

Says Leftists Plot Death Of Johnson

NEW YORK — (UPI) — Famed author Taylor Caldwell, noting that she had sent President Kennedy a "desperate warning" about attempts to take his life, now says President Johnson "is in mortal danger."

In a letter to the editor printed in the New York Daily News Wednesday, Miss Caldwell states her conviction "that our new President" faces the same fate as President Kennedy at the hands of "liberal Communists."

The British-born writer said she sent a first warning to President Kennedy late August that the "liberal Communists would attempt to take his life."



"Later, after reading some articles by some prominent leftists, I sent Mr. Kennedy another, and rather desperate, warning," she said.

She also stated that President Kennedy's murder was predicted by the late controversial Senator Joseph McCarthy "10 years ago." Referring to the late senator as "my friend," Miss Caldwell said he had once written her a letter stating:

"The people will never know the terrible power of the Communists and their fellow-travellers until a president is assassinated."

She said she had told McCarthy that "Mr. Kennedy might make a fine president."

"Joe said in horror: 'My God, no. The Communists would kill him.'"

Miss Taylor's books include "This Side of Innocence," "Dear and Glorious Physician," and her best selling novel published in 1938, "Dynasty of Death."

62 - 109178-1

POLICE COMMISSIONER QUILTS COMMITTEE IN WAR DISPUTE

Health board asks denial of quarters to Frontier group; novelist backs Hamlin

A series of six developments yesterday marked the controversy raging both inside and outside the Niagara Frontier Defense Committee as the further result of Chairman Chauncey J. Hamlin's recent action in presenting for adoption a resolution calling upon the United States to declare war against Germany immediately.

The developments were:

Announcement by Police Commissioner Glenn H. McClellan that he would follow the action of Mayor Thomas L. Holling and other city department heads in resigning from the organization.

Declaration by Health Commissioner Francis E. Fronczak that he had asked Chairman Hamlin for a copy of the resolution in question, and that he would take no action until he had studied the matter thoroughly.

Health Board Acts

Request of the Board of Health, headed by Dr. Herbert H. Bauckus, urging Dr. Fronczak to refrain from inviting the Niagara Frontier Defense Committee to use the health department's quarters on the sixth floor of City Hall for sessions while the controversy is in progress.

Statement by Chairman Hamlin to the effect that he had replied to the Erie County Women's Christian Temperance Union's action in adopting an anti-war resolution by sending the group a copy of excerpts from a sermon by the Rt. Rev. Henry Wise Hobson, Episcopal bishop of Southern Ohio, in which the clergyman warns the United States to shun the "road of appeasement" in the fight on Nazism.

Advocacy of Chairman Hamlin's war stand by Mrs. Marcus Reback, Buffalo novelist who writes under the nom de plume of Taylor Caldwell.

An interview with Mayor Holling, who is in Washington to confer with Attorney General Robert H. Jackson on the St. Lawrence seaway plan, in which the mayor was reported as saying that all persons connected with the city government should confine their activities to the official National Defense Council, and not participate in independent organizations.

McClellan Echoes Mayor

Making known his intention to resign from the Niagara Frontier Defense Committee, Commissioner McClellan explained he had not attended any of the meetings and he felt that it would be better if public officials participated only in the affairs of the official National De-

headed by the mayor and William L. Collins, vice-president of the Buffalo, Niagara and Eastern Power Corporation.

Dr. Fronczak said he had been out of town on business when the controversy started and did not know all its phases, but had requested a copy of the resolution so he could study it and form a personal opinion.

In requesting that the defense group be denied use of the health department's quarters for meetings; Dr. Bauckus pointed out that the invitation had been extended by Dr. Fronczak because the committee's own headquarters in City Hall were not large enough to accommodate the committee which consists of more than 100 members. The committee's present rooms, loaned by Mayor Holling, are immediately adjacent to those of Budget Director John J. Egan on the second floor of the hall.

Meanwhile, in sending the copy of Bishop Hobson's remarks to Mrs. George W. Thorn, who drafted the resolution adopted by the W.C.T.U., Hamlin wrote:

Asks Excerpt Reading

"Bishop Hobson expresses so well, so clearly, so cogently, and so much more eloquently than I could my position in the matter, and I beg you to read it in extenso at the next meeting of your committee."

The excerpt from the church leader's sermon in part is:

"The people of America must be wary of selling their souls for self-preservation. The whole totalitarian practice is in opposition to the truth of God. Nazism denies that the strong have responsibility for the weak; denies that truth, justice and liberty are the heritage of all men; denies that we are involved in mankind. It is upon the lie of isolation that totalitarianism has grown

"There are lots of people who are quite willing to help their fellowmen in time of peace, but when war is declared they shun their duty. In this group are the appeasers who are isolationists of the worst order. They make friends with those who would destroy the brotherhood of man."

of the excerpt also was sent Mrs. D. Leigh Corbin, president of the New York State Women's Christian Temperance Union, in New York City.

Queried yesterday on what he would do to fill the vacancies in the Frontier defense committee ranks caused by wholesale resignations, Hamlin said:

"I have had a very considerable number of persons writing and telephoning to me, and they have said that they would be only too happy to serve as members of the committee."

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Buffalo Courier Express
Buffalo, New York
December 7, 1942

65-2078-A

NO ACTION TAKEN BY DEFENSE GROUP ON WAR POLICIES

Frontier Committee Awaits Public Reaction Before Considering Resolution

Caught in the middle of a city-wide controversy because of its consideration of a resolution advocating an immediate declaration of war against Germany, the Niagara Frontier Defense Committee today delayed preparation of a substitute resolution until public reaction has shown what its policies should be.

Chairman Chauncey J. Hamlin, who sponsored the pro-war resolution, is convinced that public discussion of the question was "tending to clarify the situation."

Meanwhile, the committee was stripped of nearly all of its official members, Health Commissioner Fronczak being the lone city department head who has not announced his decision to resign. Dr. Fronczak is waiting for the committee to send him a copy of the controverted "pro-war" statement before he acts.

Meanwhile, following action by Mayor Holling, Fire Commissioner Castimore and Public Works Commissioner Louis A. Harding, Police Commissioner McClellan announced his resignation from the committee. However, Chairman Hamlin said his organization would continue as an unofficial body.

"We are no longer responsible for the defense of Buffalo," Mr. Hamlin explained. "The official defense council, appointed by Mayor Holling, now has charge of that. It will be our duty to see that the defense council operates and actually does something."

Hamlin
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Buffalo Evening News
Buffalo, New York
December 7, 1940

65-2078-A